

§ 417.920

that would be made possible by the addition of health service delivery facilities and health professionals to serve enrollees at a new site or sites in areas previously without service sites.

Small capital expenditure means expenditures for—(1) Equipment as defined in 45 CFR 74.132; or

(2) Alterations and renovations required to change the interior arrangements or other physical characteristics of an existing facility or installed equipment, so that it may be more effectively used for its currently designated purpose, or adapted to a changed use.

[58 FR 38076, July 15, 1993, as amended at 59 FR 49842, Sept. 30, 1994]

§ 417.920 Planning and initial development.

(a) Under section 1304 of the PHS Act, grants and loan guarantees were awarded for projects for planning and initial development of HMOs.

(b) Planning projects included projects for any of the following:

(1) Establishment of an HMO.

(2) Significant expansion of the HMO's enrollment or geographic area.

(c) Initial development projects included projects for any of the following:

(1) Establishment of an HMO.

(2) Significant expansion of the HMO's enrollment or geographic area.

(3) Expansion of the range or amount of services furnished by the HMO.

[58 FR 38076, July 15, 1993]

§ 417.930 Initial costs of operation.

Under section 1305 of the PHS Act, loans and loan guarantees were awarded for initial costs of operation of HMOs.

[58 FR 38077, July 15, 1993]

§ 417.931 [Reserved]

§ 417.934 Reserve requirement.

(a) *Timing.* Unless the Secretary approved a longer period, an entity that received a loan or loan guarantee under section 1305 of the PHS Act was required to establish a restricted reserve account on the earlier of the following:

(1) When the HMO's revenues and costs of operation reached the break-even point.

42 CFR Ch. IV (10–1–10 Edition)

(2) At the end of the 60-month period following the Secretary's endorsement of the loan or loan guarantee.

(b) *Purpose and amount of reserve.* The reserve had to be constituted so as to accumulate, no later than 12 years after endorsement of the loan or loan guarantee, an amount equal to 1 year's principal and interest.

[59 FR 49842, Sept. 30, 1994]

§ 417.937 Loan and loan guarantee provisions.

(a) *Disbursement of loan proceeds.* The principal amount of any loan made or guaranteed by the Secretary under this subpart was disbursed to the entity in accordance with an agreement entered into between the parties to the loan and approved by the Secretary.

(b) *Length and maturity of loans.* The principal amount of each loan or loan guarantee, together with interest thereon, is repayable over a period of 22 years, beginning on the date of endorsement of the loan, or loan guarantee by the Secretary. The Secretary could approve a shorter repayment period if he or she determined that a repayment period of less than 22 years is more appropriate to an entity's total financial plan.

(c) *Repayment.* The principal amount of each loan or loan guarantee, together with interest thereon is repayable in accordance with a repayment schedule that is agreed upon by the parties to the loan or loan guarantee and approved by the Secretary before or at the time of endorsement of the loan. Unless otherwise specifically authorized by the Secretary, each loan made or guaranteed by the Secretary is repayable in substantially level combined installments of principal and interest to be paid at intervals not less frequently than annually, sufficient in amount to amortize the loan through the final year of the life of the loan. Principal repayment during the first 60 months of operation could be deferred with payment of interest only during that period. The Secretary could set rates of interest for each disbursement at a rate comparable to the rate of interest prevailing on the date of disbursement for marketable obligations