

§ 130.3

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any time after the date of the individual's treatment with antihemophilic factor (this date of treatment must have been between July 1, 1982, and December 31, 1987); and

(2) Is no longer married.

(f) *Former lawful spouse with HIV* means the individual described in § 130.10(b)(2).

(g) *Fund* means the “Ricky Ray Hemophilia Relief Fund,” which is a Trust Fund established in the Treasury of the United States and administered by the Secretary of the Treasury.

(h) *Hemophilia* means a bleeding disorder in which a clotting factor (including, but not limited to, factors VIII or IX) is missing or does not function normally.

(i) *HIV infection* or *HIV* means any of the following:

(1) *For individuals diagnosed with the HIV infection at any age, including infants*: the presence of an opportunistic disease characteristic of AIDS, sufficient to satisfy the definition of HIV infection as set forth in Appendix A to this part; or

(2) *For individuals diagnosed with the HIV infection at over 15 months of age*: the presence of laboratory evidence of HIV based on identification of:

- (i) HIV antibodies;
- (ii) HIV viral antigens;
- (iii) HIV viral cultures; or
- (iv) Plasma HIV RNA; or

(3) *For infants diagnosed with the HIV infection due to perinatal transmission at or before 15 months of age*: identification of the presence of HIV by a positive virologic test (*i.e.*, detection of HIV by culture, HIV antigen, or HIV DNA or RNA polymerase chain reaction [PCR]).

(j) *Individual with a blood-clotting disorder and HIV* means the individual described in § 130.10(a).

(k) *Lawful spouse* means a person to whom an individual described in § 130.10(a) is married according to the laws of the place where the person resides on the date the petition is filed. If the laws of the place where the person resides consider an individual who is legally separated or in a common law marriage to be married, then such a person is a lawful spouse.

(l) *Lawful spouse with HIV* means the individual described in § 130.10(b)(1).

(m) *Perinatal transmission* means transmission of HIV infection from mother to child that occurs during pregnancy, delivery, or breastfeeding.

(n) *Person(s) with HIV* means all of the individuals described in § 130.10(a), (b) or (c).

(o) *Place* means any State of the United States of America, the District of Columbia, and United States territories, commonwealths, and possessions.

(p) *Secretary* means the Secretary of Health and Human Services and any other officer or employee of the Department to whom the authority involved has been delegated.

§ 130.3 Amount of payments.

If there are sufficient amounts in the Fund to make payments, the Secretary will make a single payment of \$100,000 to eligible individuals, as defined in accordance with subpart B of this part.

Subpart B—Criteria for Eligibility

§ 130.10 Who is eligible for payment under the Act—living persons with HIV.

The following individuals are eligible for payment under the Act if they are living at the time that payment is to be made on a petition and have an HIV infection:

(a) An individual who has any form of blood-clotting disorder, such as hemophilia, who was treated with antihemophilic factor at any place defined in § 130.2(o), or at any diplomatic area or military installation of the United States, at any time during the time period from July 1, 1982, to December 31, 1987.

(b) An individual who is:

(1) The lawful spouse of the individual with a blood-clotting disorder and HIV; or

(2) The former lawful spouse of the individual with a blood-clotting disorder and HIV, if the former lawful spouse can assert with reasonable certainty, through medical documentation, transmission of HIV from the individual with a blood-clotting disorder and HIV.

(c) An individual who acquired the HIV infection through perinatal transmission from a parent who is the individual with a blood-clotting disorder and HIV, the lawful spouse with HIV or the former lawful spouse with HIV.

§ 130.11 Who is eligible for payment under the Act—survivors of persons with HIV.

(a) Survivors of persons with HIV, as described in § 130.10, are eligible for payment under the Act if:

(1) The person with HIV dies before filing a petition under the Act. In this case, an eligible survivor may file a petition as a survivor of the person with HIV, as set forth in § 130.22; or

(2) The person with HIV has filed a petition under the Act, but dies before payment is made. In this case, an eligible survivor must file an amendment to the petition in order to retain the assigned order number and to receive payment under the Act, as set forth in § 130.23.

(b) Payments to survivors shall be made in the following order:

(1) If the person with HIV is survived by a spouse who is living at the time of payment, the payment shall be made to the surviving spouse (*hereinafter* referred to as “the surviving spouse”).

(2) If the person with HIV is not survived by a living spouse, the payment shall be made in equal shares to all children of the individual who are living at the time of payment (*hereinafter* referred to as “the surviving child/children”).

(3) If the person with HIV is not survived by a spouse or children who are living at the time of payment, the payment shall be made in equal shares to the parents of the individual who are living at the time of payment (*hereinafter* referred to as “the surviving parent(s)”).

(c) If the person with HIV is not survived at the time payment is to be made by any of the survivors listed in paragraph (b) of this section, no payments will be made for the person with HIV and the payment will revert back to the Fund.

(d) For purposes of this section, the following definitions apply:

(1) The term *spouse* means a person who was lawfully married to the person

with HIV according to the laws of the place where the person resided at the time of death.

(2) The term *child* includes a recognized natural child, a stepchild who lived with the person with HIV in a regular parent-child relationship, and an adopted child.

(3) The term *parent* includes fathers and mothers through adoption.

Subpart C—Documentation Required for Complete Petitions

§ 130.20 Form of medical documentation.

In all instances in which medical documentation is referred to, medical documentation may be submitted in the following forms:

(a) Copies of relevant portions of medical records, records maintained by a physician, nurse, or other licensed health care provider, test results, prescription information, or other documentation deemed credible by the Secretary; or

(b) An affidavit, signed under penalty of perjury, by a physician, nurse practitioner or physician assistant, verifying that the medical criteria necessary for a petitioner to be eligible for payment under the Act are satisfied. Such an affidavit must include the physician's, nurse practitioner's or physician assistant's State of practice, and license, certification or registration number, as applicable. A sample affidavit is set forth at Appendix B to this part.

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 0915-0244)

[65 FR 34864, May 31, 2000, as amended at 66 FR 58671, Nov. 23, 2001]

§ 130.21 What documentation is required for petitions filed by living persons with HIV?

The following rules apply to all petitions filed by persons with HIV:

(a) All petitions filed under the Act must include written medical documentation showing the following:

(1) That the individual described in § 130.10(a) has (or had) a blood-clotting disorder, such as hemophilia;

(2) That the individual with a blood-clotting disorder and HIV was treated