

# Reimbursement Strategies for PA Leaders

AAPA's Reimbursement Team

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# Split (or Shared) Billing

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Senior Director, Regulatory & Professional Practice

American Academy of Physician Associates



# Split (or Shared) Billing

Services performed in combination by a physician and a PA (or NP) in a hospital or facility setting

Optional Medicare Billing Mechanism

Does NOT apply in non-facility-based medical office (Place of Service 11)

## Split (or Shared) Billing

### Services Eligible for Split (or Shared) Billing

Evaluation and management services, including

- Hospital inpatient and outpatient services
- Emergency department services
- Critical care services (as of 1/1/2022)
- Certain SNF/NF services (as of 1/1/2022)

Does **NOT** apply to procedures

## Split (or Shared) Billing Requirements

- Physician and PA must work for **same group**
- Physician and PA must treat patient on **same calendar day**
- Either physician or PA must have **face-to-face encounter** with patient
- Physician must provide a “**substantive portion**” of encounter
- -FS modifier must be included on claim to identify service as split (or shared)

# Substantive Portion

Prior to 2022

“All or some portion of the history, exam, or medical decision-making key components of an E/M service”

# Substantive Portion

As of Jan 1, 2022

One key component  
(history, exam, or medical decision-making)  
“in its entirety”

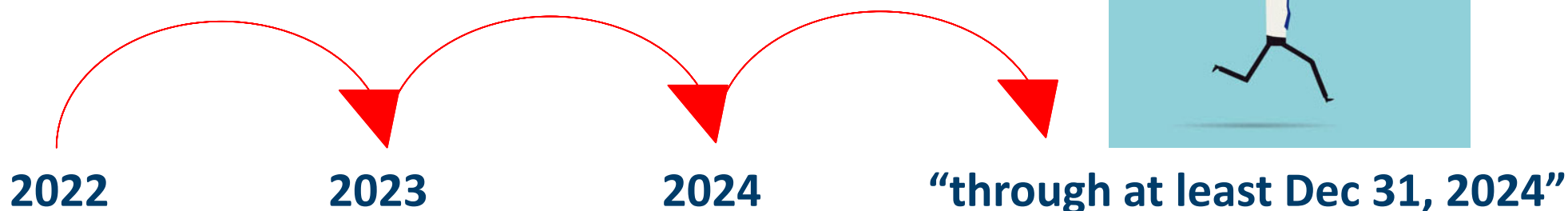
-OR-

More than half of the total time spent by the PA/NP  
and physician (required for critical care and discharge  
management services)



## Split (or Shared) Billing

- CMS has indicated intent to make definition of a “substantive portion” only time-based
- Has continually postponed implementation of new definition



