

Reimbursement Policy

Inpatient Acuity Level

REIMBURSEMENT POLICY NUMBER: 19

Effective Date: 7/1/2026

Last Review Date: 6/2026

Next Annual Review: 5/2027

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INSTRUCTIONS FOR USE: Company reimbursement policies serve as guidance for the administration of plan benefits, reimbursement methodologies, and acceptable billing practices, intended to help health care providers submit claims accurately in order to reduce delays and ensure more accurate claim adjudication. Reimbursement policies do not constitute a guarantee of coverage. They allow for the consistent application of our member contracts, provider contracts, clinical edits, and medical policies. In the event of a conflict between one of these documents and a reimbursement policy, these documents will take precedent over the reimbursement policy. If contracts and policies are silent, the Company may defer to guidance from the Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS) when available and applicable. In addition to correct billing practices, in order to qualify for reimbursement, all services, items, and procedures must be covered member benefits and must also meet applicable authorization and medical necessity guidelines. Company reimbursement policies are reviewed annually. The Companies reserve the right to determine the application of reimbursement policies and make revisions to reimbursement policies at any time.

SCOPE AND APPLICATION

Provider Type:

- Facilities
- All health care services billed on UB04 forms (CMS 1450)
Plan participating and contracted facilities reimbursed on any of the following payment methodologies:
 - DRG
 - Modified DRG

Plan Product:

- Commercial
- Medicare
- Medicaid/Oregon Health Plan (OHP)

SCOPE: Providence Health Plan, Providence Health Assurance, and Providence Plan Partners as applicable (referred to individually as “Company” and collectively as “Companies”).

Percentage of billed charges/per diem

POLICY STATEMENT

- I. Claims for inpatient stays may be subject to clinical review to determine if the appropriate acuity level was used throughout the duration of the stay.
- II. If clinical review determines an acuity level is not supported by the documentation, **room and board reimbursement will be reduced using** one of the following methods:
 - A. If the lower acuity level is already reported on the itemized statement for the inpatient stay, the reimbursement for each day of the unsupported high-acuity level will be reduced to this amount; **or**
 - B. If the lower acuity level is not already reported on the itemized statement for the inpatient stay, the reimbursement for each day of the unsupported high-acuity level will be reduced by a percentage based on average revenue code reimbursement rates for that facility.
- III. The following guidelines^{1,2} will be applied in determination of the appropriate acuity for all levels except NICU (see criterion IV. for NICU guidelines):

Level	Type of Patient	Examples of Interventions
Intensive Care Unit <i>(Rev code examples include, but are not limited to, 0200, 0201, 0202, 0203, 0208)</i>	Critically ill patients who require treatment, assessment, or intervention every 1-2 hours.	Invasive interventions not provided anywhere else in the institution, such as: <ul style="list-style-type: none">• cerebrospinal fluid drainage for elevated intracranial pressure management,• invasive mechanical ventilation,• vasopressors,• extracorporeal membrane oxygenation,• intra-aortic balloon pump,• left ventricular assist device, or• continuous renal replacement therapy,• intra-cranial pressure monitoring

		<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • acute ventilator management • hemodynamic monitoring • major trauma.
Intermediate Medical Unit <i>(Rev code examples include, but are not limited to, 0206)</i>	Patients who require nursing interventions, laboratory workup, and/or monitoring every 2–4 hours.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ noninvasive ventilation, ▪ IV infusions of vasodilators or antiarrhythmic substances OR titration of vasodilators or antiarrhythmic substances
Telemetry Unit <i>(Rev code examples include, but are not limited to, 012X, 013X, 015X billed with revenue code 0732 for telemetry. Of note, telemetry is considered incidental to the daily room and board charge.)</i>	Stable patients who need close electrocardiographic monitoring for nonmalignant arrhythmia.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ IV infusions of vasodilators or antiarrhythmic substances OR titration of vasodilators or antiarrhythmic substances
Acute <i>(Revenue code examples include, but are not limited to, 012X, 013X, 015X)</i>	Hemodynamically stable patients who require treatment, assessment, or intervention every 4-8 hours.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Blood product transfusion ▪ NG tube to suction ▪ Neurovascular assessment at least 6x/24h

Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU)

- IV. The National Uniform Billing Committee (NUBC) has defined descriptions for the revenue codes used for NICU Room and Board Charges.³ The Company applies the NUBC guidelines for determination of the appropriate acuity levels for NICU.
- A. NICU levels should be clinically evaluated on a daily basis and based on the resources provided to the infant.
 - B. The assigned revenue codes should correspond to the level of care determined during this daily evaluation.

