

STATE OF ARIZONA
METHODS AND STANDARDS FOR ESTABLISHING PAYMENT RATES
INPATIENT HOSPITAL CARE

Disproportionate Share Hospital Program

Congress established the Medicaid Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) program in 1981 to provide financial support to hospitals that serve a significant number of low-income patients with special needs.

This section sets forth the criteria by which Arizona defines DSH hospitals and the methodology through which DSH payments are calculated and distributed. The section is divided into the following major topics:

- Hospital eligibility requirements
- Data on a State Plan Year Basis
- Timing of eligibility determination
- Medicaid Inpatient Utilization Rate (MIUR) calculation (Overall and Group 1 and 1A eligibility)
- Low Income Utilization Rate (LIUR) calculation (Group 2 and 2A eligibility)
- Governmentally-operated hospitals (Group 4 eligibility)
- Obstetrician Requirements
- Payment
- Group 5 Eligibility Determination
- Aggregate Limits
- Reconciliations
- Certified Public Expenditures (CPEs)
- Grievances and appeals
- Other provisions

Hospital Eligibility Requirements

In order to be considered a DSH hospital in Arizona, a hospital must be located in the state of Arizona, must submit the information required by AHCCCS by the specified due date, must satisfy one (1) of the conditions in Column A, AND must satisfy one (1) of the conditions in Column B, AND must satisfy the condition in Column C.

COLUMN A	COLUMN B	COLUMN C
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1. The hospital has a Medicaid Inpatient Utilization Rate (MIUR) which is at least one standard deviation above the mean MIUR for all hospitals	1. The hospital has at least two (2) obstetricians who have staff privileges at the hospital and who have agreed to provide obstetric services to Medicaid	The hospital has an MIUR of at least 1 percent
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<p>receiving a Medicaid payment in the state and is an IHS facility, tribally owned and/or operated facility, or an other federally owned or operated facility (“Group 1”)</p> <p>1.A. The hospital has a MIUR which is at least one standard deviation above the mean MIUR for all hospitals receiving a Medicaid payment in the state and is a privately owned or privately operated hospital licensed by the state of Arizona (“Group 1A”)</p> <p>2. The hospital has a Low Income Utilization Rate (LIUR) that exceeds 25% and is an IHS facility, tribally owned and/or operated facility, or an other federally owned or operated facility (“Group 2”)</p> <p>2.A. The hospital has a LIUR that exceeds 25% and is a privately owned or privately operated hospital licensed by the state of Arizona (“Group 2A”)</p>	<p>patients</p> <p>2. The hospital is located in a rural area, defined in accordance with Section 1923(d)(2)(B) of the Social Security Act, and has at least two (2) physicians with staff privileges to perform non-emergency obstetric procedures</p> <p>3. The patients of the hospital are predominantly under 18 years of age</p> <p>4. The hospital was in existence on December 22, 1987 but did not offer non-emergency obstetric services as of that date</p>	
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3. The hospital is a governmentally- operated hospital and is not an IHS facility, tribally owned and/or operated facility, or an other federally owned or operated facility. ("Group 4")		
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Medicare Certification

In addition to the eligibility requirements outlined above, in order to receive payment under Medicaid, hospitals must meet the requirements for participation as a hospital in Medicare (except in the case of medical supervision of nurse-midwife services). Therefore, for purposes of DSH, the facility must be Medicare-certified during the state plan rate year for which the initial DSH payment is made.

If a facility is Medicare-certified for the full state plan rate year for which the initial DSH payment is made, but subsequently loses that certification, the facility remains eligible to receive the payment (together with any payment adjustments). If a hospital is only Medicare-certified for part of the state plan rate year for which the initial DSH payment is made, the eligibility and the payment will be calculated based on the period for which the hospital was Medicare- certified.

Data on a State Plan Year Basis

DSH payments are made based on the State Plan Year. The State Plan Year (or State Plan Rate Year or SPY) is equivalent to the Federal Fiscal Year and runs from October 1 to September 30 of each year. The calculations to determine eligibility for, and the amount of, DSH payments, will be made on the basis of the State Plan Year. When data is not available based on a State Plan Year, the calculations to determine eligibility for, and the amount of, DSH payments, will be performed separately for each hospital's fiscal year which encompass the SPY and these results will be prorated based on the distribution of months from each of the two years. For example, for SPY 2018-2019 (10/1/~~17-18~~ to 9/30/1918), for a hospital that has a CMS 2552 Report year that runs from 7/1 to 6/30, the proration of the results of the calculations from the 2552 Report will be derived by summing:

1. 9/12th of the result of the calculations performed for the fiscal/CMS Report year ending 6/30/~~1918~~, and
2. 3/12th of the result of the calculations performed for the fiscal/CMS Report year ending 6/30/2019.

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Timing of Eligibility Determination

The eligibility determination calculations will be performed annually for all hospitals located in the state of Arizona that are registered as providers with AHCCCS that have submitted the information required by this document and/or as otherwise requested by AHCCCS during the application process. In order to be considered “submitted during the application process,” the information must be received by AHCCCS by the due date specified in a request for information communicated to the Chief Financial Officer of the hospital. This does not preclude AHCCCS from using other information available to AHCCCS to verify or supplement the information submitted by the hospitals. The calculations will be performed with the information submitted by hospitals, or available to AHCCCS on the due date specified as the deadline for the submission of information.

The eligibility determination will be made in at least two steps:

1. The first step of the eligibility process will occur in the state plan year of the initial DSH payment. To determine initial eligibility, AHCCCS will:
 - a. Extract from PMMIS all inpatient and outpatient hospital claims and encounters from the state plan year two years prior
 - b. to the state plan year of the initial DSH payment. Based on the extracted claims and encounters data and data provided by the hospitals, determine for each hospital whether or not that hospital has a Medicaid Inpatient Utilization Rate (MIUR) of at least 1%. Based on certifications filed by each hospital, determine if the hospital satisfies the criteria in Column B above. For hospitals that qualify under this criteria, determine if the hospital:
 - i. Meets the criteria for Group 1
 - ii. Meets the criteria for Group 1A
 - iii. Meets the criteria for Group 2
 - iv. Meets the criteria for Group 2A
 - v. Meets the criteria for Group 4
2. The second step of the eligibility process will occur in the state plan rate year two years after the state plan rate year of the initial DSH payment using the same steps above except that the data will be from the actual state plan year for which the DSH payment is made.
3. AHCCCS may redetermine any hospital’s eligibility for any DSH payment should the agency become aware of any information that may prove that the hospital was not eligible for a DSH payment.

MIUR Calculation (Overall Eligibility Criteria and Group 1 and Group 1A Eligibility)

A hospital's Medicaid Inpatient Utilization Rate (MIUR) will determine the hospital's overall eligibility for DSH (Column C above) as well as the hospital's eligibility for Group 1 and Group 1A. A hospital's MIUR is calculated using the following equation:

$$MIUR = \frac{\text{Total Medicaid Inpatient Days}}{\text{Total Number of Inpatient Days}}$$

The calculation will be performed based on the state plan year. AHCCCS will perform this calculation twice. The first calculation will be performed using data for the state plan year two years prior to the year of the initial DSH payment. The second calculation will be performed using data for the state plan year of the initial DSH payment. The CMS 2552 form(s) to be used is/are the most recent available cost report(s) that encompass the relevant state plan years.

AHCCCS may apply trending factors for the initial calculation to account for changes in utilization and/or population (e.g., due to changes in Medicaid eligibility criteria). The adjustments will reflect increases and decreases resulting from changes in operations or circumstances that are not reflected in the information from the state plan year two years prior.

If a hospital has a MIUR of at least 1%, and the obstetrical criteria of Column B above are satisfied, it will meet the overall eligibility criteria. If a hospital has a MIUR which is at least one standard deviation above the mean MIUR for all Arizona hospitals receiving a Medicaid payment in that State Plan Year, it will meet the eligibility for Group 1 or 1A. Note that meeting overall eligibility criteria does not ensure that a hospital will meet the eligibility criteria for any Group.

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In performing the calculations:

1. "Inpatient Days" includes:
 - a. Fee-for-service and managed care days, and
 - b. Each day in which an individual (including a newborn) is an inpatient in the hospital, whether or not the individual is in a specialized ward, and whether or not the individual remains in the hospital for lack of suitable placement elsewhere.
2. AHCCCS will extract claims and encounter data for "Medicaid Inpatient Days" from PMMIS. The data extraction will be performed using dates of service as specified in the earlier section titled "Timing of Eligibility Determination," found in both step 1(a) and step 2.

