



**THE ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF DEFENSE**

**1200 DEFENSE PENTAGON  
WASHINGTON, DC 20301-1200**

August 24, 2020

**HEALTH AFFAIRS**

**MEMORANDUM FOR UNDER SECRETARY OF DEFENSE (COMPTROLLER)**

**SUBJECT: Calendar Year 2020 Outpatient Medical, Dental, and Elective Cosmetic Procedure Reimbursement Rates and Guidance**

The attached document contains the Department of Defense Calendar Year (CY) 2020 Outpatient Medical, Dental, and Elective Cosmetic Procedure Reimbursement Rates and Guidance developed by the Defense Health Agency's (DHA) Uniform Business Office (UBO). The rates are to be used by military medical treatment facilities, effective July 1, 2020 and/or until superseded. These rates supersede the CY 2019 rates.

Please post the new rates and guidance on the Comptroller's website under the Financial Management Reports section "Medical and Dental Services:"  
<https://comptroller.defense.gov/Financial-Management/Reports/rates2020/>

My point of contact for this action is Ms. DeLisa Prater, DHA UBO Program Manager. She may be reached at [REDACTED] or at [REDACTED]

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "Tom McCaffery" with a stylized flourish at the end.

Tom McCaffery

Attachment:  
As stated

**Department of Defense  
Calendar Year 2020 Outpatient Medical, Dental, and Elective Cosmetic Procedure  
Reimbursement Rates and Guidance**

**1.0 Introduction**

The Department of Defense (DoD) Calendar Year (CY) 2020 Outpatient Medical, Dental and Elective Cosmetic Procedure Reimbursement Rates are developed by the Defense Health Agency (DHA) Uniform Business Office (UBO) in accordance with Title 10, United States Code, Section 1095. These rates are the charges for professional and institutional health care services provided in military medical treatment facilities (MTFs) financed by the Defense Health Program appropriation. These rates are used to submit claims for reimbursement of the costs of the health care services provided by MTFs in accordance with the various MTF Cost Recovery Programs: Medical Services Account (MSA), Third Party Collections and Medical Affirmative Claims.

The Fiscal Year (FY) 2020 Adjusted Standardized Amount (ASA) inpatient rates released October 1, 2019, remain in effect until further notice.

The “CY 2020 Outpatient Medical, Dental, and Elective Cosmetic Procedure Reimbursement Rates and Guidance” describes rates that are effective for health care services provided on or after July 1, 2020. Health care service procedure codes/rates released after approval, if any, would follow the same current/approved methodology described in this rates and guidance and are effective on the date approved by the DoD DHA UBO Program Office.

Health care services traditionally updated using Medical Expense and Performance Reporting System (MEPRS) data were developed using an alternative methodology, adjusting the CY 2019 rate by the Operation and Maintenance (O&M) Inflation Factor from FY 2019 to FY 2020 (3.22 percent), for the CY 2020 development cycle since MEPRS data was unavailable at the time of development. These services include Ambulance, Dental, certain Immunization, and the Ambulatory Procedure Visit.

The O&M Inflation Factor used in the CY 2019 rate development cycle (FY 2018 – FY 2019) was 2.09 percent.

This “CY 2020 Outpatient Medical, Dental, and Elective Cosmetic Procedure Reimbursement Rate and Guidance” covers the following rates and discounts for billing other government agencies and programs:

- Section 3.2: Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services  
Maximum Allowable Charge Rate Tables (modified for UBO use)
- Section 3.3: Dental Rates
- Section 3.4: Immunization/Injectables Rates
- Section 3.5: Anesthesia Rates
- Section 3.6: Durable Medical Equipment/Durable Medical Supplies Rates
- Section 3.7: Transportation Rates

- Section 3.8: Food Service Charges at Appropriated Fund Dining Facilities  
(Subsistence Rate)
- Section 4.2: Elective Cosmetic Procedure Rates

Due to size, the sections containing the actual rate tables are not included in this document. These rates are available on the DHA UBO Website at: <https://health.mil/Military-Health-Topics/Business-Support/Uniform-Business-Office/UBO-Rates-Overview/MHS-UBO-Rates>.