Rev Code	Newborn Level	Description
Revenue Code 174	Newborn Level IV	This level reflects newborns that need constant nursing and continuous cardiopulmonary and other support for severely ill infants (considered to be intensive care).
Revenue Code 173	Newborn Level III	This level reflects sick neonates who do not require intensive care but require 6 to 12 hours of nursing each day (considered to be intermediate care).
Revenue Code 172	Newborn Level II	This level reflects low birth-weight neonates who are not sick but require frequent feeding, and

		neonates who require more hours of nursing than do normal neonates (considered to be continuing care).
Revenue Code 171	Newborn Level I	This level reflects routine care of normal full-term or pre-term neonates (considered to be newborn nursery).

POLICY GUIDELINES

DEFINITIONS

Intensive Care Unit (ICU)/Critical Care Unit (CCU)

Critical care is defined as the direct delivery by a physician(s) of medical care for a critically ill or critically injured patient.⁴ A critical illness or injury acutely impairs one or more vital organ systems such that there is a high probability of imminent or life-threatening deterioration in the patient’s condition.

Step-Down Unit (SDU)

A post critical care unit for patients that are hemodynamically stable who can benefit from close supervision and monitoring such as frequent pulmonary toilet, vital signs, and/or neurological and neurovascular checks.⁵ This unit may go by other names such as Intermediate Care Unit (IMC), Progressive Care Unit (PCU), etc.

Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (NICU)

A specialized hospital unit that provides intensive care for premature, critically ill, or otherwise at-risk newborn babies.⁶ NICUs have advanced technology, highly trained healthcare professionals, and specialized equipment to meet the unique needs of newborn infants.

CENTERS FOR MEDICARE AND MEDICAID SERVICES (CMS)

GENERAL

As of 5/19/2026, the following Centers for Medicare & Medicaid (CMS) guidance was identified:

- Medicare Claims Processing Manual, Chapter 12-Physicians/Nonphysician Practitioners
- Medicare Program Integrity Manual, Chapter 3 - Verifying Potential Errors and Taking Corrective Actions, 3.6.2.2 - Reasonable and Necessary Criteria.
- Noridian Healthcare Solutions (Noridian) web page for *Critical Care Services*

Appropriate Level of Care (Setting)

In order to be considered medically reasonable and necessary, Medicare expects services to be rendered at the appropriate level of care based on the individual's clinical needs.⁷ Medicare's reasonable and necessary criteria includes, but is not limited to, services being "furnished in a setting appropriate to the beneficiary's medical needs and condition," that the services are "ordered and furnished by qualified personnel," and that the service "meets, but does not exceed, the beneficiary's medical need." In other words, lower-level services are expected to be rendered in a lower-level setting.

"As with all services approved by Medicare, critical care must be reasonable and necessary, based on the provider's assessment of a clinical crisis and/or imminent deterioration requiring immediate intervention."⁸

CROSS REFERENCES

None

The full Company portfolio of current Reimbursement Policies is available online and can be [accessed here](#).

REFERENCES

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2. InterQual® 2024 Level of Care Criteria - Acute Adult.
3. National Uniform Billing Committee (NUBC) Official UB-04 Data Specifications Manual; 2025 e-book; <https://www.nubc.org/subscription-information>; Accessed 5/19/2026.
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5. The Joint Commission. Specifications Manual for Joint Commission National Quality Measures. 2026; <https://manual.jointcommission.org/releases/TJC2026A1/TableOfContentsTJC.html>. Accessed 5/19/2026.
6. What is a NICU? | Texas Children's Hospital; <https://www.texaschildrens.org/departments/neonatology>. Accessed 5/19/2026.
7. Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS). Medicare Program Integrity Manual, Chapter 3 - Verifying Potential Errors and Taking Corrective Actions, 3.6.2.2 - Reasonable and Necessary Criteria. <https://www.cms.gov/regulations-and-guidance/guidance/manuals/downloads/pim83c03.pdf>. Accessed 5/19/2026.
8. Noridian Healthcare Solutions (Noridian). Critical Care Services. Last Updated: 9/22/2025. <https://med.noridianmedicare.com/web/jfb/specialties/em/critical-care-services>. Accessed 5/19/2026.

POLICY REVISION HISTORY

Date	Revision Summary
7/2025	New reimbursement policy
10/2025	Interim update to remove observation level of care
7/2026	Annual review, no change to policy statement