**Disruption**  
in workflows

**Confusion**  
about current  
definition of a  
“substantive  
portion”

**Uncertainty**  
of role of PAs

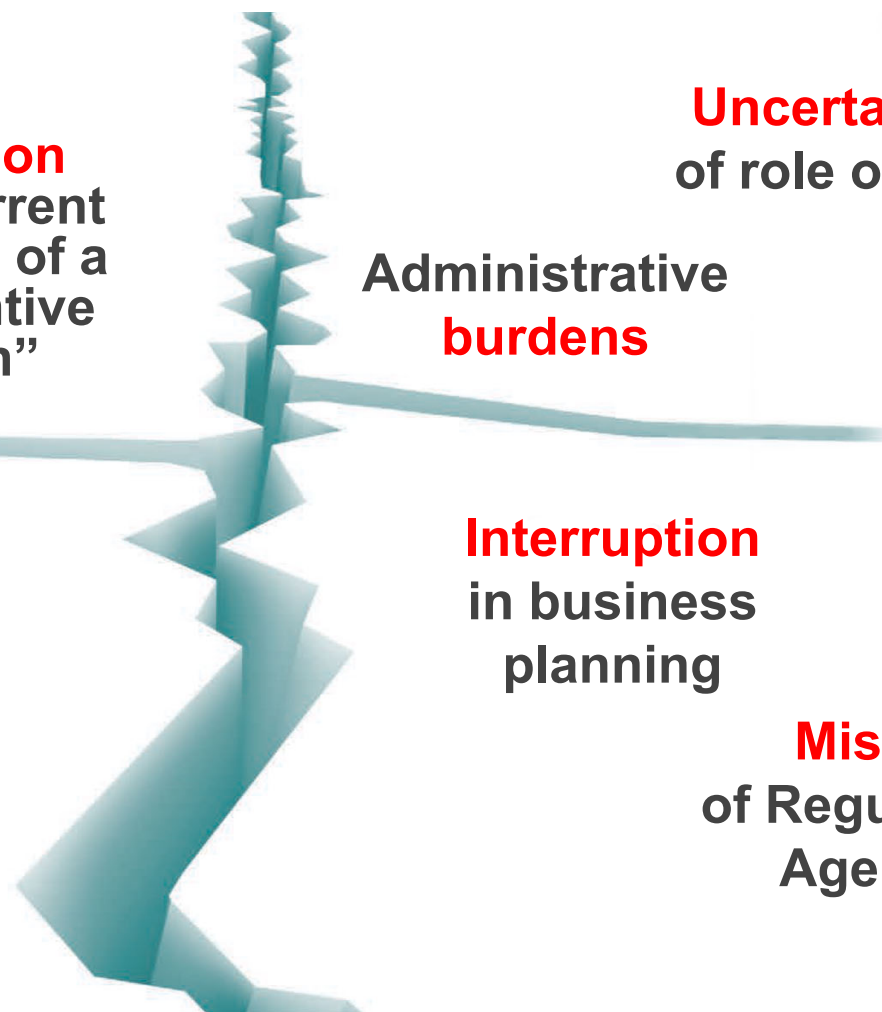
Administrative  
**burdens**

**Fragmentation**  
of Team-Based  
Care

**Interruption**  
in business  
planning

**Misalignment**  
of incentives

**Mistrust**  
of Regulators &  
Agencies



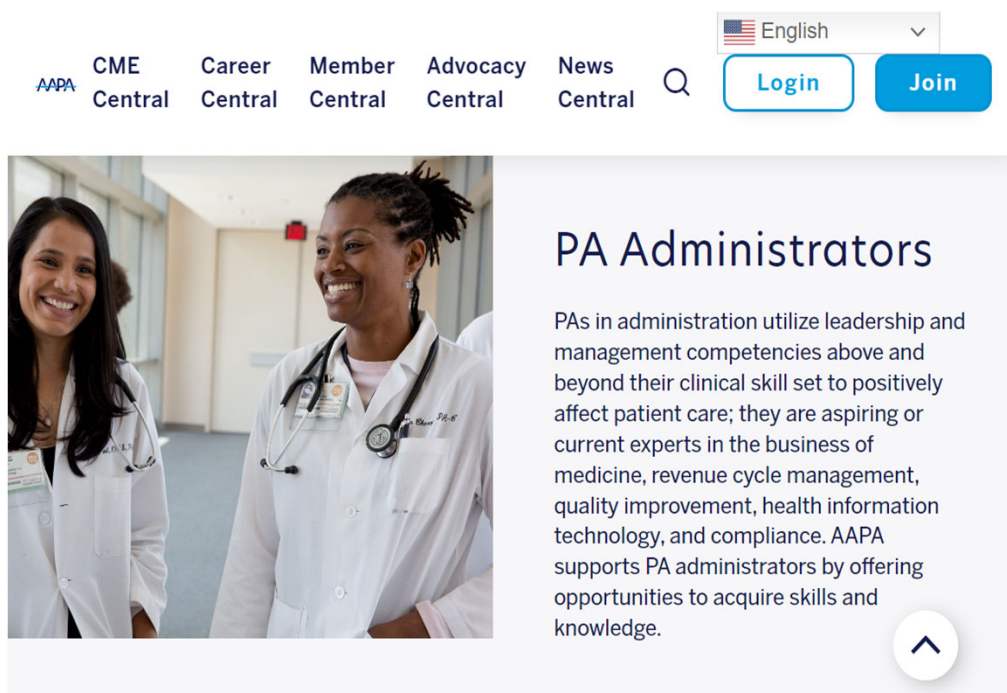
# What is the next move?



## AAPA Shaping the Future

- Advocate for maintenance of current definition of a “substantive portion”
- Listening sessions with PAs and administrators
- Outreach with professional organizations (e.g., Society of Hospital Medicine)
- Develop models of optimized workflows
- Demonstrate “value proposition” of PAs (AKA debunk myth of “lost 15%” with PA billing)

# COMING SOON!



The screenshot shows the top navigation bar of the AAPA website. It includes the AAPA logo, links for CME Central, Career Central, Member Central, Advocacy Central, and News Central, a search icon, a language dropdown menu set to English, and Login and Join buttons. Below the navigation is a featured article snippet for 'PA Administrators'. The article includes a photo of two female healthcare professionals in white coats and a text block describing their role and the support AAPA offers. A scroll-to-top button is visible at the bottom right of the snippet.

**PA Administrators**

PAs in administration utilize leadership and management competencies above and beyond their clinical skill set to positively affect patient care; they are aspiring or current experts in the business of medicine, revenue cycle management, quality improvement, health information technology, and compliance. AAPA supports PA administrators by offering opportunities to acquire skills and knowledge.

