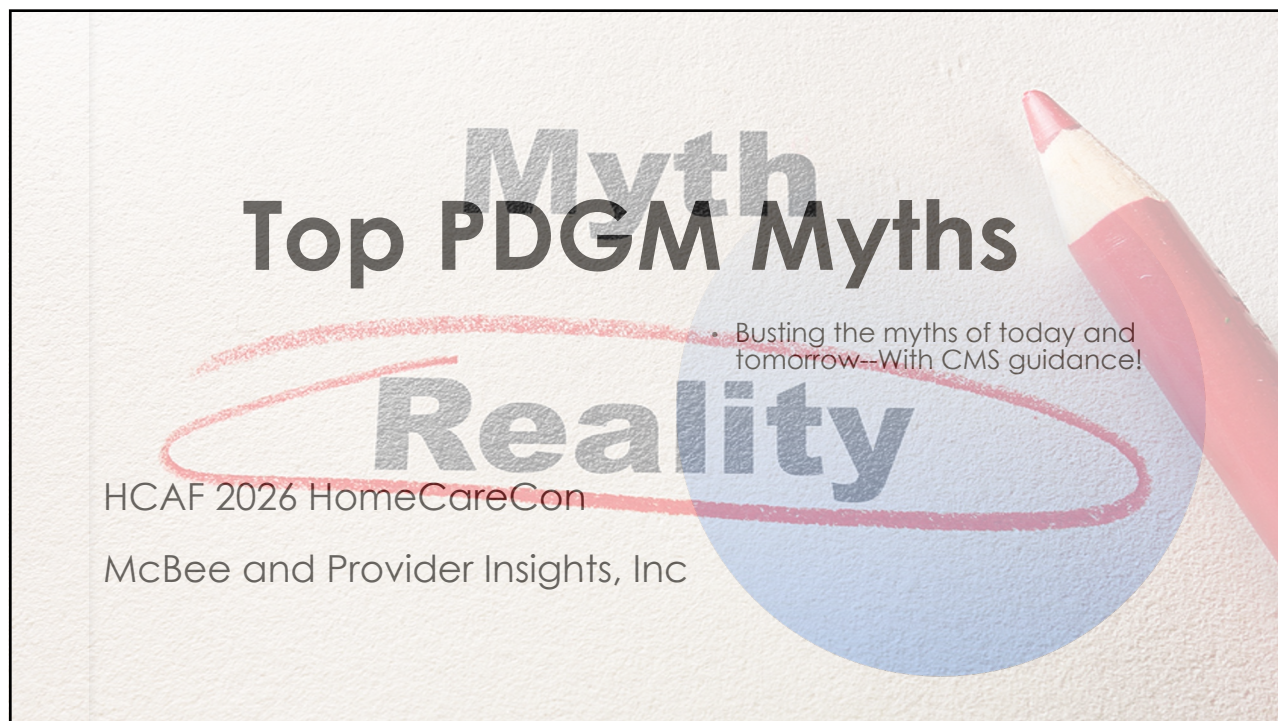


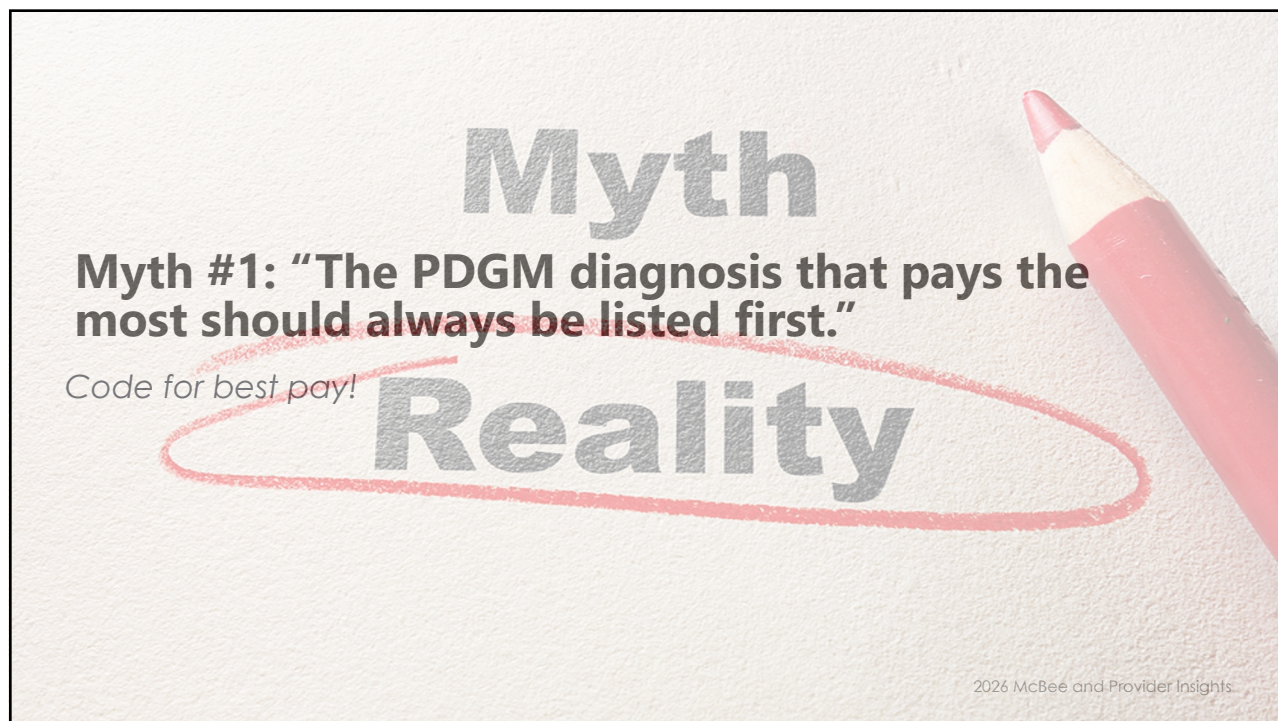


Presenters

Lisa Selman-Holman and Annette Lee



2026 McBee and Provider Insights



Reality (CMS Guidance):
The **primary diagnosis must reflect the chief reason for home health care**, not reimbursement optimization. CMS explicitly warns against diagnosis sequencing based on payment.

Busted by:

- Medicare Benefit Policy Manual (Ch. 7, §30.2.3)
- Official Coding Guidelines (etiology/manifestation rules still apply)

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Unintentional Consequences

The wound is the primary reason for care and is coded primary. The wound heals on day 25 and no change in primary diagnosis is made to the claim for the second 30 days.

Fact: The claim should reflect the care provided.

"Clinical Group—As determined by the principal diagnosis reported on home health claims; 30-day periods are assigned to one of 12 clinical groups describing the *primary reason for the home health encounter*."



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Myth

Myth #2: "Functional scoring is 'subjective' and won't be audited."

A tale of an overzealous QA team and audit...

Reality

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Reality:

CMS uses **claims, OASIS, and medical review data** to recalibrate PDGM functional levels and case-mix weights *every year*. Functional data is absolutely monitored.

Busted by:

- CY Final Rules (ongoing recalibration language)
- HH QRP/OASIS validation audits
- ✓ Perfect setup for FY 2026 functional level shifts.

This is how bad data becomes bad policy!