"Medicaid Inpatient Days" includes all adjudicated inpatient days for Title XIX beneficiaries, including days paid by Medicare.

3. For "Total number of inpatient days" data should be taken from hospital cost reports. The specific figures to be used are found on Worksheet S-3, Lines 1 and 8 through 13, Column 8 plus Line 16 through 18, Column 8 for hospital subprovider days.

Calculation of the mean MIUR and the Standard Deviation

In calculating the mean MIUR, the MIUR calculated for the state plan year for all Arizona hospitals that have received a Medicaid payment will be used. The mean MIUR – the average of the individual MIURs – will be calculated based on all the individual state plan year MIURs greater than zero (i.e. including the MIURs that are less than 1%). The standard deviation will be calculated based on the same list of individual hospital MIURs.

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LIUR Calculation (Group 2 and 2 A Eligibility)

A hospital's Low Income Utilization Rate (LIUR) will determine the hospital's eligibility for Group 2. A hospital's LIUR is calculated by summing the following two equations:

$$\text{LIUR} = \frac{\text{Total Medicaid Patient Services Charges} + \text{Total State and Local Cash Subsidies for Patient Services}}{\text{Total Charges for Patient Services}} + \frac{\text{Total Inpatient Charges Attributable to Charity Care-Cash Subsidies Portion Attributable to Inpatient}}{\text{Total Inpatient Charges}}$$

The calculation will be performed based on the state plan year.

If a hospital has a LIUR that exceeds 25% it will meet the eligibility for Group 2 or 2A. AHCCCS will perform this calculation twice. The first calculation will be performed using data for the state plan year two years prior to the year of the initial DSH payment. The second calculation will use data for the state plan year of the initial DSH payment. The CMS 2552 form(s) to be used is/are the most recent available report(s) that encompass the relevant state plan year.

AHCCCS may apply trending factors for the initial calculation to account for changes in utilization, population (e.g., due to changes in Medicaid eligibility criteria), supplemental payments, and/or Medicaid payments and rates. The adjustments may increase or decrease the days, costs, charges, or payments reflected on the cost reports, Medicaid data and/or uninsured information. The adjustments will reflect increases and decreases resulting from changes in operations or circumstances that are not reflected in the information from the state plan year two years prior.

In performing the calculations:

1. "Total Medicaid Patient Services Charges" includes Title XIX charges for inpatient and outpatient services (both fee-for-service and managed care) extracted from PMMIS.
2. "Total Medicaid Patient Services Charges" does not include DSH payments or payments made for GME, Critical Access Hospitals, Rural Hospital Inpatient Payments or any other Title XIX supplemental payments authorized by the

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Legislature as these amounts are effectively included in charges.

3. "Total State and Local Cash Subsidies for Patient Services" includes payments made with state-only or local-only funds. These payments include, but are not limited to
 - a. Payments made for:
 - i. Non-Title XIX and Non-Title XXI enrollees in the Comprehensive Medical and Dental Program (CMDP), this information is provided to AHCCCS from CMDP
 - ii. Non-Title XIX and Non-Title XXI enrollees in the Behavioral Health Services Program
 - iii. The support of trauma centers and emergency departments
 - b. Payments reported by hospitals to AHCCCS which are made by:
 - i. An appropriation of state-only funds
 - ii. The Arizona State Hospital
 - iii. Local governments including (but not limited to):
 - (1) Tax levies dedicated to support a governmentally-operated hospital
 - (2) Tax levies from a hospital district organized pursuant to A.R.S. § 48-1901 et seq.
 - (3) Subsidies for the general support of a hospital
4. "Total State and Local Cash Subsidies for Patient Services" does not include payments for or by:
 - a. Inpatient or outpatient services for employees of state or local governments
 - b. Governmentally-operated AHCCCS health plans or program contractors
 - c. Tax reductions or abatements
5. "Total Charges for Patient Services" includes total gross patient revenue for hospital services (including hospital subprovider charges) from hospital cost report(s). The specific figures to be used are found on Worksheet C Part I, Column 8 Line 200 less Lines 44 to 46, less Lines 88 to 89, less Lines 94 to 101, less Lines 105 to 112, and less Lines 115 to 117. If charges for Rural Health Clinics or Federally Qualified Health Centers appear anywhere other than on Lines 88 to 89, these charge amounts should also be deducted from Line 200.
6. "Total Inpatient Charges Attributable to Charity Care" includes the amount of inpatient services – stated as charges – that is provided free to individuals who cannot afford health care due to inadequate resources as determined by the hospital's charity care policy and do not otherwise qualify for government subsidized insurance. In order to qualify as charity care, payment may neither be received nor expected. This data is taken from the hospital claims and financial records submitted with information requested by AHCCCS during the application

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7. "Total Inpatient Charges Attributable to Charity Care" does not include bad debt expense or contract allowances and discounts offered to third party payers or self pay patients that do not qualify for charity care pursuant to the hospital's charity care policy.
8. "Cash Subsidies Portion Attributable to Inpatient" means that portion of "Total state and Local Cash Subsidies for Patient Services" that is attributable to inpatient services. Data should be taken from the hospital claims and financial records submitted with information requested by AHCCCS during the application process. If the hospital receives subsidies for the general operation of the hospital, allocation between outpatient and inpatient should be based on the percentage of total inpatient charges to total charges from patient services.
9. "Total Inpatient Charges" includes total inpatient and hospital subprovider charges without any deductions for contract allowances or discounts offered to third party payers or self pay patients. Data should be taken from hospital cost report(s). The specific figures to be used are found in Worksheet C, Part I, Column 6 Line 200 less Lines 44 to 46, less Lines 88 to 89, less Lines 94 to 101, less Lines 105 to 112, and less Lines 115 to 117. If charges for Rural Health Clinics or Federally Qualified Health Clinics appear anywhere other than on Lines 88 to 89, these charge amounts should also be deducted from Line 200.

Governmentally-Operated Hospitals (Group 4 Eligibility)

Because the state has designated all governmentally-operated hospitals (represented in Group 4) as DSH hospitals, no eligibility calculations are required other than the minimum qualifications in columns B and C.

Obstetrician Requirements

In order to ensure that hospitals receiving DSH payments meet requirements related to obstetricians, all hospitals that are determined to have a MIUR of at least 1% must file a completed certification statement indicating their compliance with the requirements. Any hospital that fails to return the certification statement by the date specified by AHCCCS will not be eligible to receive DSH payments for the state plan year of the initial DSH payment.

For the determination of a hospital's compliance with the obstetrician requirement, the certification will be based on the state plan year of the initial DSH payment from the start of the state plan year to the date of certification.

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The certification statement shall incorporate the following language:

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I certify that the hospital indicated below currently has and has had since the beginning of the current state plan year at least two (2) obstetricians with staff privileges who have agreed to provide obstetric services to individuals eligible for Medicaid, OR

I certify that the hospital indicated below is located in a rural area and currently has and has had since the beginning of the current state plan year at least two (2) qualified physicians with staff privileges who have agreed to provide non-emergency obstetric services to individuals eligible for Medicaid, OR

I certify that the hospital indicated below did not offer non-emergency obstetric services to the general population as of December 22, 1987, or that the inpatients of the hospital are predominantly individuals under 18 years of age.

Payment

Pools and Changing Payment Levels

The DSH program in Arizona is funded through a six pool system. With the exception of Group 5, each of the pools correlates to one of the hospital eligibility Groups. The amounts of funding for the pools for the current state plan year are contained in Exhibit 3.

When determining the payment amounts, hospitals in Group 1 and 2 will be calculated concurrently, and if a hospital qualifies for more than one pool, the hospital will be categorized into the pool that maximizes its DSH payment. When determining the payment amounts, hospitals in Group 1A and 2A will be calculated concurrently, and if a hospital qualifies for more than one pool, the hospital will be categorized into the pool that maximizes its DSH payment.

There are five instances where the initial DSH payment to one or more non-governmental hospitals may change:

1. A hospital is found on the second eligibility determination (or any subsequent eligibility check) to not be eligible for a DSH payment in the state plan year of the initial DSH payment. In this instance, the amount of payment to the hospital will be recouped and the recouped amount will be distributed proportionately based on the initial DSH payments to the eligible

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hospitals remaining in the pool in which the ineligible hospital was placed in the state plan year of the initial DSH payment, up to each hospital's OBRA limit (see discussion below).