- PA Administrator Competencies
- PA Administrator Web Page
- Learning Modules and Skills Development
- Additional Resources

# “Incident to”

Trevor Simon, MPP  
Director, Regulatory Policy

### What is “incident to?”

- “Incident to” is a Medicare billing provision that allows services provided by PAs in an office or clinic to be reimbursed at 100 percent of the physician fee schedule (as opposed to the typical 85 percent).
- Attributes services provided by PAs to the physicians with whom they work on claims
- “Incident to” billing only applies in the office or privately-owned clinic
- It does not apply in the hospital inpatient or outpatient setting

## “Incident to” Criteria

The service must be performed in a medical office (Places of Service 11 or 50)

The service must be within the PA's scope of practice and in accordance with state law

The physician must personally furnish a professional service and initiate treatment for new patients or established patients with new problems

The service the PA provides must be incidental to the course of treatment initiated by the physician

The physician (or another physician within the practice) must be in the office suite when the PA renders the service

The physician is responsible for the overall care of the patient and must perform services at a frequency that reflects his or her active and ongoing participation in the management of the patient's course of treatment

The PA must represent a direct financial expense to the physician billing (W-2, leased employee or independent contractor) or have the same employer (same tax ID)



## What is NOT “incident to?”



Part B services provided in a hospital or facility



Services provided in a hospital outpatient clinic setting

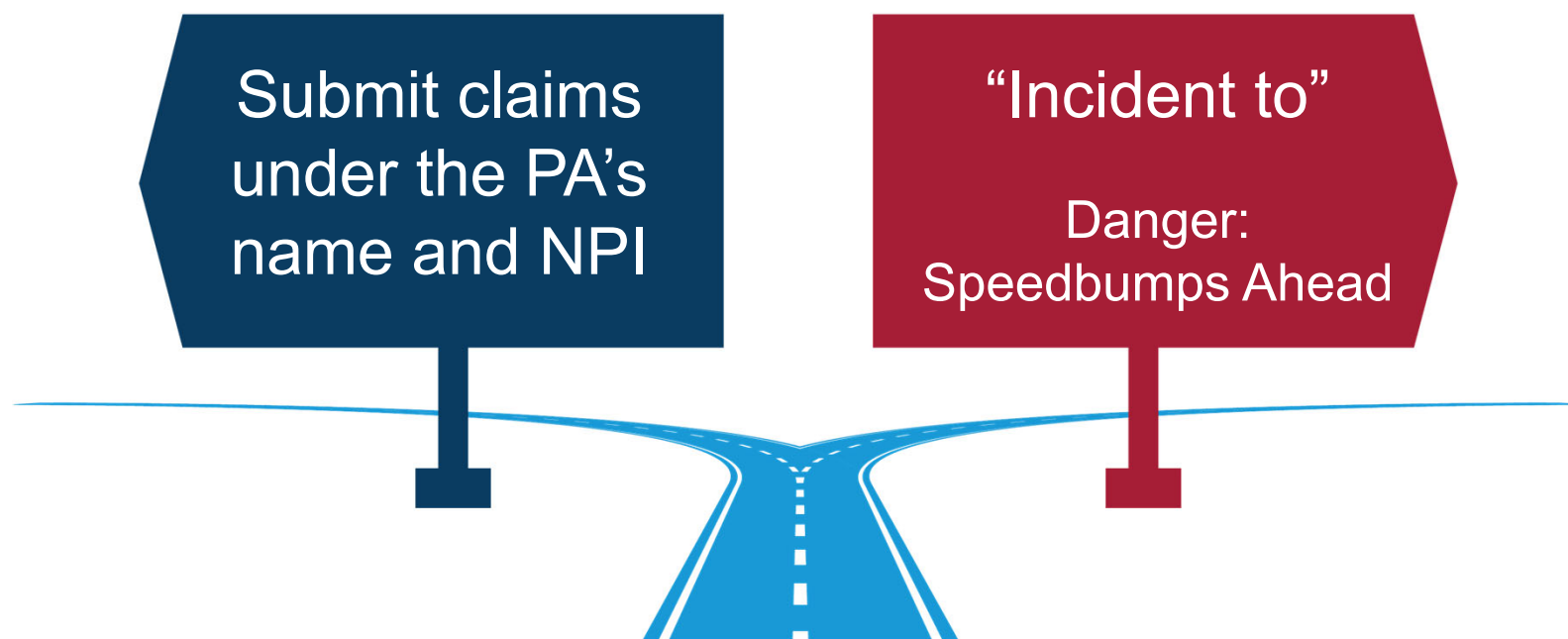


Care under commercial payers (unless explicitly stated in policy)



Some payers do not enroll PAs and request all claims be submitted under physician

