and population density. This analysis will be periodically revised, such as for updates to the decennial census data.

(ii) CMS will include a listing of qualifying frontier States and denote the hospitals receiving a wage index increase attributable to this provision in its annual updates to the hospital inpatient prospective payment system published in the Federal Register.

Subpart E—Determination of Transition Period Payment Rates for the Prospective Payment System for Inpatient Operating Costs

§412.70 General description.

For discharges occurring on or after April 1, 1988, and before October 1, 1996, payments to a hospital are based on the greater of the national average standardized amount or the sum of 85 percent of the national average standardized amount and 15 percent of the average standardized amount for the region in which the hospital is located.

§412.71 Determination of base-year inpatient operating costs.

(a) Base-year costs. (1) For each hospital, the intermediary will estimate the hospital’s Medicare Part A allowable inpatient operating costs, as described in §412.2(c), for the 12-month or longer cost reporting period ending on or after September 30, 1982 and before September 30, 1983.

(2) If the hospital’s last cost reporting period ending before September 30, 1983 is for less than 12 months, the base period will be the hospital’s most recent 12-month or longer cost reporting period ending before such short reporting period, with an appropriate adjustment for inflation. (The rules applicable to new hospitals are set forth in §412.74.)

(b) Modifications to base-year costs. Prior to determining the hospital-specific rate, the intermediary will adjust the hospital’s estimated base-year inpatient operating costs, as necessary, to include malpractice insurance costs in accordance with §413.53(a)(1)(i) of this chapter, and exclude the following:

(1) Medical education costs as described in §413.85 of this chapter.

(2) Capital-related costs as described in §413.130 of this chapter.

(3) Kidney acquisition costs incurred by hospitals approved as renal transplantation centers as described in §412.100. Kidney acquisition costs in the base year will be determined by multiplying the hospital’s average kidney acquisition cost per kidney times the number of kidney transplants covered by Medicare Part A during the base period.

(4) Higher costs that were incurred for purposes of increasing base-year costs.

(5) One-time nonrecurring higher costs or revenue offsets that have the effect of distorting base-year costs as an appropriate basis for computing the hospital-specific rate.

(6) Higher costs that result from changes in hospital accounting principles initiated in the base year.

(7) The costs of qualified nonphysician anesthetists’ services, as described in §412.113(c).

(c) Hospital’s request for adjustment of base-year inpatient operating costs. (1) Before the date it becomes subject to the prospective payment system for inpatient operating costs, a hospital may request the intermediary to further adjust its estimated base-period costs to take into account the following:

(1) Services paid for under Medicare Part B during the hospital’s base year that will be paid for under prospective payments. The base-year costs may be increased to include estimated payments for certain services previously billed as physicians’ services before the effective date of §415.102(a) of this chapter, and estimated payments for nonphysicians’ services that were not furnished either directly or under arrangements before October 1, 1983 (the effective date of §405.310(m) of this chapter), but may not include the costs of anesthetists’ services for which a physician employer continues to bill under §405.553(b)(4) of this chapter.
(ii) The payment of FICA taxes during cost reporting periods subject to the prospective payment system, if the hospital had not paid such taxes for all its employees during its base period and will be required to participate effective January 1, 1984.

(2) If a hospital requests that its base-period costs be adjusted under paragraph (c)(1) of this section, it must timely provide the intermediary with sufficient documentation to justify the adjustment, and adequate data to compute the adjusted costs. The intermediary decides whether to use part or all of the data on the basis of audit, survey and other information available.

(d) Intermediary’s determination. The intermediary uses the best data available at the time in estimating each hospital’s base-year costs and the modifications to those costs authorized by paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section. The intermediary’s estimate of base-year costs and modifications thereto is final and may not be changed after the first day of the first cost reporting period beginning on or after October 1, 1983, except as provided in §412.72.

§412.72 Modification of base-year costs.

(a) Bases for modification of base-year costs. Base-year costs as determined under §412.71(d) may be modified under the following circumstances:

(1) Inadvertent omissions. (i) A hospital that becomes subject to the prospective payment system beginning on or after October 1, 1983 and before November 16, 1983 has until November 15, 1983 to request its intermediary to reestimate its base-period costs to take into account inadvertent omissions in its previous submissions to the intermediary related to changes made by the prospective payment legislation for purposes of estimating the base-period costs. (A) For any reason before the date the hospital becomes subject to prospective payment; and (B) Before November 16, 1983, for corrections to take into account inadvertent omissions in the hospital’s previous submissions related to changes made by the prospective payment legislation for purposes of estimating the base-period costs. (iii) Such omissions pertain to adjustments to exclude capital-related costs and the direct medical education costs of approved educational activities and to adjustments specified in §412.71(c).

(2) Correction of mathematical errors of calculations. (i) The hospital must report mathematical errors of calculations to the intermediary within 90 days of the intermediary’s notification to the hospital of the hospital’s payments rates. (ii) The intermediary may also identify such errors and initiate their correction during this period. (iii) The intermediary will either make an appropriate adjustment or notify the hospital that no adjustment is warranted within 30 days of receipt of the hospital’s report of an error. (iv) Corrections of errors of calculation will be effective with the first day of the hospital’s first cost reporting period subject to the prospective payment system.

(3) Recognition of additional costs. (i) The intermediary may adjust base-period costs to take into account additional costs recognized as allowable costs for the hospital’s base year as the result of any of the following: (A) A reopening and revision of the hospital’s base-year notice of amount of program reimbursement under §§405.1885 through 405.1889 of this chapter.