California provider audited per NGS for having "High functional" points in the 80th percentile per their PEPPER!

CMS' policy is to *annually recalibrate* the case-mix weights and LUPA thresholds using the most complete utilization data available... [including] the *functional levels* and comorbidity adjustment subgroups."

Final 2026 rule



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Myth #3: "Pressure injuries, wounds, and surgical aftercare always drive higher payment."

Reality

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Reality:

Only **specific codes, groupings, and severity combinations** increase case-mix weight. Many commonly used wound codes fall into **lower-paying clinical groups** or are not part of the grouper.

Busted by:

- PDGM Grouper logic
- CMS case-mix weight tables



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Final CY 2026 (with comparisons) Clinical Group Threshold

Clinical Group	Low 2025	Low 2026	Med 2025	Med 2026	Diff	High 2025	High 2026	Diff
MS Rehab	0-29	0-31	30-43	32-45	+2	44+	46+	+2
Neuro Rehab	0-33	0-34	34-49	35-52	+1	50+	53+	+3
Wound	0-32	0-33	33-48	34-52	+1	49+	53+	+4
Complex Nursing	0-29	0-31	30-52	32-54	+2	53+	55+	+2
Behavioral Health	0-28	0-31	29-44	32-46	+3	45+	47+	+2
MMTA Aftercare	0-27	0-30	28-40	31-42	+3	41+	43+	+2
MMTA Cardiac	0-27	0-28	28-40	29-43	+1	41+	44+	+3
MMTA Endocrine	0-27	0-27	28-40	28-41	+0	41+	42+	+1
MMTA GI/GU	0-32	0-34	33-47	35-48	+2	48+	49+	+1
MMTA Infection	0-31	0-32	32-44	33-46	+1	45+	47+	+2
MMTA Respiratory	0-32	0-33	33-44	34-46	+1	45+	47+	+2
MMTA Other	0-28	0-30	29-43	31-45	+2	44+	46+	+2

