advanced by the same number of calendar days as the length of the patient’s interruption in the stay.

§ 412.620 Patient classification system.
(a) Classification methodology.
(1) A patient classification system is used to classify patients in inpatient rehabilitation facilities into mutually exclusive case-mix groups.
(2) For purposes of this subpart, case-mix groups are classes of Medicare patient discharges by functional-related groups that are based on a patient’s impairment, age, comorbidities, functional capabilities, and other factors that may improve the ability of the functional-related groups to estimate variations in resource use.
(3) Data from admission assessments under § 412.610(c)(1) are used to classify a Medicare patient into an appropriate case-mix group.
(4) Data from the discharge assessment under § 412.610(c)(2) are used to determine the weighting factors under paragraph (b)(4) of this section.
(b) Weighting factors—(1) General. An appropriate weight is assigned to each case-mix group that measures the relative difference in facility resource intensity among the various case-mix groups.
(2) Short-stay outliers. We will determine a weighting factor or factors for patients that are discharged and not transferred (as defined in § 412.602) within a number of days from admission as specified by us.
(3) Patients who expire. We will determine a weighting factor or factors for patients who expire within a number of days from admission as specified by us.
(4) Comorbidities. We will determine a weighting factor or factors to account for the presence of a comorbidity, as defined in § 412.602, that is relevant to resource use in the classification system.
(c) Revision of case-mix group classifications and weighting factors. We may periodically adjust the case-mix groups and weighting factors to reflect changes in—
(1) Treatment patterns;
(2) Technology;
(3) Number of discharges; and
(4) Other factors affecting the relative use of resources.

§ 412.622 Basis of payment.
(a) Method of payment.
(1) Under the prospective payment system, inpatient rehabilitation facilities receive a predetermined amount per discharge for inpatient services furnished to Medicare Part A fee-for-service beneficiaries.
(2) The amount of payment under the prospective payment system is based on the Federal payment rate, including adjustments described in § 412.624 and, if applicable, during a transition period, on a blend of the Federal payment rate and the facility-specific payment rate described in § 412.626.
(3) IRF coverage criteria. In order for an IRF claim to be considered reasonable and necessary under section 1862(a)(1) of the Act, there must be a reasonable expectation that the patient meets all of the following requirements at the time of the patient’s admission to the IRF—
(i) Requires the active and ongoing therapeutic intervention of multiple therapy disciplines (physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech-language pathology, or prosthetics/orthotics therapy), one of which must be physical or occupational therapy.
(ii) Generally requires and can reasonably be expected to actively participate in, and benefit from, an intensive rehabilitation therapy program. Under current industry standards, this intensive rehabilitation therapy program generally consists of at least 3 hours of therapy (physical therapy, occupational therapy, speech-language pathology, or prosthetics/orthotics therapy) per day at least 5 days per week. In certain well-documented cases, this intensive rehabilitation therapy program might instead consist of at least 15 hours of intensive rehabilitation therapy within a 7 consecutive day period, beginning with the date of admission to the IRF. Benefit from this intensive rehabilitation therapy program is demonstrated by measurable improvement that will be of practical value to the patient in improving the patient’s functional capacity or adaptation to impairments. The required