# You and Your Employer Have a Choice!



## Some Problems with “incident to”

### Efficiency

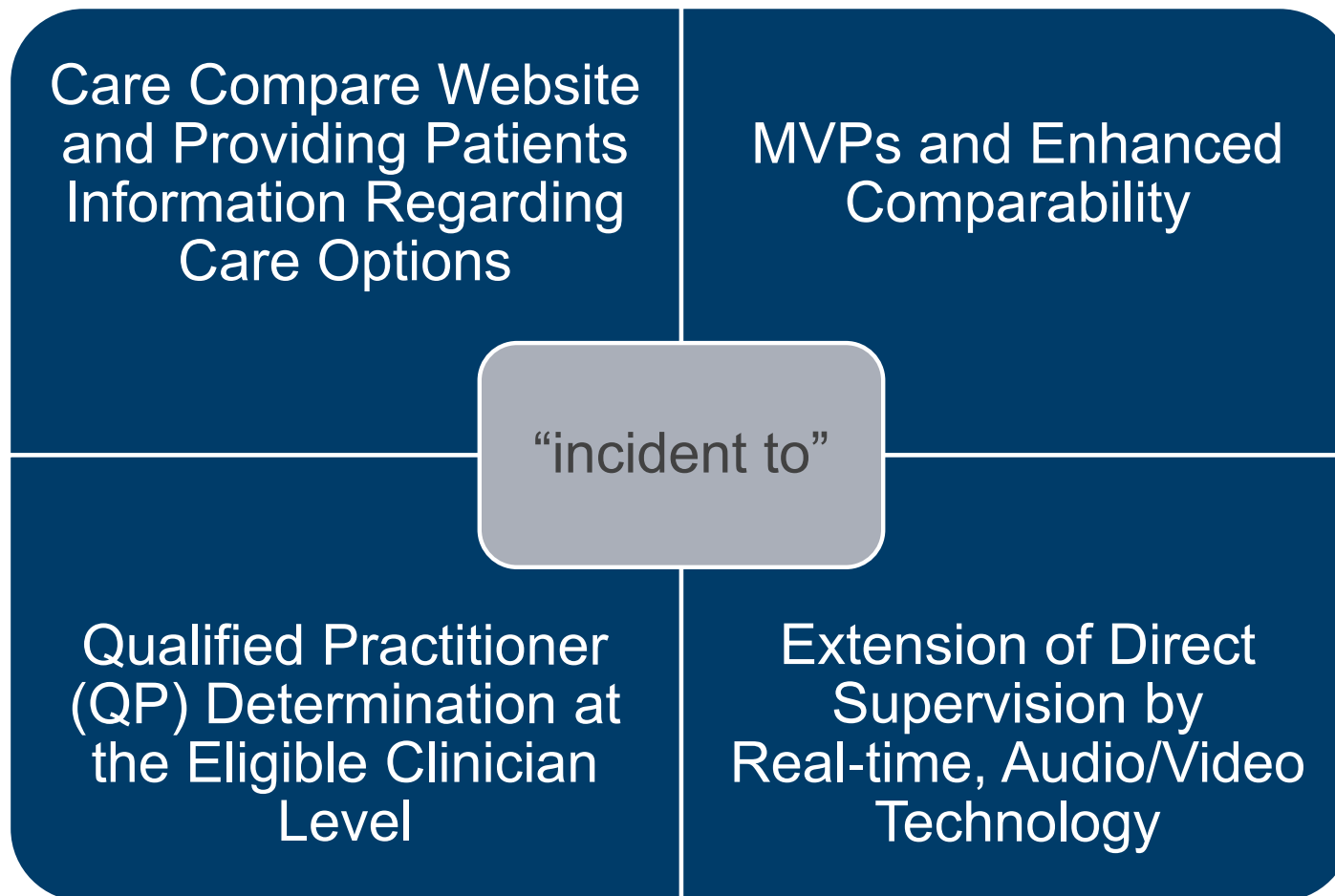
- When not doing “incident to,” PAs may see new patients and established patients with new problems
- When not doing “incident to,” the physician is not required to see the patient or be on-site; must be consistent with state law and scope of practice

### Transparency

- A substantial percentage of medical services delivered to Medicare beneficiaries by PAs and NPs are attributed to the physicians with whom they work
- That means... it’s nearly impossible to accurately identify the type, volume or quality of services delivered by PAs and NPs
- Negatively affects many health stakeholders



## Examples from the 2024 PFS Proposed Rule



# 2023 Comments... so far

Trevor Simon, MPP  
Director, Regulatory Policy

# 2023 Comments Snapshot

Interoperability and Prior Authorization Proposed Rule (CMS)	DOJ Certification Forms Proposed Rule	Federal Air Marshal Certification Forms Proposed Rule	FTC Non-Compete Clause Proposed Rule
Letter to CMS on Split (or Shared) Visit Billing	Letter to CMS on the End of the Public Health Emergency	Hospice Wage Index Proposed Rule (CMS)	Skilled Nursing Facilities PPS Proposed Rule (CMS)
Medicaid Access Proposed Rules (CMS)	2024 Home Health PPS Proposed Rule	FDA Draft Guidance	2024 Physician Fee Schedule (CMS)
	2024 Hospital Outpatient Prospective Payment System (CMS)	Mental Health Parity	

# Spotlight: 2024 PFS Comments Topics

Authorization to supervise CR/ICR/PR  
ACO assignment and new Step 3  
Split (or shared) visit billing  
Direct supervision by electronic means  
Expansion of telehealth services  
Extension of telehealth coverage  
Payment at facility vs. non-facility rate  
Listing a provider's home address for telehealth  
Hospice restrictions  
Behavioral/Mental Health  
The Conversion Factor  
HCPCS add-on code G2211  
Caregiver training  
Social determinants of health risk assessment