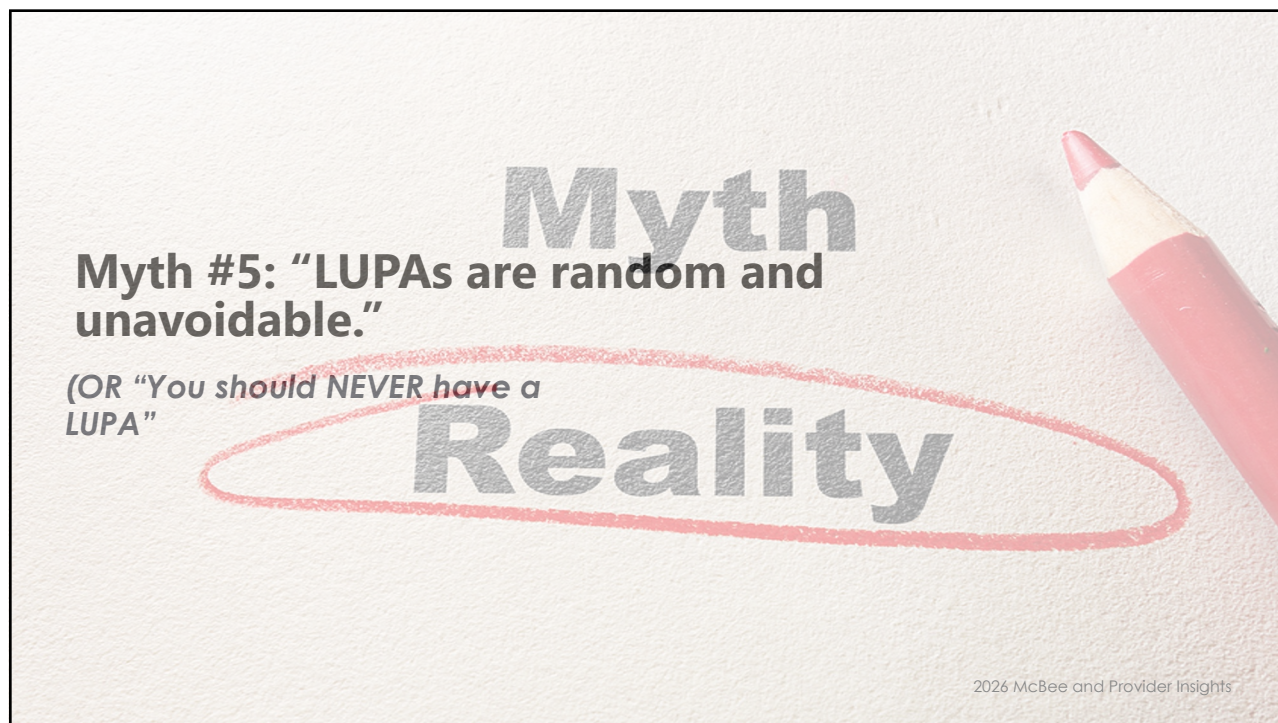


Reality:

PDGM is **not visit- or therapy-driven**. Overutilization creates **margin erosion**, not higher reimbursement, and may trigger medical review concerns.

Busted by:

- PDGM statutory design language
- CMS repeated clarifications post-2020



Reality:

CMS adjusts **LUPA thresholds annually** based on national utilization patterns. Many LUPAs are **predictable and preventable** with front-end planning.