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2. A hospital is found to have exceeded its finalized OBRA limit (see discussions below). In this instance, the amount of payment to the hospital in excess of its finalized OBRA limit will be recouped, and the recouped amount will be distributed proportionately based on the initial DSH payments to the eligible hospitals remaining in the pool in which the hospital was placed in the state plan year of the initial DSH payment, up to each hospital's finalized OBRA limit.
3. In the event of a recoupment of an initial DSH payment and as a result of the process of distributing the recoupment to the pool to which the recouped payment was originally made, the distribution would result in all the hospitals in the pool receiving a total DSH payment in excess of their finalized OBRA limit, the amount of recoupment will be proportionately allocated among the remaining non-governmental hospital pools based on the initial DSH payments and distributed proportionately based on the initial DSH payments to the hospitals in the remaining non-governmental pools up to each hospital's finalized OBRA limit.
4. In the event that litigation (either by court order or settlement), or a CMS audit, financial review, or proposed disallowance requires AHCCCS to issue DSH payment amounts to one or more hospitals in a pool in excess of the initial DSH payment amount, AHCCCS will proportionately recoup funds based on the initial DSH payments from the remaining hospitals in the pool or pools effected to satisfy the requirement. This process will be followed to ensure that the annual federal DSH allotment is not exceeded.
5. In the event that a hospital qualifies for a DSH payment in the second (or any subsequent) eligibility determination that did not qualify in the initial eligibility determination, that hospital will receive the minimum payment under the DSH program which is \$5,000. AHCCCS may set aside monies from the initial payment to make these minimum payments. AHCCCS may use monies which were set aside for hospitals which did not qualify for the initial determination but qualified in subsequent determinations. In the event that monies set aside are insufficient to provide the minimum payments, AHCCCS will proportionately recoup funds based on the initial DSH payments from the remaining hospitals in the pool or pools effected to satisfy the requirement.

The payment amount to each governmentally-operated hospital will be determined during the state plan year of the initial DSH payment. The payment amount will only change if the total DSH payment to a hospital in the pool would be in excess of its finalized OBRA limit (see discussion below). To the extent that the excess amount recouped from a governmentally-operated hospital can be distributed to other hospitals in the pool without exceeding the interim or finalized OBRA limits of the remaining governmentally-operated hospitals, the

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excess amount will be distributed to the other governmentally-operated hospitals.

Recoupment of Pool 5 payments for any of the above instances, however, would not be redistributed

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Determination of Payment Amounts

The amount that each non-governmental hospital receives as an initial DSH payment from the pool for which it qualifies is determined by a weighting method that considers both the amounts/points over the Group threshold and the volume of services. The volume of services is either measured by Title XIX days or net inpatient revenue, depending upon the group being considered.

Hospitals that qualify for Group 1, 1A, 2, or 2A

There are ten steps to determining the DSH payment amount for hospitals that qualify for Group 1, 1A, 2, or 2A. After determining the initial DSH payment amount through the ten step process, there is a final adjustment that may be made depending on the result of the hospital's OBRA limit. These steps will need to be performed separately: once for Groups 1 and 2 and once for Groups 1A and 2A.

1. Determine Points Exceeding Threshold.
Each of the Groups 1 and 2 has thresholds established for qualification of the hospital. For Group 1 it is one standard deviation above the mean MIUR; for Group 2 it is greater than 25% LIUR. Step 1 merely determines the difference between each hospital's "score" for the Group measure and that Group's threshold.
2. Convert Points Exceeding Threshold into a Value.
Each of the Groups 1 and 2 are measuring a value: for Group 1 the value is Medicaid days; for Group 2 it is charges. Step 2 multiplies the Points Exceeding Threshold by the value of the associated Group.
3. Determine Relative Weight of Each Hospital in Each Group.
The relative weight of each hospital in each Group is determined by dividing each hospital's value for a Group determined in Step 2 by the total of all hospital values for that Group.
4. Initial Allocation of Dollars to Each Hospital in Each Group.
The amount of funds available to each of the Groups 1 and 2 is determined by AHCCCS as authorized by the Legislature. The funding amount for the current state

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plan year is contained in Exhibit 3. The initial allocation to each hospital in each group is determined by multiplying each hospital's relative weight in a Group (determined in Step 3) by the amount of funds available for that Group.

5. Maximize Allocation of Dollars Between Group 1 and Group 2.

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This step selects the greater of the allocation to each hospital between Group 1 and Group 2.

6. Recalculating the Relative Weights of Each Hospital in Group 1 and Group 2.
Since Step 5 eliminated hospitals from both Group 1 and Group 2, it is necessary to redetermine the weight for each remaining hospital. This is accomplished by dividing the value of each hospital remaining in Group 1 and Group 2 after Step 5 by the total of the remaining hospitals.
7. Second Allocation of Dollars Within Group 1 and Group 2.
The second allocation to each hospital remaining in Group 1 and Group 2 is determined by multiplying each hospital's recalculated relative weight pursuant to Step 6 by the amount of funds available for that Group.
8. Identifying Minimum Payment.
It is policy that the minimum payment made to any hospital qualifying for DSH is \$5,000. This step identifies any amount thus far determined for any hospital that is less than \$5,000.
9. Ensuring Minimum Payment.
This step replaces any amount thus far determined for any hospital that is less than \$5,000 with a \$5,000 amount.
10. Determining Penultimate Payment Amount.
With the replacement of values with the \$5,000 minimum amounts, it is necessary to recalculate and redistribute the values within any Group where the minimum payment amount was imposed in order to ensure that the total funding for a Group is not exceeded. Step 10 accomplishes this.

After determining the penultimate initial DSH payment amount for each hospital that qualifies for Group 1, 1A, 2, or 2A a check of the determined amount is made against the hospital's initial OBRA limit. The description of that limit follows in a subsequent section. If the initial DSH payment amount exceeds the initial OBRA limit, the initial DSH amount is set

to the OBRA limit and the excess amount is distributed to the remaining hospitals in the Group, with a recheck of the initial DSH amounts against the OBRA limit. This process is repeated until all amounts are distributed or all hospitals in the Group are at their OBRA limit.

Hospitals that qualify for Group 4

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To determine the initial DSH payment amount for each governmentally-operated hospital, the relative allocation percentage for each hospital is computed based on the lesser of the hospital's CPE and the amount of funding specified by the Legislature. The total funding amount for the current state plan year for Group 4 is contained in Exhibit 3. The funding amount for the IMD hospital in Group 4 is the IMD DSH limit for Arizona. The funding amount for the other governmentally-operated hospital in Group 4 is the remainder of the Group 4 pool amount, including any amount unclaimed by the IMD hospital.

OBRA Limits

The DSH payment ultimately received by qualifying non-governmental hospitals is the *lesser* of the amount calculated pursuant to the above-described methodologies or the hospital's OBRA limit. The DSH payment ultimately received by governmentally-operated hospitals is the *lesser* of the amount funded and specified by the Legislature or the hospital's finalized OBRA limit. All DSH payments are subject to the federal DSH allotment.

The OBRA limit is calculated using the following equation:

$$\frac{\text{Uncompensated Care Costs Incurred Serving Medicaid Recipients}}{\text{Uncompensated Care Costs Incurred Servicing the Uninsured}}$$

Pursuant to the above equation, the OBRA limit is comprised of two components:

1. The amount of uncompensated care costs associated with providing inpatient and outpatient hospital services to Medicaid individuals (the Medicaid shortfall), and
2. The amount of uncompensated care costs associated with providing inpatient and outpatient hospital services to individuals with no source of third party coverage for the inpatient and outpatient hospital services they received (uninsured costs).

The OBRA limit for the state plan year of the initial DSH payment will be computed for each hospital up to three times:

1. The OBRA limit will be calculated in the state plan year of the initial DSH payment for all eligible hospitals based on the cost report(s) and days and charges and other program data for the state plan rate year two years prior to the state plan year of the initial DSH payment
2. For governmentally-operated hospitals, the OBRA limit will be recalculated when the cost report for the state plan year of the initial DSH payment is filed
3. The final calculation of each hospital's OBRA limit will be performed when the cost report for the state plan year of the initial DSH payment is finalized

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The steps to computing the OBRA limit are:

1. The hospital shall prepare its CMS 2552 Report (cost report(s)). Each hospital must complete the cost report to determine cost center-specific per diems (for inpatient routine services) and ratios of cost to charges (RCC) (for ancillary services). The cost reports must be completed based on Medicare cost principles and Medicare cost allocation process as specified in the CMS 2552 instructions and the CMS Provider Reimbursement Manual, volumes 15-1 and 15-2, including updates.
2. Medicaid shortfall will be calculated based on information available from PMMIS, other AHCCCS financial systems, and the cost report.
3. Uninsured costs will be calculated based on uninsured days and charges and other program data collected by each hospital from its claims and financial records, other systems, and the cost report.

