

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services

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Medicare Program; Prospective Payment System and Consolidated Billing for Skilled Nursing Facilities for FY 2013

AGENCY: Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services (CMS), HHS.

ACTION: Notice.

SUMMARY: This notice updates the payment rates used under the prospective payment system (PPS) for skilled nursing facilities (SNFs), for fiscal year (FY) 2013.

DATES: *Effective Date:* This notice is effective on October 1, 2012.

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SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION: To assist readers in referencing sections contained in this document, we are providing the following Table of Contents.

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Acronyms

In addition, because of the many terms to which we refer by acronym in this notice, we are listing these abbreviations and their corresponding terms in alphabetical order below:

- AIDS Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome
- ARD Assessment Reference Date
- BBA Balanced Budget Act of 1997, Public Law 105-33
- BBRA Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999, Public Law 106-113
- BIPA Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Benefits Improvement and Protection Act of 2000, Public Law 106-554
- CAH Critical Access Hospital
- CBSA Core-Based Statistical Area
- CFR Code of Federal Regulations
- CMI Case-Mix Index
- CMS Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services
- COT Change of Therapy
- EOT End of Therapy
- EOT-R End of Therapy—Resumption
- FQHC Federally Qualified Health Center
- FR **Federal Register**
- FY Fiscal Year
- GAO Government Accountability Office
- HCPCS Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System
- HR-III Hybrid Resource Utilization Groups, Version 3
- IHS IGI (Information Handling Services) Global Insight, Inc.
- MDS Minimum Data Set
- MFP Multifactor Productivity
- MIPPA Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008, Public Law 110-275

- MMA Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003, Public Law 108-173
- MMSEA Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Extension Act of 2007, Public Law 110-173
- MPAF Medicare PPS Assessment Form
- MSA Metropolitan Statistical Area
- OCN OMB Control Number
- OMB Office of Management and Budget
- OMRA Other Medicare-Required Assessment
- PPS Prospective Payment System
- RAI Resident Assessment Instrument
- RAVEN Resident Assessment Validation Entry
- RFA Regulatory Flexibility Act, Public Law 96-354
- RHC Rural Health Clinic
- RIA Regulatory Impact Analysis
- RUG-III Resource Utilization Groups, Version 3
- RUG-IV Resource Utilization Groups, Version 4
- RUG-53 Refined 53-Group RUG-III Case-Mix Classification System
- SCHIP State Children's Health Insurance Program
- SNF Skilled Nursing Facility
- STM Staff Time Measurement
- STRIVE Staff Time and Resource Intensity Verification
- UMRA Unfunded Mandates Reform Act, Public Law 104-4

I. Executive Summary

A. Purpose

This notice updates the SNF prospective payment rates for FY 2013 as required under section 1888(e)(4)(E) of the Act. It also responds to section 1888(e)(4)(H) of the Act, which requires the Secretary to “provide for publication in the **Federal Register**” before the August 1 that precedes the start of each fiscal year, the unadjusted Federal per diem rates, the case-mix classification system, and the factors to be applied in making the area wage adjustment used in computing the prospective payment rates for that fiscal year.

B. Summary of Major Provisions

This notice does not contain any proposals for new policies applicable to the SNF PPS. In accordance with sections 1888(e)(4)(E)(ii)(IV) and (e)(5) of the Act, the Federal rates in this notice reflect an update to the rates that we published in the final rule for FY 2012 (76 FR 48486, August 8, 2011) and the associated correction notice (76 FR 59265, September 26, 2011), equal to the full change in the SNF market basket index, adjusted by the forecast error correction, if applicable, and the Multifactor Productivity adjustment for FY 2013.

C. Summary of Cost and Benefits

Provision description	Total costs	Total benefits
FY 2013 SNF PPS payment rate update.	The overall economic impact of this notice is an estimated \$670 million in increased payments to SNFs during FY 2013.	This notice accomplishes the required update of the SNF PPS payment rates for FY 2013 in accordance with the formula prescribed by law.

II. Background

Annual updates to the prospective payment system (PPS) rates for skilled nursing facilities (SNFs) are required by section 1888(e) of the Social Security Act (the Act), as added by section 4432 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA, Pub. L. 105–33, enacted on August 5, 1997), and amended by subsequent legislation as discussed elsewhere in this preamble. Our most recent annual update occurred in a final rule (76 FR 48486, August 8, 2011) that set forth updates to the SNF PPS payment rates for FY 2012. We subsequently published a correction notice (76 FR 59265, September 26, 2011) with respect to those payment rate updates.

A. Current System for Payment of Skilled Nursing Facility Services Under Part A of the Medicare Program

Section 4432 of the BBA amended section 1888 of the Act to provide for the implementation of a per diem PPS for SNFs, covering all costs (routine, ancillary, and capital-related) of covered SNF services furnished to beneficiaries under Part A of the Medicare program, effective for cost reporting periods beginning on or after July 1, 1998. In this notice, we update the per diem payment rates for SNFs for FY 2013. Major elements of the SNF PPS include:

- **Rates.** As discussed in section II.G.1. of this notice, we established per diem Federal rates for urban and rural areas using allowable costs from FY 1995 cost reports. These rates also included a “Part B add-on” (an estimate of the cost of those services that, before July 1, 1998, were paid under Part B, but furnished to Medicare beneficiaries in a SNF during a Part A covered stay). We adjust the rates annually using a SNF market basket index, and we adjust them by the hospital inpatient wage index to account for geographic variation in wages. We also apply a case-mix adjustment to account for the relative resource utilization of different patient types. As further discussed in section II.G.1. of this notice, for FY 2013 this adjustment will utilize the Resource Utilization Groups, version 4 (RUG–IV) case-mix classification system, and will use information obtained from the required resident assessments using version 3.0 of the Minimum Data Set

(MDS 3.0). (The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has approved the resident assessment under OMB Control Number (OCN) 0938–0739.) Additionally, as noted elsewhere in this preamble, the payment rates at various times have also reflected specific legislative provisions for certain temporary adjustments.

- **Transition.** Under sections 1888(e)(1)(A) and (e)(11) of the Act, the SNF PPS included an initial, three-phase transition that blended a facility-specific rate (reflecting the individual facility’s historical cost experience) with the Federal case-mix adjusted rate. The transition extended through the facility’s first three cost reporting periods under the PPS, up to and including the one that began in FY 2001. Thus, the SNF PPS is no longer operating under the transition, as all facilities have been paid at the full Federal rate effective with cost reporting periods beginning in FY 2002. As we now base payments entirely on the adjusted Federal per diem rates, we no longer include adjustment factors related to facility-specific rates for the coming FY.

- **Coverage.** The establishment of the SNF PPS did not change Medicare’s fundamental requirements for SNF coverage. However, because the case-mix classification is based, in part, on the beneficiary’s need for skilled nursing care and therapy, we have attempted, where possible, to coordinate claims review procedures with the existing resident assessment process and case-mix classification system. As further discussed in section III.E. of this notice, in FY 2013, this approach includes an administrative presumption that utilizes a beneficiary’s initial classification in one of the upper 52 RUGs of the 66-group RUG–IV case-mix classification system to assist in making certain SNF level of care determinations. In the July 30, 1999 final rule (64 FR 41670), we indicated that we would announce any changes to the guidelines for Medicare level of care determinations related to modifications in the case-mix classification structure (see section III.E. of this notice for a more detailed discussion of the relationship between the case-mix classification system and SNF level of care determinations).

- **Consolidated Billing.** The SNF PPS includes a consolidated billing provision that requires a SNF to submit consolidated Medicare bills to its fiscal intermediary or Medicare Administrative Contractor for almost all of the services that its residents receive during the course of a covered Part A stay. In addition, this provision places with the SNF the Medicare billing responsibility for physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech-language pathology services that the resident receives during a noncovered stay. The statute excludes a small list of services from the consolidated billing provision (primarily those of physicians and certain other types of practitioners), which remain separately billable under Part B when furnished to a SNF’s Part A resident. A more detailed discussion of this provision appears in section VI. of this notice.

- **Application of the SNF PPS to SNF services furnished by swing-bed hospitals.** Section 1883 of the Act permits certain small, rural hospitals to enter into a Medicare swing-bed agreement, under which the hospital can use its beds to provide either acute or SNF care, as needed. For critical access hospitals (CAHs), Part A pays on a reasonable cost basis for SNF services furnished under a swing-bed agreement. However, in accordance with section 1888(e)(7) of the Act, these services furnished by non-CAH rural hospitals are paid under the SNF PPS, effective with cost reporting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2002. A more detailed discussion of this provision appears in section VII. of this notice.

B. Requirements of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA) for Updating the Prospective Payment System for Skilled Nursing Facilities

As added by section 4432(a) of the BBA, section 1888(e)(4)(H) of the Act requires that we provide for publication annually in the **Federal Register**:

1. The unadjusted Federal per diem rates to be applied to days of covered SNF services furnished during the upcoming FY.

2. The case-mix classification system to be applied with respect to these services during the upcoming FY.

3. The factors to be applied in making the area wage adjustment with respect to these services.

This notice provides these required annual updates to the Federal rates.

C. The Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Balanced Budget Refinement Act of 1999 (BBRA)

There were several provisions in the BBRA (Pub. L. 106–113, enacted on November 29, 1999) that resulted in adjustments to the SNF PPS. We described these provisions in detail in the SNF PPS final rule for FY 2001 (65 FR 46770, July 31, 2000). In particular, section 101(a) of the BBRA provided for a temporary 20 percent increase in the per diem adjusted payment rates for 15 specified groups in the original, 44-group Resource Utilization Groups, version 3 (RUG–III) case-mix classification system. In accordance with section 101(c)(2) of the BBRA, this temporary payment adjustment expired on January 1, 2006, upon the implementation of a refined, 53-group version of the RUG–III system, RUG–53 (see section II.G.1. of this notice). We included further information on BBRA provisions that affected the SNF PPS in Program Memoranda A–99–53 and A–99–61 (December 1999).

Also, section 103 of the BBRA designated certain additional services for exclusion from the consolidated billing requirement, as discussed in section VI. of this notice. Further, for swing-bed hospitals with more than 49 (but less than 100) beds, section 408 of the BBRA provided for the repeal of certain statutory restrictions on length of stay and aggregate payment for patient days, effective with the end of the SNF PPS transition period described in section 1888(e)(2)(E) of the Act. In the final rule for FY 2002 (66 FR 39562, July 31, 2001), we made conforming changes to the regulations at § 413.114(d), effective for services furnished in cost reporting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2002, to reflect section 408 of the BBRA.

D. The Medicare, Medicaid, and SCHIP Benefits Improvement and Protection Act of 2000 (BIPA)

The BIPA (Pub. L. 106–554, enacted December 21, 2000) also included several provisions that resulted in adjustments to the SNF PPS. We described these provisions in detail in the final rule for FY 2002 (66 FR 39562, July 31, 2001). In particular:

- Section 203 of the BIPA exempted CAH swing beds from the SNF PPS. We included further information on this provision in Program Memorandum A–01–09 (Change Request #1509), issued January 16, 2001, which is available online at www.cms.gov/transmittals/downloads/a0109.pdf.

- Section 311 of the BIPA revised the statutory update formula for the SNF market basket, and also directed us to conduct a study of alternative case-mix classification systems for the SNF PPS. In 2006, we submitted a report to the Congress on this study, which is available online at www.cms.gov/SNFPPS/Downloads/RC_2006_PC-PPSSNF.pdf.

- Section 312 of the BIPA provided for a temporary increase of 16.66 percent in the nursing component of the case-mix adjusted Federal rate for services furnished on or after April 1, 2001, and before October 1, 2002; accordingly, this add-on is no longer in effect. This section also directed the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to conduct an audit of SNF nursing staff ratios and submit a report to the Congress on whether the temporary increase in the nursing component should be continued. The report (GAO–03–176), which GAO issued in November 2002, is available online at www.gao.gov/new.items/d03176.pdf.

- Section 313 of the BIPA repealed the consolidated billing requirement for services (other than physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech-language pathology services) furnished to SNF residents during noncovered stays, effective January 1, 2001. (A more detailed discussion of this provision appears in section VI. of this notice.)

- Section 314 of the BIPA corrected an anomaly involving three of the RUGs that section 101(a) of the BBRA had designated to receive the temporary payment adjustment discussed above in section I.C. of this notice. (As noted previously, in accordance with section 101(c)(2) of the BBRA, this temporary payment adjustment expired upon the implementation of case-mix refinements on January 1, 2006.)

- Section 315 of the BIPA authorized us to establish a geographic reclassification procedure that is specific to SNFs, but only after collecting the data necessary to establish a SNF wage index that is based on wage data from nursing homes. To date, this has proven to be unfeasible due to the volatility of existing SNF wage data and the significant amount of resources that would be required to improve the quality of that data.

We included further information on several of the BIPA provisions in Program Memorandum A–01–08 (Change Request #1510), issued January 16, 2001, which is available online at www.cms.gov/transmittals/downloads/a0108.pdf.

E. The Medicare Prescription Drug, Improvement, and Modernization Act of 2003 (MMA)

The MMA (Pub. L. 108–173, enacted on December 8, 2003) included a provision that resulted in a further adjustment to the SNF PPS. Specifically, section 511 of the MMA amended section 1888(e)(12) of the Act, to provide for a temporary increase of 128 percent in the PPS per diem payment for any SNF residents with Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS), effective with services furnished on or after October 1, 2004. This special AIDS add-on was to remain in effect until “* * * the Secretary certifies that there is an appropriate adjustment in the case mix * * * to compensate for the increased costs associated with [such] residents * * *.” The AIDS add-on is also discussed in Program Transmittal #160 (Change Request #3291), issued on April 30, 2004, which is available online at www.cms.gov/transmittals/downloads/r160cp.pdf. In the SNF PPS final rule for FY 2010 (74 FR 40288, August 11, 2009), we did not address the certification of the AIDS add-on in that final rule’s implementation of the case-mix refinements for RUG–IV, thus allowing the temporary add-on payment created by section 511 of the MMA to remain in effect.

For the limited number of SNF residents that qualify for the AIDS add-on, implementation of this provision results in a significant increase in payment. For example, using FY 2010 data, we identified less than 3,800 SNF residents with a diagnosis code of 042 (Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV) Infection). For FY 2013, an urban facility with a resident with AIDS in RUG–IV group “HC2” would have a case-mix adjusted payment of \$408.88 (see Table 4) before the application of the MMA adjustment. After an increase of 128 percent, this urban facility would receive a case-mix adjusted payment of approximately \$932.25.

In addition, section 410 of the MMA contained a provision that excluded from consolidated billing certain services furnished to SNF residents by rural health clinics (RHCs) and Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs). (Further information on this provision appears in section VI. of this notice.)

F. The Affordable Care Act

On March 23, 2010, the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, Pub. L. 111–148, was enacted. Following the enactment of Public Law 111–148, the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111–

152, enacted on March 30, 2010) amended certain provisions of Public Law 111–148 and certain sections of the statute and, in certain instances, included “freestanding” provisions (Pub. L. 111–148 and Pub. L. 111–152 are collectively referred to in this notice as the “Affordable Care Act”). Section 10325 of the Affordable Care Act included a provision involving the SNF PPS. Section 10325 of the Affordable Care Act postponed the implementation of the RUG–IV case-mix classification system published in the FY 2010 SNF PPS final rule (74 FR 40288, August 11, 2009), requiring that the Secretary not implement the RUG–IV case-mix classification system before October 1, 2011. Notwithstanding this postponement of overall RUG–IV implementation, section 10325 of the Affordable Care Act further specified that the Secretary implement, effective October 1 2010, the changes related to concurrent therapy and the look-back period that were finalized as components of RUG–IV (see 74 FR 40315–19, 40322–24, August 11, 2009). As we noted in the FY 2011 SNF PPS notice with comment period (75 FR 42889), implementing the particular combination of RUG–III and RUG–IV features specified in section 10325 of the Affordable Care Act would require developing a revised grouper, something that could not be accomplished by that provision’s effective date (October 1, 2010) without risking serious disruption to providers, suppliers, and State agencies. Accordingly, in the FY 2011 notice with comment period (75 FR 42889), we announced our intention to proceed on an interim basis with implementation of the full RUG–IV case-mix classification system as of October 1, 2010, followed by a retroactive claims adjustment, using a hybrid RUG–III (HR–III) system reflecting the Affordable Care Act configuration, once we had developed a revised grouper that could accommodate it.

However, section 202 of the Medicare and Medicaid Extenders Act of 2010 (Pub. L. 111–309, enacted on December 15, 2010) subsequently repealed section 10325 of the Affordable Care Act. We have, therefore, left in place permanently the implementation of the full RUG–IV system as of FY 2011, as finalized in the FY 2010 SNF PPS final rule (74 FR 40288). In addition, we note that implementation of version 3.0 of the Minimum Data Set (MDS 3.0) proceeded as originally scheduled, with an effective date of October 1, 2010. The MDS 3.0 RAI Manual and MDS 3.0 Item Set are published on the MDS 3.0

Training Materials Web site, at <http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Quality-Initiatives-Patient-Assessment-Instruments/NursingHomeQualityInits/MDS30RAIManual.html>. Accordingly, as discussed above, effective October 1, 2010, we implemented and began paying claims under the RUG–IV system that was finalized in the FY 2010 SNF PPS final rule.

We note that a parity adjustment was applied to the RUG–53 nursing case-mix weights when the RUG–III system was initially refined in 2006, in order to ensure that the implementation of the refinements would not cause any change in overall payment levels (70 FR 45031, August 4, 2005). Similarly, a parity adjustment was applied to the RUG–IV nursing case-mix weights for FY 2011 when the new classification system was implemented. A detailed discussion of the parity adjustment in the specific context of the RUG–IV payment rates appears in the FY 2010 SNF PPS proposed rule (74 FR 22236–38, May 12, 2009) and final rule (74 FR 40338–40339, August 11, 2009), and in the FY 2011 notice with comment period (75 FR 42892–42893).

For FY 2012, the RUG–IV parity adjustment was recalibrated in order to restore the intended parity in overall payments between the RUG–IV and RUG–53 case mix classification systems, as discussed in the FY 2012 SNF PPS proposed rule (76 FR 26370–26373, May 6, 2011) and final rule (76 FR 48492–48500, 48537–48538 August 8, 2011).

