

## § 415.70

## 42 CFR Ch. IV (10–1–24 Edition)

other items of value (excluding office space or billing and collection services) that a provider or other organization furnishes a physician in return for the physician services. Other organizations are entities related to the provider within the meaning of § 413.17 of this chapter or entities that furnish services for the provider under arrangements within the meaning of the Act.

(b) *General rule.* Except as provided in paragraph (d) of this section, each provider that incurs physician compensation costs must allocate those costs, in proportion to the percentage of total time that is spent in furnishing each category of services, among—

(1) Physician services to the provider (as described in § 415.55);

(2) Physician services to patients (as described in § 415.102); and

(3) Activities of the physician, such as funded research, that are not paid under either Part A or Part B of Medicare.

(c) *Allowable physician compensation costs.* Only costs allocated to payable physician services to the provider (as described in § 415.55) are allowable costs to the provider under this subpart.

(d) *Allocation of all compensation to services to the provider.* Generally, the total physician compensation received by a physician is allocated among all services furnished by the physician, unless—

(1) The provider certifies that the compensation is attributable solely to the physician services furnished to the provider; and

(2) The physician bills all patients for the physician services he or she furnishes to them and personally receives the payment from or on behalf of the patients. If returned directly or indirectly to the provider or an organization related to the provider within the meaning of § 413.17 of this chapter, these payments are not compensation for physician services furnished to the provider.

(e) *Assumed allocation of all compensation to beneficiary services.* If the provider and physician agree to accept the assumed allocation of all the physician services to direct services to beneficiaries as described under § 415.102(a), CMS does not require a written allocation

agreement between the physician and the provider.

(f) *Determination and payment of allowable physician compensation costs.* (1) Except as provided under paragraph (e) of this section, the intermediary pays the provider for these costs only if—

(i) The provider submits to the intermediary a written allocation agreement between the provider and the physician that specifies the respective amounts of time the physician spends in furnishing physician services to the provider, physician services to patients, and services that are not payable under either Part A or Part B of Medicare; and

(ii) The compensation is reasonable in terms of the time devoted to these services.

(2) In the absence of a written allocation agreement, the intermediary assumes, for purposes of determining reasonable costs of the provider, that 100 percent of the physician compensation cost is allocated to services to beneficiaries as specified in paragraph (b)(2) of this section.

(g) *Recordkeeping requirements.* Except for services furnished in accordance with the assumed allocation under paragraph (e) of this section, each provider that claims payment for services of physicians under this subpart must meet all of the following requirements:

(1) Maintain the time records or other information it used to allocate physician compensation in a form that permits the information to be validated by the intermediary or the carrier.

(2) Report the information on which the physician compensation allocation is based to the intermediary or the carrier on an annual basis and promptly notify the intermediary or carrier of any revisions to the compensation allocation.

(3) Retain each physician compensation allocation, and the information on which it is based, for at least 4 years after the end of each cost reporting period to which the allocation applies.

### § 415.70 Limits on compensation for physician services in providers.

(a) *Principle and scope.* (1) Except as provided in paragraphs (a)(2) and (a)(3)

of this section, CMS establishes reasonable compensation equivalency limits on the amount of compensation paid to physicians by providers. These limits are applied to a provider's costs incurred in compensating physicians for services to the provider, as described in §415.55(a).

(2) Limits established under this section do not apply to costs of physician compensation attributable to furnishing inpatient hospital services that are paid for under the prospective payment system implemented under part 412 of this chapter or to costs of physician compensation attributable to approved GME programs that are payable under §§413.75 through 413.83 of this chapter.

(3) Compensation that a physician receives for activities that may not be paid for under either Part A or Part B of Medicare is not considered in applying these limits.

(b) *Methodology for establishing limits.* (1) *For cost reporting periods beginning before January 1, 2015.* CMS establishes a methodology for determining annual reasonable compensation equivalency limits and, to the extent possible, considers average physician incomes by specialty and type of location using the best available data.

(2) *For cost reporting periods beginning on or after January 1, 2015.* CMS establishes a methodology for determining annual reasonable compensation equivalency limits and, to the extent possible, considers average physician incomes by specialty using the best available data.

(c) *Application of limits.* If the level of compensation exceeds the limits established under paragraph (b) of this section, Medicare payment is based on the level established by the limits.

(d) *Adjustment of the limits.* The intermediary may adjust limits established under paragraph (b) of this section to account for costs incurred by the physician or the provider related to malpractice insurance, professional memberships, and continuing medical education.

(1) For the costs of membership in professional societies and continuing medical education, the intermediary may adjust the limit by the lesser of—

(i) The actual cost incurred by the provider or the physician for these activities; or

(ii) Five percent of the appropriate limit.

(2) For the cost of malpractice expenses incurred by either the provider or the physician, the intermediary may adjust the reasonable compensation equivalency limit by the cost of the malpractice insurance expense related to the physician service furnished to patients in providers.

(e) *Exception to limits.* An intermediary may grant a provider an exception to the limits established under paragraph (b) of this section only if the provider can demonstrate to the intermediary that it is unable to recruit or maintain an adequate number of physicians at a compensation level within these limits.

(f) *Notification of changes in methodologies and payment limits.* (1) Before the start of a cost reporting period to which limits established under this section will be applied, CMS publishes a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER that sets forth the amount of the limits and explains how it calculated the limits.

(2) If CMS proposes to revise the methodology for establishing payment limits under this section, CMS publishes a notice, with opportunity for public comment, in the FEDERAL REGISTER. The notice explains the proposed basis and methodology for setting limits, specifies the limits that would result, and states the date of implementation of the limits.

(3) If CMS updates limits by applying the most recent economic index data without revising the limit methodology, CMS publishes the revised limits in a notice in the FEDERAL REGISTER without prior publication of a proposal or public comment period.

[60 FR 63178, Dec. 8, 1995, as amended at 70 FR 47490, Aug. 12, 2005; 79 FR 50358, Aug. 22, 2014]

### Subpart C—Part B Carrier Payments for Physician Services to Beneficiaries in Providers

#### §415.100 Scope.

This subpart implements section 1887(a)(1)(A) of the Act by providing