The sum of each hospital's Medicaid shortfall (whether positive or negative) and uninsured costs (whether positive or negative) is that hospital's OBRA limit.

The Medicaid Shortfall

The data used to calculate the Medicaid shortfall is extracted from the cost report(s) as well as from the AHCCCS PMMIS and other AHCCCS financial reporting systems.

The information from AHCCCS will include, but not be limited to:

1. The number of Medicaid fee for service (FFS) inpatient hospital days for each inpatient routine service cost center on the cost report
2. The number of Medicaid managed care inpatient hospital days for each inpatient routine service cost center on the cost report
3. The Medicaid inpatient and outpatient hospital FFS charges for each ancillary cost center on the cost report
4. The amounts of payments made by ~~or on behalf of patients and payments made by third parties~~ related to Medicaid inpatient and outpatient hospital FFS services

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5. The amounts of Medicaid payments made by AHCCCS for inpatient and outpatient hospital FFS services
6. The Medicaid inpatient and outpatient hospital managed care charges for each ancillary cost center on the cost report
7. The amounts of payments made by ~~or on behalf of patients~~ and payments made by third parties related to Medicaid inpatient and outpatient hospital services for health plans and program contractors
8. The amounts of Medicaid payments made by managed care organizations for inpatient and outpatient hospital services

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9. Other amounts of Medicaid payments for Medicaid inpatient and outpatient services furnished during the Medicaid state plan year under review (e.g. GME, CAH, etc.)
10. AHCCCS may apply trending factors for the initial payment to account for changes in utilization (e.g., due to changes in Medicaid eligibility criteria), supplemental payments, and Medicaid payments and rates. The adjustments may increase or decrease the days, costs, charges, or payments reflected on the cost reports, Medicaid and/or uninsured information. The adjustments will reflect increases and decreases resulting from changes in operations or circumstances that are not reflected in the information from the state plan year two years prior.

For each hospital, the cost-center-specific per diems and ratios of cost to charges (RCC) from the cost report will be applied to the data extracted from PMMIS (days and charges) to determine the cost of providing inpatient and outpatient Medicaid services. Inpatient and outpatient Medicaid services will not include services reimbursed as Rural Health Clinic or Federally Qualified Health Clinic services. The per diem amounts will be calculated by dividing:

- The individual amounts on Worksheet B, Part I Column 24 Lines (and where applicable Subscript Lines) 30 to 35 and Lines 40 to 43
- By
- The corresponding day totals on Line 1, Lines (and where applicable Subscript Lines) 8 through 13 and Lines 16 to 18 (for inpatient hospital subproviders) from Worksheet S-3, Part I Column 8.

Note: when calculating the Adults and Pediatrics (General Routine Care) per diem, the amount on Worksheet B, Part I, Column 24, Line 30 should have deducted the amounts appearing on Worksheet D-1, Part I, Lines 26 and 36 and the amount on Worksheet S-3, Part I, Column 8, Line 1 should have added the amount appearing on Line 28 (observation bed days).

The ancillary RCCs will be calculated by dividing:

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1. The individual Line and Subscript amounts for each of the Lines 50 to 76 and Lines 90 to 93 taken from Worksheet B, Part I Column 24
2. By
3. The individual Line and Subscript amounts for each of the Lines 50 to 76 and Lines 90 to 93 taken from Worksheet C, Part I Column 8

Costs will be offset by the payments made by ~~or on behalf of patients~~ ~~and payments made by third parties~~ related to Medicaid inpatient and outpatient hospital services as well as payments made by AHCCCS including FFS payments and payments by managed care

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organizations, made for the state plan year. Amounts for supplemental payments (such as GME, Rural Hospital Inpatient Payment and CAH) will be those made for the SPY. During the initial calculation, AHCCCS may use actual data if available as opposed to two years prior payments.

Uninsured Costs

Each hospital will collect and submit to the state uninsured days and charges and program data for the state plan year from the hospital's claims and auditable financial records. Only hospital inpatient and outpatient days and charges and program data for medical services that would otherwise be eligible for Medicaid should be included in the DSH calculation. Inpatient and outpatient uninsured services will not include services that would be reimbursed as Rural Health Clinic or Federally Qualified Health Clinic services if the patient were eligible for Medicaid. The uninsured days, charges and program information provided to the state are subject to the same audit standards and procedures as the data included in the cost report.

When providing uninsured days, charges and program information hospitals should be guided by the following:

The Uninsured are defined as:

- Self pay and self insured patients
- Individuals with no source of third party coverage for inpatient and outpatient hospital services
- Third party coverage does not include state and local government subsidized care (i.e. individuals covered by indigent programs without other forms of third party coverage are uninsured)
- Payments made by state or local government are not considered a source of third party payment
- It is permissible to include in the Uninsured individuals who do not possess health insurance which would apply to the service for which the individual sought treatment.
- Individuals with AHCCCS coverage (under either Title XIX or Title XXI) are not

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considered uninsured

- Individuals participating in a Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program that have no source of third party coverage for the services provided other than the Ryan White program are considered uninsured. However, the funding provided under the program must be considered payments received from or on behalf of patients or payments received from third parties.

When submitting uninsured days, charges and program information hospitals should accompany the submission with:

- A listing of all payer types that are included in the uninsured data compilation, and

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- An electronic file that contains sufficient claims or other information (e.g. ICNs) to enable an auditor to tie the amounts submitted during the application process to the financial records of the hospital

The uninsured costs will be calculated for each hospital. The information to be collected will include, but not be limited to:

1. The number of uninsured inpatient hospital days (this will be accumulated for each inpatient routine service cost center on the cost report)
2. The uninsured inpatient and outpatient hospital ancillary charges (this will be accumulated for each ancillary cost center on the cost report)
3. The amounts of payments received during the state plan year by or on behalf of patients and payments made by third parties related to uninsured inpatient and outpatient hospital services. The information collected shall:
 - a. Include payments received under Section 1011, Federal Reimbursement of Emergency Health Services Furnished to Undocumented Aliens, of the MMA,
 - b. Not include payments, funding and subsidies made by the state or a unit of local governments (e.g., state-only, local-only or state-local health program)
4. AHCCCS may apply trending factors for the initial payment to account for changes in utilization (e.g., due to changes in Medicaid eligibility criteria), supplemental payments, and Medicaid payments and rates. The adjustments may increase or decrease the days, costs, charges, or payments reflected on the cost reports, Medicaid and/or uninsured information. The adjustments will reflect increases and decreases resulting from changes in operations or circumstances that are not reflected in the information from the state plan year two years prior.

For each hospital the cost center-specific per diems and ratios of cost to charges (RCC) from the cost report (as determined for Medicaid) will be applied to the data collected by the hospital to determine the uninsured costs.

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Costs will be offset by the payments received during the state plan year from or on behalf of patients and payments received during the state plan year from third parties related to all uninsured inpatient and outpatient hospital services. Payments made by state or local government are not considered a source of third party payment.

The OBRA Limit

The summation of the Medicaid shortfall (whether positive or negative) and the uninsured

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costs (whether positive or negative) is the hospital's OBRA limit.

Group 5 Eligibility Determination

The Administration will make additional payments, as specified in Exhibit 3, for hospitals that qualify for funding in Groups 1, 1A, 2, 2A, or 4. Group 5 DSH payments are in addition to the Groups 1, 1A, 2, 2A, and 4 DSH payments, but no individual hospital will receive aggregate DSH payments that exceed its OBRA limit. For hospitals that qualify for Group 5, a "LOM" score will be calculated by multiplying the hospital's LIUR times the hospital's full OBRA limit, times the hospital's MIUR.

Example: Hospital A

OBRA = \$50,000,000, MIUR = 0.3500, LIUR = 0.3000

Group 5 LOM score for Hospital A = \$50,000,000 x 0.3500 x 0.3000 = \$5,250,000

For the first round of distributions, each participating hospital's percentage of the total LOM score will be calculated using the hospital's LOM score as the numerator and the total of all participating hospitals' LOM scores as the denominator. Allocations will initially be provided to qualifying hospitals located outside of the Phoenix and Tucson metropolitan statistical areas.

The total amount of DSH available for Group 5, as specified in Exhibit 3 to Attachment C, will be multiplied by each hospital's LOM percentage of this first round. If the allocation is higher than a hospital's OBRA limit (remaining after Group 1, 1A, 2, 2A, and 4 DSH distributions) or higher than the maximum amount allocated for the hospital in Exhibit 3 in Attachment C, the lower of those three limits will be recorded as the allocation for round one.