G. Skilled Nursing Facility Prospective Payment—General Overview

We implemented the Medicare SNF PPS effective with cost reporting periods beginning on or after July 1, 1998. This methodology uses prospective, case-mix adjusted per diem payment rates applicable to all covered SNF services. These payment rates cover all costs of furnishing covered SNF services (routine, ancillary, and capital-related costs) other than costs associated with approved educational activities and bad debts. Covered SNF services include post-hospital services for which benefits are provided under Part A, as well as those items and services (other than physician and certain other services specifically excluded under the BBA) which, before July 1, 1998, had been paid under Part B but furnished to Medicare beneficiaries in a SNF during a covered Part A stay. A comprehensive discussion of these provisions appears in the May 12, 1998 interim final rule (63 FR 26252).

1. Payment Provisions—Federal Rate

The PPS uses per diem Federal payment rates based on mean SNF costs in a base year (FY 1995) updated for inflation to the first effective period of the PPS. We developed the Federal payment rates using allowable costs from hospital-based and freestanding SNF cost reports for reporting periods beginning in FY 1995. The data used in developing the Federal rates also incorporated an estimate of the amounts that would be payable under Part B for covered SNF services furnished to individuals during the course of a covered Part A stay in a SNF.

In developing the rates for the initial period, we updated costs to the first effective year of the PPS (the 15-month period beginning July 1, 1998) using a SNF market basket index, and then standardized for the costs of facility differences in case mix and for geographic variations in wages. In compiling the database used to compute the Federal payment rates, we excluded those providers that received new provider exemptions from the routine cost limits, as well as costs related to payments for exceptions to the routine cost limits. Using the formula that the BBA prescribed, we set the Federal rates at a level equal to the weighted mean of freestanding costs plus 50 percent of the difference between the freestanding mean and weighted mean of all SNF costs (hospital-based and freestanding) combined. We computed and applied separately the payment rates for facilities located in urban and rural areas. In addition, we adjusted the portion of the Federal rate attributable to wage-related costs by a wage index.

The Federal rate also incorporates adjustments to account for facility case-mix, using a classification system that accounts for the relative resource utilization of different patient types. The RUG–IV classification system uses beneficiary assessment data from the MDS 3.0 completed by SNFs to assign beneficiaries to one of 66 RUG–IV groups. The original RUG–III case-mix classification system used beneficiary assessment data from the MDS, version 2.0 (MDS 2.0) completed by SNFs to assign beneficiaries to one of 44 RUG–III groups. Then, under incremental refinements that became effective on January 1, 2006, we added nine new groups—comprising a new Rehabilitation plus Extensive Services category—at the top of the RUG–III hierarchy. The May 12, 1998 interim final rule (63 FR 26252) included a detailed description of the original 44-group RUG–III case-mix classification system. A comprehensive description of

the refined RUG–53 system appeared in the proposed and final rules for FY 2006 (70 FR 29070, May 19, 2005, and 70 FR 45026, August 4, 2005), and a detailed description of the current 66-group RUG–IV system appeared in the proposed and final rules for FY 2010 (74 FR 22208, May 12, 2009, and 74 FR 40288, August 11, 2009).

Further, in accordance with sections 1888(e)(4)(E)(ii)(IV) and (e)(5) of the Act, the Federal rates in this notice reflect an update to the rates that we published in the final rule for FY 2012 (76 FR 48486, August 8, 2011) and the associated correction notice (76 FR 59265, September 26, 2011), equal to the full change in the SNF market basket index, adjusted by the forecast error correction, if applicable, and the Multifactor Productivity (MFP) adjustment for FY 2013. A more detailed discussion of the SNF market basket index and related issues appears in sections II.G.2. and V. of this notice.

2. FY 2013 Rate Updates Using the Skilled Nursing Facility Market Basket Index

Section 1888(e)(5) of the Act requires us to establish a SNF market basket

index that reflects changes over time in the prices of an appropriate mix of goods and services included in covered SNF services. We use the SNF market basket index, adjusted in the manner described below, to update the Federal rates on an annual basis. In the SNF PPS final rule for FY 2008 (72 FR 43425 through 43430, August 3, 2007), we revised and rebased the market basket, which included updating the base year from FY 1997 to FY 2004. The FY 2013 market basket increase is 2.5 percent, which is based on IHS Global Insight, Inc. (IGI) second quarter 2012 forecast with historical data through first quarter 2012.

In addition, as explained in the final rule for FY 2004 (66 FR 46058, August 4, 2003) and in section V.B. of this notice, the annual update of the payment rates includes, as appropriate, an adjustment to account for market basket forecast error. As described in the final rule for FY 2008, the threshold percentage that serves to trigger an adjustment to account for market basket forecast error is 0.5 percentage point effective for FY 2008 and subsequent years. This adjustment takes into

account the forecast error from the most recently available FY for which there is final data, and applies whenever the difference between the forecasted and actual change in the market basket exceeds a 0.5 percentage point threshold. For FY 2011 (the most recently available FY for which there is final data), the estimated increase in the market basket index was 2.3 percentage points, while the actual increase was 2.2 percentage points, resulting in the actual increase being 0.1 percentage point lower than the estimated increase. Accordingly, as the difference between the estimated and actual amount of change does not exceed the 0.5 percentage point threshold, the payment rates for FY 2013 do not include a forecast error adjustment. As we stated in the final rule for FY 2004 that first promulgated the forecast error adjustment (68 FR 46058, August 4, 2003), the adjustment will “* * * reflect both upward and downward adjustments, as appropriate.” Table 1 shows the forecasted and actual market basket amounts for FY 2011.

TABLE 1—DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE FORECASTED AND ACTUAL MARKET BASKET INCREASES FOR FY 2011

Index	Forecasted FY 2011 increase *	Actual FY 2011 increase **	FY 2011 difference
SNF	2.3	2.2	–0.1

* Published in **Federal Register**; based on second quarter 2010 IGI forecast (2004-based index).

** Based on the second quarter 2012 IGI forecast, with historical data through the first quarter 2012 (2004-based index).

Furthermore, effective FY 2012, as required by section 3401(b) of the Affordable Care Act, the market basket percentage is reduced by a productivity adjustment equal to “the 10-year moving average of changes in annual economy-wide private nonfarm business multi-factor productivity (as projected by the Secretary for the 10-year period ending with the applicable fiscal year, year, cost-reporting period or other annual period)” (the MFP adjustment). As discussed in greater detail in section V.C of this notice, the MFP adjustment for FY 2013 is 0.7 percent.

III. FY 2013 Annual Update of Payment Rates Under the Prospective Payment System for Skilled Nursing Facilities

A. Federal Prospective Payment System

This notice sets forth a schedule of Federal prospective payment rates applicable to Medicare Part A SNF services beginning October 1, 2012. The schedule incorporates per diem Federal rates that provide Part A payment for

almost all costs of services furnished to a beneficiary in a SNF during a Part A Medicare-covered stay.

1. Costs and Services Covered by the Federal Rates

In accordance with section 1888(e)(2)(B) of the Act, the Federal rates apply to all costs (routine, ancillary, and capital-related) of covered SNF services other than costs associated with approved educational activities as defined in § 413.85. Under section 1888(e)(2)(A)(i) of the Act, covered SNF services include post-hospital SNF services for which benefits are provided under Part A (the hospital insurance program), as well as all items and services (other than those services excluded by statute) that, before July 1, 1998, were paid under Part B (the supplementary medical insurance program) but furnished to Medicare beneficiaries in a SNF during a Part A covered stay. (These excluded service categories are discussed in greater detail in section V.B.2 of the May 12, 1998

interim final rule (63 FR 26295 through 26297)).

2. Methodology Used for the Calculation of the Federal Rates

The FY 2013 rates reflect an update using the latest market basket index, reduced by the MFP adjustment. The FY 2013 market basket increase factor is 2.5 percent, which as discussed in section V.C of this notice, is reduced by a 0.7 percent MFP adjustment. A complete description of the multi-step process used to calculate Federal rates initially appeared in the May 12, 1998 interim final rule (63 FR 26252), as further revised in subsequent rules. As explained above in section II.C of this notice, under section 101(c)(2) of the BBRA, the previous temporary increases in the per diem adjusted payment rates for certain designated RUGs (as specified in section 101(a) of the BBRA and section 314 of the BIPA) are no longer in effect due to the implementation of case-mix refinements as of January 1, 2006. However, the

temporary increase of 128 percent in the per diem adjusted payment rates for SNF residents with AIDS, enacted by section 511 of the MMA, remains in effect.

We used the SNF market basket to adjust each per diem component of the Federal rates forward to reflect cost increases occurring between the midpoint of the Federal FY beginning October 1, 2011, and ending September 30, 2012, and the midpoint of the Federal FY beginning October 1, 2012, and ending September 30, 2013, to which the payment rates apply. In

accordance with sections 1888(e)(4)(E)(ii)(IV) and (e)(5) of the Act, we update the payment rates for FY 2013 by a factor equal to the market basket index percentage change, as discussed in sections II.G.2 and V. of this notice. As further explained in sections II.G.2 and V. of this notice, as applicable, we adjust the market basket index by the forecast error from the most recently available FY for which there is final data and apply this adjustment whenever the difference between the forecasted and actual

change in the market basket exceeds a 0.5 percentage point threshold. In addition, as further explained in sections II.G.2 and V. of this notice, effective FY 2012 and each subsequent fiscal year, we are required to reduce the market basket percentage by the MFP adjustment. We further adjust the rates by a wage index budget neutrality factor, described later in this section. Tables 2 and 3 reflect the updated components of the unadjusted Federal rates for FY 2013, prior to adjustment for case-mix.

TABLE 2—FY 2013 UNADJUSTED FEDERAL RATE PER DIEM URBAN

Rate component	Nursing— case-mix	Therapy— case-mix	Therapy— Non-case-mix	Non-case-mix
Per Diem Amount	\$163.58	\$123.22	\$16.23	\$83.48

TABLE 3—FY 2013 UNADJUSTED FEDERAL RATE PER DIEM RURAL

Rate component	Nursing— case-mix	Therapy— case-mix	Therapy— non-case-mix	Non-case-mix
Per Diem Amount	\$156.28	\$142.08	\$17.33	\$85.03

B. Case-Mix Adjustments

1. Background

Section 1888(e)(4)(G)(i) of the Act requires the Secretary to make an adjustment to account for case mix. The statute specifies that the adjustment is to reflect both a resident classification system that the Secretary establishes to account for the relative resource use of different patient types, as well as resident assessment and other data that the Secretary considers appropriate. In first implementing the SNF PPS (63 FR 26252, May 12, 1998), we developed the RUG—III case-mix classification system, which tied the amount of payment to resident resource use in combination with resident characteristic information. Staff time measurement (STM) studies conducted in 1990, 1995, and 1997 provided information on resource use (time spent by staff members on residents) and resident characteristics that enabled us not only to establish RUG—III, but also to create case-mix indexes (CMIs).

Although the establishment of the SNF PPS did not change Medicare's fundamental requirements for SNF coverage, there is a correlation between level of care and provider payment. One of the elements affecting the SNF PPS per diem rates is the case-mix adjustment derived from a classification system based on comprehensive

resident assessments using the MDS. Case-mix classification is based, in part, on the beneficiary's need for skilled nursing care and therapy. The case-mix classification system uses clinical data from the MDS, and wage-adjusted staff time measurement data, to assign a case-mix group to each patient record that is then used to calculate a per diem payment under the SNF PPS. Because the MDS is used as basis for payment as well as a clinical document, we have provided extensive training on proper coding and the time frames for MDS completion in our Resident Assessment Instrument (RAI) Manual. For an MDS to be considered valid for use in determining payment, the MDS assessment must be completed in compliance with the instructions in the RAI Manual in effect at the time the assessment is completed. For payment and quality monitoring purposes, the RAI Manual consists of both the Manual instructions and the interpretive guidance and policy clarifications posted on the appropriate MDS Web site at <http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Quality-Initiatives-Patient-Assessment-Instruments/NursingHomeQualityInits/MDS30RAIManual.html>.

The original RUG—III grouper logic was based on clinical data collected in 1990, 1995, and 1997. As discussed in the SNF PPS proposed rule for FY 2010 (74 FR 22208, May 12, 2009), we

subsequently conducted a multi-year data collection and analysis under the Staff Time and Resource Intensity Verification (STRIVE) project to update the case-mix classification system for FY 2011. The resulting RUG—IV case-mix classification system reflected the data collected in 2006–2007 during the STRIVE project, and was finalized in the FY 2010 SNF PPS final rule (74 FR 40288, August 11, 2009) to take effect in FY 2011 concurrently with an updated new resident assessment instrument, the MDS 3.0, which collects the clinical data used for case-mix classification under RUG—IV.

Under the BBA, each update of the SNF PPS payment rates must include the case-mix classification methodology applicable for the coming Federal FY. As indicated in section II.G of this notice, the payment rates set forth herein reflect the use of the RUG—IV case-mix classification system from October 1, 2012, through September 30, 2013.

We list the case-mix adjusted RUG—IV payment rates, provided separately for urban and rural SNFs, in Tables 4 and 5 with corresponding case-mix values. These tables do not reflect the AIDS add-on enacted by section 511 of the MMA, which we apply only after making all other adjustments (such as wage and case-mix).

TABLE 4—RUG-IV CASE-MIX ADJUSTED FEDERAL RATES AND ASSOCIATED INDEXES URBAN

RUG-IV category	Nursing index	Therapy index	Nursing component	Therapy component	Non-case mix therapy comp	Non-case mix component	Total rate
RUX	2.67	1.87	\$436.76	\$230.42	.....	\$83.48	\$750.66
RUL	2.57	1.87	420.40	230.42	.....	83.48	734.30
RVX	2.61	1.28	426.94	157.72	.....	83.48	668.14
RVL	2.19	1.28	358.24	157.72	.....	83.48	599.44
RHX	2.55	0.85	417.13	104.74	.....	83.48	605.35
RHL	2.15	0.85	351.70	104.74	.....	83.48	539.92
RMX	2.47	0.55	404.04	67.77	.....	83.48	555.29
RML	2.19	0.55	358.24	67.77	.....	83.48	509.49
RLX	2.26	0.28	369.69	34.50	.....	83.48	487.67
RUC	1.56	1.87	255.18	230.42	.....	83.48	569.08
RUB	1.56	1.87	255.18	230.42	.....	83.48	569.08
RUA	0.99	1.87	161.94	230.42	.....	83.48	475.84
RVC	1.51	1.28	247.01	157.72	.....	83.48	488.21
RVB	1.11	1.28	181.57	157.72	.....	83.48	422.77
RVA	1.10	1.28	179.94	157.72	.....	83.48	421.14
RHC	1.45	0.85	237.19	104.74	.....	83.48	425.41
RHB	1.19	0.85	194.66	104.74	.....	83.48	382.88
RHA	0.91	0.85	148.86	104.74	.....	83.48	337.08
RMC	1.36	0.55	222.47	67.77	.....	83.48	373.72
RMB	1.22	0.55	199.57	67.77	.....	83.48	350.82
RMA	0.84	0.55	137.41	67.77	.....	83.48	288.66
RLB	1.50	0.28	245.37	34.50	.....	83.48	363.35
RLA	0.71	0.28	116.14	34.50	.....	83.48	234.12
ES3	3.58	.....	585.62	.....	16.23	83.48	685.33
ES2	2.67	.....	436.76	.....	16.23	83.48	536.47
ES1	2.32	.....	379.51	.....	16.23	83.48	479.22
HE2	2.22	.....	363.15	.....	16.23	83.48	462.86
HE1	1.74	.....	284.63	.....	16.23	83.48	384.34
HD2	2.04	.....	333.70	.....	16.23	83.48	433.41
HD1	1.60	.....	261.73	.....	16.23	83.48	361.44
HC2	1.89	.....	309.17	.....	16.23	83.48	408.88
HC1	1.48	.....	242.10	.....	16.23	83.48	341.81
HB2	1.86	.....	304.26	.....	16.23	83.48	403.97
HB1	1.46	.....	238.83	.....	16.23	83.48	338.54
LE2	1.96	.....	320.62	.....	16.23	83.48	420.33
LE1	1.54	.....	251.91	.....	16.23	83.48	351.62
LD2	1.86	.....	304.26	.....	16.23	83.48	403.97
LD1	1.46	.....	238.83	.....	16.23	83.48	338.54
LC2	1.56	.....	255.18	.....	16.23	83.48	354.89
LC1	1.22	.....	199.57	.....	16.23	83.48	299.28
LB2	1.45	.....	237.19	.....	16.23	83.48	336.90
LB1	1.14	.....	186.48	.....	16.23	83.48	286.19
CE2	1.68	.....	274.81	.....	16.23	83.48	374.52
CE1	1.50	.....	245.37	.....	16.23	83.48	345.08
CD2	1.56	.....	255.18	.....	16.23	83.48	354.89
CD1	1.38	.....	225.74	.....	16.23	83.48	325.45
CC2	1.29	.....	211.02	.....	16.23	83.48	310.73
CC1	1.15	.....	188.12	.....	16.23	83.48	287.83
CB2	1.15	.....	188.12	.....	16.23	83.48	287.83
CB1	1.02	.....	166.85	.....	16.23	83.48	266.56
CA2	0.88	.....	143.95	.....	16.23	83.48	243.66
CA1	0.78	.....	127.59	.....	16.23	83.48	227.30
BB2	0.97	.....	158.67	.....	16.23	83.48	258.38
BB1	0.90	.....	147.22	.....	16.23	83.48	246.93
BA2	0.70	.....	114.51	.....	16.23	83.48	214.22
BA1	0.64	.....	104.69	.....	16.23	83.48	204.40
PE2	1.50	.....	245.37	.....	16.23	83.48	345.08
PE1	1.40	.....	229.01	.....	16.23	83.48	328.72
PD2	1.38	.....	225.74	.....	16.23	83.48	325.45
PD1	1.28	.....	209.38	.....	16.23	83.48	309.09
PC2	1.10	.....	179.94	.....	16.23	83.48	279.65
PC1	1.02	.....	166.85	.....	16.23	83.48	266.56
PB2	0.84	.....	137.41	.....	16.23	83.48	237.12
PB1	0.78	.....	127.59	.....	16.23	83.48	227.30
PA2	0.59	.....	96.51	.....	16.23	83.48	196.22
PA1	0.54	.....	88.33	.....	16.23	83.48	188.04

