

from August 1, 1970. For example, if the allowable rates of return on equity capital for a provider are 9 percent for the first year (and such year started August 1, 1970), 8.5 percent for the second year, and 10.5 percent for the third year, the cumulative allowable return at the end of the third year would be 28 percent. After the cumulative allowable return equals 100 percent, the inclusion in equity capital of the excess is no longer allowable.

(4) *Computation of return on equity capital.* For purposes of computing the allowable return, the amount of equity capital is the average investment during the reporting period. The rate of return allowed, as derived from time to time based upon interest rates in accordance with this principle, is determined by HCFA and communicated through intermediaries. Return on investment as an element of allowable costs is subject to apportionment in the same manner as other elements of allowable costs.

Example of calculation of cumulative allowable return. X purchased a provider on July 1, 1969, paying \$100,000 in excess of the fair market value of the assets acquired. Provider X files its cost report on a calendar-year basis. The allowable rate of return on equity capital for August 1, 1970-December 31, 1970 (4.538 percent), is obtained by multiplying the allowable rate of return for the period ending December 31, 1970 (10.891) by 1/2 (a fraction of which the numerator is the number of months from August 1, 1970, to the end of the cost-reporting period and the denominator is the number of months in the cost-reporting period). The cumulative allowable return for Provider X for the period August 1, 1970-December 31, 1973, (32.367 percent) is computed as follows:

Cost reporting year ending	Rate of return on equity capital (percent)
Dec. 31, 1970	4.538
Dec. 31, 1971	8.969
Dec. 31, 1972	8.891
Dec. 31, 1973	9.969
Total	32.367

(The \$100,000 paid in excess of the fair market value of the assets acquired is included in equity capital until the sum of the allowable rate of return on equity capital equals 100 percent. Of course, no portion of the \$100,000 may be amortized as an allowable cost or is otherwise allowable for any pro-

gram reimbursement purposes other than for determining the provider's equity capital.

[51 FR 34793, Sept. 30, 1986, as amended at 52 FR 21225, June 4, 1987; 52 FR 23398, June 19, 1987; 52 FR 32921, Sept. 1, 1987; 53 FR 12017, Apr. 12, 1988; 57 FR 39830, Sept. 1, 1992; 59 FR 26960, May 25, 1994]

Subpart H—Payment for End-Stage Renal Disease (ESRD) Services and Organ Procurement Costs

SOURCE: 62 FR 43668, Aug. 15, 1997, unless otherwise noted.

§ 413.170 Scope.

This subpart implements sections 1881 (b)(2) and (b)(7) of the Act by—

(a) Setting forth the principles and authorities under which HCFA is authorized to establish a prospective payment system for outpatient maintenance dialysis furnished in or under the supervision of an ESRD facility approved under subpart U of part 405 of this chapter (referred to as "facility" in this section). For purposes of this section and § 413.172 through § 413.198, "outpatient maintenance dialysis" means outpatient dialysis, home dialysis, self-dialysis, and home dialysis training, as defined in § 405.2102 (f)(2)(ii), (f)(2)(iii), and (f)(3) of this chapter, and includes all items and services specified in §§ 410.50 and 410.52 of this chapter.

(b) Providing procedures and criteria under which a facility may receive an exception to the prospective payment rates; and

(c) Establishing procedures that a facility must follow to appeal its payment amount under the prospective payment system.

§ 413.172 Principles of prospective payment.

(a) Payments for outpatient maintenance dialysis are based on rates set prospectively by HCFA.

(b) All approved ESRD facilities must accept the prospective payment rates established by HCFA as payment in full for covered outpatient maintenance dialysis.

(c) HCFA publishes the methodology used to establish payment rates and