For subsequent rounds which will be also open to qualifying hospitals located in the Phoenix and Tucson metropolitan statistical areas, only the hospitals that have not hit their OBRA limit or the maximum amount allocated for the hospital in Exhibit 3 in Attachment C will be considered. The LOM score for those hospitals will be totaled. Each hospital's percentage of the total LOM score for that round will be calculated. The total amount of Group 5 DSH funds remaining for that round, as specified in Exhibit 3 in Attachment C, will be multiplied by each hospital's LOM percentage for that round. If any allocation

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from any round is higher than a hospital's remaining OBRA limit remaining total computable matching funds for that hospital or the maximum amount allocated for the hospital in Exhibit 3 in Attachment C, the lower of those three limits will be recorded as the allocation for that round. Distribution rounds will continue until all Group 5 DSH funds for the hospitals are distributed, or all hospitals have reached their individual OBRA limits or the maximum amount allocated for the hospital in Exhibit 3 in Attachment C, whichever comes first.

The Administration will specify the hospitals which may be eligible for Group 5 and the amount of funding in Exhibit 3 to Attachment C. The Administration may include multiple pools within Group 5, to be specified in Exhibit 3.

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Any Group 5 payment made to a hospital which qualifies for Group 4 will be accounted for as an offset in the CPE computation under Group 4.

Aggregate Limits

IMD Limit

Federal law provides that aggregate DSH payments to Institutions for Mental Diseases (IMDs) in Arizona is confined to the *lesser* of \$28,474,900 or the amount equal to the product of Arizona's current year total computable DSH allotment and 23.27%. Therefore, DSH payment to IMDs will be reduced proportionately to the extent necessary to ensure that the aggregate IMD limit is not exceeded.

"Institutions for Mental Diseases" includes hospitals that are primarily engaged in providing diagnosis, treatment, or care of persons with mental diseases, including medical attention, nursing care, and related services. Whether an institution is an IMD is determined by its overall character as that of a facility established and maintained primarily for the care and treatment of individuals with mental diseases, whether or not it is licensed as such.

Overall Total Limit

The federal government shares in the cost of Medicaid DSH expenditures based on the Federal Medical Assistance Percentage (FMAP) for each state. However, for each fiscal year, the amount of federal funds available to states for DSH payment is fixed. As such, the total amount of DSH payments for a state plan rate year will not exceed the federal allotment divided by the FMAP.

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Reconciliations

The initial DSH payment issued to a hospital by AHCCCS is considered “interim” and is subject to different reconciliation methodologies depending upon whether the hospital is non-governmental or governmentally-operated. The payments to hospitals are generally made as a single lump sum payment that is made once the calculations of the payment amounts are completed. The purpose of the interim DSH payment is to provide reimbursement that approximates the Medicaid and uninsured inpatient hospital and outpatient hospital uncompensated care costs eligible for Federal Financial Participation (FFP).

The reasons for a change in the initial (or interim) DSH payment for both non-governmental and governmentally-operated hospitals are outlined above under “Pools and Changing Payment Levels”.

If it is determined that the total amount of payments made to non-governmental hospitals under the methodology outlined in the “Pools and Changing Payment Levels” exceeds the amount of all finalized non-governmental hospital OBRA limits, the amount in excess will be recouped by AHCCCS and any associated federal funding claimed will be properly credited to the federal government.

If it is determined that the total amount of payments made to governmentally-operated hospitals under the methodology outlined in the “Pools and Changing Payment Levels” exceeds the amount of either:

1. All governmentally-operated hospital OBRA limits calculated based on the “finalized” cost report, or

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2. The total amount of certified public expenditures of governmentally-operated hospitals, then
3. The amount in excess will be recouped by AHCCCS and any associated federal funding claimed will be properly credited to the federal government.

Certified Public Expenditures

Expenditures by governmentally-operated hospitals shall be used by AHCCCS in claiming FFP for DSH payments under Pool 4 to the extent that the amount of funds expended are certified by the appropriate officials at the governmentally-operated hospital.

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The method for determining a governmentally-operated hospital's allowable uncompensated care costs eligible for DSH reimbursement when such costs are funded through the certified public expenditure (CPE) process will be the same as the method for calculating and reconciling the OBRA limit for governmentally-operated hospitals set forth above.

However, because governmentally-operated hospitals are certifying expenditures for the state plan year of the initial DSH payment and final expenditures may not be known at the time of initial certification of public expenditures, governmentally owned hospitals may certify an amount of expenditures for the initial DSH payment based on an estimate of the OBRA limit for the state plan year of the initial DSH payment.

In certifying estimates of public expenditure for the initial DSH payment, the governmentally operated hospital will first calculate its expenditures based on the methodology for calculating the OBRA limit for the state plan year two years before the state plan year of the initial payment (as specified in the protocols in Exhibit 1 or Exhibit 2) and then provide for adjustments to such OBRA limit. The adjustments may increase or decrease the days, costs, charges or payments reflected on the cost reports, Medicaid and/or uninsured information used to calculate the OBRA limit. The adjustments will reflect increases and decreases resulting from changes in operations or circumstances that are not reflected in the information from the state plan year two years prior to the state plan year of the initial payment, but will be reflected in the final information for the state plan year of the initial payment. All adjustments must be supported by adequate explanation/justification and is subject to review by AHCCCS and CMS.

In order to use CPE, the certifying governmentally-operated hospital must follow the

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protocol in Exhibit 1 or Exhibit 2 and provide a certification as to the amount of allowable uncompensated care costs eligible for DSH reimbursement. If CPE is used, the amount of expenditures used to determine the FFP will not exceed the amount of the CPE.

The payment of FFP to governmentally-operated hospitals is subject to legislative appropriation.

Grievances and Appeals

The state considers a hospital's DSH eligibility and DSH payment amount to be appealable issues. A DSH eligibility list along with the initial DSH payment amounts that eligible hospitals have been calculated to receive will be distributed. Hospitals will be permitted thirty (30) days from distribution to appeal their DSH eligibility and payment amounts. Because the total amount of DSH funds is fixed, the successful appeal of one DSH hospital will reduce DSH

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payment amounts to all other providers. Once the final reconciliation process is completed, no additional DSH payment will be issued.

Other Provisions

Ownership

DSH payment will only be issued to the entity which is currently registered with AHCCCS as a participating hospital provider. Therefore, it is expected that facilities will consider this information when negotiating ownership changes.

AHCCCS Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) Payments Exceptions

An exception to the use of the Medicare Cost Report (Form CMS 2552-10) as a data source shall apply to:

I. Hospitals that:

- Serve patients that are predominantly under 18 years of age, and
- Are licensed for fewer than 50 beds, and
- Do not file a comprehensive Form CMS 2552-10 (Medicare Cost Report), and
- Receive an acceptance letter from the CMS fiscal intermediary for the portion of the CMS 2552-10 (Medicare Cost Report) that the hospital does file with the fiscal intermediary, and

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- Receive written permission from AHCCCS to invoke the provisions of this exception.

Such hospitals may extract data from their financial records in lieu of extracting data from the Form CMS 2552-10 (Medicare Cost Report) as provided in this Attachment C.

The method of extracting and compiling the data from the hospital's financial records shall conform to the instructions for the Form CMS 2552-10. All other non-Medicare Cost Report data and documentation as described in this Attachment C shall be required from such hospitals.

II. Indian Health Service (IHS) Hospitals and tribally-operated 638 hospitals who do not file a full Form CMS 2552-10 Medicare Cost Report but rather file an abbreviated Medicare cost report in accordance with Medicare Provider Reimbursement Manual, Part I, Section 2208.1.E (Method E cost report).

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Such IHS Hospitals and tribally-operated 638 hospitals can submit a Private Facility Information Sheet (PFIS) to AHCCCS using data from the IHS Method E report that is filed with CMS as well as supporting hospital financial reports, as necessary.

The method of extracting and compiling the data from the hospital's financial records shall conform to the instructions for the Form CMS 2552-10. All other non-Medicare Cost Report data and documentation as described on the PFIS cover sheet will be required by such hospitals.

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**DSH Exhibit 1:
AHCCCS
Disproportionate Share Hospital Payment Methodology
Calculation of OBRA Limits for
Governmentally-Operated Hospitals for the Purpose of
Certified Public Expenditures**

Each governmentally-operated hospital certifying its expenditures for Disproportionate Share Hospital (DSH) payments shall compute and report its OBRA limit as prescribed by this Exhibit. The governmentally-operated hospital's OBRA limit is comprised of two components:

1. The amount of uncompensated care costs associated with providing inpatient and outpatient hospital services to Medicaid individuals (the Medicaid shortfall), and
2. The amount of uncompensated care costs associated with providing inpatient and outpatient hospital services to individuals with no source of third party coverage for the inpatient and outpatient hospital services they received (uninsured costs).

