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(4) If the PRO determines after a preliminary review that there was an appropriate medical screening examination and the individual did not have an emergency medical condition, as defined by paragraph (b) of this section, then the PRO may, at its discretion, return the case to HCFA and not meet the requirements of paragraph (g) except for those in paragraph (g)(2)(v).

(h) *Release of PRO assessments.* Upon request, HCFA may release a PRO assessment to the physician and/or hospital, or the affected individual, or his or her representative. The PRO physician's identity is confidential unless he or she consents to its release. (See §§ 476.132 and 476.133 of this chapter.)

[59 FR 32120, June 22, 1994, as amended at 62 FR 46037, Aug. 29, 1997]

EFFECTIVE DATE NOTE: At 59 FR 32120, June 22, 1994, § 489.24 was added. Paragraphs (d) and (g) contain information collection and recordkeeping requirements and will not become effective until approved by the Office of Management and Budget. A document will be published in the FEDERAL REGISTER once approval has been obtained.

§ 489.25 Special requirements concerning CHAMPUS and CHAMPVA programs.

For inpatient services, a hospital that participates in the Medicare program must participate in any health plan contracted under 10 U.S.C. 1079 or 1086 (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Uniformed Services) and under 38 U.S.C. 613 (Civilian Health and Medical Program of the Veterans Administration) and accept the CHAMPUS/CHAMPVA-determined allowable amount as payment in full, less applicable deductible, patient cost-share, and noncovered items. Hospitals must meet the requirements of 32 CFR part 199 concerning program benefits under the Department of Defense. This section applies to inpatient services furnished to beneficiaries admitted on or after January 1, 1987.

[59 FR 32123, June 22, 1994]

§ 489.26 Special requirements concerning veterans.

For inpatient services, a hospital that participates in the Medicare program must admit any veteran whose admission is authorized by the Depart-

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ment of Veterans Affairs under 38 U.S.C. 603 and must meet the requirements of 38 CFR part 17 concerning admissions practices and payment methodology and amounts. This section applies to services furnished to veterans admitted on and after July 1, 1987.

[59 FR 32123, June 22, 1994]

§ 489.27 Beneficiary notice of discharge rights.

A hospital that participates in the Medicare program must furnish each Medicare beneficiary, or an individual acting on his or her behalf, the notice of discharge rights HCFA supplies to the hospital to implement section 1866(a)(1)(M) of the Act. The hospital must provide timely notice during the course of the hospital stay. For purposes of this paragraph, the course of the hospital stay may begin with the provision of a package of information regarding scheduled preadmission testing and registration for a planned hospital admission. The hospital must be able to demonstrate compliance with this requirement.

[61 FR 46225, Aug. 30, 1996, as amended at 62 FR 46037, Aug. 29, 1997]

§ 489.28 Special capitalization requirements for HHAs.

(a) *Basic rule.* An HHA entering the Medicare program on or after January 1, 1998, including a new HHA as a result of a change of ownership, if the change of ownership results in a new provider number being issued, must have available sufficient funds, which we term "initial reserve operating funds," to operate the HHA for the three month period after its Medicare provider agreement becomes effective, exclusive of actual or projected accounts receivable from Medicare or other health care insurers.

(b) *Standard.* Initial reserve operating funds are sufficient to meet the requirement of this section if the total amount of such funds is equal to or greater than the product of the actual average cost per visit of three or more similarly situated HHAs in their first year of operation (selected by HCFA for comparative purposes) multiplied by the number of visits projected by the HHA for its first three months of

operation—or 22.5 percent (one fourth of 90 percent) of the average number of visits reported by the comparison HHAs—whichever is greater.

(c) *Method.* HCFA, through the intermediary, will determine the amount of the initial reserve operating funds using reported cost and visit data from submitted cost reports for the first full year of operation from at least three HHAs that the intermediary serves that are comparable to the HHA that is seeking to enter the Medicare program, considering such factors as geographic location and urban/rural status, number of visits, provider-based versus free-standing, and proprietary versus non-proprietary status. The determination of the adequacy of the required initial reserve operating funds is based on the average cost per visit of the comparable HHAs, by dividing the sum of total reported costs of the HHAs in their first year of operation by the sum of the HHAs' total reported visits. The resulting average cost per visit is then multiplied by the projected visits for the first three months of operation of the HHA seeking to enter the program, but not less than 90 percent of average visits for a three month period for the HHAs used in determining the average cost per visit.

