

of a laboratory's approval to receive Medicare payment for its services is not delayed because the laboratory has appealed and the hearing or hearing decision is pending.

(4) *Effect of ALJ decision.* (i) An ALJ decision is final unless, as provided in paragraph (a)(3) of this section, one of the parties requests review by the Departmental Appeals Board within 60 days, and the Board reviews the case and issues a revised decision.

(ii) If an ALJ decision upholds a suspension imposed because of immediate jeopardy, that suspension becomes a revocation.

(e) *Appeal rights for prospective laboratories—(1) Reconsideration.* Any prospective laboratory dissatisfied with a denial of a CLIA certificate, or of approval for Medicare payment for its services, may initiate the appeals process by requesting reconsideration in accordance with §§ 498.22 through 498.25 of this chapter.

(2) *Notice of reopening.* If HCFA reopens an initial or reconsidered determination, HCFA gives the prospective laboratory notice of the revised determination in accordance with § 498.32 of this chapter.

(3) *ALJ hearing.* Any prospective laboratory dissatisfied with a reconsidered determination under paragraph (e)(1) of this section or a revised reconsidered determination under § 498.30 of this chapter is entitled to a hearing before an ALJ, as specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section.

(4) *Review of ALJ hearing decisions.* Any prospective laboratory that is dissatisfied with an ALJ's hearing decision or dismissal of a request for hearing may file a written request for review by the Departmental Appeals Board as provided in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(f) *Appeal rights of laboratories—(1) ALJ hearing.* Any laboratory dissatisfied with the suspension, limitation, or revocation of its CLIA certificate, with the imposition of an alternative sanction under this subpart, or with cancellation of the approval to receive Medicare payment for its services, is entitled to a hearing before an ALJ as specified in paragraph (a)(2) of this section and has 60 days from the notice of sanction to request a hearing.

(2) *Review of ALJ hearing decisions.* Any laboratory that is dissatisfied with an ALJ's hearing decision or dismissal of a request for hearing may file a written request for review by the Departmental Appeals Board, as provided in paragraph (a)(3) of this section.

(3) *Judicial review.* Any laboratory dissatisfied with the decision to impose a civil money penalty or to suspend, limit, or revoke its CLIA certificate may, within 60 days after the decision becomes final, file with the U.S. Court of Appeals of the circuit in which the laboratory has its principal place of business, a petition for judicial review.

(g) *Notice of adverse action.* (1) If HCFA suspends, limits, or revokes a laboratory's CLIA certificate or cancels the approval to receive Medicare payment for its services, HCFA gives notice to the laboratory, and may give notice to physicians, providers, suppliers, and other laboratory clients, according to the procedures set forth at § 493.1832. In addition, HCFA notifies the general public each time one of these principal sanctions is imposed.

(2) The notice to the laboratory—

(i) Sets forth the reasons for the adverse action, the effective date and effect of that action, and the appeal rights if any; and

(ii) When the certificate is limited, specifies the specialties or subspecialties of tests that the laboratory is no longer authorized to perform, and that are no longer covered under Medicare.

(3) The notice to other entities includes the same information except the information about the laboratory's appeal rights.

(h) *Effective date of adverse action.* (1) When the laboratory's deficiencies pose immediate jeopardy, the effective date of the adverse action is at least 5 days after the date of the notice.

(2) When HCFA determines that the laboratory's deficiencies do not pose immediate jeopardy, the effective date of the adverse action is at least 15 days after the date of the notice.

[57 FR 7237, Feb. 28, 1992; 57 FR 35761, Aug. 11, 1992]

§ 493.1846 Civil action.

If HCFA has reason to believe that continuation of the activities of any laboratory, including a State-exempt

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laboratory, would constitute a significant hazard to the public health, HCFA may bring suit in a U.S. District Court to enjoin continuation of the specific activity that is causing the hazard or to enjoin the continued operation of the laboratory if HCFA deems it necessary. Upon proper showing, the court shall issue a temporary injunction or restraining order without bond against continuation of the activity.

§ 493.1850 Laboratory registry.

(a) Once a year HCFA makes available to physicians and to the general public specific information (including information provided to HCFA by the OIG) that is useful in evaluating the performance of laboratories, including the following:

(1) A list of laboratories that have been convicted, under Federal or State laws relating to fraud and abuse, false billing, or kickbacks.

(2) A list of laboratories that have had their CLIA certificates suspended, limited, or revoked, and the reason for the adverse actions.

(3) A list of persons who have been convicted of violating CLIA requirements, as specified in section 353(1) of the PHS Act, together with the circumstances of each case and the penalties imposed.

(4) A list of laboratories on which alternative sanctions have been imposed, showing—

(i) The effective date of the sanctions;

(ii) The reasons for imposing them;

(iii) Any corrective action taken by the laboratory; and

(iv) If the laboratory has achieved compliance, the verified date of compliance.

(5) A list of laboratories whose accreditation has been withdrawn or revoked and the reasons for the withdrawal or revocation.

(6) All appeals and hearing decisions.

(7) A list of laboratories against which HCFA has brought suit under § 493.1846 and the reasons for those actions.

(8) A list of laboratories that have been excluded from participation in Medicare or Medicaid and the reasons for the exclusion.

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(b) The laboratory registry is compiled for the calendar year preceding the date the information is made available and includes appropriate explanatory information to aid in the interpretation of the data. It also contains corrections of any erroneous statements or information that appeared in the previous registry.

Subpart S [Reserved]

Subpart T—Consultations

SOURCE: 57 FR 7185, Feb. 28, 1992, unless otherwise noted.

§ 493.2001 Establishment and function of the Clinical Laboratory Improvement Advisory Committee.

(a) HHS will establish a Clinical Laboratory Improvement Advisory Committee to advise and make recommendations on technical and scientific aspects of the provisions of this part 493.

(b) The Clinical Laboratory Improvement Advisory Committee will be comprised of individuals involved in the provision of laboratory services, utilization of laboratory services, development of laboratory testing or methodology, and others as approved by HHS.

(c) HHS will designate specialized subcommittees as necessary.

(d) The Clinical Laboratory Improvement Advisory Committee or any designated subcommittees will meet as needed, but not less than once each year.

(e) The Clinical Laboratory Improvement Advisory Committee or subcommittee, at the request of HHS, will review and make recommendations concerning:

(1) Criteria for categorizing tests and examinations of moderate complexity (including the subcategory) and high complexity;

(2) Determination of waived tests;

(3) Personnel standards;

(4) Patient test management, quality control, quality assurance standards;

(5) Proficiency testing standards;

(6) Applicability to the standards of new technology; and

(7) Other issues relevant to part 493, if requested by HHS.