

§ 150.343

cause and not due to willful neglect and the failure was corrected within 30 days of the first day that any of the entities against whom the penalty would be imposed knew, or exercising reasonable diligence would have known, that the failure existed.

(b) *Burden of establishing knowledge.* The burden is on the responsible entity or entities to establish to CMS's satisfaction that no responsible entity knew, or exercising reasonable diligence would have known, that the failure existed.

§ 150.343 Notice of proposed penalty.

If CMS proposes to assess a penalty in accordance with this part, it delivers to the responsible entity, or sends to that entity by certified mail, return receipt requested, written notice of its intent to assess a penalty. The notice includes the following:

(a) A description of the HIPAA requirements that CMS has determined that the responsible entity violated.

(b) A description of any complaint or other information upon which CMS based its determination, including the basis for determining the number of affected individuals and the number of days for which the violations occurred.

(c) The amount of the proposed penalty as of the date of the notice.

(d) Any circumstances described in §§ 150.317 through 150.323 that were considered when determining the amount of the proposed penalty.

(e) A specific statement of the responsible entity's right to a hearing.

(f) A statement that failure to request a hearing within 30 days permits the assessment of the proposed penalty without right of appeal in accordance with § 150.347.

§ 150.345 Appeal of proposed penalty.

Any entity against which CMS has assessed a penalty may appeal that penalty in accordance with § 150.401 *et seq.*

§ 150.347 Failure to request a hearing.

If the responsible entity does not request a hearing within 30 days of the issuance of the notice described in § 150.343, CMS may assess the proposed civil money penalty, a less severe penalty, or a more severe penalty. CMS

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notifies the responsible entity in writing of any penalty that has been assessed and of the means by which the responsible entity may satisfy the judgment. The responsible entity has no right to appeal a penalty with respect to which it has not requested a hearing in accordance with § 150.405 unless the responsible entity can show good cause, as determined under § 150.405(b), for failing to timely exercise its right to a hearing.

Subpart D—Administrative Hearings

§ 150.401 Definitions.

In this subpart, unless the context indicates otherwise:

ALJ means administrative law judge of the Departmental Appeals Board of the Department of Health and Human Services.

Filing date means the date post-marked by the U.S. Postal Service, deposited with a carrier for commercial delivery, or hand delivered.

Hearing includes a hearing on a written record as well as an in-person or telephone hearing.

Party means CMS or the respondent.

Receipt date means five days after the date of a document, unless there is a showing that it was in fact received later.

Respondent means an entity that received a notice of proposed assessment of a civil money penalty issued pursuant to § 150.343.

§ 150.403 Scope of ALJ's authority.

(a) The ALJ has the authority, including all of the authority conferred by the Administrative Procedure Act, to adopt whatever procedures may be necessary or proper to carry out in an efficient and effective manner the ALJ's duty to provide a fair and impartial hearing on the record and to issue an initial decision concerning the imposition of a civil money penalty.

(b) The ALJ's authority includes the authority to modify, consistent with the Administrative Procedure Act (5 U.S.C. 552a), any hearing procedures set out in this subpart.

(c) The ALJ does not have the authority to find invalid or refuse to follow Federal statutes or regulations.