TABLE 5—RUG–IV CASE-MIX ADJUSTED FEDERAL RATES AND ASSOCIATED INDEXES RURAL

RUG–IV category	Nursing index	Therapy index	Nursing component	Therapy component	Non-case mix therapy comp	Non-case mix component	Total rate
RUX	2.67	1.87	\$417.27	\$265.69	.....	\$85.03	\$767.99
RUL	2.57	1.87	401.64	265.69	.....	85.03	752.36
RVX	2.61	1.28	407.89	181.86	.....	85.03	674.78
RVL	2.19	1.28	342.25	181.86	.....	85.03	609.14
RHX	2.55	0.85	398.51	120.77	.....	85.03	604.31
RHL	2.15	0.85	336.00	120.77	.....	85.03	541.80
RMX	2.47	0.55	386.01	78.14	.....	85.03	549.18
RML	2.19	0.55	342.25	78.14	.....	85.03	505.42
RLX	2.26	0.28	353.19	39.78	.....	85.03	478.00
RUC	1.56	1.87	243.80	265.69	.....	85.03	594.52
RUB	1.56	1.87	243.80	265.69	.....	85.03	594.52
RUA	0.99	1.87	154.72	265.69	.....	85.03	505.44
RVC	1.51	1.28	235.98	181.86	.....	85.03	502.87
RVB	1.11	1.28	173.47	181.86	.....	85.03	440.36
RVA	1.10	1.28	171.91	181.86	.....	85.03	438.80
RHC	1.45	0.85	226.61	120.77	.....	85.03	432.41
RHB	1.19	0.85	185.97	120.77	.....	85.03	391.77
RHA	0.91	0.85	142.21	120.77	.....	85.03	348.01
RMC	1.36	0.55	212.54	78.14	.....	85.03	375.71
RMB	1.22	0.55	190.66	78.14	.....	85.03	353.83
RMA	0.84	0.55	131.28	78.14	.....	85.03	294.45
RLB	1.50	0.28	234.42	39.78	.....	85.03	359.23
RLA	0.71	0.28	110.96	39.78	.....	85.03	235.77
ES3	3.58	.....	559.48	.....	17.33	85.03	661.84
ES2	2.67	.....	417.27	.....	17.33	85.03	519.63
ES1	2.32	.....	362.57	.....	17.33	85.03	464.93
HE2	2.22	.....	346.94	.....	17.33	85.03	449.30
HE1	1.74	.....	271.93	.....	17.33	85.03	374.29
HD2	2.04	.....	318.81	.....	17.33	85.03	421.17
HD1	1.60	.....	250.05	.....	17.33	85.03	352.41
HC2	1.89	.....	295.37	.....	17.33	85.03	397.73
HC1	1.48	.....	231.29	.....	17.33	85.03	333.65
HB2	1.86	.....	290.68	.....	17.33	85.03	393.04
HB1	1.46	.....	228.17	.....	17.33	85.03	330.53
LE2	1.96	.....	306.31	.....	17.33	85.03	408.67
LE1	1.54	.....	240.67	.....	17.33	85.03	343.03
LD2	1.86	.....	290.68	.....	17.33	85.03	393.04
LD1	1.46	.....	228.17	.....	17.33	85.03	330.53
LC2	1.56	.....	243.80	.....	17.33	85.03	346.16
LC1	1.22	.....	190.66	.....	17.33	85.03	293.02
LB2	1.45	.....	226.61	.....	17.33	85.03	328.97
LB1	1.14	.....	178.16	.....	17.33	85.03	280.52
CE2	1.68	.....	262.55	.....	17.33	85.03	364.91
CE1	1.50	.....	234.42	.....	17.33	85.03	336.78
CD2	1.56	.....	243.80	.....	17.33	85.03	346.16
CD1	1.38	.....	215.67	.....	17.33	85.03	318.03
CC2	1.29	.....	201.60	.....	17.33	85.03	303.96
CC1	1.15	.....	179.72	.....	17.33	85.03	282.08
CB2	1.15	.....	179.72	.....	17.33	85.03	282.08
CB1	1.02	.....	159.41	.....	17.33	85.03	261.77
CA2	0.88	.....	137.53	.....	17.33	85.03	239.89
CA1	0.78	.....	121.90	.....	17.33	85.03	224.26
BB2	0.97	.....	151.59	.....	17.33	85.03	253.95
BB1	0.90	.....	140.65	.....	17.33	85.03	243.01
BA2	0.70	.....	109.40	.....	17.33	85.03	211.76
BA1	0.64	.....	100.02	.....	17.33	85.03	202.38
PE2	1.50	.....	234.42	.....	17.33	85.03	336.78
PE1	1.40	.....	218.79	.....	17.33	85.03	321.15
PD2	1.38	.....	215.67	.....	17.33	85.03	318.03
PD1	1.28	.....	200.04	.....	17.33	85.03	302.40
PC2	1.10	.....	171.91	.....	17.33	85.03	274.27
PC1	1.02	.....	159.41	.....	17.33	85.03	261.77
PB2	0.84	.....	131.28	.....	17.33	85.03	233.64
PB1	0.78	.....	121.90	.....	17.33	85.03	224.26
PA2	0.59	.....	92.21	.....	17.33	85.03	194.57
PA1	0.54	.....	84.39	.....	17.33	85.03	186.75

C. Wage Index Adjustment to Federal Rates

Section 1888(e)(4)(G)(ii) of the Act requires that we adjust the Federal rates to account for differences in area wage levels, using a wage index that we find appropriate. Since the inception of a PPS for SNFs, we have used hospital wage data in developing a wage index to be applied to SNFs. We are maintaining that practice for FY 2013, as we continue to believe that in the absence of SNF-specific wage data, using the hospital inpatient wage index is appropriate and reasonable for the SNF PPS. As explained in the update notice for FY 2005 (69 FR 45786, July 30, 2004), the SNF PPS does not use the hospital area wage index's occupational mix adjustment, as this adjustment serves specifically to define the occupational categories more clearly in a hospital setting; moreover, the collection of the occupational wage data also excludes any wage data related to SNFs. Therefore, we believe that using the updated wage data exclusive of the occupational mix adjustment continues to be appropriate for SNF payments.

Finally, we continue to use the same methodology discussed in the SNF PPS final rule for FY 2008 (72 FR 43423) to address those geographic areas in which there are no hospitals and, thus, no hospital wage index data on which to base the calculation of the FY 2013 SNF PPS wage index. For rural geographic areas that do not have hospitals and, therefore, lack hospital wage data on which to base an area wage adjustment, we use the average wage index from all contiguous Core-Based Statistical Areas (CBSAs) as a reasonable proxy. For FY 2013, there are no rural geographic areas that do not have hospitals, and thus this methodology will not be applied. For rural Puerto Rico, we do not apply this methodology due to the distinct economic circumstances that exist there, but instead continue using the most recent wage index previously available for that area. For urban areas without specific hospital wage index data, we use the average wage indexes of all of the urban areas within the State to serve as a reasonable proxy for the wage index of that urban CBSA. For FY 2013, the only urban area without wage index data available is CBSA 25980, Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA.

To calculate the SNF PPS wage index adjustment, we apply the wage index adjustment to the labor-related portion of the Federal rate, which is 68.383 percent of the total rate. This percentage reflects the labor-related relative importance for FY 2013, using the revised and rebased FY 2004-based

market basket. The labor-related relative importance for FY 2012 was 68.693, as shown in Table 13. We calculate the labor-related relative importance from the SNF market basket, and it approximates the labor-related portion of the total costs after taking into account historical and projected price changes between the base year and FY 2013. The price proxies that move the different cost categories in the market basket do not necessarily change at the same rate, and the relative importance captures these changes. Accordingly, the relative importance figure more closely reflects the cost share weights for FY 2013 than the base year weights from the SNF market basket.

We calculate the labor-related relative importance for FY 2013 in four steps. First, we compute the FY 2013 price index level for the total market basket and each cost category of the market basket. Second, we calculate a ratio for each cost category by dividing the FY 2013 price index level for that cost category by the total market basket price index level. Third, we determine the FY 2013 relative importance for each cost category by multiplying this ratio by the base year (FY 2004) weight. Finally, we add the FY 2013 relative importance for each of the labor-related cost categories (wages and salaries, employee benefits, non-medical professional fees, labor-intensive services, and a portion of capital-related expenses) to produce the FY 2013 labor-related relative importance. Tables 6 and 7 below show the RUG-IV case-mix adjusted Federal rates by labor-related and non-labor-related components.

TABLE 6—RUG-IV CASE-MIX ADJUSTED FEDERAL RATES FOR URBAN SNFS BY LABOR AND NON-LABOR COMPONENT

RUG-IV category	Total rate	Labor portion	Non-labor portion
RUX	\$750.66	\$513.32	\$237.34
RUL	734.30	502.14	232.16
RVX	668.14	456.89	211.25
RVL	599.44	409.92	189.52
RHX	605.35	413.96	191.39
RHL	539.92	369.21	170.71
RMX	555.29	379.72	175.57
RML	509.49	348.40	161.09
RLX	487.67	333.48	154.19
RUC	569.08	389.15	179.93
RUB	569.08	389.15	179.93
RUA	475.84	325.39	150.45
RVC	488.21	333.85	154.36
RVB	422.77	289.10	133.67
RVA	421.14	287.99	133.15
RHC	425.41	290.91	134.50
RHB	382.88	261.82	121.06
RHA	337.08	230.51	106.57
RMC	373.72	255.56	118.16

TABLE 6—RUG-IV CASE-MIX ADJUSTED FEDERAL RATES FOR URBAN SNFS BY LABOR AND NON-LABOR COMPONENT—Continued

RUG-IV category	Total rate	Labor portion	Non-labor portion
RMB	350.82	239.90	110.92
RMA	288.66	197.39	91.27
RLB	363.35	248.47	114.88
RLA	234.12	160.10	74.02
ES3	685.33	468.65	216.68
ES2	536.47	366.85	169.62
ES1	479.22	327.71	151.51
HE2	462.86	316.52	146.34
HE1	384.34	262.82	121.52
HD2	433.41	296.38	137.03
HD1	361.44	247.16	114.28
HC2	408.88	279.60	129.28
HC1	341.81	233.74	108.07
HB2	403.97	276.25	127.72
HB1	338.54	231.50	107.04
LE2	420.33	287.43	132.90
LE1	351.62	240.45	111.17
LD2	403.97	276.25	127.72
LD1	338.54	231.50	107.04
LC2	354.89	242.68	112.21
LC1	299.28	204.66	94.62
LB2	336.90	230.38	106.52
LB1	286.19	195.71	90.48
CE2	374.52	256.11	118.41
CE1	345.08	235.98	109.10
CD2	354.89	242.68	112.21
CD1	325.45	222.55	102.90
CC2	310.73	212.49	98.24
CC1	287.83	196.83	91.00
CB2	287.83	196.83	91.00
CB1	266.56	182.28	84.28
CA2	243.66	166.62	77.04
CA1	227.30	155.43	71.87
BB2	258.38	176.69	81.69
BB1	246.93	168.86	78.07
BA2	214.22	146.49	67.73
BA1	204.40	139.77	64.63
PE2	345.08	235.98	109.10
PE1	328.72	224.79	103.93
PD2	325.45	222.55	102.90
PD1	309.09	211.37	97.72
PC2	279.65	191.23	88.42
PC1	266.56	182.28	84.28
PB2	237.12	162.15	74.97
PB1	227.30	155.43	71.87
PA2	196.22	134.18	62.04
PA1	188.04	128.59	59.45

TABLE 7—RUG-IV CASE-MIX ADJUSTED FEDERAL RATES FOR RURAL SNFS BY LABOR AND NON-LABOR COMPONENT

RUG-IV category	Total rate	Labor portion	Non-labor portion
RUX	\$767.99	\$525.17	\$242.82
RUL	752.36	514.49	237.87
RVX	674.78	461.43	213.35
RVL	609.14	416.55	192.59
RHX	604.31	413.25	191.06
RHL	541.80	370.50	171.30
RMX	549.18	375.55	173.63
RML	505.42	345.62	159.80

TABLE 7—RUG—IV CASE-MIX ADJUSTED FEDERAL RATES FOR RURAL SNFs BY LABOR AND NON-LABOR COMPONENT—Continued

RUG—IV category	Total rate	Labor portion	Non-labor portion
RLX	478.00	326.87	151.13
RUC	594.52	406.55	187.97
RUB	594.52	406.55	187.97
RUA	505.44	345.64	159.80
RVC	502.87	343.88	158.99
RVB	440.36	301.13	139.23
RVA	438.80	300.06	138.74
RHC	432.41	295.69	136.72
RHB	391.77	267.90	123.87
RHA	348.01	237.98	110.03
RMC	375.71	256.92	118.79
RMB	353.83	241.96	111.87
RMA	294.45	201.35	93.10
RLB	359.23	245.65	113.58
RLA	235.77	161.23	74.54
ES3	661.84	452.59	209.25
ES2	519.63	355.34	164.29
ES1	464.93	317.93	147.00
HE2	449.30	307.24	142.06
HE1	374.29	255.95	118.34
HD2	421.17	288.01	133.16
HD1	352.41	240.99	111.42
HC2	397.73	271.98	125.75
HC1	333.65	228.16	105.49
HB2	393.04	268.77	124.27
HB1	330.53	226.03	104.50
LE2	408.67	279.46	129.21
LE1	343.03	234.57	108.46
LD2	393.04	268.77	124.27
LD1	330.53	226.03	104.50
LC2	346.16	236.71	109.45
LC1	293.02	200.38	92.64
LB2	328.97	224.96	104.01
LB1	280.52	191.83	88.69
CE2	364.91	249.54	115.37
CE1	336.78	230.30	106.48
CD2	346.16	236.71	109.45
CD1	318.03	217.48	100.55
CC2	303.96	207.86	96.10
CC1	282.08	192.89	89.19
CB2	282.08	192.89	89.19
CB1	261.77	179.01	82.76
CA2	239.89	164.04	75.85
CA1	224.26	153.36	70.90
BB2	253.95	173.66	80.29
BB1	243.01	166.18	76.83
BA2	211.76	144.81	66.95
BA1	202.38	138.39	63.99
PE2	336.78	230.30	106.48
PE1	321.15	219.61	101.54
PD2	318.03	217.48	100.55
PD1	302.40	206.79	95.61
PC2	274.27	187.55	86.72
PC1	261.77	179.01	82.76
PB2	233.64	159.77	73.87
PB1	224.26	153.36	70.90
PA2	194.57	133.05	61.52
PA1	186.75	127.71	59.04

Section 1888(e)(4)(G)(ii) of the Act also requires that we apply this wage index in a manner that does not result in aggregate payments that are greater or less than would otherwise be made in the absence of the wage adjustment. For FY 2013 (Federal rates effective October

1, 2012), we apply an adjustment to fulfill the budget neutrality requirement. We meet this requirement by multiplying each of the components of the unadjusted Federal rates by a budget neutrality factor equal to the ratio of the weighted average wage adjustment factor for FY 2012 to the weighted average wage adjustment factor for FY 2013. For this calculation, we use the same 2011 claims utilization data for both the numerator and denominator of this ratio. We define the wage adjustment factor used in this calculation as the labor share of the rate component multiplied by the wage index plus the non-labor share of the rate component. The budget neutrality factor for this year is 1.0004. The wage index applicable to FY 2013 is set forth in Tables A and B, which appear in the Addendum of this notice, and is also available on the CMS Web site at <http://cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/SNFPSP/WageIndex.html>.

In the SNF PPS final rule for FY 2006 (70 FR 45026, August 4, 2005), we adopted the changes discussed in the OMB Bulletin No. 03–04 (June 6, 2003), available online at www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/b03-04.html, which announced revised definitions for Metropolitan Statistical Areas (MSAs), and the creation of Micropolitan Statistical Areas and Combined Statistical Areas. In addition, OMB published subsequent bulletins regarding CBSA changes, including changes in CBSA numbers and titles. As indicated in the FY 2008 SNF PPS final rule (72 FR 43423, August 3, 2007), this and all subsequent SNF PPS rules and notices are considered to incorporate the CBSA changes published in the most recent OMB bulletin that applies to the hospital wage data used to determine the current SNF PPS wage index. The OMB bulletins are available online at <http://www.whitehouse.gov/omb/bulletins/index.html>.

In adopting the OMB CBSA geographic designations, we provided for a 1-year transition with a blended wage index for all providers. For FY 2006, the wage index for each provider consisted of a blend of 50 percent of the FY 2006 MSA-based wage index and 50 percent of the FY 2006 CBSA-based wage index (both using FY 2002 hospital data). We referred to the blended wage index as the FY 2006 SNF PPS transition wage index. As discussed in the SNF PPS final rule for FY 2006 (70 FR 45041), subsequent to the expiration of this 1-year transition on September 30, 2006, we used the full CBSA-based wage index values, as now

presented in Tables A and B in the Addendum of this notice.

D. Updates to the Federal Rates

In accordance with section 1888(e)(4)(E) of the Act as amended by section 311 of the BIPA, and section 1888(e)(5)(B) of the Act as amended by section 3401(b) of the Affordable Care Act, the payment rates in this notice reflect an update equal to the full SNF market basket, estimated at 2.5 percentage points, reduced by the MFP adjustment. As discussed in sections II.G.2 and V.C of this notice, the annual update for FY 2013 includes a 0.7 percentage point reduction to account for the MFP adjustment described in the latter section, for a net update of 1.8 percent.

E. Relationship of Case-Mix Classification System to Existing Skilled Nursing Facility Level-of-Care Criteria

As discussed in § 413.345, we include in each update of the Federal payment rates in the **Federal Register** the designation of those specific RUGs under the classification system that represent the required SNF level of care, as provided in § 409.30. As set forth in the FY 2011 SNF PPS update notice (75 FR 42910, July 22, 2010), this designation reflects an administrative presumption under the 66-group RUG—IV system that beneficiaries who are correctly assigned to one of the upper 52 RUG—IV groups on the initial 5-day, Medicare-required assessment are automatically classified as meeting the SNF level of care definition up to and including the assessment reference date on the 5-day Medicare-required assessment.

A beneficiary assigned to any of the lower 14 RUG—IV groups is not automatically classified as either meeting or not meeting the definition, but instead receives an individual level of care determination using the existing administrative criteria. This presumption recognizes the strong likelihood that beneficiaries assigned to one of the upper 52 RUG—IV groups during the immediate post-hospital period require a covered level of care, which would be less likely for those beneficiaries assigned to one of the lower 14 RUG—IV groups.

In this notice, we continue to designate the upper 52 RUG—IV groups for purposes of this administrative presumption, consisting of all groups encompassed by the following RUG—IV categories:

- Rehabilitation plus Extensive Services;
- Ultra High Rehabilitation;
- Very High Rehabilitation;

- High Rehabilitation;
- Medium Rehabilitation;
- Low Rehabilitation;
- Extensive Services;
- Special Care High;
- Special Care Low; and,
- Clinically Complex.

