

§ 417.126

42 CFR Ch. IV (10–1–12 Edition)

that arranges coverage for its membership.

(3) Nothing in this subpart prohibits an HMO from requiring that, as a condition for continued eligibility for enrollment, enrolled dependent children, upon reaching a specified age, convert to individual enrollment, consistent with paragraph (e) of this section.

(e) *Conversion of enrollment.* (1) Each HMO must offer individual enrollment to the following:

- (i) Each enrollee (and his or her enrolled dependents) leaving a group.
- (ii) Each enrollee who would otherwise cease to be eligible for HMO enrollment because of his or her age, or the death or divorce of an enrollee.

(2) The individual enrollment offered must meet the conditions of subpart B of this part and this subpart C.

(3) The HMO is not required to offer individual enrollment except to the enrollees specified in this paragraph.

(4) The HMO must offer the enrollment on the same terms and conditions that it makes available to other nongroup enrollees.

(f) [Reserved]

(g) *Grievance procedures.* Each HMO must have and use meaningful procedures for hearing and resolving grievances between the HMO’s enrollees and the HMO, including the HMO staff and medical groups and IPAs that furnish services. These procedures must ensure that:

- (1) Grievances and complaints are transmitted in a timely manner to appropriate HMO decisionmaking levels that have authority to take corrective action; and
- (2) Appropriate action is taken promptly, including a full investigation if necessary and notification of concerned parties as to the results of the HMO’s investigation.

(h) *Certification of institutional providers.* Each HMO must ensure that its affiliated institutional providers meet one of the following conditions:

- (1) In the case of hospitals, are either accredited by the Joint Commission on Accreditation of Health Care Organizations, or certified by Medicare.
- (2) In the case of laboratories, are either CLIA-exempt, or have in effect a valid certificate of one of the following types, issued by CMS in accordance

with section 353 of the PHS Act and part 493 of this chapter:

- (i) Registration certificate.
- (ii) Certificate.
- (iii) Certificate of waiver.
- (iv) Certificate of accreditation.

(3) In the case of other affiliated institutional providers, are certified for participation in Medicare and Medicaid in accordance with part 405, 416, 418, 488, or 491 of this chapter, as appropriate.

[58 FR 38068, July 15, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 49843, Sept. 30, 1994]

§ 417.126 Recordkeeping and reporting requirements.

(a) *General reporting and disclosure requirements.* Each HMO must have an effective procedure to develop, compile, evaluate, and report to CMS, to its enrollees, and to the general public, at the times and in the manner that CMS requires, and while safeguarding the confidentiality of the doctor-patient relationship, statistics and other information with respect to the following:

- (1) The cost of its operations.
- (2) The patterns of utilization of its services.
- (3) The availability, accessibility, and acceptability of its services.
- (4) To the extent practical, developments in the health status of its enrollees.
- (5) Information demonstrating that the HMO has a fiscally sound operation.
- (6) Other matters that CMS may require.

(b) *Significant business transactions.* Each HMO must report to CMS annually, within 120 days of the end of its fiscal year (unless for good cause shown, CMS authorizes an extension of time), the following:

- (1) A description of significant business transactions (as defined in paragraph (c) of this section) between the HMO and a party in interest.
- (2) With respect to those transactions—
 - (i) A showing that the costs of the transactions listed in paragraph (c) of this section do not exceed the costs that would be incurred if these transactions were with someone who is not a party in interest; or

(ii) If they do exceed, a justification that the higher costs are consistent with prudent management and fiscal soundness requirements.

(3) A combined financial statement for the HMO and a party in interest if either of the following conditions is met:

(i) Thirty-five percent or more of the costs of operation of the HMO go to a party in interest.

(ii) Thirty-five percent or more of the revenue of a party in interest is from the HMO.

(c) “*Significant business transaction*” defined. As used in paragraph (b) of this section—

(1) Business transaction means any of the following kinds of transactions:

(i) Sale, exchange or lease of property.

(ii) Loan of money or extension of credit.

(iii) Goods, services, or facilities furnished for a monetary consideration, including management services, but not including—

(A) Salaries paid to employees for services performed in the normal course of their employment; or

(B) Health services furnished to the HMO’s enrollees by hospitals and other providers, and by HMO staff, medical groups, or IPAs, or by any combination of those entities.

