

§417.2

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(ii) Is a partner (if the entity is organized as a partnership);

(iii) Has directly or indirectly a beneficial interest of more than 5 percent of the equity; or

(iv) Has a mortgage, deed of trust, note, or other interest valuing more than 5 percent of the assets of such entity;

(3) Any spouse, child, or parent of an individual described in paragraph (1).

Policy-making body of an HMO means a board of directors, governing body, or other body of individuals that has the authority to establish policy for the HMO.

Qualified HMO means an HMO found by HCFA to be qualified within the meaning of section 1310 of the PHS Act and subpart D of this part.

Rural area means any area not listed as a place having a population of 2,500 or more in Document #PC(1)A, "Number of Inhabitants," Table VI, "Population of Places," and not listed as an urbanized area in Table XI, "Population of Urbanized Areas" of the same document (1970 Census or most recent update of this document, Bureau of Census, U.S. Department of Commerce).

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

Service area means a geographic area, defined through zip codes, census tracts, or other geographic measurements, that is the area, as determined by HCFA, within which the HMO furnishes basic and supplemental health services and makes them available and accessible to all its enrollees in accordance with §417.106(b).

Significant business transaction means any business transaction or series of transactions during any one fiscal year of the HMO, the total value of which exceeds the lesser of \$25,000 or 5 percent of the total operating expenses of the HMO.

Staff of the HMO means health professionals who are employees of the HMO and who—

(1) Provide services to HMO enrollees at an HMO facility subject to the staff

policies and operational procedures of the HMO;

(2) Engage in the coordinated practice of their profession and provide to enrollees of the HMO the health services that the HMO has contracted to provide;

(3) Share medical and other records, equipment, and professional, technical, and administrative staff of the HMO; and

(4) Provide their professional services in accordance with a compensation arrangement, other than fee-for-service, established by the HMO. This arrangement may include, but is not limited to, fee-for-time, retainer or salary.

Subscriber means an enrollee who has entered into a contractual relationship with the HMO or who is responsible for making payments for basic health services (and contracted for supplemental health services) to the HMO or on whose behalf these payments are made.

Supplemental health services means the health services described in §417.102(a).

Unusual or infrequently used health services means:

(1) Those health services that are projected to involve fewer than 1 percent of the encounters per year for the entire HMO enrollment, or,

(2) Those health services the provision of which, given the enrollment projection of the HMO and generally accepted staffing patterns, is projected will require less than 0.25 full time equivalent health professionals.

[45 FR 72528, Oct. 31, 1980, as amended at 47 FR 19338, May 5, 1982; 52 FR 22321, June 11, 1987. Redesignated at 52 FR 36746, Sept. 30, 1987. Redesignated and amended at 56 FR 51985, Oct. 17, 1991; 58 FR 38067, July 15, 1993; 60 FR 34887, July 5, 1995; 60 FR 45674, Sept. 1, 1995]

§417.2 Basis and scope.

(a) Subparts B through F of this part pertain to the Federal qualification of HMOs under title XIII of the Public Health Service (PHS) Act.

(b) Subparts G through R of this part set forth the rules for Medicare contracts with, and payment to, HMOs and competitive medical plans (CMPs) under section 1876 of the Act.

(c) Subpart U of this part pertains to Medicare payment to health care prepayment plans under section 1833(a)(1)(A) of the Act.

(d) Subpart V of this part applies to the administration of outstanding loans and loan guarantees previously granted under title XIII of the PHS Act.

[56 FR 51985, Oct. 17, 1991, as amended at 60 FR 45675, Sept. 1, 1995]

Subpart B—Qualified Health Maintenance Organizations: Services

§417.101 Health benefits plan: Basic health services.

(a) An HMO must provide or arrange for the provision of basic health services to its enrollees as needed and without limitations as to time and cost other than those prescribed in the PHS Act and these regulations, as follows:

(1) Physician services (including consultant and referral services by a physician), which must be provided by a licensed physician, or if a service of a physician may also be provided under applicable State law by other health professionals, an HMO may provide the service through these other health professionals;

(2)(i) Outpatient services, which must include diagnostic services, treatment services and x-ray services, for patients who are ambulatory and may be provided in a non-hospital based health care facility or at a hospital;

(ii) Inpatient hospital services, which must include but not be limited to, room and board, general nursing care, meals and special diets when medically necessary, use of operating room and related facilities, use of intensive care unit and services, x-ray services, laboratory, and other diagnostic tests, drugs, medications, biologicals, anesthesia and oxygen services, special duty nursing when medically necessary, radiation therapy, inhalation therapy, and administration of whole blood and blood plasma;

(iii) Outpatient services and inpatient hospital services must include short-term rehabilitation services and physical therapy, the provision of which the HMO determines can be ex-

pected to result in the significant improvement of a member's condition within a period of two months;

(3) Instructions to its enrollees on procedures to be followed to secure medically necessary emergency health services both in the service area and out of the service area;

(4) Twenty outpatient visits per enrollee per year, as may be necessary and appropriate for short-term evaluative or crisis intervention mental health services, or both;

(5) Diagnosis, medical treatment and referral services (including referral services to appropriate ancillary services) for the abuse of or addiction to alcohol and drugs:

(i) Diagnosis and medical treatment for the abuse of or addiction to alcohol and drugs must include detoxification for alcoholism or drug abuse on either an outpatient or inpatient basis, whichever is medically determined to be appropriate, in addition to the other required basic health services for the treatment of other medical conditions;

(ii) Referral services may be either for medical or for nonmedical ancillary services. Medical services must be a part of basic health services; nonmedical ancillary services (such as vocational rehabilitation and employment counseling) and prolonged rehabilitation services in a specialized inpatient or residential facility need not be a part of basic health services;

(6) Diagnostic laboratory and diagnostic and therapeutic radiologic services in support of basic health services;

(7) Home health services provided at an enrollee's home by health care personnel, as prescribed or directed by the responsible physician or other authority designated by the HMO; and

(8) Preventive health services, which must be made available to members and must include at least the following:

(i) A broad range of voluntary family planning services;

(ii) Services for infertility;

(iii) Well-child care from birth;

(iv) Periodic health evaluations for adults;

(v) Eye and ear examinations for children through age 17, to determine the need for vision and hearing correction; and