

**MEDICARE EXPECTATIONS ON DETERMINATION OF SUBPARTS
BY MEDICARE ORGANIZATION HEALTH CARE PROVIDERS WHO ARE
COVERED ENTITIES UNDER HIPAA**

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Purpose of this Paper

This paper reflects the Medicare program's expectations on how its enrolled organization health care providers who are covered entities under HIPAA¹ will determine subparts and obtain NPIs for themselves and any subparts. These expectations may change over time to correspond with any changes in Medicare statutes, regulations, or policies that affect Medicare provider enrollment.

These expectations are based on the NPI Final Rule, on statutory and regulatory requirements with which Medicare must comply, and on policies that are documented in Medicare operating manuals but have not yet been codified. These Medicare statutes, regulations and policies pertain to conditions for provider participation in Medicare, enrollment of health care providers in Medicare and assignment of identification numbers for billing and other purposes, submission of cost reports, calculation of payment amounts, and the reimbursement to enrolled providers for services furnished to Medicare beneficiaries.

This paper is not intended to serve as official HHS guidance to the industry in determining subparts for any covered health care providers other than those who are organizations and are enrolled in the Medicare program.

This paper does not address health care providers who are enrolled in Medicare as individual practitioners. These practitioners are Individuals (such as physicians, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, and others, including health care providers who are sole proprietors). In terms of NPI assignment, an Individual is an Entity Type 1 (Individual) and is eligible for a single NPI. As Individuals, these health care providers cannot be subparts and cannot designate subparts. A sole proprietorship is a form of business in which one person owns all of the assets of the business and the sole proprietor is solely liable for all of the debts of the business. There is no difference between a sole proprietor and a sole proprietorship. In terms of NPI assignment, a sole proprietor/sole proprietorship is an Entity Type 1 (Individual) and is eligible for a single NPI. As an Individual, a sole proprietor/sole proprietorship cannot have subparts and cannot designate subparts.

¹ Covered entities under HIPAA are health plans, health care clearinghouses, and those health care providers who transmit any health information in electronic form in connection with a health transaction for which the Secretary of HHS has adopted a standard (referred to in this paper as HIPAA standard transactions). Most Medicare Organization health care providers send electronic claims to Medicare (they are HIPAA standard transactions), making them covered health care providers (covered entities).

This paper categorizes Medicare’s enrolled organization health care providers as follows:

- Certified providers and suppliers,
- Supplier groups and supplier organizations, and
- Suppliers of durable medical equipment, prosthetics, orthotics and supplies (DMEPOS)

**Discussion of Subparts in the NPI Final Rule and its
Applicability to Enrolled Medicare Organization Health Care Providers**

The NPI Final Rule adopted the National Provider Identifier (NPI) as the standard unique health identifier for health care providers for use in HIPAA standard transactions. On or before May 23, 2007, all HIPAA covered entities (except small health plans), to include enrolled Medicare providers and suppliers that are covered entities, must obtain NPIs and must use their NPIs to identify themselves as “health care providers” in the HIPAA standard transactions that they conduct with Medicare and other covered entities. Covered organization health care providers are responsible for determining if they have “subparts” that need to have NPIs. If such subparts exist, the covered organization health care provider must ensure that the subparts obtain their own unique NPIs, or they must obtain them for them.

The NPI Final Rule contains guidance for covered organization health care providers in determining subparts. Subpart determination is necessary to ensure that entities within a covered organization health care provider that need to be uniquely identified in HIPAA standard transactions obtain NPIs for that purpose.

The following statements apply to **all** entities that could be considered subparts:

- A subpart is not itself a separate legal entity, but is a part of a covered organization health care provider that is a legal entity. (All covered entities under HIPAA are legal entities.)
- A subpart furnishes health care as defined at 45 CFR 160.103.