(2) *Significant business transaction* means any business transaction or series of transactions of the kind specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section that, during any fiscal year of the HMO, have a total value that exceeds \$25,000 or 5 percent of the HMO’s total operating expenses, whichever is less.

(d) *Requirements for combined financial statements.* (1) The combined financial statements required by paragraph (b)(3) of this section must display in separate columns the financial information for the HMO and each of these parties in interest.

(2) Inter-entity transactions must be eliminated in the consolidated column.

(3) These statements must have been examined by an independent auditor in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles, and must include appropriate opinions and notes.

(4) Upon written request from an HMO showing good cause, CMS may

waive the requirement that its combined financial statement include the financial information required in this paragraph (d) with respect to a particular entity.

(e) *Reporting and disclosure under ERISA.* (1) For any employees’ health benefits plan that includes an HMO in its offerings, the HMO must furnish, upon request, the information the plan needs to fulfill its reporting and disclosure obligations (with respect to the particular HMO) under the Employee Retirement Income Security Act of 1974 (ERISA).

(i) The HMO must furnish the information to the employer or the employer’s designee, or to the plan administrator, as the term “administrator” is defined in ERISA.

(ii) Loan of money or extension of credit.

(iii) Goods, services, or facilities furnished for a monetary consideration, including management services, but not including—

(A) Salaries paid to employees for services performed in the normal course of their employment; or

(B) Health services furnished to the HMO’s enrollees by hospitals and other providers, and by HMO staff, medical groups, or IPAs, or by any combination of those entities.

(2) *Significant business transaction* means any business transaction or series of transactions of the kind specified in paragraph (c)(1) of this section that, during any fiscal year of the HMO, have a total value that exceeds \$25,000 or 5 percent of the HMO’s total operating expenses, whichever is less.

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(2) The HMO must furnish the information to the employer or the employer's designee, or to the plan administrator, as the term "administrator" is defined in ERISA.

Subpart D—Application for Federal Qualification

§ 417.140 Scope.

This subpart sets forth—

(a) The requirements for—

(1) Entities that seek qualification as HMOs under title XIII of the PHS Act; and

(2) HMOs that seek—

(i) Qualification for their regional components; or

(ii) Expansion of their service areas;

(b) The procedures that CMS follows to make determinations; and

(c) Other related provisions, including application fees.

[59 FR 49836, Sept. 30, 1994]

§ 417.142 Requirements for qualification.

(a) *General rules.* (1) An entity seeking qualification as an HMO must meet the requirements and provide the assurances specified in paragraphs (b) through (f) of this section, as appropriate.

(2) CMS determines whether the entity is an HMO on the basis of the entity's application and any additional information and investigation (including site visits) that CMS may require.

(3) CMS may determine that an entity is any of the following:

(i) An operational qualified HMO.

(ii) A preoperational qualified HMO.

(iii) A transitional qualified HMO.

(b) *Operational qualified HMO.* CMS determines that an entity is an operational qualified HMO if—

(1) CMS finds that the entity meets the requirements of subparts B and C of this part.

(2) The entity, within 30 days of CMS's determination, provides written assurances, satisfactory to CMS, that it—

(i) Provides and will provide basic health services (and any supplemental health services included in any contract) to its enrollees;

(ii) Provides and will provide these services in the manner prescribed in sections 1301(b) and 1301(c) of the PHS Act and subpart B of this part;

(iii) Is organized and operated and will continue to be organized and operated in the manner prescribed in section 1301(c) of the PHS Act and subpart C of this part;

(iv) Under arrangements that safeguard the confidentiality of patient information and records, will provide access to CMS and the Comptroller General or any of their duly authorized representatives for the purpose of audit, examination or evaluation to any books, documents, papers, and records of the entity relating to its operation as an HMO, and to any facilities that it operates; and

(v) Will continue to comply with any other assurances that it has given to CMS.

(c) *Preoperational qualified HMO.* (1) CMS may determine that an entity is a preoperational qualified HMO if it provides, within 30 days of CMS's determination, satisfactory assurances that it will become operational within 60 days following that determination and will, when it becomes operational, meet the requirements of subparts B and C of this part.

(2) Within 30 days after receiving notice that the entity has begun operation, CMS determines whether it is an operational qualified HMO. In the absence of this determination, the entity is not an operational qualified HMO even though it becomes operational.

(d) *Transitional qualified HMO: General rules—*(1) *Basic requirements.* CMS may determine that an entity is a transitional qualified HMO if the entity—