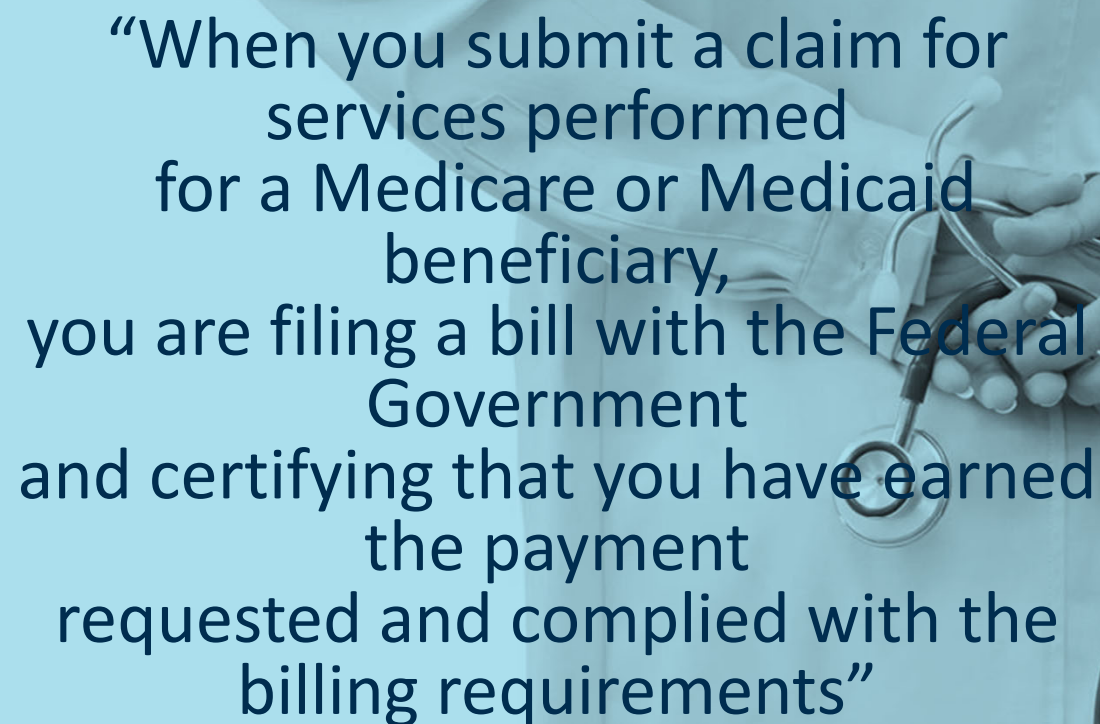
Community health integration  
Principal illness navigation  
Inpatient Rehabilitation Facilities  
Colonoscopies  
EKGs  
Payer policy alignment  
Ambulance services  
Skilled nursing facilities  
Under the care of a physician  
MIPS thresholds for participation  
Medicare's Care Compare website  
Qualifications for APM participation  
MIPS Value Pathways  
Advanced APM incentive bonus

# Fraud and Abuse

**Carson S. Walker**

Director, Policy & Professional Advocacy  
American Academy of Physician Associates





“When you submit a claim for services performed for a Medicare or Medicaid beneficiary, you are filing a bill with the Federal Government and certifying that you have earned the payment requested and complied with the billing requirements”

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

## MEDICARE ENROLLMENT APPLICATION

### PHYSICIANS AND NON-PHYSICIAN PRACTITIONERS

“I agree to abide by the Medicare laws, regulations and program instructions that apply to me or to the organization.”

“I will not knowingly present or cause to be presented a false or fraudulent claim for payment by Medicare, and will not submit claims with deliberate ignorance or reckless disregard of their truth or falsity.”

<https://www.cms.gov/Medicare/CMS-Forms/CMS-Forms/Downloads/cms855i.pdf>

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# Error

## **Mistakes**

Errors in coding & documentation

# Abuse

## **Improper or**

## **Inappropriate Actions**

Upcoding/Downcoding, waving deductibles, billing for non-medically necessary services

# Fraud

## **Intentional Deception**

Falsifying records, billing for services not provided

Costs U.S. healthcare system tens of billions of dollars annually.

## Fraud & Abuse: By the Numbers

### Fiscal Year 2021



Return on Investment \$12.00 to \$1.00

<https://oig.hhs.gov/publications/docs/hcfac/FY2021-hcfac.pdf>

## False Claims Act

Imposes civil liability on “any person who **knowingly** presents, or **causes** to be presented a false or fraudulent claim for payment.”

Knowingly means a person has “actual knowledge of the information”, acts in “**deliberate ignorance**”, or “**reckless disregard**” of the truth or falsity.

“No proof of specific intent to defraud is required to violate the civil FCA.”