The following statements may relate to some or all of the entities that a Medicare covered organization health care provider could consider as subparts:

- A subpart may or may not be located at the same location as the covered organization health care provider of which it is a part.
- A subpart may or may not have a Taxonomy (Medicare specialty) that is the same as the covered organization health care provider of which it is a part.
- Federal statutes or regulations pertaining to requirements for the unique identification of enrolled Medicare providers may relate to entities that could be considered subparts according to the discussion in the NPI Final Rule. Medicare covered organization health care providers must take any such statutes or regulations into account to ensure that, if Medicare providers are uniquely identified now by using Medicare identifiers in HIPAA standard transactions, they obtain NPIs in order to ensure they can continue to be uniquely identified. Medicare is transitioning from the provider identifiers it currently uses in HIPAA standard transactions (for organizations, these could be OSCAR Numbers, PINs, or NSC Numbers—known as legacy identifiers or legacy numbers) to NPIs. This makes it necessary that Medicare organization health care providers obtain NPIs because the NPIs will replace the identifiers currently in use in standard

transactions with Medicare and with all other health plans. In addition, Medicare organization health care providers must determine if they have subparts that need to be uniquely identified for Medicare purposes (for example, in HIPAA standard transactions conducted with Medicare). If that is the case, the subparts will need to have their own unique NPIs so that they can continue to be uniquely identified in those transactions.

- A subpart that conducts any of the HIPAA standard transactions separately from the covered organization health care provider of which it is a part must have its own unique NPI.

Enrolled Medicare organization health care providers who are covered entities under HIPAA must apply for NPIs as Organizations (Entity Type 2). Organization health care providers as discussed in this paper are corporations or partnerships or other types of businesses that are considered separate from an individual by the State in which they exist. Subparts of such organization health care providers who apply for NPIs are also Organizations (Entity Type 2).

Medicare Statutes, Regulations, Manuals

The Social Security Act (sections 1814, 1815, 1819, 1834, 1861, 1865, 1866, and 1891) and Federal regulations (including those at 42 CFR 400.202, 400.203, 403.720, 405.2100, 409.100, 410.2, 412.20, 416.1, 418.1, 424, 482.1, 482.60, 482.66, 483, 484, 485, 486, 489, 491, and 493.1²) establish, among other things, the Conditions for Participation for Medicare providers and set requirements by which Medicare enrolls providers, requires cost reports, calculates reimbursement, and makes payments to its providers. These Medicare statutory and regulatory requirements are further clarified in various Medicare operating manuals, such as the State Operations Manual and the Program Integrity Manual, in which requirements and policies concerning the assignment of unique identification numbers, for billing and other purposes, are stated.

Medicare Organization Providers and Subparts: Certified Providers and Suppliers

Medicare Expectations for NPI Assignments for Providers and Certified Suppliers: To help ensure that Medicare providers and certified suppliers do not experience denials of claims or delays in Medicare claims processing or reimbursement, Medicare encourages each of its enrolled providers and certified suppliers to obtain its own unique NPI. These NPIs will eventually replace the legacy numbers that are used today in HIPAA standard transactions and in other transactions, such as cost reports. In order for subpart determinations to mirror Medicare enrollment, each enrolled provider and certified supplier that is a covered organization health care provider would ensure the following:

- Obtain its own unique NPI.
- Determine if it has any subparts that are themselves enrolled Medicare providers. If there are subparts, ensure that they obtain their own unique NPIs, or obtain the NPIs for them. Example: An enrolled provider (a hospital) owns 10 home health agencies, all operating under the TIN of the hospital. Because the hospital and each of the 10 home health

² Clinical laboratory certification is handled by the Food and Drug Administration.

agencies is separately surveyed and enters into its own provider agreement with Medicare, a total of 11 unique NPIs should be obtained: one by the hospital, and one by each of the 10 home health agencies.

Regardless of how an enrolled provider or certified supplier that is a covered organization health care provider determines subparts (if any) and obtains NPIs (for itself or for any of its subparts, if they exist), Medicare payments, by law, may be made only to an enrolled provider or certified supplier.

Medicare Organization Providers and Subparts:
Supplier Groups and Supplier Organizations

Medicare Expectations for NPI Assignments for Supplier Groups and Supplier

Organizations: To help ensure that Medicare supplier groups and supplier organizations do not experience delays in Medicare claims processing or reimbursement, Medicare encourages each of its enrolled supplier groups and supplier organizations to obtain its own unique NPI. These NPIs will eventually replace the legacy numbers that are used today in HIPAA standard transactions and in other transactions, such as cost reports. In order for subpart determinations to mirror Medicare enrollment, each enrolled supplier group and supplier organization that is a covered organization health care provider would ensure the following:

- Obtain its own unique NPI.
- Determine if it has any subparts that are themselves enrolled Medicare providers. If there are subparts, ensure that they obtain their own unique NPIs, or obtain the NPIs for them. Example: An enrolled IDTF has four different locations, and each one must be separately inspected by the carrier. All four locations operate under a single TIN. Because each location is separately inspected in order to enroll in Medicare, a total of four unique NPIs should be obtained: one for each location.