Busted by:

- Annual Final Rule LUPA recalibration
- PDGM national claims data methodology

Example

Add'l PpE Revenue	Add'l Recert Revenue	Add'l LUPA Revenue	Add'l Revenue Opportunity	% Revenue Opportunity
\$96,087	\$517,396	\$78,398	\$691,881	16.61%

2025 Data

Periods per Episode	1.64
Revenue per Period	\$2,330
Revenue per Episode	\$3,825
Visits per Period	7.98
Visits per Episode	13.10
Percent Early Periods	38.48%
Average Early Case Mix	1.27
Average Case Mix	1.04
LUPA Rate	8.95%
Percent Outliers	9.17%
Percent Functional Low	44.35%
Percent Functional Medium	27.09%
Percent Functional High	28.56%
Average Wage Index	1.24
Recert Rate	25.53%
Total Revenue 2025	\$4,165,836

2026 Data

Periods per Episode	1.64
Revenue per Period	\$2,324
Revenue Per Episode	\$3,815
Visits per Period	7.98
Visits per Episode	13.10
Percent Early Periods	38.48%
Average Early Case Mix	1.26
Average Case Mix	1.05
LUPA Rate	8.84%
Percent Outliers	9.68%
Percent Functional Low	44.36%
Percent Functional Medium	27.12%
Percent Functional High	28.53%
Average Wage Index	1.23
Recert Rate	25.53%
Total Revenue 2026	\$4,154,803

2026 National Data

Periods per Episode	1.68
Revenue per Period	\$2,061
Revenue Per Episode	\$3,466
Visits per Period	8.01
Visits per Episode	13.47
Percent Early Periods	31.24%
Average Early Case Mix	1.19
Average Case Mix	0.96
LUPA Rate	6.58%
Percent Outliers	8.02%
Percent Functional Low	30.32%
Percent Functional Medium	31.70%
Percent Functional High	37.98%
Average Wage Index	0.99
Recert Rate	38.18%
Total Revenue 2026	\$17,754,520,566

Myth

Myth #6: "PDGM payment cuts mean CMS doesn't want home health patients."

Reality

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Reality:

CMS has repeatedly stated PDGM adjustments are aimed at **budget neutrality** and correcting **behavioral assumptions**, *not denying care*. Coverage criteria have not changed.

Busted by:

- Final Rules (behavioral adjustment narrative)
- Coverage criteria in Ch. 7 remain intact

Myth
Myth #7: "Comorbidities always increase payment."

Reality

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Reality:

Only **certain combinations** qualify, and many diagnoses agencies assume are “high value” no longer produce additional case-mix weight — especially after recalibration.

Busted by:

- PDGM comorbidity subgroup tables
- Annual CMS recalibration methodology
- ✓ Strong segue to FY 2026 PDGM Grouper updates.

Myth #8 “Shorter lengths of stay automatically protect margins under PDGM.”

A tale of 2/3 and a missing 1/3...

Reality

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Reality:

PDGM pays by **30-day payment periods**, not per visit or per episode. Premature discharges increase exposure to **partial payment adjustments (PPAs)**, lost value in planned care, and increased rehospitalization risk.

Busted by:

- PDGM payment structure guidance (PEP)
- PPS claims processing rules

Myth #9 It's always best to discharge the patient when they are admitted to the hospital.

Reality

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Reality:

CMS encourages a ROC and this is allowed (clarified in the October 2019 Q&As right before PDGM went into effect- and consistent ever since) even when the patient goes into a PAC stay

The HHA MUST do a new SOC if the inpatient stay bridged into another 60-day certification period

-- Let's discuss: Impact of institutional payment (hospital vs PAC prior to SOC and during care) and the PEP risks

Busted by:

- PDGM payment structure guidance (PEP)
- PPS claims processing rules

Myth #10: "All functional improvement is good — higher function equals better PDGM outcomes."

Reality

2026 McBee and Provider Insights

Reality:

Improved function may benefit **quality outcomes**, but **functional scoring directly affects case-mix weight**. Inaccurate or unsupported scoring — either too high *or too low* — creates **compliance risk** and case-mix distortion.

Busted by:

- PDGM functional impairment methodology
- HH QRP OASIS accuracy standards

Percent of Periods by Co-Morbidity Provider		Percent of Periods by Clinical Grouping Provider		Percent of Periods by Clinical Grouping State		Average # of Therapy Visits by Functional Level Provider	
None	30.67%	MMTA Cardiac	10.55%	MMTA Cardiac	24.67%	Low	4.10
Low	55.71%	MMTA Endocrine	3.80%	MMTA Endocrine	10.12%	Medium	4.92
High	13.62%	MMTA GI/GU	3.01%	MMTA GI/GU	4.65%	High	5.12
Percent of Periods by Co-Morbidity National		MMTA infectious	5.83%	MMTA infectious	4.19%	Average # of Therapy Visits by Functional Level National	
None	29.53%	MMTA Other	3.44%	MMTA Other	4.09%	Low	3.17
Low	54.64%	MMTA Respiratory	5.77%	MMTA Respiratory	6.61%	Medium	3.92
High	15.83%	MMTA Surgical	1.41%	MMTA Surgical	2.11%	High	4.39
Percent of Periods by Co-Morbidity State		MS Rehab	18.65%	MS Rehab	17.50%	Average # of Therapy Visits by Functional Level State	
None	29.79%	Complex	2.88%	Complex	1.60%	Low	2.61
Low	55.67%	Behavioral	3.44%	Behavioral	2.54%	Medium	3.23
High	14.54%	Neuro	17.85%	Neuro	11.45%	High	3.67
		Wound	23.37%	Wound	10.47%	Average # of Therapy Visits by Functional Level Star Rating	
		Percent of Periods by Clinical Grouping National		Percent of Periods by Clinical Grouping Star Rating		Low	3.31
		MMTA Cardiac	17.54%	MMTA Cardiac	16.97%	Medium	3.91
		MMTA Endocrine	7.13%	MMTA Endocrine	5.95%	High	4.49
		MMTA GI/GU	5.08%	MMTA GI/GU	5.27%		
		MMTA infectious	4.73%	MMTA infectious	4.85%		
		MMTA Other	3.85%	MMTA Other	3.70%		
		MMTA Respiratory	7.07%	MMTA Respiratory	7.38%		
		MMTA Surgical	3.43%	MMTA Surgical	3.83%		
		MS Rehab	21.33%	MS Rehab	21.68%		
		Complex	2.75%	Complex	2.83%		
		Behavioral	2.17%	Behavioral	2.26%		
		Neuro	10.90%	Neuro	10.80%		
		Wound	14.02%	Wound	14.49%		

	Low	Medium	High
MMTA Cardiac	\$ 2,006.31	\$ 2,205.49	\$ 2,423.78
MMTA Endocrine	\$ 2,607.43	\$ 2,697.06	\$ 2,860.06
MMTA GI/GU	\$ 1,994.02	\$ 2,207.02	\$ 2,423.78
MMTA Infectious	\$ 2,043.09	\$ 2,226.53	\$ 2,530.84
MMTA Other	\$ 2,042.08	\$ 2,222.20	\$ 2,423.94
MMTA Respiratory	\$ 2,025.67	\$ 2,234.23	\$ 2,446.92
MMTA Surgical Aftercare	\$ 2,024.75	\$ 2,240.55	\$ 2,517.68
Behavioral Health	\$ 1,948.61	\$ 2,218.33	\$ 2,379.76
Complex	\$ 2,001.53	\$ 2,291.96	\$ 2,224.65
MS Rehab	\$ 2,094.71	\$ 2,269.85	\$ 2,541.90
Neuro	\$ 2,279.07	\$ 2,484.46	\$ 2,779.55
Wound	\$ 2,903.33	\$ 3,066.35	\$ 3,342.10
	\$ 2,164.22	\$ 2,363.67	\$ 2,574.58

Myth

Myth #11: "The LUPA thresholds are the CMS expectations for number of visits."

Reality

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CMS Claims Processing Manual

<https://www.cms.gov/regulations-and-guidance/guidance/manuals/downloads/clm104c10.pdf>

2026 McBee and Provider Insights

Myth

**Myth #12: A patient only gets ONE
“Early” home health episode**

Reality

2026 McBee and Provider Insights

CMS Claims Processing Manual

<https://www.cms.gov/regulations-and-guidance/guidance/manuals/downloads/clm104c10.pdf>

2026 McBee and Provider Insights

Myth

Myth #13: “The Home health agency is only required to pay for non-routine supplies when they are part of the active POC”

Reality

2026 McBee and Provider Insights

CMS Claims Processing Manual

<https://www.cms.gov/regulations-and-guidance/guidance/manuals/downloads/clm104c10.pdf>

2026 McBee and Provider Insights

Myth
**Myth #14: “The higher payment of
‘institutional’ is only awarded at SOC
in first 30 days**

Reality

2026 McBee and Provider Insights

CMS Claims Processing Manual

<https://www.cms.gov/regulations-and-guidance/guidance/manuals/downloads/clm104c10.pdf>

2026 McBee and Provider Insights

Myth

Myth #15: “A home health will be penalized if they discharge a patient too early in the 30 day payment episode”

Reality

2026 McBee and Provider Insights

CMS Claims Processing Manual

<https://www.cms.gov/regulations-and-guidance/guidance/manuals/downloads/clm104c10.pdf>

2026 McBee and Provider Insights

Myth #16: “An agency will not receive a “PEP” (partial episodic payment) if the patient gets readmitted to another agency- only if the patient gets readmitted to their own agency.