However, we note that this administrative presumption policy does not supersede the SNF's responsibility to ensure that its decisions relating to level of care are appropriate and timely, including a review to confirm that the services prompting the beneficiary's assignment to one of the upper 52 RUG-IV groups (which, in turn, serves to trigger the administrative presumption) are themselves medically necessary. As

we explained in the FY 2000 SNF PPS final rule (64 FR 41667, July 30, 1999), the administrative presumption:

* * * is itself rebuttable in those individual cases in which the services actually received by the resident do not meet the basic statutory criterion of being reasonable and necessary to diagnose or treat a beneficiary's condition (according to section 1862(a)(1) of the Act). Accordingly, the presumption would not apply, for example, in those situations in which a resident's assignment to one of the upper * * * groups is itself based on the receipt of services that are subsequently determined to be not reasonable and necessary.

Moreover, we want to stress the importance of careful monitoring for

changes in each patient's condition to determine the continuing need for Part A SNF benefits after the assessment reference date of the 5-day assessment.

F. Example of Computation of Adjusted PPS Rates and SNF Payment

Using the hypothetical SNF XYZ described below, Table 8 shows the adjustments made to the Federal per diem rates to compute the provider's actual per diem PPS payment under the described scenario. SNF XYZ's 12-month cost reporting period begins October 1, 2012. As illustrated in Table 8, SNF XYZ's total PPS payment would equal \$41,149.70. We derive the Labor and Non-labor columns from Table 6.

TABLE 8—RUG-IV SNF XYZ: LOCATED IN CEDAR RAPIDS, IA (URBAN CBSA 16300) WAGE INDEX: 0.8944

RUG-IV group	Labor	Wage index	Adjusted labor	Non-labor	Adjusted rate	Percent adjustment	Medicare days	Payment
RVX	\$456.89	0.8944	\$408.64	\$211.25	\$619.89	\$619.89	14	\$8,678.46
ES2	366.85	0.8944	328.11	169.62	497.73	497.73	30	14,931.90
RHA	230.51	0.8944	206.17	106.57	312.74	312.74	16	5,003.84
CC2*	212.49	0.8944	190.05	98.24	288.29	657.30	10	6,573.00
BA2	146.49	0.8944	131.02	67.73	198.75	198.75	30	5,962.50
							100	41,149.70

* Reflects a 128 percent adjustment from section 511 of the MMA.

IV. Monitoring Impact of FY 2012 Policy Changes and Certain SNF Practices

In the FY 2012 SNF PPS final rule, we stated we would monitor the impact of certain FY 2012 policy changes on various aspects of the SNF PPS (76 FR 48498, August 8, 2011). Specifically, we have been monitoring the impact of the following FY 2012 policy changes:

- Recalibration of the FY 2011 SNF parity adjustment to align overall payments under RUG-IV with those under RUG-III.
- Allocation of group therapy time to pay more appropriately for group therapy services based on resource utilization and cost.
- Implementation of changes to the MDS 3.0 patient assessment instrument, most notably the introduction of the Change-of-Therapy (COT) Other Medicare Required Assessment (OMRA).

We have posted quarterly memos to the SNF PPS Web site which highlight some of the trends we have observed over a given time period. These memos may be accessed through the SNF PPS Web site at the following address:

http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/SNFPPS/Downloads/SNF_Monitoring.zip.

Below, we provide a summary of the initial results derived from this monitoring effort.

A. RUG Distributions

As stated in the FY 2012 SNF PPS final rule (76 FR 48493), the recalibration of the FY 2011 parity adjustment used 8 months of FY 2011 data as the basis for the recalibration. We observed that case-mix utilization patterns continued to be consistent over the final 4 months of FY 2011 and would not have resulted in a significant

difference in the calculated amount of the recalibrated parity adjustment. We have posted data illustrating the RUG-IV distribution of days for the entirety of FY 2011, as compared to the days distribution used to calculate the parity adjustment in the FY 2012 final rule, and the distribution of days for the first half of FY 2012, all of which may be found at http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/SNFPPS/Downloads/SNF_Monitoring.zip.

Additionally, case-mix utilization observed during FY 2012 has not shown unanticipated changes in patient classification. Overall patient case mix is not significantly different from that observed in FY 2011. Table 9 below illustrates a breakdown of the SNF case-mix distribution of service days by the major RUG classification categories for the full year of FY 2011 and for the first half of FY 2012.

TABLE 9—SNF CASE-MIX DISTRIBUTIONS BY MAJOR RUG-IV CATEGORY

	FY 2011 (percent)	Q1 & Q2 FY 2012 (percent)
Rehabilitation Plus Extensive Services	2.5	1.8
Rehabilitation	87.9	88.5
Extensive Services	0.6	0.7
Special Care	4.6	5.0
Clinically Complex	2.5	2.3

TABLE 9—SNF CASE-MIX DISTRIBUTIONS BY MAJOR RUG–IV CATEGORY—Continued

	FY 2011 (percent)	Q1 & Q2 FY 2012 (percent)
Behavioral Symptoms and Cognitive Performance	0.4	0.3
Reduced Physical Function	1.5	1.5

As illustrated in Table 9, there have been small decreases in both the Rehabilitation Plus Extensive Services category and in the overall percentage of service days in a rehabilitation group, and increases in some of the medically-based RUG categories, most notably Special Care.

It should be noted that the recalibration of the parity adjustment applied only to those RUG–IV groups connected to therapy (Rehabilitation Plus Extensive Services and

Rehabilitation). This caused a shift in the hierarchy of nursing case-mix weights among the various RUG–IV groups. Since SNFs are permitted to “index maximize” when determining a resident’s RUG classification (i.e., of those RUGs for which the resident qualifies, SNFs are permitted to choose the one with the highest per diem payment), it is possible that the aforementioned case-mix distribution shifts reflect residents that had previously been classified into therapy

groups but now index maximize into nursing groups instead.

While the overall percentage of resident days that classify into therapy groups has decreased slightly during the first half of FY 2012 (possibly due in part to index maximization), the data show an increase in the percentage of service days at the highest therapy level (Ultra High Rehabilitation) in the first half of FY 2012. This is illustrated in Table 10 below.

TABLE 10—SNF CASE-MIX DISTRIBUTION FOR THERAPY RUG–IV GROUPS, BY MINOR RUG–IV THERAPY CATEGORIES

	FY 2011 (percent)	Q1 & Q2 FY 2012 (percent)
Ultra-High Rehabilitation (≥ 720 minutes of therapy per week)	44.9	46.2
Very-High Rehabilitation (500–719 minutes of therapy per week)	26.9	26.7
High Rehabilitation (325–499 minutes of therapy per week)	10.8	10.7
Medium Rehabilitation (150–324 minutes of therapy per week)	7.6	6.6
Low Rehabilitation (45–149 minutes of therapy per week)	0.1	0.1

≤Although there have been decreases in the percentage of service days which classify into the Very High, High and Medium therapy RUG–IV categories, some of the decrease may be due to index maximization into the Special Care category.

B. Group Therapy Allocation

To account more accurately for resource utilization and cost and to equalize the payment incentives across therapy modes, we allocated group therapy time beginning in FY 2012. We anticipated that this policy would result in some change to the type of therapy

mode used for SNF residents. As noted in the section above, we have not observed any significant difference in patient case mix. However, as illustrated below in Table 11, providers have significantly changed the mode of therapy since our STRIVE study (2006–2007).

TABLE 11—MODE OF THERAPY PROVISION

	STRIVE (percent)	FY 2011 (percent)	Q1 & Q2 FY 2012 (per- cent)
Individual	74	91.8	99.5
Concurrent	25	0.8	0.4
Group	<1	7.4	0.1

During FY 2011, we implemented the allocation of concurrent therapy without the allocation of group therapy and providers shifted from concurrent therapy to group therapy. During FY 2012, we implemented the allocation of group therapy, and data from the first and second quarters of FY 2012 indicate that facilities are providing individual therapy almost exclusively.

C. COT OMRA

In FY 2012, we introduced a new assessment called the COT OMRA to capture more accurately the therapy services provided to SNF residents. Effective for services provided on or after October 1, 2011, SNFs are required to complete a COT OMRA for patients classified into a RUG–IV therapy

category (and for patients receiving therapy services who are classified into a nursing RUG because of index maximization), whenever the intensity of therapy changes to such a degree that it would no longer reflect the RUG–IV classification and payment assigned for the patient based on the most recent assessment used for Medicare payment (76 FR 48525). An evaluation of the

necessity for a COT OMRA must be completed at the end of each COT observation period, which is a successive 7-day window beginning on the day following the ARD set for the most recent scheduled or unscheduled PPS assessment (or beginning the day therapy resumes in cases where an EOT-R OMRA is completed), and ending every seven calendar days thereafter. In cases where the resident's

therapy has changed to such a degree that it is no longer consistent with the resident's current RUG-IV classification, then the SNF must complete a COT OMRA to reclassify the resident into the appropriate RUG-IV category. The new RUG-IV group resulting from the COT OMRA is billed starting the first day of the 7-day COT observation period for which the COT OMRA was completed and remains at

this level until a new assessment is done that changes the patient's RUG-IV classification.

Table 12 below shows the distribution of all MDS assessment types as a percentage of all MDS assessments. We note that the first half of FY 2012 included a transition period for the new policies and, therefore, may not be entirely representative of all of FY 2012.

TABLE 12—DISTRIBUTION OF MDS ASSESSMENT TYPES

	FY 2011 (percent)	Q1 & Q2 FY 2012 (percent)
Scheduled PPS assessment	95	84
Start-of-Therapy (SOT) OMRA	2	2
End-of-Therapy (EOT) OMRA (w/o Resumption)	3	3
Combined SOT/EOT OMRA	0	0
End-of-Therapy OMRA (w/Resumption) (EOT-R OMRA)	N/A	0
Combined SOT/EOT-R OMRA	N/A	0
Change-of-Therapy (COT) OMRA	N/A	11

Prior to the implementation of the COT OMRA, scheduled PPS assessments comprised the vast majority of completed assessments. With the implementation of the COT OMRA for FY 2012, scheduled PPS assessments still comprise the vast majority of completed MDS assessments, though the COT OMRA is the most frequently completed OMRA. Information related to our continuing monitoring activities will be posted on the SNF PPS Web site at the following address: http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/SNFPSP/Downloads/SNF_Monitoring.zip.

Finally, while not related to the above-cited FY 2012 policy changes, our ongoing monitoring of the quality of care in SNFs also causes us to have concerns that some SNFs are using the

practice of asking patients to sign binding arbitration agreements that require as a condition of admission that a patient resolve disputes with the facility through binding arbitration. We plan to monitor this closely and take action consistent with current rules and guidelines (including CMS Survey & Certification Letter S&C-03-10 dated January 9, 2003, available online at www.cms.gov/Medicare/Provider-Enrollment-and-Certification/SurveyCertificationGenInfo/Downloads/SCletter03-10.pdf), and consider rulemaking or any additional steps that may be appropriate.

V. The Skilled Nursing Facility Market Basket Index

Section 1888(e)(5)(A) of the Act requires us to establish a SNF market

basket index (input price index), that reflects changes over time in the prices of an appropriate mix of goods and services included in the SNF PPS. This notice incorporates the latest available projections of the SNF market basket index. Accordingly, we have developed a SNF market basket index that encompasses the most commonly used cost categories for SNF routine services, ancillary services, and capital-related expenses.

Each year, we calculate a revised labor-related share based on the relative importance of labor-related cost categories in the input price index. Table 13 summarizes the updated labor-related share for FY 2013.

TABLE 13—LABOR-RELATED RELATIVE IMPORTANCE, FY 2012 AND FY 2013

	Relative importance, labor-related, FY 2012 11:2 forecast *	Relative importance, labor-related, FY 2013 12:2 forecast **
Wages and salaries	50.129	49.847
Employee benefits	11.502	11.532
Nonmedical professional fees	1.31	1.307
Labor-intensive services	3.394	3.364
Capital-related (.391)	2.358	2.333
Total	68.693	68.383

* Published in the **Federal Register**; based on the second-quarter 2011 IHS Global Insight Inc. forecast.

** Based on the second-quarter 2012 IHS Global Insight forecast, with historical data through the first-quarter 2012.

A. Use of the Skilled Nursing Facility Market Basket Percentage

Section 1888(e)(5)(B) of the Act defines the SNF market basket

percentage as the percentage change in the SNF market basket index from the midpoint of the previous FY to the midpoint of the current FY. For the

Federal rates established in this notice, we use the percentage change in the SNF market basket index to compute the update factor for FY 2013. This is based

on the IGI (formerly DRI-WEFA) second quarter 2012 forecast (with historical data through the first quarter 2012) of the FY 2013 percentage increase in the FY 2004-based SNF market basket index for routine, ancillary, and capital-related expenses, which is used to compute the update factor in this notice. As discussed in section V.C of this notice, this market basket percentage change is reduced by the MFP adjustment as required by section 1888(e)(5)(B)(ii) of the Act. Finally, as discussed in section II.A of this notice, we no longer compute update factors to adjust a facility-specific portion of the SNF PPS rates, because the initial 3-phase transition period from facility-specific to full Federal rates that started with cost reporting periods beginning in July 1998 has expired.

B. Market Basket Forecast Error Adjustment

As discussed in the June 10, 2003, supplemental proposed rule (68 FR 34768) and finalized in the August 4, 2003, final rule (68 FR 46057 through 46059), the regulations at § 413.337(d)(2) provide for an adjustment to account for market basket forecast error. The initial adjustment applied to the update of the FY 2003 rate for FY 2004, and took into account the cumulative forecast error for the period from FY 2000 through FY 2002, resulting in an increase of 3.26 percent. Subsequent adjustments in succeeding FYs take into account the forecast error from the most recently available FY for which there is final data, and apply whenever the difference between the forecasted and actual change in the market basket exceeds a specified threshold. We originally used a 0.25 percentage point threshold for this purpose; however, for the reasons specified in the FY 2008 SNF PPS final rule (72 FR 43425, August 3, 2007), we adopted a 0.5 percentage point threshold effective with FY 2008. As discussed previously in section II.G.2 of this notice, as the difference between the estimated and actual amounts of increase in the market basket index for FY 2011 (the most recently available FY for which there is final data) does not exceed the 0.5 percentage point threshold, the payment rates for FY 2013 do not include a forecast error adjustment.

C. Multifactor Productivity Adjustment

Section 3401(b) of the Affordable Care Act requires that, in FY 2012 (and in subsequent FYs), the market basket percentage under the SNF payment system as described in section 1888(e)(5)(B)(i) is to be reduced

annually by the productivity adjustment described in section 1886(b)(3)(B)(xi)(II) of the Act. Specifically, section 3401(a) of the Affordable Care Act amends section 1886(b)(3)(B) of the Act to add clause (xi)(II), which sets forth the definition of this productivity adjustment. The statute defines the productivity adjustment to be equal to the 10-year moving average of changes in annual economy-wide private nonfarm business multi-factor productivity (MFP) (as projected by the Secretary for the 10-year period ending with the applicable fiscal year, year, cost reporting period, or other annual period) (the “MFP adjustment”). The Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) is the agency that publishes the official measure of private nonfarm business MFP. Please see <http://www.bls.gov/mfp> to obtain the BLS historical published MFP data.

The projection of MFP is currently produced by IGI, an economic forecasting firm. In order to generate a forecast of MFP, IGI replicated the MFP measure calculated by the BLS, using a series of proxy variables derived from IGI's U.S. macroeconomic models. This process is described in greater detail in section III.F.3 of the FY 2012 SNF PPS final rule (76 FR 48527–48529, August 8, 2011).

1. Incorporating the Multifactor Productivity Adjustment Into the Market Basket Update

According to section 1888(e)(5)(A) of the Act, the Secretary “shall establish a skilled nursing facility market basket index that reflects changes over time in the prices of an appropriate mix of goods and services included in covered skilled nursing facility services.” As described in section II.G.2 of this notice, we estimate the SNF PPS market basket percentage for FY 2013 under section 1888(e)(5)(B)(i) of the Act based on the FY 2004-based SNF market basket. Section 3401(b) of the Affordable Care Act amends section 1888(e)(5)(B) of the Act, in part, by adding a new clause (ii), which requires that for FY 2012 and each subsequent FY, after determining the market basket percentage described in section 1888(e)(5)(B)(i) of the Act, “the Secretary shall reduce such percentage by the productivity adjustment described in section 1886(b)(3)(B)(xi)(II)” (which we refer to as the MFP adjustment). Section 1888(e)(5)(B)(ii) of the Act further states that the reduction of the market basket percentage by the MFP adjustment may result in the market basket percentage being less than zero for a FY, and may result in payment rates under section 1888(e) of the Act for a FY being less

than such payment rates for the preceding FY. Thus, if the application of the MFP adjustment to the market basket percentage calculated under section 1888(e)(5)(B)(i) results in an MFP-adjusted market basket percentage that is less than zero, then the annual update to the unadjusted Federal per diem rates under section 1888(e)(4)(E)(ii) would be negative, and such rates would decrease relative to the prior FY.

For the FY 2013 update, the MFP adjustment is calculated as the 10-year moving average of changes in MFP for the period ending September 30, 2013. In accordance with section 1888(e)(5)(B)(i) of the Act, the market basket percentage for FY 2013 for the SNF PPS is based on IGI's second quarter 2012 forecast of the FY 2004-based SNF market basket update, which is estimated to be 2.5 percent. In accordance with section 1888(e)(5)(B)(ii) of the Act (as added by section 3401(b) of the Affordable Care Act), this market basket percentage is then reduced by the MFP adjustment (the 10-year moving average of changes in MFP for the period ending September 30, 2013) of 0.7 percent, which is calculated as described above and based on IGI's second quarter 2012 forecast. The resulting MFP-adjusted market basket update is equal to 1.8 percent, or 2.5 percent less 0.7 percentage point.

D. Federal Rate Update Factor

Section 1888(e)(4)(E)(ii)(IV) of the Act requires that the update factor used to establish the FY 2013 unadjusted Federal rates be at a level equal to the market basket percentage change. Accordingly, to establish the update factor, we determined the total growth from the average market basket level for the period of October 1, 2011 through September 30, 2012 to the average market basket level for the period of October 1, 2012 through September 30, 2013. Using this process, the market basket update factor for FY 2013 SNF PPS unadjusted Federal rates is 2.5 percent. As required by section 1888(e)(5)(B) of the Act, this market basket percentage is then reduced by the MFP adjustment (the 10-year moving average of changes in MFP for the period ending September 30, 2013) of 0.7 percent as described in section V.C. The resulting MFP-adjusted market basket update is equal to 1.8 percent, or 2.5 percent less 0.7 percentage point. We used this MFP-adjusted market basket update factor to compute the SNF PPS rate shown in Tables 2 and 3.