## 2.0 Government Billing Calculation Factors

The Full Outpatient Rate (FOR) or Full Inpatient Reimbursement Rate (FRR), when appropriate, is used for claims submission to third-party payers and to all other applicable payers not included within International Military Education and Training (IMET) and Interagency/Other Federal Agency Sponsored Rate (IOR) billing guidance. FORs are, in most cases, determined by the amount TRICARE will allow for a given service. When this cannot be determined, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) reimbursement rates are used. When both TRICARE allowable charges and CMS reimbursements cannot be determined, actual military expense and workload data are used to determine FORs. This process identifies and eliminates poor quality data and includes adjustments to account for the current military and civilian pay raises, asset use charges, distribution of expenses between payroll and non-payroll expense categories, and a DoD inflation adjustment to account for cost increases from the data collection period.

Discounts for IMET and IOR are calculated based on fiscal year expense and workload data from all DoD MTFs that offer outpatient and inpatient services. IMET and IOR adjustments are calculated by removing those expenses which are excluded from consideration in IMET and Interagency billing from the FOR or FRR. The rates included in Sec. 3.0 represent the FOR (unless otherwise specified). IORs exclude the “Miscellaneous Receipts” (e.g., asset use charge, percentage for military pay, civilian pay and other) portion of the FOR/FRR price calculation. IMET rates exclude both the “Miscellaneous Receipts” portion and the “Military Personnel” portion of the FOR/FRR price calculation. A government discount or billing calculation factor (percentage discount) is applied to the FOR when billing for IMET and IOR services.

The IMET Program is a key funding component of United States (U.S.) security assistance that provides training on a grant basis to students from allied and friendly nations. Authority for the IMET program is found in Chapter 5, part II, Foreign Assistance Act of 1961. Funding is appropriated from the International Affairs budget of the Department of State. Not all foreign national patients participate in the IMET program.

The IMET rates applied to healthcare services are listed below:

All Services (Except Ambulance and Dental):	63.64 Percent (%) of the FOR.
Ambulance:	63.64 Percent (%) of the FOR
Dental:	46.43 Percent (%) of the FOR

The IORs applied to healthcare services are listed below:

All Services (Except Ambulance and Dental):	94.58 Percent (%) of the FOR.
Ambulance:	94.58 Percent (%) of the FOR
Dental:	95.11 Percent (%) of the FOR

### **3.0 Outpatient Medical and Dental Services Rates**

#### 3.1 Terminology

Ambulatory Payment Classification (APC) Rate System - Provides a set of prospectively determined charges applicable to outpatient services provided in hospitals. It is used to group institutional services that are clinically comparable including the use of resources. Current Procedural Terminology (CPT®)/Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) codes and descriptors are used to identify and group the services into appropriate APCs. The Emergency Department institutional billing rates established under this system in Section 3.2 include the institutional costs associated with items or services that are directly related to performing a procedure and are, in most cases, packaged within the APC group.

Ambulatory Procedure Visit (APV) - A procedure or surgical intervention that requires pre-procedure care, an actual procedure to be performed, and immediate post-procedure care as directed by a qualified healthcare provider. Minor procedures that are performed in an outpatient clinic setting that does not require post-procedure care by a medical professional are not considered APVs. The nature of the procedure and the medical status of the patient combine as a short-term care requirement, but not for inpatient care. These procedures are appropriate for all types of patients (e.g., obstetrical, surgical and non-surgical including cosmetic) who by virtue of the procedure or anesthesia require post-procedure care and/or monitoring by medical personnel.

Ambulatory Procedure Unit (APU) - A location or organization within an MTF (or freestanding outpatient clinic) that is specially equipped, staffed, and designated for the purpose of providing the intensive level of care associated with APVs.

Ambulatory Surgery Center Rate System - Provides prospectively determined charges applicable to ambulatory surgery services provided in MTFs that are not hospitals (i.e., they do not provide inpatient services). It is used to group surgical procedures based on ranges of cost.

Emergency Department (ED) - A location or organization within an MTF that provides emergency care, diagnostic services, treatment, surgical procedures, and proper medical disposition of an emergency nature to patients who present themselves to the service. It refers patients to specialty clinics and admits patients to the hospital, as needed.

Hospital - An MTF that provides inpatient services.

Observation (OBS) - Ambulatory services furnished within the hospital's ED or in a nursing unit, including the use of a bed and periodic monitoring by the hospital's nursing or other staff that are reasonable and necessary to evaluate an outpatient's condition or determine the need for a possible admission as an inpatient. Both professional and institutional services are billed.