<https://www.govinfo.gov/content/pkg/USCODE-2010-title31/pdf/USCODE-2010-title31-subtitleIII-chap37-subchapIII-sec3729.pdf>

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## False Claims Act Penalties

In addition to refunding payments and cost to Federal government for civil action:

- Treble damages (up to 3x amount received)
- Civil monetary damages (up to more than \$23,000 per claim)
- Criminal penalties (e.g., imprisonment and criminal fines)
- Exclusion from Medicare, Medicaid, and other Federal healthcare programs
- Loss of medical license

<https://oig.hhs.gov/compliance/physician-education/fraud-abuse-laws/#:~:text=False%20Claims%20Act%20%5B31%20U.S.C.&text=It%20is%20illegal%20to%20submit,plus%20%2411%20000%20per%20claim%20filed.>

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## Whistleblowers: By the Numbers

**600+**  
whistleblower cases  
each year

**\$712M of \$1.08**  
billion in FCA  
settlements from  
whistleblowers in 2021

**30%**  
of recovered funds  
eligible to  
whistleblowers

<https://oig.hhs.gov/publications/docs/hcfac/FY2021-hcfac.pdf>

# False Claims Act and SCOTUS

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## Anti-Kickback Statute

Prohibits offering, paying, soliciting, or receiving anything of value to induce or reward referrals for services payable by Federal healthcare program business

### Penalties

- False Claims Act liability and penalties
- Fines up to \$100,000 per violation
- Up to 10 years imprisonment per violation

<https://oig.hhs.gov/compliance/physician-education/fraud-abuse-laws/#:~:text=The%20fact%20that%20a%20claim,intent%20to%20defraud%20is%20required.>

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# Physician Self-Referral Law (AKA Stark Law)

- Prohibits a physician from referring Medicare patients for health services to an entity with which a physician (or immediate family member) has a financial relationship
- Prohibits the health services entity with which a physician (or immediate family member) has a financial relationship from submitting claims to Medicare for services resulting from a prohibited referral

## Penalties

- False Claims Act liability and penalties
- Additional fines

<https://oig.hhs.gov/compliance/physician-education/fraud-abuse-laws/#:~:text=The%20fact%20that%20a%20claim,intent%20to%20defraud%20is%20required.>

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## Federal Laws & Employment Arrangements

- Physicians who are not employed by the same entity as a PA or NP have no ability to bill (or receive payment) for work provided by PAs or NPs
- OIG determined it is improper for physicians to enter into arrangements that relieve them of a financial burden they would otherwise have to incur

*Particularly problematic with a hospital-employed PA/NP and non-hospital employed physician*

# Controlled Substances

May only be prescribed:

- With a DEA license and according to DEA regulations
- For medically necessary purposes
- After an in-person evaluation
- In compliance with any state-required Prescription Drug Monitoring Programs (PDMP)

# DEA and Telehealth

## Ryan Haight Online Pharmacy Consumer Protection Act



Federal law enacted in 2008



Created to regulate internet prescriptions



Prohibits providers from prescribing controlled substances to patients they have not examined in person

## Recent Examples Involving PAs

U.S. Department of Health and Human Services  
**Office of Inspector General**

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### **Ascension Macomb Oakland Hospital Agreed to Pay \$100,000 for Allegedly Violating the Civil Monetary Penalties Law by Paying Remuneration in the Form of Free Staff**

After it self-disclosed conduct to OIG, Ascension Macomb Oakland Hospital (AMOH), Michigan, agreed to pay \$100,000 for allegedly violating the Civil Monetary Penalties Law. OIG alleged that AMOH paid remuneration to physicians who referred patients to AMOH for surgical procedures. The remuneration was in the form of clinical staff, specifically, advanced practice providers who performed pre-surgical histories and physicals for the physicians without cost to the physicians.

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## Examples Cont'd

**Department of Justice**

U.S. Attorney's Office

Northern District of Oklahoma

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Wednesday, April 1, 2020

### **Physician Assistant Agrees to Pay \$620, 500 for Allegedly Engaging in Illegal Kickback Scheme**

A Louisiana physician assistant entered into settlement agreement this week with the U.S. Attorney's Office for allegedly accepting illegal payments from OK Compounding, LLC, in return for recommending and prescribing compounded drugs produced by the pharmacy, announced U.S. Attorney Trent Shores.



## Examples Cont'd

**Department of Justice**

U.S. Attorney's Office

District of Massachusetts

FOR IMMEDIATE RELEASE

Friday, March 29, 2019

### **CareWell Urgent Care Center Agrees to Pay \$2 Million to Resolve Allegations of False Billing of Government Health Care Programs**

BOSTON – The United States Attorney's Office announced today that CareWell Urgent Care Centers of MA, P.C., CareWell Urgent Care of Rhode Island, P.C., and Urgent Care Centers of New England Inc. (CareWell), the owners and operators of urgent care centers located throughout Massachusetts and Rhode Island, have agreed to pay \$2 million to resolve allegations that they violated the False Claims Act by submitting inflated and upcoded claims to Medicare, Massachusetts Medicaid (MassHealth), the Massachusetts Group Insurance Commission (GIC), and Rhode Island Medicaid.



# Clarifying Payer Policies

Eric Walczyk  
Health Policy Coordinator

# Payer Policy vs State Laws and Regulations

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# Bridging the Gap

The PA profession has made incredible strides in recent years with both legislative and regulatory wins including:

- PA Modernization and Optimal Team Practice legislation
- Creation of PA specific regulatory boards or the inclusion of PAs on existing state regulatory boards
- Direct Pay from Medicare, bringing PAs up to par with physicians and NPs
- Rendering provider status with Medicaid programs in all 50 states and the District of Columbia

While these achievements are helping transform the PA profession to be more in-line with our peers and better suited to the modern healthcare landscape, we are finding that many commercial payers continue to maintain outdated and unfavorable positions regarding PA practice in their medical policies.