VI. Consolidated Billing

Section 4432(b) of the BBA established a consolidated billing requirement that places with the SNF the Medicare billing responsibility for virtually all of the services that the SNF's residents receive, except for a small number of services that the statute specifically identifies as being excluded from this provision. As noted previously in section II of this notice, subsequent legislation enacted a number of modifications in the consolidated billing provision.

Specifically, section 103 of the BBRA amended this provision by further excluding a number of individual "high-cost, low-probability" services, identified by Healthcare Common Procedure Coding System (HCPCS) codes, within several broader categories (chemotherapy and its administration, radioisotope services, and customized prosthetic devices) that otherwise remained subject to the provision. We discuss this BBRA amendment in greater detail in the proposed and final rules for FY 2001 (65 FR 19231 through 19232, April 10, 2000, and 65 FR 46790 through 46795, July 31, 2000), as well as in Program Memorandum AB-00-18 (Change Request #1070), issued March 2000, which is available online at www.cms.gov/transmittals/downloads/ab001860.pdf.

Section 313 of the BIPA further amended this provision by repealing its Part B aspect; that is, its applicability to services furnished to a resident during a SNF stay that Medicare Part A does not cover. (However, physical therapy, occupational therapy, and speech-language pathology services remain subject to consolidated billing, regardless of whether the resident who receives these services is in a covered Part A stay.) We discuss this BIPA amendment in greater detail in the proposed and final rules for FY 2002 (66 FR 24020 through 24021, May 10, 2001, and 66 FR 39587 through 39588, July 31, 2001).

In addition, section 410 of the MMA amended this provision by excluding certain practitioner and other services furnished to SNF residents by RHCs and FQHCs. We discuss this MMA amendment in greater detail in the update notice for FY 2005 (69 FR 45818 through 45819, July 30, 2004), as well as in Medicare Learning Network (MLN) Matters article #MM3575, which is available online at <http://www.cms.gov/MLN Matters/Articles/downloads/MM3575.pdf>.

Further, while not substantively revising the consolidated billing requirement itself, a related provision

was enacted in the Medicare Improvements for Patients and Providers Act of 2008 (MIPPA, Pub. L. 110-275). Specifically, section 149 of MIPPA amended section 1834(m)(4)(C)(ii) of the Act to add subclause (VII), which adds SNFs (as defined in section 1819(a) of the Act) to the list of entities that can serve as a telehealth "originating site" (that is, the location at which an eligible individual can receive, through a telecommunications system, services of a physician or other practitioner who is located elsewhere at a "distant site").

As explained in the Medicare Physician Fee Schedule (PFS) final rule for calendar year (CY) 2009 (73 FR 69726, 69879, November 19, 2008), a telehealth originating site receives a facility fee which is always separately payable under Part B outside of any other payment methodology. Section 149(b) of MIPPA amended section 1888(e)(2)(A)(ii) of the Act to exclude telehealth services furnished under section 1834(m)(4)(C)(ii)(VII) of the Act from the definition of "covered skilled nursing facility services" that are paid under the SNF PPS. Thus, a SNF "

* * * can receive separate payment for a telehealth originating site facility fee even in those instances where it also receives a bundled per diem payment under the SNF PPS for a resident's covered Part A stay" (73 FR 69881). By contrast, under section 1834(m)(2)(A) of the Act, a telehealth distant site service is payable under Part B to an eligible physician or practitioner only to the same extent that it would have been so payable if furnished without the use of a telecommunications system. Thus, as explained in the CY 2009 Physician Fee Schedule final rule (73 FR 69726, 69880), eligible distant site physicians or practitioners can receive payment for a telehealth service that they furnish

* * * only if the service is separately payable under the PFS when furnished in a face-to-face encounter at that location. For example, we pay distant site physicians or practitioners for furnishing services via telehealth only if such services are not included in a bundled payment to the facility that serves as the originating site (73 FR 69880).

This means that in those situations where a SNF serves as the telehealth originating site, the distant site professional services would be separately payable under Part B only to the extent that they are not already included in the SNF PPS bundled per diem payment and subject to consolidated billing. Thus, for a type of practitioner whose services are not otherwise excluded from consolidated billing when furnished during a face-to-

face encounter, the use of a telehealth distant site would not serve to unbundle those services. In fact, consolidated billing does exclude the professional services of physicians, along with those of most of the other types of telehealth practitioners that the law specifies at section 1842(b)(18)(C) of the Act; that is, physician assistants, nurse practitioners, clinical nurse specialists, certified registered nurse anesthetists, certified nurse midwives, and clinical psychologists (see section 1888(e)(2)(A)(ii) of the Act and 42 CFR 411.15(p)(2)). However, the services of clinical social workers, registered dietitians and nutrition professionals remain subject to consolidated billing when furnished to a SNF's Part A resident and, thus, cannot qualify for separate Part B payment as telehealth distant site services in this situation. Additional information on this provision appears in MLN Matters article #MM6215, which is available online at <http://www.cms.gov/MLN Matters/Articles/downloads/MM6215.pdf>. To date, the Congress has enacted no further legislation affecting the consolidated billing provision.

VII. Application of the SNF PPS to SNF Services Furnished by Swing-Bed Hospitals

In accordance with section 1888(e)(7) of the Act, as amended by section 203 of the BIPA, Part A pays critical access hospitals (CAHs) on a reasonable cost basis for SNF services furnished under a swing-bed agreement. However, effective with cost reporting periods beginning on or after July 1, 2002, the swing-bed services of non-CAH rural hospitals are paid under the SNF PPS. As explained in the final rule for FY 2002 (66 FR 39562, July 31, 2001), we selected this effective date consistent with the statutory provision to integrate swing-bed rural hospitals into the SNF PPS by the end of the SNF transition period, June 30, 2002.

Accordingly, all non-CAH swing-bed rural hospitals have come under the SNF PPS as of June 30, 2003. Therefore, all rates and wage indexes outlined in earlier sections of this notice for the SNF PPS also apply to all non-CAH swing-bed rural hospitals. A complete discussion of assessment schedules, the MDS and the transmission software (RAVEN-SB for Swing Beds) appears in the final rule for FY 2002 (66 FR 39562, July 31, 2001) and in the final rule for FY 2010 (74 FR 40288, August 11, 2009). As finalized in the FY 2010 SNF PPS final rule (74 FR 40356-57), effective October 1, 2010, non-CAH swing-bed rural hospitals are required to complete an MDS 3.0 swing-bed

assessment which is limited to the required demographic, payment, and quality items. The latest changes in the MDS for swing-bed rural hospitals appear on the SNF PPS Web site, <http://www.cms.gov/Medicare/Medicare-Fee-for-Service-Payment/SNPPPS/index.html>.

VIII. Collection of Information Requirements

This notice does not impose any new or revised information collection or recordkeeping requirements. The information collection requirements referenced in this notice with regard to resident assessment information used to determine facility payments are currently approved under OCN 0938–0739 (which relates to the Medicare PPS Assessment Form (MPAF) information collection) and OCN 0938–0872 (which relates to the Minimum Data Set for Swing-Bed Hospitals), neither of which is affected by this notice. This notice, OCN: 0938–0739, and OCN: 0938–0872 do not impose any burden requiring additional Office of Management and Budget review under the authority of the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (44 U.S.C. 3501 *et seq.*).

IX. Waiver of Notice and Comment

We would ordinarily publish a notice of proposed rulemaking in the **Federal Register** to provide a period for public comment, followed by a final rule. However, we can waive this procedure if we find good cause that a notice and comment procedure is impracticable, unnecessary, or contrary to the public interest and incorporate a statement of the finding and its reasons in the notice issued. In this instance, we have found good cause to waive notice and comment rulemaking and are issuing this update notice.

We believe it is unnecessary to undertake notice and comment rulemaking in this instance, as the statute requires annual updates to the SNF PPS rates, the methodologies used to update the rates in this notice have been previously subject to public comment and finalized, and this notice initiates no policy changes with regard to the SNF PPS, but simply reflects application of previously established methodologies. Therefore, we find good cause to waive notice and comment procedures.

X. Economic Analyses

A. Regulatory Impact Analysis

1. Introduction

We have examined the impacts of this notice as required by Executive Order 12866 on Regulatory Planning and

Review (September 30, 1993), Executive Order 13563 on Improving Regulation and Regulatory Review (January 18, 2011), the Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) (September 19, 1980, Pub. L. 96–354), section 1102(b) of the Act, section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA, March 22, 1995; Pub. L. 104–4), Executive Order 13132 on Federalism (August 4, 1999), and the Congressional Review Act (5 U.S.C. 804(2)).

Executive Orders 12866 and 13563 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This notice has been designated an economically significant rule, under section 3(f)(1) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, we have prepared a regulatory impact analysis (RIA) as further discussed below. Also, the rule has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

2. Statement of Need

This notice updates the SNF prospective payment rates for FY 2013 as required under section 1888(e)(4)(E) of the Act. It also responds to section 1888(e)(4)(H) of the Act, which requires the Secretary to “provide for publication in the **Federal Register**” before August 1 that precedes the start of each fiscal year, the unadjusted Federal per diem rates, the case-mix classification system, and the factors to be applied in making the area wage adjustment. As these statutory provisions prescribe a detailed methodology for calculating and disseminating payment rates under the SNF PPS, we do not have the discretion to adopt an alternative approach.

3. Overall Impacts

This notice sets forth updates of the SNF PPS rates contained in the final rule for FY 2012 (76 FR 48486, August 8, 2011). Based on the above, we estimate that the aggregate impact would be an increase of \$670 million in payments to SNFs, resulting from the MFP-adjusted market basket update to the payment rates. The impact analysis of this notice represents the projected effects of the changes in the SNF PPS from FY 2012 to FY 2013. Although the best data available are utilized, there is no attempt to predict behavioral

responses to these changes, or to make adjustments for future changes in such variables as days or case-mix.

Certain events may occur to limit the scope or accuracy of our impact analysis, as this analysis is future-oriented and, thus, very susceptible to forecasting errors due to certain events that may occur within the assessed impact time period. Some examples of possible events may include newly-legislated general Medicare program funding changes by the Congress, or changes specifically related to SNFs. In addition, changes to the Medicare program may continue to be made as a result of previously-enacted legislation, or new statutory provisions. Although these changes may not be specific to the SNF PPS, the nature of the Medicare program is such that the changes may interact and, thus, the complexity of the interaction of these changes could make it difficult to predict accurately the full scope of the impact upon SNFs.

In accordance with section 1888(e)(4)(E) and (e)(5) of the Act, we update the FY 2012 payment rates by a factor equal to the market basket index percentage change adjusted by the FY 2011 forecast error adjustment (if applicable) and the MFP adjustment to determine the payment rates for FY 2013. As discussed previously, for FY 2012 and each subsequent FY, as required by section 1888(e)(5)(B) of the Act as amended by section 3401(b) of the Affordable Care Act, the market basket percentage is reduced by the MFP adjustment. The special AIDS add-on established by section 511 of the MMA remains in effect until “* * * such date as the Secretary certifies that there is an appropriate adjustment in the case mix * * *.” We have not provided a separate impact analysis for the MMA provision. Our latest estimates indicate that there are fewer than 3,800 beneficiaries who qualify for the AIDS add-on payment. The impact to Medicare is included in the “total” column of Table 14. In updating the rates for FY 2013, we made a number of standard annual revisions and clarifications mentioned elsewhere in this notice (for example, the update to the wage and market basket indexes used for adjusting the Federal rates).

The update set forth in this notice applies to payments in FY 2013. Accordingly, the analysis that follows only describes the impact of this single year. In accordance with the requirements of the Act, we will publish a notice or rule for each subsequent FY that will provide for an update to the payment rates and include an associated impact analysis.

4. Detailed Economic Analysis

The FY 2013 impacts appear in Table 14. The breakdown of the various categories of data in the table follows.

The first column shows the breakdown of all SNFs by urban or rural status, hospital-based or freestanding status, census region, and ownership.

The first row of figures describes the estimated effects of the various changes on all facilities. The next six rows show the effects on facilities split by hospital-based, freestanding, urban, and rural categories. The urban and rural designations are based on the location of the facility under the CBSA designation. The next nineteen rows show the effects on facilities by urban versus rural status by census region. The last three rows show the effects on facilities by

ownership (i.e., government, profit, and non-profit status).

The second column in the table shows the number of facilities in the impact database.

The third column of the table shows the effect of the annual update to the wage index. This represents the effect of using the most recent wage data available. The total impact of this change is zero percent; however, there are distributional effects of the change.

The fourth column shows the effect of all of the changes on the FY 2013 payments. The update of 1.8 percent (consisting of the market basket increase of 2.5 percentage points, reduced by the 0.7 percentage point MFP adjustment) is constant for all providers and, though not shown individually, is included in the total column. It is projected that aggregate payments will increase by 1.8

percent, assuming facilities do not change their care delivery and billing practices in response.

As can be seen from Table 14, the combined effects of all of the changes vary by specific types of providers and by location. Though all facilities would experience payment increases, the amount of the overall increase varies due to the impact of the wage index update. The wage index change can adjust the overall impact of the 1.8 percent update upward or downward. For example, providers in the urban New England region would experience a 2.6 percent increase in FY 2013 total payments. The increase for this region differs from the aggregate 1.8 percent update due to the distributional effect of the wage index update as shown in the third column.

TABLE 14—RUG—IV PROJECTED IMPACT TO THE SNF PPS FOR FY 2013

	Number of facilities FY 2013	Update wage data (percent)	Total FY 2013 change (percent)
Group:			
Total	15,407	0.0	1.8
Urban	10,568	0.1	1.9
Rural	4,839	-0.3	1.5
Hospital based urban	761	-0.1	1.7
Freestanding urban	9,807	0.1	1.9
Hospital based rural	428	-0.1	1.7
Freestanding rural	4,411	-0.3	1.5
Urban by region:			
New England	811	0.8	2.6
Middle Atlantic	1,456	0.0	1.8
South Atlantic	1,747	-0.3	1.5
East North Central	2,043	0.2	2.0
East South Central	518	-1.0	0.8
West North Central	870	0.5	2.3
West South Central	1,224	-0.3	1.5
Mountain	482	-0.9	0.9
Pacific	1,411	0.9	2.7
Outlying	6	0.2	2.0
Rural by region:			
New England	152	-0.9	0.9
Middle Atlantic	262	-0.1	1.7
South Atlantic	611	-0.7	1.1
East North Central	935	0.3	2.1
East South Central	558	-0.4	1.4
West North Central	1,120	-0.9	0.9
West South Central	822	0.3	2.1
Mountain	250	0.3	2.1
Pacific	129	-1.4	0.3
Ownership:			
Government	805	0.1	1.9
Profit	10,742	0.0	1.8
Non-profit	3,860	0.1	1.9

Note: The Total column includes the 2.5 percent market basket increase, reduced by the 0.7 percentage point MFP adjustment. Additionally, we found no SNFs in rural outlying areas.

5. Alternatives Considered

As described above, we estimate that the aggregate impact for FY 2013 would be an increase of \$670 million in payments to SNFs, resulting from the

MFP-adjusted market basket update to the payment rates.

Section 1888(e) of the Act establishes the SNF PPS for the payment of Medicare SNF services for cost reporting periods beginning on or after July 1,

1998. This section of the statute prescribes a detailed formula for calculating payment rates under the SNF PPS, and does not provide for the use of any alternative methodology. It specifies that the base year cost data to

be used for computing the SNF PPS payment rates must be from FY 1995 (October 1, 1994, through September 30, 1995). In accordance with the statute, we also incorporated a number of elements into the SNF PPS (for example, case-mix classification methodology, a market basket index, a wage index, and the urban and rural distinction used in the development or adjustment of the Federal rates). Further, section 1888(e)(4)(H) of the Act specifically requires us to disseminate the payment

rates for each new FY through the **Federal Register**, and to do so before the August 1 that precedes the start of the new FY. Accordingly, we are not pursuing alternatives with respect to the payment methodology as discussed above.

6. Accounting Statement

As required by OMB Circular A-4 (available online at [www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/regulatory_matters_pdf/a-](http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/regulatory_matters_pdf/a-4.pdf)

[4.pdf](http://www.whitehouse.gov/sites/default/files/omb/assets/regulatory_matters_pdf/a-4.pdf)), in Table 15, we have prepared an accounting statement showing the classification of the expenditures associated with the provisions of this notice. Table 15 provides our best estimate of the possible changes in Medicare payments under the SNF PPS as a result of the policies in this notice, based on the data for 15,407 SNFs in our database. All expenditures are classified as transfers to Medicare providers (that is, SNFs).

TABLE 15—ACCOUNTING STATEMENT: CLASSIFICATION OF ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES, FROM THE 2012 SNF PPS FISCAL YEAR TO THE 2013 SNF PPS FISCAL YEAR

Category	Transfers
Annualized Monetized Transfers	670 million.*
From Whom To Whom?	Federal Government to SNF Medicare Providers.

* The net increase of \$670 million in transfer payments is a result of the MFP-adjusted market basket increase of \$670 million.

7. Conclusion

This notice sets forth updates of the SNF PPS rates contained in the final rule for FY 2012 (76 FR 48486, August 8, 2011). Based on the above, we estimate the overall estimated payments for SNFs in FY 2013 are projected to increase by \$670 million, or 1.8 percent, compared with those in FY 2012. We estimate that in FY 2013 under RUG-IV, SNFs in urban and rural areas would experience, on average, a 1.9 and 1.5 percent increase, respectively, in estimated payments compared with FY 2012. Providers in the urban Pacific region would experience the largest estimated increase in payments of approximately 2.7 percent. Rural Pacific providers would experience the smallest estimated increase in payments of 0.3 percent.

B. Regulatory Flexibility Act Analysis

The RFA requires agencies to analyze options for regulatory relief of small entities, if a rule has a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities. For purposes of the RFA, small entities include small businesses, non-profit organizations, and small governmental jurisdictions. Most SNFs and most other providers and suppliers are small entities, either by their non-profit status or by having revenues of \$13.5 million or less in any 1 year. For purposes of the RFA, approximately 91 percent of SNFs are considered small businesses according to the Small Business Administration's latest size standards, with total revenues of \$13.5 million or less in any 1 year. (For details, see the Small Business Administration's Web site at <http://www.sba.gov/category/navigation->

[structure/contracting/contracting-officials/eligibility-size-standards](http://www.sba.gov/category/navigation-structure/contracting/contracting-officials/eligibility-size-standards)). Individuals and States are not included in the definition of a small entity. In addition, approximately 25 percent of SNFs classified as small entities are non-profit organizations. Finally, the estimated number of small business entities does not distinguish provider establishments that are within a single firm and, therefore, the number of SNFs classified as small entities may be higher than the estimate above.

