

## § 424.74

## 42 CFR Ch. IV (10–1–24 Edition)

(iii) The agent's compensation is not dependent upon the actual collection of payment;

(iv) The agent acts under payment disposition instructions that the provider may modify or revoke at any time; and

(v) The agent, in receiving the payment, acts only on behalf of the provider.

Payment to an agent will always be made in the name of the provider.

### § 424.74 Termination of provider agreement.

CMS may terminate a provider agreement, in accordance with § 489.53(a)(1) of this chapter, if the provider—

(a) Executes or continues a power of attorney, or enters into or continues any other arrangement, that authorizes or permits payment contrary to the provisions of this subpart; or

(b) Fails to furnish, upon request by CMS or the intermediary, evidence necessary to establish compliance with the requirements of this subpart.

### § 424.80 Prohibition of reassignment of claims by suppliers.

(a) *Basic prohibition.* Except as specified in paragraph (b) of this section, Medicare does not pay amounts that are due a supplier under an assignment to any other person under reassignment, power of attorney, or any other direct arrangement. Nothing in this section alters a party's obligations under the anti-kickback statute (section 1128B(b) of the Act), the physician self-referral prohibition (section 1877 of the Act), the rules regarding physician billing for purchased diagnostic tests (§414.50 of this chapter), the rules regarding payment for services and supplies incident to a physician's professional services (§410.26 of this chapter), or any other applicable Medicare laws, rules, or regulations.

(b) *Exceptions to the basic rule—(1) Payment to employer.* Medicare may pay the supplier's employer if the supplier is required, as a condition of employment, to turn over to the employer the fees for his or her services.

(2) *Payment to an entity under a contractual arrangement.* Medicare may pay an entity enrolled in the Medicare pro-

gram if there is a contractual arrangement between the entity and the supplier under which the entity bills for the supplier's services, subject to the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section.

(3) *Payment to a government agency or entity.* Subject to the requirements of the Assignment of Claims Act (31 U.S.C. 3727), Medicare may pay a government agency or entity under a reassignment by the supplier.

(4) *Payment under a reassignment established by court order.* Medicare may pay under a reassignment established by, or in accordance with, the order of a court competent jurisdiction, if the reassignment meets the conditions set forth in §424.90.

(5) *Payment to an agent.* Medicare may pay an agent who furnishes billing and collection services to the supplier, or to the employer, facility, or system specified in paragraphs (b) (1), (2) and (3) of this section, if the conditions of §424.73(b)(3) for payment to a provider's agent are met by the agent of the supplier or of the employer, facility, or system. Payment to an agent will always be made in the name of the supplier or the employer, facility, or system.

(c) *Rules applicable to an employer or entity.* An employer or entity that may receive payment under paragraph (b)(1) or (b)(2) of this section is considered the supplier of those services for purposes of subparts C, D, and E of this part, subject to the provisions of paragraph (d) of this section.

(d) *Reassignment to an entity under an employer-employee relationship or under a contractual arrangement: Conditions and limitations—(1) Liability of the parties.* An entity enrolled in the Medicare program that receives payment under a contractual arrangement under paragraph (b)(2) of this section and the supplier that otherwise receives payment are jointly and severally responsible for any Medicare overpayment to that entity.

(2) *Access to records.* The supplier who furnishes the service has unrestricted

access to claims submitted by an entity for services provided by that supplier. This paragraph applies irrespective of whether the supplier is an employee or whether the service is provided under a contractual arrangement. If an entity refuses to provide, upon request, the billing information to the supplier performing the service, the entity's right to receive reassigned benefits may be revoked under § 424.82(c)(3).

(3) *Reassignment of the technical or professional component of a diagnostic test.* If a physician or other supplier bills for the technical or professional component of a diagnostic test covered under section 1861(s)(3) of the Act and paid for under part 414 of this chapter (other than clinical diagnostic laboratory tests paid under section 1833(a)(2)(D) of the Act, which are subject to the special rules set forth in section 1833(h)(5)(A) of the Act) following a reassignment from a physician or other supplier who performed the technical or professional component, the amount payable to the billing physician or other supplier may be subject to the limits specified in § 414.50 of this chapter.

[53 FR 6634, Mar. 2, 1988, as amended at 54 FR 4027, Jan. 27, 1989; 69 FR 66426, Nov. 15, 2004; 70 FR 16722, Apr. 1, 2005; 71 FR 69788, Dec. 1, 2006; 72 FR 66406, Nov. 27, 2007]

**§ 424.82 Revocation of right to receive assigned benefits.**

(a) *Scope.* This section sets forth the conditions and procedures for revocation of the right of a supplier or other party to receive Medicare payments.

(b) *Definition.* As used in this section, *other party* means an employer, facility, or health care delivery system to which Medicare may make payment under § 424.80(b) (1), (2), or (3).

(c) *Basis for revocation.* CMS may revoke the right of a supplier or other party to receive Medicare payments if the supplier or other party, after warning by CMS or the carrier—

(1) Violates the terms of assignment in § 424.55(b).

(2) Continues collection efforts or fails to refund moneys incorrectly collected, in violation of the terms of assignment in § 424.55(b).

(3) Executes or continues in effect a reassignment or power of attorney or any other arrangement that seeks to obtain payment contrary to the provisions of § 424.80; or

(4) Fails to furnish evidence necessary to establish its compliance with the requirements of § 424.80.

(d) *Proposed revocation: Notice and opportunity for review.* If CMS proposes to revoke the right to payment in accordance with paragraph (c) of this section, it will send the supplier or other party a written notice that—

(1) States the reasons for the proposed revocation; and

(2) Provides an opportunity for the supplier or other party to submit written argument and evidence against the proposed revocation. CMS usually allows 15 days from the date on the notice, but may extend or reduce the time as circumstances require.

(e) *Actual revocation: Timing, notice, and opportunity for hearing—*(1) *Timing.* CMS determines whether to revoke after considering any written argument or evidence submitted by the supplier or other party or, if none is submitted, at the expiration of the period specified in the notice of proposed revocation.

(2) *Notice and opportunity for hearing.* The notice of revocation specifies—

(i) The reasons for the revocation;

(ii) That the revocation is effective as of the date on the notice;

(iii) That the supplier or other party may, within 60 days from the date on the notice (or a longer period if the notice so specifies), request an administrative hearing and may be represented by counsel or other qualified representative.

(iv) That the carrier will withhold payment on any claims submitted by the supplier or other party until the period for requesting a hearing expires or, if a hearing is requested, until the hearing officer issues a decision;

(v) That if the hearing decision reverses the revocation, the carrier will pay the supplier's or other party's claims; and

(vi) That if a hearing is not requested or the hearing decision upholds the revocation, payment will be made to the beneficiary or to another person or