

§ 422.378

(b) of this section), the waiver is automatically revoked upon—

- (1) Termination of the M+C contract;
- (2) The organization's compliance with the State licensure requirement of section 1855(a)(1) of the Act; or
- (3) The organization's failure to comply with § 422.378.

[63 FR 25377, May 7, 1998]

§ 422.378 Relationship to State law.

(a) *Preemption of State law.* Any provisions of State law that relate to the licensing of the organization and that prohibit the organization from providing coverage under a contract as specified in this subpart, are superseded.

(b) *Consumer protection and quality standards.* (1) A waiver of State licensure granted under this subpart is conditioned upon the organization's compliance with all State consumer protection and quality standards that—

- (i) Would apply to the organization if it were licensed under State law;
- (ii) Generally apply to other M+C organizations and plans in the State; and
- (iii) Are consistent with the standards established under this part.

(2) The standards specified in paragraph (b)(1) of this section do not include any standard preempted under section 1856(b)(3)(B) of the Act.

(c) *Incorporation into contract.* In contracting with an organization that has a waiver of State licensure, HCFA incorporates into the contract the requirements specified in paragraph (b) of this section.

(d) *Enforcement.* HCFA may enter into an agreement with a State for the State to monitor and enforce compliance with the requirements specified in paragraph (b) of this section by an organization that has obtained a waiver under this subpart.

[63 FR 25377, May 7, 1998]

§ 422.380 Solvency standards.

General rule. A PSO or the legal entity of which the PSO is a component that has been granted a waiver under § 422.370 must have a fiscally sound operation that meets the requirements of §§ 422.382 through 422.390.

[63 FR 25377, May 7, 1998]

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§ 422.382 Minimum net worth amount.

(a) At the time an organization applies to contract with HCFA as a PSO under this part, the organization must have a minimum net worth amount, as determined under paragraph (c) of this section, of:

(1) At least \$1,500,000, except as provided in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(2) No less than \$1,000,000 based on evidence from the organization's financial plan (under § 422.384) demonstrating to HCFA's satisfaction that the organization has available to it an administrative infrastructure that HCFA considers appropriate to reduce, control or eliminate start-up administrative costs.

(b) After the effective date of a PSO's M+C contract, a PSO must maintain a minimum net worth amount equal to the greater of—

- (1) One million dollars;
- (2) Two percent of annual premium revenues as reported on the most recent annual financial statement filed with HCFA for up to and including the first \$150,000,000 of annual premiums and 1 percent of annual premium revenues on premiums in excess of \$150,000,000;
- (3) An amount equal to the sum of three months of uncovered health care expenditures as reported on the most recent financial statement filed with HCFA; or
- (4) Using the most recent financial statement filed with HCFA, an amount equal to the sum of—

(i) Eight percent of annual health care expenditures paid on a non-capitated basis to non-affiliated providers; and

(ii) Four percent of annual health care expenditures paid on a capitated basis to non-affiliated providers plus annual health care expenditures paid on a non-capitated basis to affiliated providers.

(iii) Annual health care expenditures that are paid on a capitated basis to affiliated providers are not included in the calculation of the net worth requirement (regardless of downstream arrangements from the affiliated provider) under paragraphs (a) and (b)(4) of this section.

(c) *Calculation of the minimum net worth amount*—(1) *Cash requirement.* (i) At the time of application, the organization must maintain at least \$750,000 of the minimum net worth amount in cash or cash equivalents.

(ii) After the effective date of a PSO's M+C contract, a PSO must maintain the greater of \$750,000 or 40 percent of the minimum net worth amount in cash or cash equivalents.

(2) *Intangible assets.* An organization may include intangible assets, the value of which is based on Generally Accepted Accounting Principles (GAAP), in the minimum net worth amount calculation subject to the following limitations—

(i) *At the time of application.* (A) Up to 20 percent of the minimum net worth amount, provided at least \$1,000,000 of the minimum net worth amount is met through cash or cash equivalents; or

(B) Up to 10 percent of the minimum net worth amount, if less than \$1,000,000 of the minimum net worth amount is met through cash or cash equivalents, or if HCFA has used its discretion under paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(ii) *From the effective date of the contract.* (A) Up to 20 percent of the minimum net worth amount if the greater of \$1,000,000 or 67 percent of the minimum net worth amount is met by cash or cash equivalents; or

(B) Up to ten percent of the minimum net worth amount if the greater of \$1,000,000 or 67 percent of the minimum net worth amount is not met by cash or cash equivalents.

(3) *Health care delivery assets.* Subject to the other provisions of this section, a PSO may apply 100 percent of the GAAP depreciated value of health care delivery assets (HCDAs) to satisfy the minimum net worth amount.

(4) *Other assets.* A PSO may apply other assets not used in the delivery of health care provided that those assets are valued according to statutory accounting practices (SAP) as defined by the State.

(5) *Subordinated debts and subordinated liabilities.* Fully subordinated debt and subordinated liabilities are excluded from the minimum net worth amount calculation.

(6) *Deferred acquisition costs.* Deferred acquisition costs are excluded from the calculation of the minimum net worth amount.

[63 FR 25377, May 7, 1998, as amended at 64 FR 71678, Dec. 22, 1999]

§ 422.384 Financial plan requirement.

(a) *General rule.* At the time of application, an organization must submit a financial plan acceptable to HCFA.

(b) *Content of plan.* A financial plan must include—

(1) A detailed marketing plan;

(2) Statements of revenue and expense on an accrual basis;

(3) Cash-flow statements;

(4) Balance sheets;

(5) Detailed justifications and assumptions in support of the financial plan including, where appropriate, certification of reserves and actuarial liabilities by a qualified actuary; and

(6) If applicable, statements of the availability of financial resources to meet projected losses.

(c) *Period covered by the plan.* A financial plan must—

(1) Cover the first 12 months after the estimated effective date of a PSO's M+C contract; or

(2) If the PSO is projecting losses, cover 12 months beyond the end of the period for which losses are projected.

(d) *Funding for projected losses.* Except for the use of guarantees, LOC, and other means as provided in § 422.384(e), (f) and (g), an organization must have the resources for meeting projected losses on its balance sheet in cash or a form that is convertible to cash in a timely manner, in accordance with the PSO's financial plan.

(e) *Guarantees and projected losses.* Guarantees will be an acceptable resource to fund projected losses, provided that a PSO—

(1) Meets HCFA's requirements for guarantors and guarantee documents as specified in § 422.390; and

(2) Obtains from the guarantor cash or cash equivalents to fund the projected losses timely, as follows—

(i) Prior to the effective date of a PSO's M+C contract, the amount of the projected losses for the first two quarters;

(ii) During the first quarter and prior to the beginning of the second quarter