# Overcoming Barriers of Commercial Payers



- While commercial payers tend to follow Federal policy and regulation, and in some instances are ahead of the curve, we hear from PAs on a weekly basis that they are having issues with reimbursement, credentialing, and scope of practice limitations imposed by a myriad of commercial payers.
- Some of these issues may be attributed to “the process” as there can be significant gaps in time between when a law is passed, when the rules and regulations are drafted, and when those rules and regulations are implemented.

# The Unique Challenges with Commercial Payers

Setting aside the issue of the pace that state legislatures and regulatory agencies move at, the number one challenge to identifying and addressing the barriers to PA practice with commercial payers is...

The sheer number of commercial payers that exist, many of which have separate medical and reimbursement policies for the various plans they offer.

- Group policies, self-funded policies, individual policies, Medicare Advantage plans, Medicaid plans, etc.



# The AAPA Payer Database



Development of a payer database to quickly sort through and identify policies related to PA practice.



Some of these database entries come from reviewing the medical and reimbursement policies published by various payers to develop a broader understanding of the practice environment for a given area or specialty.

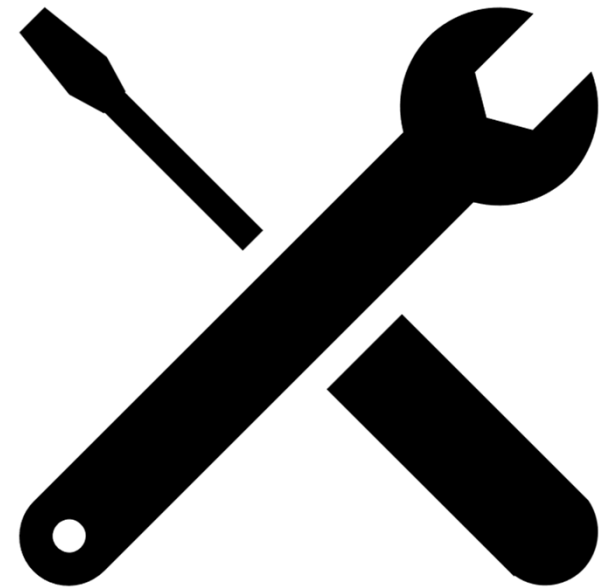


Other entries come from payer surveys that AAPA develops and sends out various payers. Most recently these include our Medicaid survey and our behavioral health survey.

# The AAPA Payer Database

The creation of this database serves two primary goals:

- Aid and guide AAPA internally by achieving a more robust understanding the commercial payer landscape, allowing us to be better advocates for you.
- To be a tool for our state chapters, constituent organizations, and PA leaders.
  - To identify problem payers and policies at a more localized level, allowing for more purposeful and targeted advocacy efforts.
  - To quickly be able to provide medical policy citations when PAs are presented with challenges or issues from a payer that are contradicted by that payer's own policies.



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But we'll need your help..

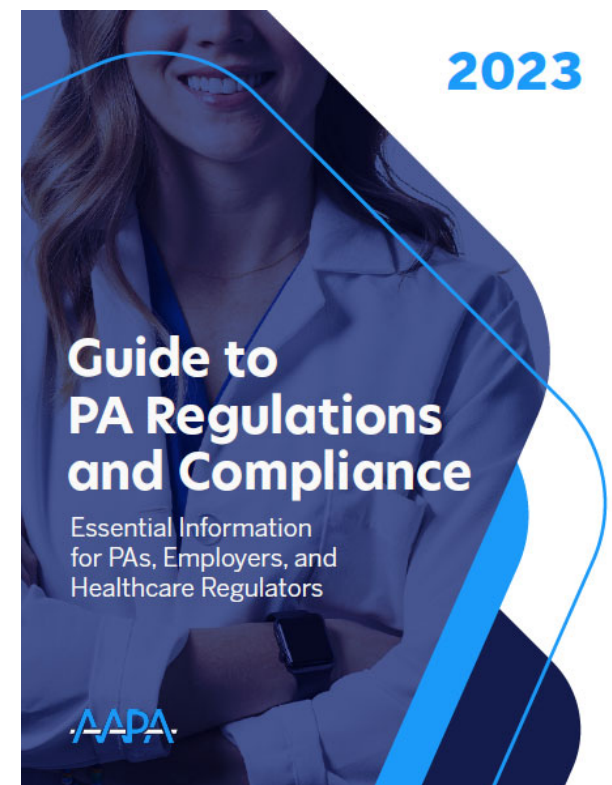
**If you or your practice are  
encountering these issues,  
we want to hear from you!**

**[ReimbursementTeam@aapa.org](mailto:ReimbursementTeam@aapa.org)**





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Members**



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## Reimbursement

AAPA works with all public and commercial third-party payers to ensure coverage for the medical and surgical services delivered by PAs. A thorough understanding of PA payment policies is essential for demonstrating PA value, maximizing the collection of appropriate reimbursement and avoiding concerns about fraud and abuse.