Regardless of how an enrolled supplier group or supplier organization that is a covered organization health care provider determines subparts (if any) and obtains NPIs (for itself or for any of its subparts, if they exist), Medicare payments, by law, may be made only to an enrolled supplier group or supplier organization.

Medicare Organization Providers and Subparts:
Suppliers of Durable Medical Equipment, Prosthetics, Orthotics, or Supplies (DMEPOS)

Medicare Expectations for NPI Assignments for Suppliers of DMEPOS:

Each enrolled supplier of DMEPOS that is a covered entity under HIPAA must designate each practice location (if it has more than one) as a subpart and ensure that each subpart obtains its own unique NPI.

Final Notes About NPIs

Enrolled organization health care providers or subparts who bill more than one Medicare contractor:

An enrolled organization health care provider or subpart is expected to use a single (the same) NPI when billing more than one Medicare contractor. For example, a physician group practice billing a Maryland carrier and also billing a Pennsylvania carrier would use a single (the same) NPI to bill both carriers.

Enrolled organization health care providers or subparts who bill more than one *type* of Medicare contractor:

Generally, the type of service being reported on a Medicare claim determines the type of Medicare contractor who processes the claim. Medicare will expect an enrolled organization health care provider or subpart to use a single (the same) NPI when billing more than one type (fiscal intermediary, carrier, RHHI, DMERC) of Medicare contractor. However, in certain situations, Medicare requires that the organization health care provider (or possibly even a subpart) enroll in Medicare as more than one type of provider. For example, an ambulatory surgical center enrolls in Medicare as a Certified Supplier and bills a carrier. If the ambulatory surgical center also sells durable medical equipment, it must also enroll in Medicare as a Supplier of DME and bill a DMERC. This ambulatory surgical center would obtain a single NPI and use it to bill the fiscal intermediary and the DMERC. Medicare expects that this ambulatory surgical center would report two different Taxonomies when it applies for its NPI: (1) that of Ambulatory Health Care Facility—Clinic/Center--Ambulatory Surgical (261QA1903X) and (2) that of Suppliers—Durable Medical Equipment & Medical Supplies (332B00000X) **or** the appropriate sub-specialization under the 332B00000X specialization.

Enrolled organization health care providers who determine subparts for reasons unrelated to Medicare statutes, regulations or policies:

Consistent with the NPI Final Rule, covered organization health care providers designate subparts for reasons that are not necessarily related to Medicare statutes or regulations. If a Medicare organization health care provider designates as subparts entities other than those who are enrolled Medicare providers, and those subparts obtain their own NPIs and use those NPIs to identify themselves in HIPAA standard transactions with Medicare, those NPIs will not identify enrolled Medicare providers. Medicare is not required to enroll them. (NPI Final Rule, page 3441: *“If an organization health care provider consists of subparts that are identified with their own unique NPIs, a health plan may decide to enroll none, one, or a limited number of them (and to use only the NPIs of the one(s) it enrolls.”*))

Medicare will, of course, use NPIs to identify health care providers and subparts in HIPAA standard transactions. (NPI Final Rule, page 3469: section 162.412(a): *“A health plan must use the NPI of any health care provider (or subpart(s), if applicable) that has been assigned an NPI to identify that health care provider on all standard transactions where that health care provider’s identifier is required.”*) Medicare will ensure that the NPIs it receives in HIPAA

standard transactions are valid³. Medicare will reject HIPAA standard transactions that contain invalid NPIs. Valid NPIs, however, like the provider identifiers used today, must be “known” to Medicare. Medicare is not permitted to make payments for services rendered by non-Medicare providers⁴, nor is it permitted to reimburse providers who are not enrolled in the Medicare program. Medicare will return, with appropriate messages, any HIPAA standard transactions containing valid but unrecognizable NPIs.

³ The check-digit algorithm will determine the validity of an NPI. This is not the same as knowing the health care provider being identified by a particular NPI.

⁴ There may be exceptions for emergency or very unusual situations.