

§ 417.920

Significant expansion means—

(1) A planned substantial increase in the enrollment of the HMO, that requires an increase in the number of health professionals serving enrollees of the HMO or an expansion of the physical capacity of the HMO's total health facilities; or

(2) A planned expansion of the service area beyond the current service area, 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 75.2; 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; 81 FR 3011, Jan. 20, 2016]

§ 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, loans and loan guarantees were awarded for initial costs of operation of HMOs.

[58 FR 38077, July 15, 1993]

42 CFR Ch. IV (10–1–23 Edition)

§ 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.

(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