

§ 426.425

complaint must send a written withdrawal notice to the ALJ (see § 426.400), CMS (if applicable), and the applicable contractor. Supplementing an acceptable complaint with new evidence does not constitute a withdrawal of a complaint, as described in § 426.403.

(c) *Actions the ALJ must take upon receiving a notice announcing the intent to withdraw a complaint regarding an LCD*—(1) *LCD reviews involving one aggrieved party.* If the ALJ receives a withdrawal notice regarding an LCD before the date the ALJ issued a decision regarding that LCD, the ALJ issues a decision dismissing the complaint under § 426.444 and informs the aggrieved party that he or she may not file another complaint to the same coverage determination for 6 months.

(2) *LCD reviews involving joint complaints.* If the ALJ receives a notice from an aggrieved party who is named in a joint complaint withdrawing a complaint regarding an LCD before the date the ALJ issued a decision regarding that LCD, the ALJ issues a decision dismissing only that aggrieved party from the complaint under § 426.444. The ALJ continues the LCD review if there is one or more aggrieved party who does not withdraw from the joint complaint.

(3) *Consolidated LCD reviews.* If the ALJ receives a notice from an aggrieved party who is part of a consolidated LCD review withdrawing a complaint regarding an LCD before the date the ALJ issued a decision regarding that LCD, the ALJ removes that aggrieved party from the consolidated LCD review and issues a decision dismissing that aggrieved party's complaint under § 426.444. The ALJ continues the LCD review if there are one or more aggrieved parties who does not withdraw from the joint complaint.

§ 426.425 LCD review.

(a) *Opportunity for the aggrieved party, after his or her review of the LCD record, to state why the LCD is not valid.* Upon receipt of the contractor's LCD record, the aggrieved party files a statement explaining why the contractor's LCD record is not complete, or not adequate to support the validity of the LCD under the reasonableness standard. This statement must be submitted to

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the ALJ and to the contractor, or CMS, as appropriate, within 30 days (or within the additional time as allowed by the ALJ for good cause shown) of the date the aggrieved party receives the contractor's LCD record.

(b) *Contractor response.* The contractor has 30 days after receiving the aggrieved party's statement to submit a response to the ALJ in order to defend the LCD.

(c) *ALJ evaluation.* (1) After the aggrieved party files a statement and the contractor responds, as described in § 426.425(a) and § 426.425(b), or the time for filing has expired, the ALJ applies the reasonableness standard to determine whether the LCD record is complete and adequate to support the validity of the LCD.

(2) Issuance of a decision finding the record complete and adequate to support the validity of the LCD ends the review process.

(3) If the ALJ determines that the LCD record is not complete and adequate to support the validity of the LCD, the ALJ permits discovery and the taking of evidence in accordance with §§ 426.432 and 426.440 and evaluates the LCD in accordance with § 426.431.

(d) The process described in paragraphs (a), (b), and (c) of this section applies when an LCD record has been supplemented, except that discovery and the taking of evidence are not repeated. The period for the aggrieved party to file a statement begins when the aggrieved party receives the supplement.

§ 426.431 ALJ's review of the LCD to apply the reasonableness standard.

(a) *Required steps.* To review the provision(s) listed in the aggrieved party's complaint based on the reasonableness standard, an ALJ must:

(1) Confine the LCD review to the provision(s) of the LCD raised in the aggrieved party's complaint.

(2) Conduct a hearing, unless the matter can be decided on the written record.

(3) Close the LCD review record to the taking of evidence.

(4) Treat as precedential any previous Board decision under § 426.482 that involves the same LCD provision(s), same

specific issue and facts in question, and the same clinical conditions.

(5) Issue a decision as described in § 426.447.

(b) *Optional steps.* The ALJ may do the following to apply the reasonableness standard to the provision(s) listed in the aggrieved party's complaint:

(1) Consult with appropriate scientific or clinical experts concerning evidence.

(2) Consider any previous ALJ decision made under § 426.447 regarding the same provision(s) of the LCD under review and for the same clinical conditions.

(c) *Authority for ALJs in LCD reviews when applying the reasonableness standard.* In applying the reasonableness standard to a provision (or provisions) of an LCD, the ALJ must follow all applicable laws, regulations, rulings, and NCDs.

§ 426.432 Discovery.

(a) *General rule.* If the ALJ orders discovery, the ALJ must establish a reasonable timeframe for discovery.

(b) *Protective order—(1) Request for a protective order.* Any party receiving a discovery request may file a motion for a protective order before the date of production of the discovery.

(2) *The ALJ granting of a protective order.* The ALJ may grant a motion for a protective order if (s)he finds that the discovery sought—

(i) Is irrelevant or unduly repetitive;
(ii) Is unduly costly or burdensome;
or

(iii) Unduly delays the proceeding.

(c) *Types of discovery available.* A party may obtain discovery via a request for the production of documents, and/or via the submission of up to 10 written interrogatory questions, relating to a specific LCD.

(d) *Types of documents.* For the purpose of this section, the term “documents” includes relevant information, reports, answers, records, accounts, papers, and other data and documentary evidence. Nothing contained in this section is interpreted to require the creation of a document.

(e) *Types of discovery not available.* Requests for admissions, depositions, or any other forms of discovery, other

than those permitted under paragraph (c) of this section, are not authorized.

(f) *Privileged information and proprietary data.* The ALJ must not, under any circumstance, order the disclosure of privileged information or proprietary data filed under seal without the consent of the party who possesses the right to protection of the information.

(g) *Notification.* The ALJ notifies all parties in writing when the discovery period closes.

§ 426.435 Subpoenas.

(a) *Purpose of a subpoena.* A subpoena requires the attendance of an individual at a hearing and may also require a party to produce evidence authorized under § 426.440 at or before the hearing.

(b) *Filing a motion for a subpoena.* A party seeking a subpoena must file a written motion with the ALJ not less than 30 days before the date fixed for the hearing. The motion must do all of the following:

(1) Designate the witnesses.

(2) Specify any evidence to be produced.

(3) Describe the address and location with sufficient particularity to permit the witnesses to be found.

(4) State the pertinent facts that the party expects to establish by the witnesses or documents and whether other evidence may establish without the use of a subpoena.

(c) *Response to a motion for a subpoena.* Within 15 days after the written motion requesting issuance of a subpoena is served on all parties, any party may file an opposition to the motion or other response.

(d) *Extension for good cause shown.* The ALJ may modify the deadlines specified in paragraphs (b) and (c) of this section for good cause shown.

(e) *Motion for a subpoena granted.* If the ALJ grants a motion requesting issuance of a subpoena, the subpoena must do the following:

(1) Be issued in the name of the ALJ.

(2) Include the docket number and title of the LCD under review.

(3) Provide notice that the subpoena is issued according to sections 1872 and 205(d) and (e) of the Act.