Reality

2026 McBee and Provider Insights

CMS Claims Processing Manual

<https://www.cms.gov/regulations-and-guidance/guidance/manuals/downloads/clm104c10.pdf>

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Myth

Myth #17: The M1300s drive the
“Wound” category

Reality

2026 McBee and Provider Insights

CMS Claims Processing Manual

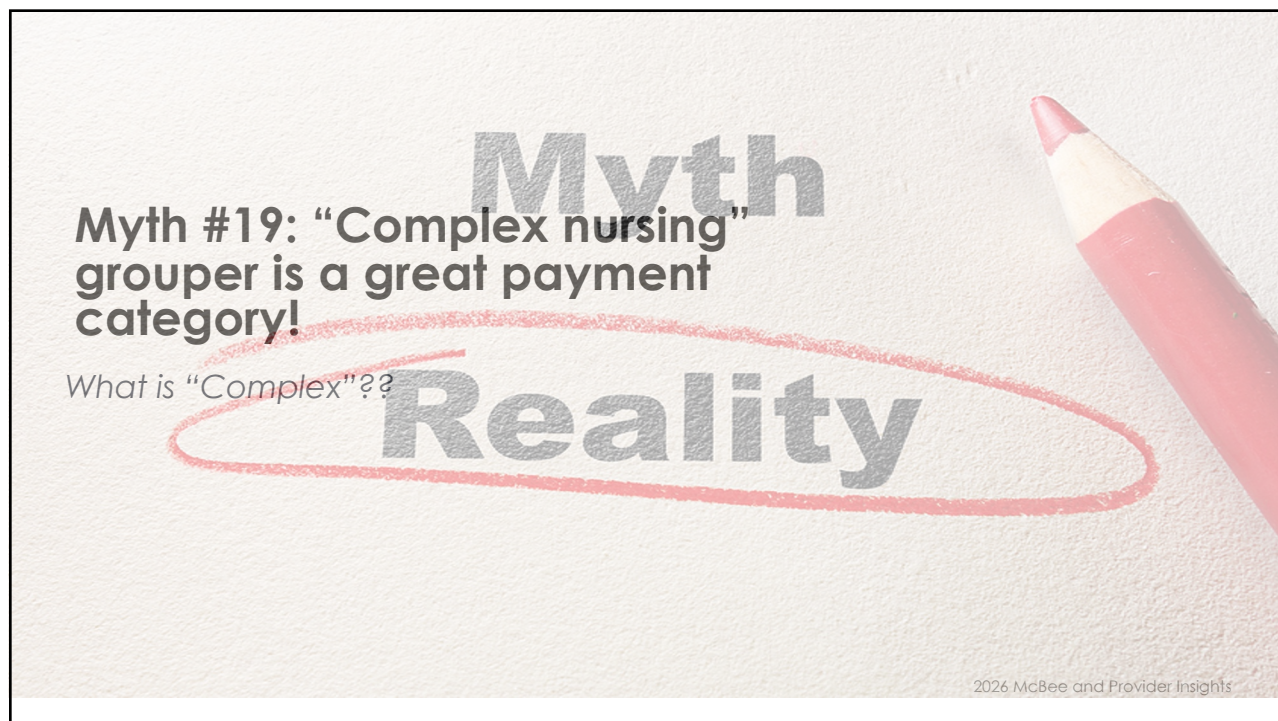
<https://www.cms.gov/regulations-and-guidance/guidance/manuals/downloads/clm104c10.pdf>

2026 McBee and Provider Insights

Myth
**Myth #18: The “Wound Grouper” is
the most profitable of all PDGM
groups**

Reality

2026 McBee and Provider Insights



CMS Claims Processing Manual

<https://www.cms.gov/regulations-and-guidance/guidance/manuals/downloads/clm104c10.pdf>

2026 McBee and Provider Insights

