community-wide intervention efforts within the communities served by such entity;

(2) The provision of the services to such individuals facilitates the provision of services to patients of the entity; or

(3) Such services are otherwise required to be provided to such individuals under an employment contract or similar arrangement between the entity and the covered individual.

(e) Examples. The following are examples of situations within the scope of paragraph (d) of this section:

(1) A community health center deemed to be a covered entity establishes a school-based or school-linked health program as part of its grant supported activity. Even though the students treated are not necessarily registered patients of the center, the center and its health care practitioners will be covered for services provided, if the Secretary makes the determination in paragraph (d)(1) of this section.

(2) A migrant health center requires its physicians to obtain staff privileges at a community hospital. As a condition of obtaining such privileges, and thus being able to admit the center’s patients to the hospital, the physicians must agree to provide occasional coverage of the hospital’s emergency room. The Secretary would be authorized to determine that this coverage is necessary to facilitate the provision of services to the grantee’s patients, and that it would therefore be covered by paragraph (d)(2) of this section.

(3) A homeless health services grantee makes arrangements with local community providers for after-hours coverage of its patients. The grantee’s physicians are required by their employment contracts to provide periodic cross-coverage for patients of these providers, in order to make this arrangement feasible. The Secretary may determine that the arrangement is within the scope of paragraph (d)(3) of this section.

[60 FR 22532, May 8, 1995; 60 FR 36073, July 13, 1995]
and a proportionate share of management and administrative costs, and the costs of particular ingredients. Charges may vary over time and between different biological standards or biological preparations, depending upon the cost of ingredients and the complexity of production. An up-to-date schedule of charges is available from the Biological Products Branch, Center for Infectious Diseases, Centers for Disease Control, 1600 Clifton Road, Atlanta, Georgia 30333.

§ 7.5 Payment procedures.

The requester may obtain information on terms of payment and a fee schedule by writing to the “Centers for Disease Control,” Financial Management Office, Buckhead Facility, Room 200, Centers for Disease Control, 1600 Clifton Road, Atlanta, Georgia 30333.

§ 7.6 Exemptions.

State and local health departments, governmental institutions (e.g., State hospitals and universities), the World Health Organization, and ministries of health of foreign governments may be exempted from paying user charges, when using biological standards or biological preparations for public health purposes.

PART 8—CERTIFICATION OF OPIOID TREATMENT PROGRAMS

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SOURCE: 66 FR 4090, Jan. 17, 2001, unless otherwise noted.

Subpart A—Accreditation

§ 8.1 Scope.

The regulations in this part establish the procedures by which the Secretary of Health and Human Services (the Secretary) will determine whether a practitioner is qualified under section 303(g) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 823(g)) to dispense opioid drugs in the treatment of opioid addiction. These regulations also establish the Secretary’s standards regarding the appropriate quantities of opioid drugs that may be provided for unsupervised use by individuals undergoing such treatment (21 U.S.C. 823(g)(1)). Under these regulations, a practitioner who intends to dispense opioid drugs in the treatment of opioid addiction must first obtain from the Secretary or by delegation, from the Administrator, Substance Abuse and Mental Health Services Administration (SAMHSA), a certification that the practitioner is