(d) *Required proof of availability of initial reserve operating funds.* The HHA must provide HCFA with adequate proof of the availability of initial reserve operating funds. Such proof, at a minimum, will include a copy of the statement(s) of the HHA's savings, checking, or other account(s) that contains the funds, accompanied by an attestation from an officer of the bank or other financial institution that the funds are in the account(s) and that the funds are immediately available to the HHA. In some cases, an HHA may have all or part of the initial reserve operating funds in cash equivalents. For the purpose of this section, cash equivalents are short-term, highly liquid investments that are readily convertible to known amounts of cash and that present insignificant risk of changes in value. A cash equivalent that is not readily convertible to a known amount of cash as needed during the initial three month period for which the initial reserve operating

funds are required does not qualify in meeting the initial reserve operating funds requirement. Examples of cash equivalents for the purpose of this section are Treasury bills, commercial paper, and money market funds. As with funds in a checking, savings, or other account, the HHA also must be able to document the availability of any cash equivalents. HCFA later may require the HHA to furnish another attestation from the financial institution that the funds remain available, or, if applicable, documentation from the HHA that any cash equivalents remain available, until a date when the HHA will have been surveyed by the State agency or by an approved accrediting organization. The officer of the HHA who will be certifying the accuracy of the information on the HHA's cost report must certify what portion of the required initial reserve operating funds is non-borrowed funds, including funds invested in the business by the owner. That amount must be at least 50 percent of the required initial reserve operating funds. The remainder of the reserve operating funds may be secured through borrowing or line of credit from an unrelated lender.

(e) *Borrowed funds.* If borrowed funds are not in the same account(s) as the HHA's own non-borrowed funds, the HHA also must provide proof that the borrowed funds are available for use in operating the HHA, by providing, at a minimum, a copy of the statement(s) of the HHA's savings, checking, or other account(s) containing the borrowed funds, accompanied by an attestation from an officer of the bank or other financial institution that the funds are in the account(s) and are immediately available to the HHA. As with the HHA's own (that is, non-borrowed) funds, HCFA later may require the HHA to establish the current availability of such borrowed funds, including furnishing an attestation from a financial institution or other source, as may be appropriate, and to establish that such funds will remain available until a date when the HHA will have been surveyed by the State agency or by an approved accrediting organization.

(f) *Line of credit.* If the HHA chooses to support the availability of a portion

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of the initial reserve operating funds with a line of credit, it must provide HCFA with a letter of credit from the lender. HCFA later may require the HHA to furnish an attestation from the lender that the HHA, upon its certification into the Medicare program, continues to be approved to borrow the amount specified in the letter of credit.

(g) *Provider agreement.* HCFA does not enter into a provider agreement with an HHA unless the HHA meets the initial reserve operating funds requirement of this section.

[63 FR 312, Jan. 5, 1998]

Subpart C—Allowable Charges

§ 489.30 Allowable charges: Deductibles and coinsurance.

(a) *Part A deductible and coinsurance.* The provider may charge the beneficiary or other person on his or her behalf:

(1) The amount of the inpatient hospital deductible or, if less, the actual charges for the services;

(2) The amount of inpatient hospital coinsurance applicable for each day the individual is furnished inpatient hospital services after the 60th day, during a benefit period; and

(3) The posthospital SNF care coinsurance amount.

(4) In the case of durable medical equipment (DME) furnished as a home health service, 20 percent of the customary charge for the service.

(b) *Part B deductible and coinsurance.* (1) The basic allowable charges are the \$75 deductible and 20 percent of the customary (insofar as reasonable) charges in excess of that deductible.

(2) For hospital outpatient services, the allowable deductible charges depend on whether the hospital can determine the beneficiary's deductible status.

(i) If the hospital is unable to determine the deductible status, it may charge the beneficiary its full customary charges up to \$75.

(ii) If the beneficiary provides official information as to deductible status, the hospital may charge only the unmet portion of the deductible.

(3) In either of the cases discussed in paragraph (b)(2) of this section, the hospital is required to file with the

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intermediary, on a form prescribed by HCFA, information as to the services, charges, and amounts collected.

(4) The intermediary must reimburse the beneficiary if reimbursement is authorized and credit the expenses to the beneficiary's deductible if the deductible has not yet been met.

(5) In the case of DME furnished as a home health service under Medicare Part B, the coinsurance is 20 percent of the customary (insofar as reasonable) charge for the services, with the following exception: If the DME is used DME purchased by or on behalf of the beneficiary at a price at least 25 percent less than the reasonable charge for comparable new equipment, no coinsurance is required.

[45 FR 22937, Apr. 4, 1980, as amended at 51 FR 41350, Nov. 14, 1986]

§ 489.31 Allowable charges: Blood.

(a) *Limitations on charges.* (1) A provider may charge the beneficiary (or other person on his or her behalf) only for the first three pints of blood or units of packed red cells furnished under Medicare Part A during a calendar year, or furnished under Medicare Part B during a calendar year.

(2) The charges may not exceed the provider's customary charges.

(3) The provider may not charge for any whole blood or packed red cells in any of the circumstances specified in § 409.87(c)(2) of this chapter.

(b) *Offset for excessive charges.* If the charge exceeds the cost to the provider, that excess will be deducted from any Medicare payments due the provider.

[56 FR 23022, May 20, 1991, as amended at 57 FR 36018, Aug. 12, 1992]

§ 489.32 Allowable charges: Non-covered and partially covered services.

(a) *Services requested by beneficiary.* If services furnished at the request of a beneficiary (or his or her representative) are more expensive than, or in excess of, services covered under Medicare—

(1) A provider may charge the beneficiary an amount that does not exceed the difference between—

(i) The provider's customary charges for the services furnished; and