Also see the [Summary of PA Reimbursement](#) and a [Primer on PA Reimbursement](#).

**Special Reimbursement Alerts:**



[aapa.org/advocacy-central/reimbursement](https://aapa.org/advocacy-central/reimbursement)

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# AAPA Payer Summit

**Michael L. Powe**

Vice President, Reimbursement & Professional Advocacy

# AAPA Payer Summit



Opportunity for AAPA Reimbursement Team to interact with and educate payer representatives.



AAPA to provide information about PA scope of practice, quality of care, patient satisfaction, how PAs enhance value-based care delivery care models.



Payer representatives will have an opportunity to tell us about any concerns/challenges with PA practice.

# AAPA Payer Summit

## October 24

Goal is to establish a long-term relationship with commercial payers to have input in current and future coverage policy decisions.

Medicare and Medicaid programs provide opportunities to review regulations and provide comments.

Commercial payers do not provide that level of engagement or interaction.

# A Conversation on PA Specialty Identification

**Michael L. Powe**

Vice President, Reimbursement & Professional Advocacy

## Discussion Issue – Identifying PAs by Specialty

### Value of not identifying PAs by specialty

- Maintain existing flexibility for PAs to move between specialties, professional satisfaction
- PAs meeting changing work force needs by shifting to specialty areas of need
- Limited risk of additional specialty “certification” or verification

## Discussion Issue – Identifying PAs by Specialty

### Value of specialty identification

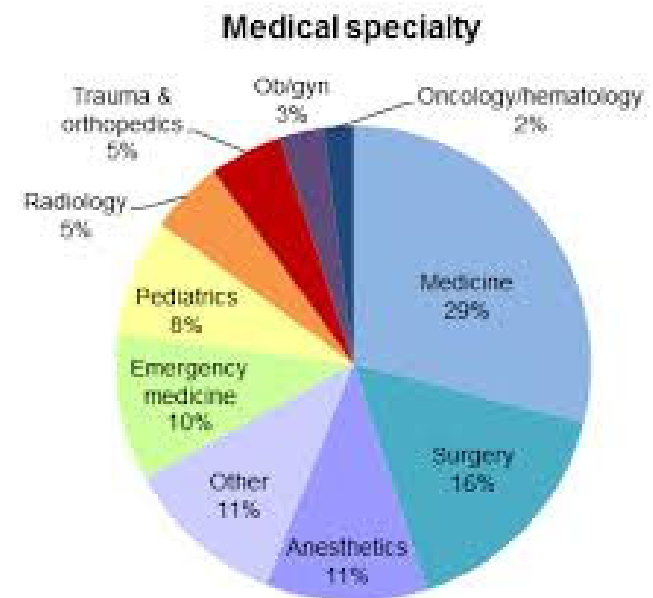
- PAs listed in provider directories by specialty (as opposed to a “PA category”)
- Primary Care Provider status with more payers
- Assist in achieving PA coverage in traditionally challenging specialties (e.g., psychiatry/ behavioral health)



# PA Identification by Specialty - Unintended Consequences and Downside

How would identification within a specialty occur?

- Self-attestation? (probably not acceptable)
- Certifying exam/additional educational requirements?
- Specialty-specific CME, “residency” requirement?
- Some other “proof of competency” required by payers?



## PA Identification by Specialty

### Who might advocate for PA identification?

- Congress/Medicare program ➡ to align PAs with other health professions.
- Commercial payers ➡ as is done for physicians, especially with removal of the physician tether.
- Policy makers/researchers ➡ interested in workforce/primary care data.

**NPs are in a similar position to PAs, even though they may graduate from educational programs with a designation in a particular specialty**

# The Push Toward Value-based Care

**Michael L. Powe**

Vice President, Reimbursement & Professional Advocacy

## CMS and Commercial Payers Are Aligned

- Most payers want to see a shift to value-based reimbursement.
- Payers believe cost controls (and attention to quality, continuity) can best be achieved through value-based/bundle care models.
- CMS' goal is that all fee-for-service Medicare enrollees will be under accountable care organizations or other valued-based care arrangements by 2030 (ACOs, specialty care models).

## Shift to Value-based Care Models

- The COVID-19 pandemic put a hold on the movement to value-based care.
- Participation in Medicare Shared Savings ACOs has decreased.
- The agency wants to modify quality reporting and financial benchmarking requirements and phase in a new risk-adjustment model to increase participation.

## Shift to Value-based Care Models – Enhanced PA Authorizations

- ACO Realizing Equity, Access, and Community Health, or ACO REACH program.
- Making Care Primary model will allow practices to enter at one of 3 levels (beginner, moderate or advanced).
- **PA impact on practice:** new care models often expand regulations authorizing PAs to provide care beyond FFS Medicare (e.g., order diabetic shoes, certify hospice)

## Shift to Value-based Care Models

### Potential Pitfalls:

- Reporting process and the technology standards that may be burdensome to some practices.
- ACOs currently report quality metrics for a sample group of Medicare enrollees. By 2025, required to report for all ACO members.