#### 3.2 Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services Maximum Allowable Charge (CMAC) Rates

Professional Components:

TRICARE CMAC Reimbursement rates, established under Title 32, Sec. 199.14(j) of the Code of Federal Regulations, are used to determine the appropriate charge for the professional and technical components of services based on the HCPCS methodology, which includes the CPT® codes. DHA UBO CMAC rates differ from standard TRICARE CMAC rates in that DHA UBO CMAC rates are formatted for legacy military billing systems and include charges for additional services not reimbursed by TRICARE. DHA UBO CMAC rates pertain to professional services (e.g., office and clinic visits), ancillary services (e.g., laboratory and radiology) and OBS professional services.

DHA UBO CMAC rates are calculated for distinct “localities”. These localities recognize differences in local costs to provide health care services in the different geographic regions in which MTFs are located. Each MTF Defense Military Information System Identification (DMIS ID) is mapped to its corresponding CMAC locality code to obtain the correct rates. For all MTFs located outside the continental U.S., Alaska, and Hawaii, the national average CMAC locality file (300) is used except for Guam and Puerto Rico which have their own CMAC localities. The complete DMIS ID-to-CMAC Locality table is available on the DHA UBO Website at: <https://health.mil/Military-Health-Topics/Business-Support/Rates-and-Reimbursement/CMAC-Rates/Locality-To-ZIP>.

For each CMAC locality, the DHA UBO creates two sub-tables of rates: CMAC and Component. The CMAC rate table specifies the rates to use as payment for professional services and procedures identified by CPT® and HCPCS codes, which cannot be separately provided as professional and technical component services. The Component rate table specifies which rates to use for CPT® codes which can be provided as distinct professional and technical components, or as a combined professional and technical service. A separate rate is provided for each component. Both CMAC and Component rate tables are further categorized by Composite Health Care System provider class. The four provider classes are: 1) Physicians, 2) Psychologists, 3) Other Mental Health Providers, and 4) Other Medical Providers. UBO CMAC rates for billing of professional services are available on the DHA UBO Website at: <https://health.mil/Military-Health-Topics/Business-Support/Uniform-Business-Office/UBO-Rates-Overview/MHS-UBO-Rates>.

#### Institutional Components:

ED - TRICARE Ambulatory Payment Classification (APC) rates for ED Evaluation & Management services, CPT® codes 99281-99285, are used to determine the DoD ED institutional charges. Ambulance transport to the ED and from the ED to another location is not part of the ED institutional rate and is billed separately.

OBS - The HCPCS codes used for OBS institutional services are G0378 and G0379. The rate for G0378 is an hourly rate, derived by dividing the APC payment rate by the average number of hours a patient was in observation status. There is no charge for G0379, a direct admission inpatient service.

APV Rate – The APV rate is an institutional flat rate for all APV procedures/services. This rate is based on the institutional cost of all MTF APVs divided by the total number of APVs and is associated with the 99199 procedure code. The CY 2020 APV flat rate is \$2,952.22 and was adjusted by the O&M Inflation Factor for the CY 2020 development cycle.

### 3.3 Dental Rates

MTF dental charges are based on a flat rate multiplied by the DoD established dental weighted value (DWV) for each American Dental Association (ADA) Current Dental Terminology (CDT) procedure code. The dental flat rate represents the average DoD cost of dental services at all dental treatment facilities. Table 1 illustrates the FOR dental charge for ADA CDT code D0270.

*Table 1: CY 2020 Dental Rates*

CDT Code	Clinical Service	DoD DWV	FOR	Rate
D0270	Bitewing – Single radiographic image	0.29	\$101.69	\$29.49

Example: For ADA CDT code D0270, bitewing single radiographic image film, the DoD DWV is 0.29, which is multiplied by the appropriate FOR rate to obtain the charge. In this example, the FOR rate is used for D0270, the charge for this ADA CDT code will be \$29.49. To determine the IOR or the IMET charges per dental code, multiply the FOR for the clinical service by the dental IMET/IOR percentages.

The list of CY 2020 ADA CDT codes and DWVs are too large to include in this document. This table may be found on DHA UBO’s Website at: <https://health.mil/Military-Health-Topics/Business-Support/Uniform-Business-Office/UBO-Rates-Overview/MHS-UBO-Rates>.

### 3.4 Immunization/Injectables Rates

A separate charge is made for each immunization, injection or medication that is administered. Immunization rates are based on DHA TRICARE injectable rates whenever TRICARE rates are available.

