

control information. It also deals with access to records pertaining to certain contracts entered into by Medicare providers. These rules are aimed at protecting the integrity of the Medicare program. The statutory basis for these requirements is explained in each of the other subparts.

[51 FR 34787, Sept. 30, 1986]

§ 420.3 Other related regulations.

(a) *Appeals procedures.* Part 498 of this chapter sets forth the appeals procedures available to providers whose provider agreements HCFA terminates for failure to comply with the disclosure of information requirements set forth in subpart C of this part.

(b) *Exclusion, termination, or suspension.* Part 1001 of this title sets forth the rules applicable to exclusion, termination, or suspension from the Medicare program because of fraud or abuse or conviction of program-related crimes.

[51 FR 34787, Sept. 30, 1986, as amended at 52 FR 22454, June 12, 1987]

Subpart B—[Reserved]

Subpart C—Disclosure of Ownership and Control Information

§ 420.200 Purpose.

This subpart implements sections 1124, 1124A, 1126, and 1861(v)(1)(i) of the Social Security Act. It sets forth requirements for providers, Part B suppliers, intermediaries, and carriers to disclose ownership and control information and the identities of managing employees. It also sets forth requirements for disclosure of information about a provider's or Part B supplier's owners, those with a controlling interest, or managing employees convicted of criminal offenses against Medicare, Medicaid, or the title V (Maternal and Child Health Services) and title XX (Social Services) programs.

[57 FR 27306, June 18, 1992, as amended at 60 FR 50442, Sept. 29, 1995]

§ 420.201 Definitions.

As used in this subpart unless the context indicates otherwise:

Agent means any person who has been delegated the authority to obligate or act on behalf of a provider.

Disclosing entity means:

(1) A provider of services, an independent clinical laboratory, a renal disease facility, a rural health clinic, a Federally qualified health center, or a health maintenance organization (as defined in section 1301(a) of the Public Health Service Act);

(2) A carrier or other agency or organization that is acting for one or more providers of services for purposes of part A and part B of Medicare; and

(3) A part B supplier, as defined in § 400.202 of this chapter.

Other disclosing entity means any other Medicare disclosing entity and any entity that does not participate in Medicare, but is required to disclose certain ownership and control information because of participation in any of the programs established under title V, XIX, or XX of the Act. This includes:

(1) An entity (other than an individual practitioner or group of practitioners) that furnishes, or arranges for the furnishing of, items or services for which payment may be claimed by the entity under any plan or program established under title V of the Social Security Act or under an approved State Medicaid plan;

(2) An entity (other than an individual practitioner or group of practitioners) that furnishes, or arranges for the furnishing of, health-related services for which payment may be claimed by the entity under an approved State plan and services program under title XX of the Act; or

(3) A Medicaid fiscal agent.

Group of practitioners means two or more health care practitioners who practice their profession at a common location (whether or not they share common facilities, common supporting staff, or common equipment).

Indirect ownership interest means any ownership interest in an entity that has an ownership interest in the disclosing entity. The term includes an ownership interest in any entity that has an indirect ownership interest in the disclosing entity.

Managing employee means a general manager, business manager, administrator, director, or other individual