

Department of Health and Human Services

§ 76.515

transaction, issue a stop work order, or take any other appropriate remedy.

§ 76.450 What action may I take if a primary tier participant fails to disclose the information required under § 76.335?

If you as an agency official determine that a participant failed to disclose information, as required by § 76.335, at the time it entered into a covered transaction with you, you may—

(a) Terminate the transaction for material failure to comply with the terms and conditions of the transaction; or

(b) Pursue any other available remedies, including suspension and debarment.

§ 76.455 What may I do if a lower tier participant fails to disclose the information required under § 76.355 to the next higher tier?

If you as an agency official determine that a lower tier participant failed to disclose information, as required by § 76.355, at the time it entered into a covered transaction with a participant at the next higher tier, you may pursue any remedies available to you, including the initiation of a suspension or debarment action.

§ 76.460 What are the obligations of Medicare carriers and intermediaries?

Because Medicare carriers, intermediaries and other Medicare contractors undertake responsibilities on behalf of the Medicare program (Title XVIII of the Social Security Act), these entities assume the same obligations and responsibilities as Medicare agency officials with respect to actions under 45 CFR part 76. This would include these entities checking the EPLS and taking necessary steps to effectuate this part.

[68 FR 66632, Nov. 26, 2003]

Subpart E—Excluded Parties List System

§ 76.500 What is the purpose of the Excluded Parties List System (EPLS)?

The EPLS is a widely available source of the most current information

about persons who are excluded or disqualified from covered transactions.

§ 76.505 Who uses the EPLS?

(a) Federal agency officials use the EPLS to determine whether to enter into a transaction with a person, as required under § 76.430.

(b) Participants also may, but are not required to, use the EPLS to determine if—

(1) Principals of their transactions are excluded or disqualified, as required under § 76.320; or

(2) Persons with whom they are entering into covered transactions at the next lower tier are excluded or disqualified.

(c) The EPLS is available to the general public.

§ 76.510 Who maintains the EPLS?

In accordance with the OMB guidelines, the General Services Administration (GSA) maintains the EPLS. When a Federal agency takes an action to exclude a person under the nonprocurement or procurement debarment and suspension system, the agency enters the information about the excluded person into the EPLS.

§ 76.515 What specific information is in the EPLS?

(a) At a minimum, the EPLS indicates—

(1) The full name (where available) and address of each excluded or disqualified person, in alphabetical order, with cross references if more than one name is involved in a single action;

(2) The type of action;

(3) The cause for the action;

(4) The scope of the action;

(5) Any termination date for the action;

(6) The agency and name and telephone number of the agency point of contact for the action; and

(7) The Dun and Bradstreet Number (DUNS), or other similar code approved by the GSA, of the excluded or disqualified person, if available.

(b)(1) The database for the EPLS includes a field for the Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN) (the social security number (SSN) for an individual) of an excluded or disqualified person.