This notice sets forth updates of the SNF PPS rates contained in the final rule for FY 2012 (76 FR 48486, August 8, 2011). Based on the above, we estimate that the aggregate impact would be an increase of \$670 million in payments to SNFs, resulting from the MFP-adjusted market basket update to the payment rates. While it is projected in Table 14 that all providers would experience a net increase in payments, we note that some individual providers may experience larger increases in payments than others due to the distributional impact of the FY 2013 wage indexes and the degree of Medicare utilization.

Guidance issued by the Department of Health and Human Services on the proper assessment of the impact on small entities in rulemakings, utilizes a cost or revenue impact of 3 to 5 percent as a significance threshold under the RFA. According to MedPAC, Medicare covers approximately 12 percent of total patient days in freestanding facilities and 23 percent of facility revenue (March 2012). However, it is worth noting that the distribution of days and payments is highly variable. That is, the majority of SNFs have significantly lower Medicare utilization. As a result,

for most facilities, when all payers are included in the revenue stream, the overall impact on total revenues should be substantially less than those impacts presented in Table 14. As indicated in Table 14, the effect on facilities is projected to be an aggregate positive impact of 1.8 percent. Additionally, as discussed in the FY 2012 final rule (76 FR 48539), given the high proportion of SNFs that constitute small entities, any discussion of the impacts on the SNF industry as a whole may be directly characterized as an analysis of the impact of this notice on small entities. As the overall impact on the industry as a whole, and thus on small entities specifically, is less than the 3 to 5 percent threshold discussed above, the Secretary has determined that this notice would not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

In addition, section 1102(b) of the Act requires us to prepare a regulatory impact analysis if a rule may have a significant impact on the operations of a substantial number of small rural hospitals. This analysis must conform to the provisions of section 604 of the RFA. For purposes of section 1102(b) of the Act, we define a small rural hospital as a hospital that is located outside of a Metropolitan Statistical Area and has fewer than 100 beds. This notice would affect small rural hospitals that (a) furnish SNF services under a swing-bed agreement or (b) have a hospital-based SNF. We anticipate that the impact on small rural hospitals would be similar to the impact on SNF providers overall. Moreover, as noted in the FY 2012 final rule (76 FR 48539), the category of small rural hospitals would be included within the analysis of the impact of this

notice on small entities in general. As indicated in Table 14, the effect on facilities is projected to be an aggregate positive impact of 1.8 percent. As a result, the Secretary has determined that this notice would not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small rural hospitals.

C. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act Analysis

Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) also requires that agencies assess anticipated costs and benefits before issuing any rule whose mandates require spending in any 1 year of \$100 million in 1995 dollars, updated annually for inflation. In 2012, that threshold is approximately \$139

million. This notice would not impose spending costs on State, local, or tribal governments in the aggregate, or by the private sector, of \$139 million.

D. Federalism Analysis

Executive Order 13132 establishes certain requirements that an agency must meet when it promulgates a proposed rule (and subsequent final rule) that impose substantial direct requirement costs on State and local governments, preempts State law, or otherwise has Federalism implications. This notice would have no substantial direct effect on State and local governments, preempt State law, or otherwise have Federalism implications.

Authority: Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance Program No. 93.773, Medicare—

Hospital Insurance; and Program No. 93.774, Medicare—Supplementary Medical Insurance Program.

Dated: April 17, 2012.

Marilyn Tavenner,

Acting Administrator, Centers for Medicare & Medicaid Services.

Approved: July 24, 2012.

Kathleen Sebelius,

Secretary.

Addendum—FY 2013 CBSA Wage Index Tables

In this addendum, we provide the wage index tables referred to in the preamble to this notice. Tables A and B display the CBSA-based wage index values for urban and rural providers.

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
10180	Abilene, TX	0.8324
	Callahan County, TX	
	Jones County, TX	
	Taylor County, TX	
10380	Aguadilla-Isabela-San Sebastián, PR	0.3532
	Aguada Municipio, PR	
	Aguadilla Municipio, PR	
	Añasco Municipio, PR	
	Isabela Municipio, PR	
	Lares Municipio, PR	
	Moca Municipio, PR	
	Rincón Municipio, PR	
	San Sebastián Municipio, PR	
10420	Akron, OH	0.8729
	Portage County, OH	
	Summit County, OH	
10500	Albany, GA	0.8435
	Baker County, GA	
	Dougherty County, GA	
	Lee County, GA	
	Terrell County, GA	
	Worth County, GA	
10580	Albany-Schenectady-Troy, NY	0.8647
	Albany County, NY	
	Rensselaer County, NY	
	Saratoga County, NY	
	Schenectady County, NY	
	Schoharie County, NY	
10740	Albuquerque, NM	0.9542
	Bernalillo County, NM	
	Sandoval County, NM	
	Torrance County, NM	
	Valencia County, NM	
10780	Alexandria, LA	0.7857
	Grant Parish, LA	
	Rapides Parish, LA	
10900	Allentown-Bethlehem-Easton, PA-NJ	0.9084
	Warren County, NJ	
	Carbon County, PA	
	Lehigh County, PA	
	Northampton County, PA	
11020	Altoona, PA	0.8898
	Blair County, PA	
11100	Amarillo, TX	0.8506
	Armstrong County, TX	
	Carson County, TX	
	Potter County, TX	
	Randall County, TX	

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
11180	Ames, IA	0.9595
	Story County, IA	
11260	Anchorage, AK	1.2147
	Anchorage Municipality, AK	
	Matanuska-Susitna Borough, AK	
11300	Anderson, IN	0.9547
	Madison County, IN	
11340	Anderson, SC	0.8929
	Anderson County, SC	
11460	Ann Arbor, MI	1.0115
	Washtenaw County, MI	
11500	Anniston-Oxford, AL	0.7539
	Calhoun County, AL	
11540	Appleton, WI	0.9268
	Calumet County, WI	
	Outagamie County, WI	
11700	Asheville, NC	0.8555
	Buncombe County, NC	
	Haywood County, NC	
	Henderson County, NC	
	Madison County, NC	
12020	Athens-Clarke County, GA	0.9488
	Clarke County, GA	
	Madison County, GA	
	Oconee County, GA	
	Oglethorpe County, GA	
12060	Atlanta-Sandy Springs-Marietta, GA	0.9517
	Barrow County, GA	
	Bartow County, GA	
	Butts County, GA	
	Carroll County, GA	
	Cherokee County, GA	
	Clayton County, GA	
	Cobb County, GA	
	Coweta County, GA	
	Dawson County, GA	
	DeKalb County, GA	
	Douglas County, GA	
	Fayette County, GA	
	Forsyth County, GA	
	Fulton County, GA	
	Gwinnett County, GA	
	Haralson County, GA	
	Heard County, GA	
	Henry County, GA	
	Jasper County, GA	
	Lamar County, GA	
	Meriwether County, GA	
	Newton County, GA	
	Paulding County, GA	
	Pickens County, GA	
	Pike County, GA	
	Rockdale County, GA	
	Spalding County, GA	
	Walton County, GA	
12100	Atlantic City-Hammonton, NJ	1.1977
	Atlantic County, NJ	
12220	Auburn-Opelika, AL	0.7437
	Lee County, AL	
12260	Augusta-Richmond County, GA-SC	0.9373
	Burke County, GA	
	Columbia County, GA	
	McDuffie County, GA	
	Richmond County, GA	
	Aiken County, SC	
	Edgefield County, SC	
12420	Austin-Round Rock, TX	0.9746
	Bastrop County, TX	
	Caldwell County, TX	
	Hays County, TX	
	Travis County, TX	

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
12540	Williamson County, TX Bakersfield, CA	1.1611
12580	Kern County, CA Baltimore-Towson, MD	1.0147
12620	Anne Arundel County, MD Baltimore County, MD Carroll County, MD Harford County, MD Howard County, MD Queen Anne's County, MD Baltimore City, MD	1.0184
12700	Bangor, ME	1.2843
12940	Penobscot County, ME Barnstable Town, MA	0.8147
12980	Barnstable County, MA Baton Rouge, LA	0.9912
13020	Ascension Parish, LA East Baton Rouge Parish, LA East Feliciana Parish, LA Iberville Parish, LA Livingston Parish, LA Pointe Coupee Parish, LA St. Helena Parish, LA West Baton Rouge Parish, LA West Feliciana Parish, LA	0.9181
13140	Battle Creek, MI	0.8533
13380	Calhoun County, MI Bay City, MI	1.1415
13460	Bay County, MI Beaumont-Port Arthur, TX	1.1119
13644	Hardin County, TX Jefferson County, TX Orange County, TX	1.0374
13740	Bellingham, WA	0.8737
13780	Whatcom County, WA Bend, OR	0.8707
13820	Deschutes County, OR Bethesda-Frederick-Gaithersburg, MD	0.8516
13900	Frederick County, MD Montgomery County, MD Billings, MT	0.7261
13980	Carbon County, MT Yellowstone County, MT Binghamton, NY	0.8348
14020	Broome County, NY Tioga County, NY Birmingham-Hoover, AL	0.8752
14060	Bibb County, AL Blount County, AL Chilton County, AL Jefferson County, AL St. Clair County, AL Shelby County, AL Walker County, AL	0.9502
14260	Bismarck, ND	0.8897
	Burleigh County, ND Morton County, ND Blacksburg-Christiansburg-Radford, VA	
	Giles County, VA Montgomery County, VA Pulaski County, VA Radford City, VA	
	Bloomington, IN	
	Greene County, IN Monroe County, IN Owen County, IN	
	Bloomington-Normal, IL	
	McLean County, IL Boise City-Nampa, ID	
	Ada County, ID Boise County, ID	

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
14484	Canyon County, ID Gem County, ID Owyhee County, ID Boston-Quincy, MA Norfolk County, MA Plymouth County, MA Suffolk County, MA	1.2378
14500	Boulder, CO Boulder County, CO	1.0574
14540	Bowling Green, KY Edmonson County, KY Warren County, KY	0.8665
14740	Bremerton-Silverdale, WA Kitsap County, WA	1.0829
14860	Bridgeport-Stamford-Norwalk, CT Fairfield County, CT	1.3170
15180	Brownsville-Harlingen, TX Cameron County, TX	0.8612
15260	Brunswick, GA Brantley County, GA Glynn County, GA McIntosh County, GA	0.8792
15380	Buffalo-Niagara Falls, NY Erie County, NY Niagara County, NY	0.9999
15500	Burlington, NC Alamance County, NC	0.8485
15540	Burlington-South Burlington, VT Chittenden County, VT Franklin County, VT Grand Isle County, VT	0.9997
15764	Cambridge-Newton-Framingham, MA Middlesex County, MA	1.1262
15804	Camden, NJ Burlington County, NJ Camden County, NJ Gloucester County, NJ	1.0474
15940	Canton-Massillon, OH Carroll County, OH Stark County, OH	0.8834
15980	Cape Coral-Fort Myers, FL Lee County, FL	0.9153
16020	Cape Girardeau-Jackson, MO-IL Alexander County, IL Bollinger County, MO Cape Girardeau County, MO	0.8860
16180	Carson City, NV Carson City, NV	1.0559
16220	Casper, WY Natrona County, WY	1.0143
16300	Cedar Rapids, IA Benton County, IA Jones County, IA Linn County, IA	0.8944
16580	Champaign-Urbana, IL Champaign County, IL Ford County, IL Piatt County, IL	0.9907
16620	Charleston, WV Boone County, WV Clay County, WV Kanawha County, WV Lincoln County, WV Putnam County, WV	0.8050
16700	Charleston-North Charleston-Summerville, SC Berkeley County, SC Charleston County, SC Dorchester County, SC	0.8820

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
16740	Charlotte-Gastonia-Concord, NC-SC	0.9215
	Anson County, NC	
	Cabarrus County, NC	
	Gaston County, NC	
	Mecklenburg County, NC	
	Union County, NC	
	York County, SC	
16820	Charlottesville, VA	0.9195
	Albemarle County, VA	
	Fluvanna County, VA	
	Greene County, VA	
	Nelson County, VA	
	Charlottesville City, VA	
16860	Chattanooga, TN-GA	0.8678
	Catoosa County, GA	
	Dade County, GA	
	Walker County, GA	
	Hamilton County, TN	
	Marion County, TN	
	Sequatchie County, TN	
16940	Cheyenne, WY	0.9730
	Laramie County, WY	
16974	Chicago-Naperville-Joliet, IL	1.0600
	Cook County, IL	
	DeKalb County, IL	
	DuPage County, IL	
	Grundy County, IL	
	Kane County, IL	
	Kendall County, IL	
	McHenry County, IL	
	Will County, IL	
17020	Chico, CA	1.1197
	Butte County, CA	
17140	Cincinnati-Middletown, OH-KY-IN	0.9508
	Dearborn County, IN	
	Franklin County, IN	
	Ohio County, IN	
	Boone County, KY	
	Bracken County, KY	
	Campbell County, KY	
	Gallatin County, KY	
	Grant County, KY	
	Kenton County, KY	
	Pendleton County, KY	
	Brown County, OH	
	Butler County, OH	
	Clermont County, OH	
	Hamilton County, OH	
	Warren County, OH	
17300	Clarksville, TN-KY	0.8082
	Christian County, KY	
	Trigg County, KY	
	Montgomery County, TN	
	Stewart County, TN	
17420	Cleveland, TN	0.7592
	Bradley County, TN	
	Polk County, TN	
17460	Cleveland-Elyria-Mentor, OH	0.9082
	Cuyahoga County, OH	
	Geauga County, OH	
	Lake County, OH	
	Lorain County, OH	
	Medina County, OH	
17660	Coeur d'Alene, ID	0.9218
	Kootenai County, ID	
17780	College Station-Bryan, TX	0.9584
	Brazos County, TX	
	Burleson County, TX	
	Robertson County, TX	

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
17820	Colorado Springs, CO	0.9364
	El Paso County, CO	
	Teller County, CO	
17860	Columbia, MO	0.8339
	Boone County, MO	
	Howard County, MO	
17900	Columbia, SC	0.8560
	Calhoun County, SC	
	Fairfield County, SC	
	Kershaw County, SC	
	Lexington County, SC	
	Richland County, SC	
	Saluda County, SC	
17980	Columbus, GA-AL	0.8857
	Russell County, AL	
	Chattahoochee County, GA	
	Harris County, GA	
	Marion County, GA	
	Muscogee County, GA	
18020	Columbus, IN	0.9564
	Bartholomew County, IN	
18140	Columbus, OH	0.9763
	Delaware County, OH	
	Fairfield County, OH	
	Franklin County, OH	
	Licking County, OH	
	Madison County, OH	
	Morrow County, OH	
	Pickaway County, OH	
	Union County, OH	
18580	Corpus Christi, TX	0.8591
	Aransas County, TX	
	Nueces County, TX	
	San Patricio County, TX	
18700	Corvallis, OR	1.0715
	Benton County, OR	
18880	Crestview-Fort Walton Beach-Destin, FL	0.8916
	Okaloosa County, FL	
19060	Cumberland, MD-WV	0.8836
	Allegany County, MD	
	Mineral County, WV	
19124	Dallas-Plano-Irving, TX	0.9835
	Collin County, TX	
	Dallas County, TX	
	Delta County, TX	
	Denton County, TX	
	Ellis County, TX	
	Hunt County, TX	
	Kaufman County, TX	
	Rockwall County, TX	
19140	Dalton, GA	0.8828
	Murray County, GA	
	Whitfield County, GA	
19180	Danville, IL	0.9977
	Vermilion County, IL	
19260	Danville, VA	0.8218
	Pittsylvania County, VA	
	Danville City, VA	
19340	Davenport-Moline-Rock Island, IA-IL	0.9145
	Henry County, IL	
	Mercer County, IL	
	Rock Island County, IL	
	Scott County, IA	
19380	Dayton, OH	0.9136
	Greene County, OH	
	Miami County, OH	
	Montgomery County, OH	
	Preble County, OH	

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
19460	Decatur, AL	0.7261
	Lawrence County, AL	
	Morgan County, AL	
19500	Decatur, IL	0.7993
	Macon County, IL	
19660	Deltona-Daytona Beach-Ormond Beach, FL	0.8716
	Volusia County, FL	
19740	Denver-Aurora-Broomfield, CO	1.0469
	Adams County, CO	
	Arapahoe County, CO	
	Broomfield County, CO	
	Clear Creek County, CO	
	Denver County, CO	
	Douglas County, CO	
	Elbert County, CO	
	Gilpin County, CO	
	Jefferson County, CO	
	Park County, CO	
19780	Des Moines-West Des Moines, IA	0.9616
	Dallas County, IA	
	Guthrie County, IA	
	Madison County, IA	
	Polk County, IA	
	Warren County, IA	
19804	Detroit-Livonia-Dearborn, MI	0.9361
	Wayne County, MI	
20020	Dothan, AL	0.7398
	Geneva County, AL	
	Henry County, AL	
	Houston County, AL	
20100	Dover, DE	0.9893
	Kent County, DE	
20220	Dubuque, IA	0.8662
	Dubuque County, IA	
20260	Duluth, MN-WI	1.0741
	Carlton County, MN	
	St. Louis County, MN	
	Douglas County, WI	
20500	Durham-Chapel Hill, NC	0.9525
	Chatham County, NC	
	Durham County, NC	
	Orange County, NC	
	Person County, NC	
20740	Eau Claire, WI	0.9705
	Chippewa County, WI	
	Eau Claire County, WI	
20764	Edison-New Brunswick, NJ	1.0806
	Middlesex County, NJ	
	Monmouth County, NJ	
	Ocean County, NJ	
	Somerset County, NJ	
20940	El Centro, CA	0.8602
	Imperial County, CA	
21060	Elizabethtown, KY	0.8294
	Hardin County, KY	
	Larue County, KY	
21140	Elkhart-Goshen, IN	0.9097
	Elkhart County, IN	
21300	Elmira, NY	0.8205
	Chemung County, NY	
21340	El Paso, TX	0.8426
	El Paso County, TX	
21500	Erie, PA	0.7823
	Erie County, PA	
21660	Eugene-Springfield, OR	1.1454
	Lane County, OR	