If there is no TRICARE rate available, Purchased Care Data is used to derive rates. Rates are derived from Purchased Care Data by using the Military Health System (MHS) Management Analysis and Reporting Tool or M2 system. This reporting tool allows for querying and detailed trend analysis including summaries and detailed views of population, clinical, and financial data from all MHS regions worldwide. Data pulled from previous and current FY (to date) allows calculation of average amount allowed for rate use. Outlier rates are adjusted using historical Purchased Care Data of up to five years.

If there is no TRICARE rate, or Purchased Care Data derived rate available, then a flat rate of \$67.21, calculated using the FY19 to FY 2020 O&M Inflation Factor, is billed. Traditionally, the flat rate is calculated using MEPRS data and is based on the average full cost of these services.

The Immunization/Injectable rate table may be found on the DHA UBO Website at: <https://health.mil/Military-Health-Topics/Business-Support/Uniform-Business-Office/UBO-Rates-Overview/MHS-UBO-Rates>.

### 3.5 Anesthesia Rates

Anesthesia charges are determined by adding anesthesia base units plus average time units together then multiplied by the CMS national anesthesia conversion factor ((Base Unit + Average Time Unit) X CMS conversion factor). CMS provides the anesthesia base units, average time units and the conversion factor. The CY 2020 anesthesia conversion factor used was 22.2016. The calculated anesthesia rate is for anesthesia professional services performed within the MTFs. Table 2 illustrates the FOR anesthesia charge for CPT code 00100.

*Table 2: CY 2020 Anesthesia Rates*

CPT Code	Clinical Service	NACF	Base Unit	Time Unit	Rate
00100	Anesthesia, Salivary Gland	22.2016	5.00	9.52	\$322.37

The Anesthesia rate table may be found on the DHA UBO Website at: <https://health.mil/Military-Health-Topics/Business-Support/Uniform-Business-Office/UBO-Rates-Overview/MHS-UBO-Rates>.

### 3.6 Durable Medical Equipment/Durable Medical Supplies (DME/DMS) Rates

DME/DMS rates are based on the Medicare Fee Schedule floor rate. When there is no Medicare Fee Schedule floor rate for a given item, Purchased Care data from the M2 system is used to establish a rate based on the average amount allowed. The DME/DMS rate table may be found on the DHA UBO Website at: <https://health.mil/Military-Health-Topics/Business-Support/Uniform-Business-Office/UBO-Rates-Overview/MHS-UBO-Rates>.



### 3.7 Transportation Rates

#### Ground Ambulance Rate

The ground ambulance rate reflects ambulance charges based on hours of service, in 15-minute increments. Table 3 provides the ambulance rates for IMET, IOR and FOR. These rates are for 60 minutes (1 hour) of service. MTFs are instructed to calculate the charges based on the number of hours (and/or fractions of an hour) that the ambulance is logged out on a patient run. Fractions of an hour are rounded upward to the next 15-minute increment (e.g., 31 minutes is charged as 45 minutes). To determine the IOR or the IMET charges per ambulance code, multiply the FOR for the clinical service by the ambulance IMET/IOR percentages.

*Table 3: CY 2020 Ground Ambulance Rates*

CDT/CPT	Clinical Service	FOR
A0999	Ambulance	\$269.26

#### Aeromedical Evacuation Rate:

The aeromedical evacuation rate reflects transportation charges of a patient per trip via air in-flight or ambulatory medical care. Air in-flight medical care reimbursement charges are determined by the status of the patient (ambulatory or litter) and are per patient per trip during a 24-hour period. A trip encompasses the time from patient pickup to drop off at the appropriate facility.

For example, transportation from Base A to Base B, which consists of three legs, is charged as a single trip within a 24-hour period. The appropriate charges are billed only by the Global Patient Movement Requirements Center (GPMRC). These charges are only for the cost of providing medical care, a separate charge for transportation may be generated by GPMRC.

The in-flight medical care reimbursement rates are calculated based on the FOR (ambulatory patients) and FRR (litter patients). The ambulatory and litter rates are adjusted to compensate for inflation. The increase from CY19 to CY 2020 is 3.22 percent, in line with the direct care FY19-FY 2020 O&M inflation rate. Table 4 shows the CY 2020 in-flight rates for FOR/FRR. To determine the IOR or the IMET charges for aeromedical evacuation services, multiply the FOR/FRR for the clinical service by the IMET/IOR percentages.