The steps to computing the governmentally-operated hospital's OBRA limit are³:

1. The hospital shall prepare its CMS 2552 Report (cost report(s)). Each hospital must complete the cost report to determine per diems (for inpatient routine services) and ratios of cost to charges (RCC) (for ancillary services). The cost reports must be completed based on Medicare cost principles and Medicare cost allocation process as specified in the CMS 2552 instructions

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- and the CMS Provider Reimbursement Manual, volumes 15-1 and 15-2, including updates.
2. Medicaid shortfall will be calculated based on information available from PMMIS, other AHCCCS financial systems, and the cost report.
 3. Uninsured costs will be calculated based on uninsured days and charges and other program data collected by the hospital from its claims and financial records, other systems, and the cost report.

Finally, the governmentally-operated hospital will compile and summarize the calculations on The OBRA Limit and CPE Schedule. In compiling and summarizing the OBRA calculations, the governmentally-operated hospital may make adjustments to the calculated OBRA limit to estimate the OBRA limit for a future state plan year. The adjustments may increase or decrease the days, costs, charges or payments reflected on the cost reports, Medicaid and/or uninsured information used to calculate the OBRA limit. The adjustments will reflect increases and decreases resulting from changes in operations or circumstances that are not reflected in the information from the state plan year two years prior to the state plan year of the initial payment, but will be reflected in the final information for the state plan year of the initial payment. All

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adjustments must be supported by adequate explanation/justification and is subject to review by AHCCCS and CMS. The Schedule will be submitted to AHCCCS during the application process, with backup documentation, for the cost reporting period(s) covered by the Medicaid state plan year(s) under review.

The Medicaid Shortfall

AHCCCS will provide each governmentally-operated hospital with a report from PMMIS and other agency financial reporting systems to assist each governmentally-operated hospital in completing required schedules. The information to be provided by AHCCCS will include, but not be limited to:

1. The number of Medicaid fee for service (FFS) inpatient hospital days for each inpatient routine service cost center on the cost report
2. The number of Medicaid managed care inpatient hospital days for each inpatient routine service cost center on the cost report
3. The Medicaid inpatient and outpatient hospital FFS charges for each ancillary cost center on the cost report. Inpatient and outpatient Medicaid charges will not include charges reimbursed as Rural Health Clinic or Federally Qualified Health Clinic services.
4. The amounts of payments made by ~~or on behalf of~~ patients ~~and payments made by third parties~~ related to Medicaid inpatient and outpatient hospital FFS services

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5. The amounts of Medicaid payments made by AHCCCS for inpatient and outpatient hospital FFS services
6. The Medicaid inpatient and outpatient hospital managed care charges for each ancillary cost center on the cost report. Inpatient and outpatient Medicaid charges will not include charges reimbursed as Rural Health Clinic or Federally Qualified Health Clinic services.
7. The amounts of payments made by ~~or on behalf of patients~~ ~~and payments made by third parties~~ related to Medicaid inpatient and outpatient hospital services for health plans and program contractors
8. The amounts of Medicaid payments made by managed care organizations for inpatient and outpatient hospital services
9. Other amounts of Medicaid payments for Medicaid inpatient and outpatient services furnished during the Medicaid state plan year under review (e.g. GME, CAH, etc.)

Each governmentally-operated hospital will use the cost center-specific per diems and ratios of cost to charges (RCC) from the cost report and the data extracted from PMMIS (days and charges) to determine the cost of providing inpatient and outpatient Medicaid services. Inpatient and outpatient Medicaid services will not include services reimbursed as Rural Health Clinic or Federally Qualified Health Clinic services.

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The per diem amounts will be calculated by dividing:

- The individual amounts on Worksheet B, Part I Column 24 Lines (and where applicable Subscript Lines) 30 to 35 and Lines 40 to 43
- By
- The corresponding day totals on Line (and where applicable Subscript Line) 1, Lines 8 through 13 and Lines 16 to 18 (for inpatient hospital subproviders) from Worksheet S-3, Part I, Column 8.

Note: when calculating the Adults and Pediatrics (General Routine Care) per diem, the amount on Worksheet B, Part I, Column 24, Line 30 should have deducted the amounts appearing on Worksheet D-1, Part I, Lines 26 and 36 and the amount on Worksheet S-3, Part I, Column 8, Line 1 should have added the amount appearing on Line 28 (observation bed days).

The ancillary RCCs will be calculated by dividing:

1. The individual Line and Subscript amounts for each of the Lines 50 to 76 and Lines 90 to 93 taken from Worksheet B, Part I, Column 24
2. By
3. The individual Line and Subscript amounts for each of the Lines 50 to 76 and Lines 90 to 93

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taken from Worksheet C, Part I, Column 8

Each governmentally-operated hospital will use the cost center-specific per diems and ratios of cost to charges (RCC) from the cost report and the data supplied by AHCCCS to compile the Medicaid Schedule of Costs on the OBRA Limit and CPE Schedule. The Medicaid Schedule of Costs depicts:

1. The governmentally-operated hospital specific Medicaid inpatient and outpatient cost data,
2. The payments made by ~~or on behalf of patients~~ ~~and payments made by third parties~~ related to Medicaid inpatient and outpatient hospital services,
3. The Medicaid inpatient and outpatient net cost data,
4. Payments made by AHCCCS including FFS and payments by health plans and program contractors
5. The amount of supplemental Medicaid payments related to inpatient and outpatient hospital services (e.g., GME and CAH, etc.)
6. The Medicaid shortfall
7. Adjustments to the calculated Medicaid shortfall to estimate a Medicaid shortfall

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for a future state plan year.

Uninsured Costs

Each governmentally-operated hospital will collect and submit to the state uninsured days and charges and program data for the state plan year from the hospital's claims and auditable financial records. Only hospital inpatient and outpatient days and charges and program data for medical services that would otherwise be eligible for Medicaid should be included in the calculation. Inpatient and outpatient uninsured services will not include services that would be reimbursed as Rural Health Clinic or Federally Qualified Health Clinic services if the patient were eligible for Medicaid. The uninsured days, charges and program information provided to the state is subject to the same audit standards and procedures as the data included in the cost report.

When providing uninsured days, charges and program information hospitals should be guided by the following:

The Uninsured are defined as:

- Self pay and self insured patients

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- Individuals with no source of third party coverage for inpatient and outpatient hospital services
- Third party coverage does not include state and local government subsidized care (i.e. individuals covered by indigent programs without other forms of third party coverage are uninsured)
- Payments made by state or local government are not considered a source of third party payment
- It is permissible to include in the Uninsured individuals who do not possess health insurance which would apply to the service for which the individual sought treatment.
- Individuals with AHCCCS coverage (under either Title XIX or Title XXI) are not considered uninsured
- Individuals participating in a Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program that have no source of third party coverage for the services provided other than the Ryan White program are considered uninsured. However, the funding provided under the program must be considered payments received from or on behalf of patients or payments received from third parties.

When submitting uninsured days, charges and program information hospitals should accompany the submission with:

- A listing of all payer types that are included in the uninsured data compilation, and

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-
- An electronic file that contains sufficient claims or other information (e.g. ICNs) to enable an auditor to tie the amounts submitted during the application process to the financial records of the hospital

The information to be collected will include, but not be limited to:

1. The number of uninsured inpatient hospital days (for each inpatient routine service cost center on the cost report)
2. The uninsured inpatient and outpatient hospital ancillary charges (for each ancillary cost center on the cost report)
3. The amounts of payments received during the the state plan year made by or on behalf of patients and payments made by third parties related to uninsured inpatient and outpatient hospital services. The information collected shall:
 - a. Include payments received during the state plan year under Section 1011, Federal Reimbursement of Emergency Health Services Furnished to Undocumented Aliens, of the MMA,
 - b. Not include payments, funding and subsidies made by the state or a unit of local governments (e.g., state-only, local-only or state-local health program)

Each governmentally-operated hospital will use the cost center-specific per diems and ratios

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of cost to charges (RCC) from the cost report (as determined for Medicaid), the uninsured days and charges, and other program data collected by the governmentally-operated hospital to compile the Uninsured Schedule of Costs on the OBRA Limit and CPE Schedule. The Uninsured Schedule of Costs depicts:

1. The governmentally-operated hospital specific uninsured inpatient and outpatient cost data,
2. The payments made by or on behalf of patients and payments made by third parties related to uninsured inpatient and outpatient hospital services, and
3. The uninsured inpatient and outpatient cost.
4. Adjustments to the calculated uninsured inpatient and outpatient cost to estimate the uninsured inpatient and outpatient cost for a future state plan year.