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
21780	Evansville, IN-KY Gibson County, IN Posey County, IN Vanderburgh County, IN Warrick County, IN Henderson County, KY Webster County, KY	0.8401
21820	Fairbanks, AK Fairbanks North Star Borough, AK	1.0816
21940	Fajardo, PR Ceiba Municipio, PR Fajardo Municipio, PR Luquillo Municipio, PR	0.3663
22020	Fargo, ND-MN Cass County, ND Clay County, MN	0.8108
22140	Farmington, NM San Juan County, NM	0.9323
22180	Fayetteville, NC Cumberland County, NC Hoke County, NC	0.8971
22220	Fayetteville-Springdale-Rogers, AR-MO Benton County, AR Madison County, AR Washington County, AR McDonald County, MO	0.9288
22380	Flagstaff, AZ Coconino County, AZ	1.2369
22420	Flint, MI Genesee County, MI	1.1257
22500	Florence, SC Darlington County, SC Florence County, SC	0.8087
22520	Florence-Muscle Shoals, AL Colbert County, AL Lauderdale County, AL	0.7679
22540	Fond du Lac, WI Fond du Lac County, WI	0.9158
22660	Fort Collins-Loveland, CO Larimer County, CO	0.9833
22744	Fort Lauderdale-Pompano Beach-Deerfield Beach, FL Broward County, FL	1.0363
22900	Fort Smith, AR-OK Crawford County, AR Franklin County, AR Sebastian County, AR Le Flore County, OK Sequoyah County, OK	0.7848
23060	Fort Wayne, IN Allen County, IN Wells County, IN Whitley County, IN	0.9633
23104	Fort Worth-Arlington, TX Johnson County, TX Parker County, TX Tarrant County, TX Wise County, TX	0.9516
23420	Fresno, CA Fresno County, CA	1.1593
23460	Gadsden, AL Etowah County, AL	0.7697
23540	Gainesville, FL Alachua County, FL Gilchrist County, FL	0.9631
23580	Gainesville, GA Hall County, GA	0.9327
23844	Gary, IN Jasper County, IN Lake County, IN Newton County, IN Porter County, IN	0.9259

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
24020	Glens Falls, NY	0.8340
	Warren County, NY	
	Washington County, NY	
24140	Goldsboro, NC	0.8560
	Wayne County, NC	
24220	Grand Forks, ND-MN	0.7250
	Polk County, MN	
	Grand Forks County, ND	
24300	Grand Junction, CO	0.9415
	Mesa County, CO	
24340	Grand Rapids-Wyoming, MI	0.9125
	Barry County, MI	
	Ionia County, MI	
	Kent County, MI	
	Newaygo County, MI	
24500	Great Falls, MT	0.7927
	Cascade County, MT	
24540	Greeley, CO	0.9593
	Weld County, CO	
24580	Green Bay, WI	0.9793
	Brown County, WI	
	Kewaunee County, WI	
	Oconto County, WI	
24660	Greensboro-High Point, NC	0.8638
	Guilford County, NC	
	Randolph County, NC	
	Rockingham County, NC	
24780	Greenville, NC	0.9694
	Greene County, NC	
	Pitt County, NC	
24860	Greenville-Mauldin-Easley, SC	0.9737
	Greenville County, SC	
	Laurens County, SC	
	Pickens County, SC	
25020	Guayama, PR	0.3696
	Arroyo Municipio, PR	
	Guayama Municipio, PR	
	Patillas Municipio, PR	
25060	Gulfport-Biloxi, MS	0.8544
	Hancock County, MS	
	Harrison County, MS	
	Stone County, MS	
25180	Hagerstown-Martinsburg, MD-WV	0.9422
	Washington County, MD	
	Berkeley County, WV	
	Morgan County, WV	
25260	Hanford-Corcoran, CA	1.0992
	Kings County, CA	
25420	Harrisburg-Carlisle, PA	0.9525
	Cumberland County, PA	
	Dauphin County, PA	
	Perry County, PA	
25500	Harrisonburg, VA	0.9087
	Rockingham County, VA	
	Harrisonburg City, VA	
25540	Hartford-West Hartford-East Hartford, CT	1.0869
	Hartford County, CT	
	Middlesex County, CT	
	Tolland County, CT	
25620	Hattiesburg, MS	0.8035
	Forrest County, MS	
	Lamar County, MS	
	Perry County, MS	
25860	Hickory-Lenoir-Morganton, NC	0.8677
	Alexander County, NC	
	Burke County, NC	
	Caldwell County, NC	
	Catawba County, NC	
25980	Hinesville-Fort Stewart, GA ¹	0.8843
	Liberty County, GA	
	Long County, GA	

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
26100	Holland-Grand Haven, MI	0.8024
	Ottawa County, MI	
26180	Honolulu, HI	1.2156
	Honolulu County, HI	
26300	Hot Springs, AR	0.8944
	Garland County, AR	
26380	Houma-Bayou Cane-Thibodaux, LA	0.7928
	Lafourche Parish, LA	
	Terrebonne Parish, LA	
26420	Houston-Sugar Land-Baytown, TX	0.9933
	Austin County, TX	
	Brazoria County, TX	
	Chambers County, TX	
	Fort Bend County, TX	
	Galveston County, TX	
	Harris County, TX	
	Liberty County, TX	
	Montgomery County, TX	
	San Jacinto County, TX	
	Waller County, TX	
26580	Huntington-Ashland, WV-KY-OH	0.8635
	Boyd County, KY	
	Greenup County, KY	
	Lawrence County, OH	
	Cabell County, WV	
	Wayne County, WV	
26620	Huntsville, AL	0.8667
	Limestone County, AL	
	Madison County, AL	
26820	Idaho Falls, ID	0.9114
	Bonneville County, ID	
	Jefferson County, ID	
26900	Indianapolis-Carmel, IN	0.9870
	Boone County, IN	
	Brown County, IN	
	Hamilton County, IN	
	Hancock County, IN	
	Hendricks County, IN	
	Johnson County, IN	
	Marion County, IN	
	Morgan County, IN	
	Putnam County, IN	
	Shelby County, IN	
26980	Iowa City, IA	1.0120
	Johnson County, IA	
	Washington County, IA	
27060	Ithaca, NY	0.9249
	Tompkins County, NY	
27100	Jackson, MI	0.8511
	Jackson County, MI	
27140	Jackson, MS	0.8177
	Copiah County, MS	
	Hinds County, MS	
	Madison County, MS	
	Rankin County, MS	
	Simpson County, MS	
27180	Jackson, TN	0.7672
	Chester County, TN	
	Madison County, TN	
27260	Jacksonville, FL	0.8883
	Baker County, FL	
	Clay County, FL	
	Duval County, FL	
	Nassau County, FL	
	St. Johns County, FL	
27340	Jacksonville, NC	0.7957
	Onslow County, NC	
27500	Janesville, WI	0.9458
	Rock County, WI	

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
27620	Jefferson City, MO	0.8263
	Callaway County, MO	
	Cole County, MO	
	Moniteau County, MO	
	Osage County, MO	
27740	Johnson City, TN	0.7359
	Carter County, TN	
	Unicoi County, TN	
	Washington County, TN	
27780	Johnstown, PA	0.8116
	Cambria County, PA	
27860	Jonesboro, AR	0.8084
	Craighead County, AR	
	Poinsett County, AR	
27900	Joplin, MO	0.7828
	Jasper County, MO	
	Newton County, MO	
28020	Kalamazoo-Portage, MI	0.9834
	Kalamazoo County, MI	
	Van Buren County, MI	
28100	Kankakee-Bradley, IL	1.0127
	Kankakee County, IL	
28140	Kansas City, MO-KS	0.9614
	Franklin County, KS	
	Johnson County, KS	
	Leavenworth County, KS	
	Linn County, KS	
	Miami County, KS	
	Wyandotte County, KS	
	Bates County, MO	
	Caldwell County, MO	
	Cass County, MO	
	Clay County, MO	
	Clinton County, MO	
	Jackson County, MO	
	Lafayette County, MO	
	Platte County, MO	
	Ray County, MO	
28420	Kennewick-Pasco-Richland, WA	0.9708
	Benton County, WA	
	Franklin County, WA	
28660	Killeen-Temple-Fort Hood, TX	0.9102
	Bell County, TX	
	Coryell County, TX	
	Lampasas County, TX	
28700	Kingsport-Bristol-Bristol, TN-VA	0.7325
	Hawkins County, TN	
	Sullivan County, TN	
	Bristol City, VA	
	Scott County, VA	
	Washington County, VA	
28740	Kingston, NY	0.8953
	Ulster County, NY	
28940	Knoxville, TN	0.7575
	Anderson County, TN	
	Blount County, TN	
	Knox County, TN	
	Loudon County, TN	
	Union County, TN	
29020	Kokomo, IN	0.8756
	Howard County, IN	
	Tipton County, IN	
29100	La Crosse, WI-MN	1.0070
	Houston County, MN	
	La Crosse County, WI	
29140	Lafayette, IN	0.9316
	Benton County, IN	
	Carroll County, IN	
	Tippecanoe County, IN	

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
29180	Lafayette, LA	0.8565
	Lafayette Parish, LA	
	St. Martin Parish, LA	
29340	Lake Charles, LA	0.7813
	Calcasieu Parish, LA	
	Cameron Parish, LA	
29404	Lake County-Kenosha County, IL-WI	1.0558
	Lake County, IL	
	Kenosha County, WI	
29420	Lake Havasu City-Kingman, AZ	0.9760
	Mohave County, AZ	
29460	Lakeland-Winter Haven, FL	0.8262
	Polk County, FL	
29540	Lancaster, PA	0.9452
	Lancaster County, PA	
29620	Lansing-East Lansing, MI	1.0065
	Clinton County, MI	
	Eaton County, MI	
	Ingham County, MI	
29700	Laredo, TX	0.7486
	Webb County, TX	
29740	Las Cruces, NM	0.9044
	Dona Ana County, NM	
29820	Las Vegas-Paradise, NV	1.2076
	Clark County, NV	
29940	Lawrence, KS	0.8676
	Douglas County, KS	
30020	Lawton, OK	0.8351
	Comanche County, OK	
30140	Lebanon, PA	0.7994
	Lebanon County, PA	
30300	Lewiston, ID-WA	0.9326
	Nez Perce County, ID	
	Asotin County, WA	
30340	Lewiston-Auburn, ME	0.9178
	Androscoggin County, ME	
30460	Lexington-Fayette, KY	0.9023
	Bourbon County, KY	
	Clark County, KY	
	Fayette County, KY	
	Jessamine County, KY	
	Scott County, KY	
	Woodford County, KY	
30620	Lima, OH	0.9226
	Allen County, OH	
30700	Lincoln, NE	0.9726
	Lancaster County, NE	
	Seward County, NE	
30780	Little Rock-North Little Rock-Conway, AR	0.8595
	Faulkner County, AR	
	Grant County, AR	
	Lonoke County, AR	
	Perry County, AR	
	Pulaski County, AR	
	Saline County, AR	
30860	Logan, UT-ID	0.8456
	Franklin County, ID	
	Cache County, UT	
30980	Longview, TX	0.8550
	Gregg County, TX	
	Rusk County, TX	
	Upshur County, TX	
31020	Longview, WA	1.0081
	Cowlitz County, WA	
31084	Los Angeles-Long Beach-Glendale, CA	1.2293
	Los Angeles County, CA	

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
31140	Louisville-Jefferson County, KY-IN Clark County, IN Floyd County, IN Harrison County, IN Washington County, IN Bullitt County, KY Henry County, KY Meade County, KY Nelson County, KY Oldham County, KY Shelby County, KY Spencer County, KY Trimble County, KY	0.8862
31180	Lubbock, TX Crosby County, TX Lubbock County, TX	0.8870
31340	Lynchburg, VA Amherst County, VA Appomattox County, VA Bedford County, VA Campbell County, VA Bedford City, VA Lynchburg City, VA	0.8615
31420	Macon, GA Bibb County, GA Crawford County, GA Jones County, GA Monroe County, GA Twiggs County, GA	0.8584
31460	Madera-Chowchilla, CA Madera County, CA	0.8050
31540	Madison, WI Columbia County, WI Dane County, WI Iowa County, WI	1.1264
31700	Manchester-Nashua, NH Hillsborough County, NH	1.0042
31740	Manhattan, KS Geary County, KS Pottawatomie County, KS Riley County, KS	0.7839
31860	Mankato-North Mankato, MN Blue Earth County, MN Nicollet County, MN	0.9413
31900	Mansfield, OH Richland County, OH	0.8993
32420	Mayagüez, PR Hormigueros Municipio, PR Mayagüez Municipio, PR	0.3586
32580	McAllen-Edinburg-Mission, TX Hidalgo County, TX	0.8603
32780	Medford, OR Jackson County, OR	1.0400
32820	Memphis, TN-MS-AR Crittenden County, AR DeSoto County, MS Marshall County, MS Tate County, MS Tunica County, MS Fayette County, TN Shelby County, TN Tipton County, TN	0.9049
32900	Merced, CA Merced County, CA	1.2996
33124	Miami-Miami Beach-Kendall, FL Miami-Dade County, FL	1.0130
33140	Michigan City-La Porte, IN LaPorte County, IN	0.9694
33260	Midland, TX Midland County, TX	1.0640

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
33340	Milwaukee-Waukesha-West Allis, WI	0.9931
	Milwaukee County, WI	
	Ozaukee County, WI	
	Washington County, WI	
	Waukesha County, WI	
33460	Minneapolis-St. Paul-Bloomington, MN-WI	1.1336
	Anoka County, MN	
	Carver County, MN	
	Chisago County, MN	
	Dakota County, MN	
	Hennepin County, MN	
	Isanti County, MN	
	Ramsey County, MN	
	Scott County, MN	
	Sherburne County, MN	
	Washington County, MN	
	Wright County, MN	
	Pierce County, WI	
	St. Croix County, WI	
33540	Missoula, MT	0.9001
	Missoula County, MT	
33660	Mobile, AL	0.7467
	Mobile County, AL	
33700	Modesto, CA	1.2841
	Stanislaus County, CA	
33740	Monroe, LA	0.7717
	Ouachita Parish, LA	
	Union Parish, LA	
33780	Monroe, MI	0.8472
	Monroe County, MI	
33860	Montgomery, AL	0.7858
	Autauga County, AL	
	Elmore County, AL	
	Lowndes County, AL	
	Montgomery County, AL	
34060	Morgantown, WV	0.8284
	Monongalia County, WV	
	Preston County, WV	
34100	Morristown, TN	0.6768
	Grainger County, TN	
	Hamblen County, TN	
	Jefferson County, TN	
34580	Mount Vernon-Anacortes, WA	1.0340
	Skagit County, WA	
34620	Muncie, IN	0.8734
	Delaware County, IN	
34740	Muskegon-Norton Shores, MI	1.1007
	Muskegon County, MI	
34820	Myrtle Beach-North Myrtle Beach-Conway, SC	0.8717
	Horry County, SC	
34900	Napa, CA	1.6045
	Napa County, CA	
34940	Naples-Marco Island, FL	0.9265
	Collier County, FL	
34980	Nashville-Davidson—Murfreesboro-Franklin, TN	0.9061
	Cannon County, TN	
	Cheatham County, TN	
	Davidson County, TN	
	Dickson County, TN	
	Hickman County, TN	
	Macon County, TN	
	Robertson County, TN	
	Rutherford County, TN	
	Smith County, TN	
	Sumner County, TN	
	Trousdale County, TN	
	Williamson County, TN	
	Wilson County, TN	
35004	Nassau-Suffolk, NY	1.2698
	Nassau County, NY	
	Suffolk County, NY	

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
35084	Newark-Union, NJ-PA Essex County, NJ Hunterdon County, NJ Morris County, NJ Sussex County, NJ Union County, NJ Pike County, PA	1.1223
35300	New Haven-Milford, CT New Haven County, CT	1.2061
35380	New Orleans-Metairie-Kenner, LA Jefferson Parish, LA Orleans Parish, LA Plaquemines Parish, LA St. Bernard Parish, LA St. Charles Parish, LA St. John the Baptist Parish, LA St. Tammany Parish, LA	0.8932
35644	New York-White Plains-Wayne, NY-NJ Bergen County, NJ Hudson County, NJ Passaic County, NJ Bronx County, NY Kings County, NY New York County, NY Putnam County, NY Queens County, NY Richmond County, NY Rockland County, NY Westchester County, NY	1.2914
35660	Niles-Benton Harbor, MI Berrien County, MI	0.8237
35840	North Port-Bradenton-Sarasota-Venice, FL Manatee County, FL Sarasota County, FL	0.9375
35980	Norwich-New London, CT New London County, CT	1.1376
36084	Oakland-Fremont-Hayward, CA Alameda County, CA Contra Costa County, CA	1.6654
36100	Ocala, FL Marion County, FL	0.8455
36140	Ocean City, NJ Cape May County, NJ	1.0307
36220	Odessa, TX Ector County, TX	0.9741
36260	Ogden-Clearfield, UT Davis County, UT Morgan County, UT Weber County, UT	0.9031
36420	Oklahoma City, OK Canadian County, OK Cleveland County, OK Grady County, OK Lincoln County, OK Logan County, OK McClain County, OK Oklahoma County, OK	0.8810
36500	Olympia, WA Thurston County, WA	1.1397
36540	Omaha-Council Bluffs, NE-IA Harrison County, IA Mills County, IA Pottawattamie County, IA Cass County, NE Douglas County, NE Sarpy County, NE Saunders County, NE Washington County, NE	1.0037

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
36740	Orlando-Kissimmee, FL	0.9082
	Lake County, FL	
	Orange County, FL	
	Osceola County, FL	
	Seminole County, FL	
36780	Oshkosh-Neenah, WI	0.9433
	Winnebago County, WI	
36980	Owensboro, KY	0.8117
	Daviess County, KY	
	Hancock County, KY	
	McLean County, KY	
37100	Oxnard-Thousand Oaks-Ventura, CA	1.3079
	Ventura County, CA	
37340	Palm Bay-Melbourne-Titusville, FL	0.8838
	Brevard County, FL	
37380	Palm Coast, FL	0.9880
	Flagler County, FL	
37460	Panama City-Lynn Haven-Panama City Beach, FL	0.7976
	Bay County, FL	
37620	Parkersburg-Marietta-Vienna, WV-OH	0.7487
	Washington County, OH	
	Pleasants County, WV	
	Wirt County, WV	
	Wood County, WV	
37700	Pascagoula, MS	0.7662
	George County, MS	
	Jackson County, MS	
37764	Peabody, MA	1.0551
	Essex County, MA	
37860	Pensacola-Ferry Pass-Brent, FL	0.7819
	Escambia County, FL	
	Santa Rosa County, FL	
37900	Peoria, IL	0.8882
	Marshall County, IL	
	Peoria County, IL	
	Stark County, IL	
	Tazewell County, IL	
	Woodford County, IL	
37964	Philadelphia, PA	1.0806
	Bucks County, PA	
	Chester County, PA	
	Delaware County, PA	
	Montgomery County, PA	
	Philadelphia County, PA	
38060	Phoenix-Mesa-Scottsdale, AZ	1.0477
	Maricopa County, AZ	
	Pinal County, AZ	
38220	Pine Bluff, AR	0.7847
	Cleveland County, AR	
	Jefferson County, AR	
	Lincoln County, AR	
38300	Pittsburgh, PA	0.8585
	Allegheny County, PA	
	Armstrong County, PA	
	Beaver County, PA	
	Butler County, PA	
	Fayette County, PA	
	Washington County, PA	
	Westmoreland County, PA	
38340	Pittsfield, MA	1.0721
	Berkshire County, MA	
38540	Pocatello, ID	0.9555
	Bannock County, ID	
	Power County, ID	
38660	Ponce, PR	0.4314
	Juana Díaz Municipio, PR	
	Ponce Municipio, PR	
	Villalba Municipio, PR	