*Table 4 Aeromedical Evacuation Services*

Clinical Service	FOR
Aeromedical Evac Services – Ambulatory	\$879.33
Aeromedical Evac Services – Litter	\$2,631.58

### 3.8 Food Service Charges at Appropriated Fund Dining Facilities (Subsistence Rate)

The food service charge at appropriated fund dining facilities, formerly the subsistence rate, is a standard rate that is established by the Office of the Under Secretary of Defense (Comptroller). The Standard Rate for is available from the DoD Comptroller’s Website at: <https://comptroller.defense.gov/Financial-Management/Reports/rates2020/> (Tab G, “Food Service Charges at Appropriated Fund Dining Facilities”). The effective date for this rate is prescribed by the Comptroller.

\*NOTE: Food service charges are billed under the MSA Program only. Please refer to DHA- Procedural Manual 6015.01: “Military Medical Treatment Facility (MTF) Uniform Business Office (UBO) Operations Procedure Manual, October 2017”, as amended, and the DoD 7000.14-R, “Department of Defense Financial Management Regulation,” Volume 12, Chapter 19, for guidance on the use of this rate.

The food service charge is different from the Family Member Rate, which is addressed in each FY ASA Inpatient policy letter.

## 4.0 Elective Cosmetic Procedures

### 4.1 Patient Charge Structure

Elective cosmetic procedures *are not* TRICARE covered benefits. Elective cosmetic procedures provided in MTFs are restricted to TRICARE-eligible beneficiaries, including TRICARE for Life, on a “space-available” basis. Patients receiving elective cosmetic procedures (e.g., Active Duty personnel, retirees, family members, and survivors) are responsible for charges for all services (including implants, injectables, anesthesia, and other separately billable items) associated with elective cosmetic procedures. A list of elective cosmetic procedures and their associated rates can be found on the DHA UBO Website at: <https://health.mil/Military-Health-Topics/Business-Support/Uniform-Business-Office/UBO-Rates-Overview/MHS-UBO-Rates>.

### 4.2 Elective Cosmetic Procedure Rates

Professional Charges for Elective Cosmetic Procedures:

Professional charges for elective cosmetic procedures are based on the CY 2020 CMAC national average when available. When CMAC allowable charges are not available, charges are determined based on estimates of the medical resources required relative to procedures that have CMAC pricing. Professional charges for elective cosmetic procedures are applied in both inpatient and ambulatory settings. Elective cosmetic charges are not adjusted for the treating MTF’s geographical location.

CMAC CY 2020 “facility physician” allowable charges are used for the professional component for services furnished by a provider in a hospital operating room or designated APU. CMAC CY 2020 “non-facility physician” allowable charges are used for the professional component for services furnished in a provider’s office.

Institutional Charges for Elective Cosmetic Procedures:

Institutional charges for elective cosmetic procedures are based on the procedure performed and the location of the service provided (i.e., provider’s office/minor surgery room, hospital operating room (either on an outpatient or inpatient basis), operating room of a MTF that is not a hospital (i.e., does not provide inpatient services)).

For elective cosmetic procedures conducted in a provider’s office/minor surgery room, the institutional fee is included in the “non-facility physician” professional charge.

The institutional charge for elective cosmetic procedures performed in a *hospital operating room* on an outpatient basis is based on the APV flat rate for the primary procedure with no additional institutional charge for bilateral or additional procedures.

The institutional charge for elective cosmetic procedures performed in *an operating room of a facility that is not a hospital* is also based on the APV flat rate for the primary

procedure with no additional institutional charge for bilateral or additional procedures.

The institutional charge for an elective cosmetic procedure performed in a hospital on an inpatient basis is calculated by multiplying the CY 2020 TRICARE ASA, \$6,928.70, by the relative weighted product associated with the Diagnostic Related Group.

If an elective cosmetic procedure is combined with a medically necessary procedure during the same surgical visit, the elective cosmetic procedure charge is adjusted to avoid duplicate institutional charges. The institutional charge, for an elective cosmetic procedure, when combined with a medically necessary procedure is reduced by 50 percent (%) from the initial charge.

Most ancillary services (e.g., laboratory, radiology, and routine pre-operative testing) are included in the institutional pricing methodology described above. Ancillary services and supplies not included are billed at the FOR.

#### Anesthesia Charges for Elective Cosmetic Procedures:

Anesthesia rates associated with elective cosmetic procedures include anesthesia professional services. Anesthesia charges are calculated using the CY 2020 national anesthesia conversion factor, multiplied by the sum of base units and national average time units (measured in 15-minute increments) of the primary procedure. An additional anesthesia charge, based on additional minutes of service, is added for secondary procedures performed during the same surgical encounter. Anesthesia charges are applied in both inpatient and ambulatory settings.