The Governmentally-Operated Hospital OBRA Limit

The summation of the Medicaid shortfall (whether positive or negative) and the uninsured costs (whether positive or negative) is the hospital's OBRA limit and is depicted on the Calculation of OBRA Limit and CPE on the OBRA Limit and CPE Schedule.

The summation of the estimated Medicaid shortfall (whether positive or negative) and the estimated uninsured costs (whether positive or negative) is the hospital's OBRA limit for a future state plan year and is depicted on the Calculation of OBRA Limit and CPE on the OBRA

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Limit and CPE Schedule.

Certification

The appropriate official of the governmentally-operated hospital will sign the certification statement on the Governmentally-Operated Hospital OBRA Limit and CPE Schedule. A certification will be signed for each of the three times the OBRA limit for the state plan year of the initial DSH payment is calculated as described below under "Reconciliation".

Reconciliation

The OBRA limit for the state plan year of the initial DSH payment will be computed for each governmentally-operated hospital three times:

1. The OBRA limit will be calculated in the state plan year of the initial DSH payment based on the cost report(s) and days and charges and other program data for the state plan year two years prior to the state plan year of the initial DSH payment. This calculation may include an adjustment to the calculated OBRA limit of the state plan year two years prior to

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the state plan year of the initial DSH payment in order to estimate the OBRA limit of the state plan year of the initial DSH payment.

2. The OBRA limit will be recalculated when the cost report(s) for the state plan year of the initial DSH payment are filed. In recalculating the OBRA limit the cost data from the as- filed cost report(s) and program data (days, charges, and payments) from the actual cost reporting period(s) will be used in the calculation. This calculation may not include any adjustment to the calculated OBRA limit of the state plan year of the initial DSH.
3. The final calculation of each governmentally-operated hospital's OBRA limit will be performed when the cost report(s) for the state plan year of the initial DSH payment are finalized. In finalizing the OBRA limit the cost data from the finalized cost report(s) and program data (days, charges, and payments) from the actual cost reporting period(s) will be used in the calculation.

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**DSH Exhibit 2:
AHCCCS
Disproportionate Share Hospital Payment Methodology
Calculation of OBRA Limits for
Arizona State Hospital
A Hospital with a Per Diem Ancillary Cost Allocation Method
Approved by Medicare**

Arizona State Hospital (ASH), a governmentally-operated hospital that is an all-inclusive rate provider under Medicare, shall compute, report and certify its OBRA limit as prescribed by this Exhibit. Because ASH only provides inpatient services, the OBRA limit will be calculated based only on inpatient information. ASH's OBRA limit is comprised of two components:

1. The amount of uncompensated care costs associated with providing inpatient hospital services to Medicaid individuals (the Medicaid shortfall), and

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2. The amount of uncompensated care costs associated with providing inpatient hospital services to individuals with no source of third party coverage for the inpatient hospital services they received (uninsured costs).

The steps to computing ASH's OBRA limit are:

1. The hospital shall prepare its CMS 2552 Report (cost report(s)). The hospital must complete the cost report to determine per diems (for inpatient routine services and for ancillary services). The cost reports must be completed based on Medicare cost principles and Medicare cost allocation process as specified in the CMS 2552 instructions and the CMS Provider Reimbursement Manual, volumes 15-1 and 15-2, including updates.
2. Medicaid shortfall will be calculated based on information available from PMMIS, other AHCCCS financial systems, and the cost report.
3. Uninsured costs will be calculated based on uninsured days and other program data collected by the hospital from its claims and financial records, other systems, and the cost report.
4. Finally, ASH will compile and summarize the calculations on The OBRA Limit and CPE Schedule. In compiling and summarizing the OBRA calculations, ASH may make adjustments to the calculated OBRA limit to estimate the OBRA limit for a future state plan year. The adjustments may increase or decrease the days, costs, charges or payments reflected on the cost reports, Medicaid and/or uninsured information used to calculate the OBRA limit. The adjustments will reflect increases and decreases resulting from changes in operations or circumstances that are not reflected in the information from the state plan year two years prior to the state plan year of the initial payment, but will be reflected in the final information for the state plan year of the initial payment. All adjustments must be supported by adequate

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explanation/justification and is subject to review by AHCCCS and CMS. The Schedule will be submitted to AHCCCS during the application process, with backup documentation, for the cost reporting period(s) covered by the Medicaid state plan year(s) under review.

The Medicaid Shortfall

AHCCCS will provide ASH with a report from PMMIS and other agency financial reporting systems to assist ASH in completing required schedules. The information to be provided by AHCCCS will include, but not be limited to:

1. The number of Medicaid fee for service (FFS) inpatient hospital days (for the single inpatient routine service cost center on the cost report)
2. The number of Medicaid managed care inpatient hospital days (for the single inpatient routine service cost center on the cost report)
3. The amounts of payments made by ~~or on behalf of patients~~ and payments made by third parties related to Medicaid inpatient hospital FFS services

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4. The amounts of Medicaid payments made by AHCCCS for inpatient hospital FFS services
5. The amounts of payments made by ~~or on behalf of patients and payments made by third parties~~ related to Medicaid inpatient hospital services for health plans and program contractors
6. The amounts of Medicaid payments made by health plans and program contractors for inpatient hospital services for health plans and program contractors
7. Other amounts of Medicaid payments for Medicaid inpatient services furnished during the Medicaid state plan year under review (e.g. GME, CAH, etc.)

ASH will use a single total per diem calculated from the cost report and the inpatient days extracted from PMMIS to determine the cost of providing inpatient Medicaid services. The single total per diem amount will be calculated by summing the inpatient per diem amount and the ancillary per diem amount.

The inpatient per diem amount will be found by dividing the amounts from Worksheet B, Part I Column 24, Line 30 by the day total on Line 1 from Worksheet S-3, Part I Column 8. Note: when calculating the Adults and Pediatrics (General Routine Care) per diem, the amount on Worksheet B, Part I, Column 24, Line 30 should have deducted the amounts appearing on Worksheet D-1, Part I, Lines 26 and 36 and the amount on Worksheet S-3, Part

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I, Column 8, Line 1 should have added the amount appearing on Line 28 (observation bed days).

The ancillary per diem amount will be calculated by:

1. Summing the Line and Subscript amounts for each of the Lines 50 to 76 and Lines 90 to 93 (but excluding Subscript Lines 88 to 89) taken from Worksheet B Part 1 Column 24 dividing the amount determined in step 1 above by the amount determined in step 3 below
2. Summing Line 1 and 28 from Worksheet S-3, Part I, Column 8

ASH will use the single total per diem calculated from the cost report and the data supplied by AHCCCS to compile the Medicaid Schedule of Costs on the OBRA Limit and CPE Schedule. The Medicaid Schedule of Costs depicts:

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1. The governmentally-operated hospital specific Medicaid inpatient cost data (determined by multiplying the single total per diem by the number of inpatient Medicaid days),
2. The payments made by ~~or on behalf of patients and payments made by third parties~~ related to Medicaid inpatient hospital services,
3. The Medicaid inpatient net cost data,
4. Payments made by AHCCCS including FFS and payments by health plans and program contractors
5. The amount of supplemental Medicaid payments (e.g., GME and CAH, etc.)
6. The Medicaid shortfall
7. Adjustments to the calculated Medicaid shortfall to estimate a Medicaid shortfall for a future state plan year.

Uninsured Costs

ASH will collect and submit to AHCCCS uninsured days and program data for the state plan year from the hospital’s claims and auditable financial records. Only hospital inpatient days and program data for medical services that would otherwise be eligible for Medicaid should be included in the calculation. Inpatient uninsured services will not include services that would be reimbursed as Rural Health Clinic or Federally Qualified Health Clinic services if the patient were eligible for Medicaid. The uninsured days and program information provided to the state is subject to the same audit standards and procedures as the data included in the cost report.