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
38860	Portland-South Portland-Biddeford, ME	0.9975
	Cumberland County, ME	
	Sagadahoc County, ME	
	York County, ME	
38900	Portland-Vancouver-Beaverton, OR-WA	1.1673
	Clackamas County, OR	
	Columbia County, OR	
	Multnomah County, OR	
	Washington County, OR	
	Yamhill County, OR	
	Clark County, WA	
	Skamania County, WA	
38940	Port St. Lucie, FL	0.9577
	Martin County, FL	
	St. Lucie County, FL	
39100	Poughkeepsie-Newburgh-Middletown, NY	1.1325
	Dutchess County, NY	
	Orange County, NY	
39140	Prescott, AZ	1.2009
	Yavapai County, AZ	
39300	Providence-New Bedford-Fall River, RI-MA	1.0699
	Bristol County, MA	
	Bristol County, RI	
	Kent County, RI	
	Newport County, RI	
	Providence County, RI	
	Washington County, RI	
39340	Provo-Orem, UT	0.9133
	Juab County, UT	
	Utah County, UT	
39380	Pueblo, CO	0.8518
	Pueblo County, CO	
39460	Punta Gorda, FL	0.8590
	Charlotte County, FL	
39540	Racine, WI	0.9158
	Racine County, WI	
39580	Raleigh-Cary, NC	0.9488
	Franklin County, NC	
	Johnston County, NC	
	Wake County, NC	
39660	Rapid City, SD	0.9823
	Meade County, SD	
	Pennington County, SD	
39740	Reading, PA	0.9072
	Berks County, PA	
39820	Redding, CA	1.4555
	Shasta County, CA	
39900	Reno-Sparks, NV	1.0328
	Storey County, NV	
	Washoe County, NV	

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
40060	Richmond, VA Amelia County, VA Caroline County, VA Charles City County, VA Chesterfield County, VA Cumberland County, VA Dinwiddie County, VA Goochland County, VA Hanover County, VA Henrico County, VA King and Queen County, VA King William County, VA Louisa County, VA New Kent County, VA Powhatan County, VA Prince George County, VA Sussex County, VA Colonial Heights City, VA Hopewell City, VA Petersburg City, VA Richmond City, VA	0.9695
40140	Riverside-San Bernardino-Ontario, CA Riverside County, CA San Bernardino County, CA	1.1396
40220	Roanoke, VA Botetourt County, VA Craig County, VA Franklin County, VA Roanoke County, VA Roanoke City, VA Salem City, VA	0.9088
40340	Rochester, MN Dodge County, MN Olmsted County, MN Wabasha County, MN	1.0708
40380	Rochester, NY Livingston County, NY Monroe County, NY Ontario County, NY Orleans County, NY Wayne County, NY	0.8704
40420	Rockford, IL Boone County, IL Winnebago County, IL	0.9935
40484	Rockingham County-Strafford County, NH Rockingham County, NH Strafford County, NH	1.0234
40580	Rocky Mount, NC Edgecombe County, NC Nash County, NC	0.8898
40660	Rome, GA Floyd County, GA	0.8844
40900	Sacramento-Arden-Arcade-Roseville, CA El Dorado County, CA Placer County, CA Sacramento County, CA Yolo County, CA	1.4752
40980	Saginaw-Saginaw Township North, MI Saginaw County, MI	0.8820
41060	St. Cloud, MN Benton County, MN Stearns County, MN	1.1010
41100	St. George, UT Washington County, UT	0.8870
41140	St. Joseph, MO-KS Doniphan County, KS Andrew County, MO Buchanan County, MO DeKalb County, MO	0.9856

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
41180	St. Louis, MO-IL Bond County, IL Calhoun County, IL Clinton County, IL Jersey County, IL Macoupin County, IL Madison County, IL Monroe County, IL St. Clair County, IL Crawford County, MO Franklin County, MO Jefferson County, MO Lincoln County, MO St. Charles County, MO St. Louis County, MO Warren County, MO Washington County, MO St. Louis City, MO	0.9420
41420	Salem, OR Marion County, OR Polk County, OR	1.1069
41500	Salinas, CA	1.6074
41540	Monterey County, CA Salisbury, MD Somerset County, MD Wicomico County, MD	0.9260
41620	Salt Lake City, UT Salt Lake County, UT Summit County, UT Tooele County, UT	0.9063
41660	San Angelo, TX Irion County, TX Tom Green County, TX	0.8221
41700	San Antonio, TX Atascosa County, TX Bandera County, TX Bexar County, TX Comal County, TX Guadalupe County, TX Kendall County, TX Medina County, TX Wilson County, TX	0.8936
41740	San Diego-Carlsbad-San Marcos, CA San Diego County, CA	1.1922
41780	Sandusky, OH Erie County, OH	0.8347
41884	San Francisco-San Mateo-Redwood City, CA Marin County, CA San Francisco County, CA San Mateo County, CA	1.6327
41900	San Germán-Cabo Rojo, PR Cabo Rojo Municipio, PR Lajas Municipio, PR Sabana Grande Municipio, PR San Germán Municipio, PR	0.4804
41940	San Jose-Sunnyvale-Santa Clara, CA San Benito County, CA Santa Clara County, CA	1.7396

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
41980	San Juan-Caguas-Guaynabo, PR	0.4318
	Aguas Buenas Municipio, PR	
	Aibonito Municipio, PR	
	Arecibo Municipio, PR	
	Barceloneta Municipio, PR	
	Barranquitas Municipio, PR	
	Bayamón Municipio, PR	
	Caguas Municipio, PR	
	Camuy Municipio, PR	
	Canóvanas Municipio, PR	
	Carolina Municipio, PR	
	Cataño Municipio, PR	
	Cayey Municipio, PR	
	Ciales Municipio, PR	
	Cidra Municipio, PR	
	Comerio Municipio, PR	
	Corozal Municipio, PR	
	Dorado Municipio, PR	
	Florida Municipio, PR	
	Guaynabo Municipio, PR	
	Gurabo Municipio, PR	
	Hatillo Municipio, PR	
	Humacao Municipio, PR	
	Juncos Municipio, PR	
	Las Piedras Municipio, PR	
	Loíza Municipio, PR	
	Manatí Municipio, PR	
	Maunabo Municipio, PR	
	Morovis Municipio, PR	
	Naguabo Municipio, PR	
	Naranjito Municipio, PR	
	Orocovis Municipio, PR	
	Quebradillas Municipio, PR	
	Río Grande Municipio, PR	
	San Juan Municipio, PR	
	San Lorenzo Municipio, PR	
	Toa Alta Municipio, PR	
	Toa Baja Municipio, PR	
	Trujillo Alto Municipio, PR	
	Vega Alta Municipio, PR	
	Vega Baja Municipio, PR	
	Yabucoa Municipio, PR	
42020	San Luis Obispo-Paso Robles, CA	1.3081
	San Luis Obispo County, CA	
42044	Santa Ana-Anaheim-Irvine, CA	1.2038
	Orange County, CA	
42060	Santa Barbara-Santa Maria-Goleta, CA	1.2670
	Santa Barbara County, CA	
42100	Santa Cruz-Watsonville, CA	1.8062
	Santa Cruz County, CA	
42140	Santa Fe, NM	1.0400
	Santa Fe County, NM	
42220	Santa Rosa-Petaluma, CA	1.6440
	Sonoma County, CA	
42340	Savannah, GA	0.8968
	Bryan County, GA	
	Chatham County, GA	
	Effingham County, GA	
42540	Scranton—Wilkes-Barre, PA	0.8260
	Lackawanna County, PA	
	Luzerne County, PA	
	Wyoming County, PA	
42644	Seattle-Bellevue-Everett, WA	1.1771
	King County, WA	
	Snohomish County, WA	
42680	Sebastian-Vero Beach, FL	0.8850
	Indian River County, FL	
43100	Sheboygan, WI	0.9515
	Sheboygan County, WI	

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
43300	Sherman-Denison, TX	0.8544
	Grayson County, TX	
43340	Shreveport-Bossier City, LA	0.8412
	Bossier Parish, LA	
	Caddo Parish, LA	
	De Soto Parish, LA	
43580	Sioux City, IA-NE-SD	0.9010
	Woodbury County, IA	
	Dakota County, NE	
	Dixon County, NE	
	Union County, SD	
43620	Sioux Falls, SD	0.8338
	Lincoln County, SD	
	McCook County, SD	
	Minnehaha County, SD	
	Turner County, SD	
43780	South Bend-Mishawaka, IN-MI	0.9531
	St. Joseph County, IN	
	Cass County, MI	
43900	Spartanburg, SC	0.9186
	Spartanburg County, SC	
44060	Spokane, WA	1.0824
	Spokane County, WA	
44100	Springfield, IL	0.9179
	Menard County, IL	
	Sangamon County, IL	
44140	Springfield, MA	1.0377
	Franklin County, MA	
	Hampden County, MA	
	Hampshire County, MA	
44180	Springfield, MO	0.8581
	Christian County, MO	
	Dallas County, MO	
	Greene County, MO	
	Polk County, MO	
	Webster County, MO	
44220	Springfield, OH	0.9236
	Clark County, OH	
44300	State College, PA	0.9510
	Centre County, PA	
44600	Steubenville-Weirton, OH-WV	0.7640
	Jefferson County, OH	
	Brooke County, WV	
	Hancock County, WV	
44700	Stockton, CA	1.3356
	San Joaquin County, CA	
44940	Sumter, SC	0.7454
	Sumter County, SC	
45060	Syracuse, NY	0.9829
	Madison County, NY	
	Onondaga County, NY	
	Oswego County, NY	
45104	Tacoma, WA	1.1741
	Pierce County, WA	
45220	Tallahassee, FL	0.8521
	Gadsden County, FL	
	Jefferson County, FL	
	Leon County, FL	
	Wakulla County, FL	
45300	Tampa-St. Petersburg-Clearwater, FL	0.9032
	Hernando County, FL	
	Hillsborough County, FL	
	Pasco County, FL	
	Pinellas County, FL	
45460	Terre Haute, IN	0.9113
	Clay County, IN	
	Sullivan County, IN	
	Vermillion County, IN	
	Vigo County, IN	

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
45500	Texarkana, TX-Texarkana, AR	0.7967
	Miller County, AR	
	Bowie County, TX	
45780	Toledo, OH	0.9034
	Fulton County, OH	
	Lucas County, OH	
	Ottawa County, OH	
	Wood County, OH	
45820	Topeka, KS	0.8969
	Jackson County, KS	
	Jefferson County, KS	
	Osage County, KS	
	Shawnee County, KS	
	Wabaunsee County, KS	
45940	Trenton-Ewing, NJ	1.0360
	Mercer County, NJ	
46060	Tucson, AZ	0.9065
	Pima County, AZ	
46140	Tulsa, OK	0.8139
	Creek County, OK	
	Okmulgee County, OK	
	Osage County, OK	
	Pawnee County, OK	
	Rogers County, OK	
	Tulsa County, OK	
	Wagoner County, OK	
46220	Tuscaloosa, AL	0.8533
	Greene County, AL	
	Hale County, AL	
	Tuscaloosa County, AL	
46340	Tyler, TX	0.8361
	Smith County, TX	
46540	Utica-Rome, NY	0.8653
	Herkimer County, NY	
	Oneida County, NY	
46660	Valdosta, GA	0.7918
	Brooks County, GA	
	Echols County, GA	
	Lanier County, GA	
	Lowndes County, GA	
46700	Vallejo-Fairfield, CA	1.5844
	Solano County, CA	
47020	Victoria, TX	0.8992
	Calhoun County, TX	
	Goliad County, TX	
	Victoria County, TX	
47220	Vineland-Millville-Bridgeton, NJ	1.0596
	Cumberland County, NJ	
47260	Virginia Beach-Norfolk-Newport News, VA-NC	0.9208
	Currituck County, NC	
	Gloucester County, VA	
	Isle of Wight County, VA	
	James City County, VA	
	Mathews County, VA	
	Surry County, VA	
	York County, VA	
	Chesapeake City, VA	
	Hampton City, VA	
	Newport News City, VA	
	Norfolk City, VA	
	Poquoson City, VA	
	Portsmouth City, VA	
	Suffolk City, VA	
	Virginia Beach City, VA	
	Williamsburg City, VA	
47300	Visalia-Porterville, CA	1.0349
	Tulare County, CA	
47380	Waco, TX	0.8458
	McLennan County, TX	

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
47580	Warner Robins, GA	0.8197
	Houston County, GA	
47644	Warren-Troy-Farmington Hills, MI	0.9543
	Lapeer County, MI	
	Livingston County, MI	
	Macomb County, MI	
	Oakland County, MI	
	St. Clair County, MI	
47894	Washington-Arlington-Alexandria, DC-VA-MD-WV	1.0659
	District of Columbia, DC	
	Calvert County, MD	
	Charles County, MD	
	Prince George's County, MD	
	Arlington County, VA	
	Clarke County, VA	
	Fairfax County, VA	
	Fauquier County, VA	
	Loudoun County, VA	
	Prince William County, VA	
	Spotsylvania County, VA	
	Stafford County, VA	
	Warren County, VA	
	Alexandria City, VA	
	Fairfax City, VA	
	Falls Church City, VA	
	Fredericksburg City, VA	
	Manassas City, VA	
	Manassas Park City, VA	
	Jefferson County, WV	
47940	Waterloo-Cedar Falls, IA	0.8422
	Black Hawk County, IA	
	Bremer County, IA	
	Grundy County, IA	
48140	Wausau, WI	0.8921
	Marathon County, WI	
48300	Wenatchee-East Wenatchee, WA	1.0037
	Chelan County, WA	
	Douglas County, WA	
48424	West Palm Beach-Boca Raton-Boynton Beach, FL	0.9661
	Palm Beach County, FL	
48540	Wheeling, WV-OH	0.6863
	Belmont County, OH	
	Marshall County, WV	
	Ohio County, WV	
48620	Wichita, KS	0.8681
	Butler County, KS	
	Harvey County, KS	
	Sedgwick County, KS	
	Sumner County, KS	
48660	Wichita Falls, TX	0.9048
	Archer County, TX	
	Clay County, TX	
	Wichita County, TX	
48700	Williamsport, PA	0.8230
	Lycoming County, PA	
48864	Wilmington, DE-MD-NJ	1.0687
	New Castle County, DE	
	Cecil County, MD	
	Salem County, NJ	
48900	Wilmington, NC	0.9155
	Brunswick County, NC	
	New Hanover County, NC	
	Pender County, NC	
49020	Winchester, VA-WV	0.9249
	Frederick County, VA	
	Winchester City, VA	
	Hampshire County, WV	

TABLE A—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX FOR URBAN AREAS BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET AREAS—Continued

CBSA code	Urban area (constituent counties)	Wage index
49180	Winston-Salem, NC	0.8660
	Davie County, NC	
	Forsyth County, NC	
	Stokes County, NC	
	Yadkin County, NC	
49340	Worcester, MA	1.1205
	Worcester County, MA	
49420	Yakima, WA	1.0097
	Yakima County, WA	
49500	Yauco, PR	0.4059
	Guánica Municipio, PR	
	Guayanilla Municipio, PR	
	Peñuelas Municipio, PR	
	Yauco Municipio, PR	
49620	York-Hanover, PA	0.9557
	York County, PA	
49660	Youngstown-Warren-Boardman, OH-PA	0.8283
	Mahoning County, OH	
	Trumbull County, OH	
	Mercer County, PA	
49700	Yuba City, CA ¹	1.2004
	Sutter County, CA	
	Yuba County, CA	
49740	Yuma, AZ	0.9517
	Yuma County, AZ	

¹ At this time, there are no hospitals located in this urban area on which to base a wage index.

TABLE B—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX
BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET
AREAS FOR RURAL AREAS

State code	Nonurban area	Wage index
1	Alabama	0.7121
2	Alaska	1.2807
3	Arizona	0.9182
4	Arkansas	0.7350
5	California	1.2567
6	Colorado	1.0208
7	Connecticut	1.1128
8	Delaware	1.0171
10	Florida	0.8062
11	Georgia	0.7421
12	Hawaii	1.0728
13	Idaho	0.7583
14	Illinois	0.8438
15	Indiana	0.8472
16	Iowa	0.8351
17	Kansas	0.7997
18	Kentucky	0.7877
19	Louisiana	0.7718
20	Maine	0.8300
21	Maryland	0.8797
22	Massachusetts	1.3540
23	Michigan	0.8387

TABLE B—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX
BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET
AREAS FOR RURAL AREAS—Contin-
ued

State code	Nonurban area	Wage index
24	Minnesota	0.9053
25	Mississippi	0.7537
26	Missouri	0.7622
27	Montana	0.8600
28	Nebraska	0.8733
29	Nevada	0.9739
30	New Hampshire	1.0372
31	New Jersey ¹	
32	New Mexico	0.8879
33	New York	0.8199
34	North Carolina	0.8271
35	North Dakota	0.6891
36	Ohio	0.8470
37	Oklahoma	0.7783
38	Oregon	0.9500
39	Pennsylvania	0.8380
40	Puerto Rico ¹	0.4047
41	Rhode Island ¹	
42	South Carolina	0.8338
43	South Dakota	0.8124
44	Tennessee	0.7559

TABLE B—FY 2013 WAGE INDEX
BASED ON CBSA LABOR MARKET
AREAS FOR RURAL AREAS—Contin-
ued

State code	Nonurban area	Wage index
45	Texas	0.7978
46	Utah	0.8516
47	Vermont	0.9725
48	Virgin Islands	0.7185
49	Virginia	0.7728
50	Washington	1.0092
51	West Virginia	0.7333
52	Wisconsin	0.9142
53	Wyoming	0.9238
65	Guam	0.9611

¹ All counties within the State are classified as urban, with the exception of Puerto Rico. Puerto Rico has areas designated as rural; however, no short-term, acute care hospitals are located in the area(s) for FY 2013. The Puerto Rico wage index is the same as FY 2012.

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