When collecting uninsured days and program information ASH should be guided by the following:

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The Uninsured are defined as:

- Self pay and self insured patients
- Individuals with no source of third party coverage for inpatient hospital services
- Third party coverage does not include state and local government subsidized care (i.e. individuals covered by indigent programs without other forms of third party coverage are uninsured)
- Payments made by state or local government are not considered a source of third party payment
- It is permissible to include in the Uninsured individuals who do not possess health insurance which would apply to the service for which the individual sought treatment.
- Individuals with AHCCCS coverage (under either Title XIX or Title XXI) are not considered uninsured
- Individuals participating in a Ryan White HIV/AIDS Program that have no source of third party coverage for the services provided other than the Ryan White program are

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considered uninsured. However, the funding provided under the program must be considered payments received from or on behalf of patients or payments received from third parties.

The uninsured costs will be calculated for ASH for the state plan year.

The information to be collected will include, but not be limited to:

1. The number of uninsured inpatient hospital days (for the single inpatient routine service cost center on the cost report)
2. The amounts of payments received during the state plan year made by or on behalf of patients and payments made by third parties related to uninsured inpatient hospital services. The information collected shall:
 - a. Include payments received during the state plan year under Section 1011, Federal Reimbursement of Emergency Health Services Furnished to Undocumented Aliens, of the MMA,
 - b. Not include payments, funding and subsidies made by the state or a unit of local governments (e.g., state-only, local-only or state-local health program)

ASH will use the total inpatient per diem calculated from the cost report (as determined for Medicaid), the uninsured days, and other program data collected by ASH to compile the Uninsured Schedule of Costs on the OBRA Limit and CPE Schedule. The Uninsured Schedule of Costs depicts:

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1. The ASH specific uninsured inpatient cost data (determined by multiplying the single total per diem by the number of uninsured inpatient days),
2. The payments made by or on behalf of patients and payments made by third parties related to uninsured inpatient hospital services, and
3. The uninsured inpatient cost.
4. Adjustments to the calculated uninsured inpatient and outpatient cost to estimate the uninsured inpatient and outpatient cost for a future state plan year.

The Governmentally-Operated Hospital OBRA Limit

The summation of the Medicaid shortfall (whether positive or negative) and the uninsured costs (whether positive or negative) is the hospital's OBRA limit and is depicted on the OBRA Limit and CPE Schedule.

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The summation of the estimated Medicaid shortfall (whether positive or negative) and the estimated uninsured costs (whether positive or negative) is the hospital's OBRA limit for a future state plan year and is depicted on the Calculation of OBRA Limit and CPE on the OBRA Limit and CPE Schedule.

Certification

The appropriate official of ASH will sign the certification statement on the OBRA Limit and CPE Schedule. A certification statement will be signed for each of the three times the OBRA limit for the state plan year of the initial DSH payment is calculated as described below under "Reconciliation".

Reconciliation

The OBRA limit for the state plan year of the initial DSH payment will be computed for ASH three times:

1. The OBRA limit will be calculated in the state plan year of the initial DSH payment based on the cost report(s) and days and other program data for the state plan year two years prior to the state plan year of the initial DSH payment. This calculation may include an adjustment to the calculated OBRA limit of the state plan year two years prior to the state plan year of the initial DSH payment in order to estimate the OBRA limit of the state plan year of the initial DSH payment.
2. The OBRA limit will be recalculated when the cost report(s) for the state plan year of the initial DSH payment are filed. In recalculating the OBRA limit the cost data from the as- filed cost report(s) and program data (days and payments) from the actual cost reporting period(s)

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will be used in the calculation. This calculation may not include any adjustment to the calculated OBRA limit of the state plan year of the initial DSH.

3. The final calculation of ASH's OBRA limit will be performed when the cost report(s) for the state plan year of the initial DSH payment are finalized. In finalizing the OBRA limit the cost data from the finalized cost report(s) and program data (days and payments) from the actual cost reporting period(s) will be used in the calculation.

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**DSH Exhibit 3:
AHCCCS
Disproportionate Share Hospital Payment
Methodology Pool Funding Amount**

This Exhibit contains the amount of funding for six pools in the Arizona DSH pool methodology.

For State Plan Year (SPY) 2008 and 2009, funding will be allocated among six pools (pools 1, 1A, 2, 2A, 3, and 4). For SPY 2010, funding will be allocated among seven pools (pools 1, 1A, 2, 2A, 3, 4, and 5). Thereafter, the funding will be allocated among six pools (pools 1, 1A, 2, 2A, 4, and 5).

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Pools 1, 1A, 2, 2A, and 3 - Non-governmentally-operated hospitals

The funding for pools 1 and 2 will be sufficient to provide an average payment amount of \$6,000 for all hospitals qualifying for both of the two pools. No hospital in pools 1 or 2 will receive less than \$5,000. Therefore, the amount of funding for pools 1 and 2 will be determined by multiplying the number of hospitals qualifying for pools 1 and 2 by \$6,000.

The funding for pools 1A, 2A and 3 (if applicable) will be derived by subtracting the total amount allocated for pools 1 and 2 from the amount of DSH authorized by the Legislature for non-governmentally operated hospitals. Beginning SPY 2011, these remaining funds will be split with 15% for Pool 1A and 85% for Pool 2A.

- For SPY 2018, the funding for pools 1, 2, 1A, and 2A will be \$884,800.
- For SPY 2019, the funding for pools 1, 2, 1A, and 2A will be \$884,800.

Pool 4 – Governmentally-operated hospitals

The funding for pool 4 is the amount authorized by the Legislature for governmentally operated hospitals.

- For SPY 2018, the funding for pool 4 is \$142,293,400.
- For SPY 2019, the funding for pool 4 is \$142,293,400.
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Pool 5

The funding for pool 5 is specified below.

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- For SPY 2018, the funding for Pool 5 is the FY 2018 Arizona DSH allotment total computable amount minus \$143,178,200.
- For SPY 2019, the funding for Pool 5 is the FY 2019 Arizona DSH allotment total computable amount minus \$143,178,200.

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For SPY 2018, the pool 5 hospitals are:

Benson Hospital
Holy Cross Hospital
Kingman Regional Medical Center
Little Colorado Medical Center
Mt. Graham Regional Medical Center
Northern Cochise Community Hospital
Page Hospital
Yuma Regional Medical Center

For SPY 2019, the pool 5 hospitals are:

Benson Hospital
Holy Cross Hospital
Kingman Regional Medical Center
Little Colorado Medical Center
Mt. Graham Regional Medical Center
Northern Cochise Community Hospital
Page Hospital
Yuma Regional Medical Center

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Upon reconciliation, Pool 5 funds will be recouped due to changes in hospital qualification or payment limits; Pool 5 overpayments are not redistributed to other hospitals.”

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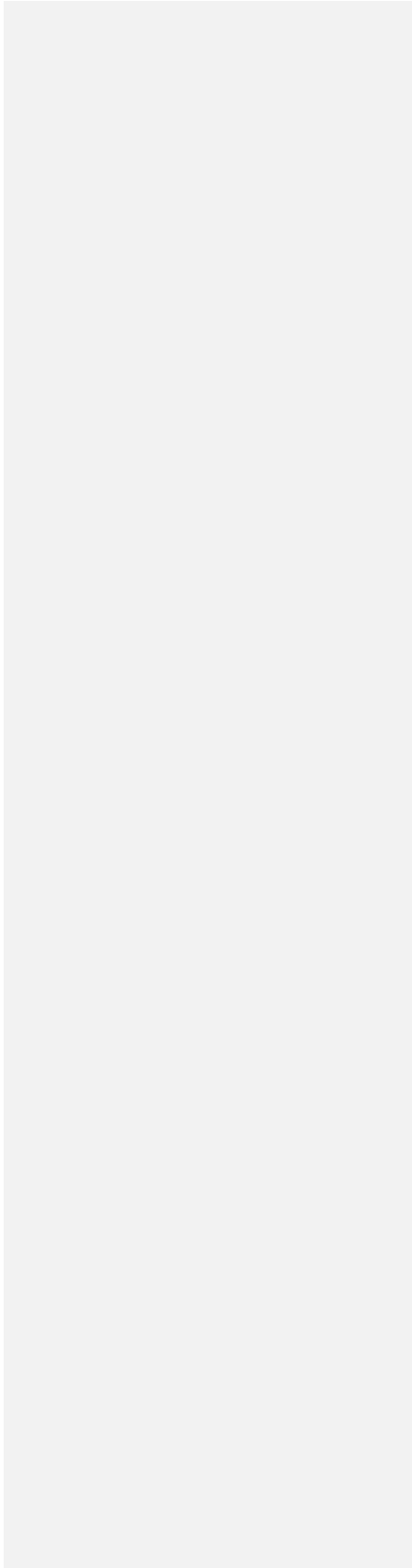
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