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45 CFR Parts 60 and 61

National Practitioner Data Bank; Proposed Rule

DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

45 CFR Parts 60 and 61

RIN 0906-AA87

National Practitioner Data Bank

AGENCY: Health Resources and Services Administration (HRSA), HHS.

ACTION: Notice of proposed rulemaking.

SUMMARY: This proposed rule revises existing regulations under sections 401–432 of the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986 and section 1921 of the Social Security Act, governing the National Practitioner Data Bank, to incorporate statutory requirements under section 6403 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (Affordable Care Act), Public Law 111–148. The Department of Health and Human Services (HHS) also is removing Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) part 61, which implemented the Healthcare Integrity and Protection Data Bank.

Section 6403 of the Affordable Care Act, the statutory authority for this regulatory action, was designed to eliminate duplicative data reporting and access requirements between the Healthcare Integrity and Protection Data Bank (established under section 1128E of the Social Security Act) and the National Practitioner Data Bank. Section 6403 of the Affordable Care Act requires the Secretary to establish a transition period to transfer all data in the Healthcare Integrity and Protection Data Bank to the National Practitioner Data Bank, and, once completed, to cease operations of the Healthcare Integrity and Protection Data Bank. Information previously collected and disclosed through the Healthcare Integrity and Protection Data Bank will then be collected and disclosed through the National Practitioner Data Bank. This regulatory action consolidates the collection and disclosure of information from both data banks into one part of the CFR.

DATES: We invite comments on this proposed rule. To be considered, submit comments on or before April 16, 2012.

ADDRESSES AND MODE OF TRANSMISSION

FOR COMMENTS: You may submit comments in one of three ways, as listed below. The first is the preferred method. To avoid duplication, please submit your comments in only *one* of these ways.

1. *Federal eRulemaking Portal.* You may submit comments electronically to <http://www.regulations.gov>. Click on the link “Submit a comment” and enter the

file code “# HRSA–0906–AA87” in the ID field. Submit your actual comments as an attachment to your message or cover letter. (Attachments should be in Microsoft Word or WordPerfect; however, we prefer Microsoft Word.)

2. *By regular, express or overnight mail.* You may mail written comments to the following address only: Health Resources and Services Administration, Department of Health and Human Services, Attention: HRSA Regulations Officer, Parklawn Building Rm. 14–101, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Please allow sufficient time for mailed comments to be received before the close of the comment period.

3. *Delivery by hand (in person or by courier).* If you prefer, you may deliver your written comments before the close of the comment period to the same address: Parklawn Building Room 14–101, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857. Please call (301) 443–1785 in advance to schedule your arrival with one of our HRSA Regulations Office staff members.

Because of staffing and resource limitations, and to ensure that no comments are misplaced, we cannot accept comments by facsimile (FAX) transmission.

In commenting, please refer to file code # HRSA–0906–AA87. Comments received on a timely basis will be available for public inspection as they are received in Room 14–101 of the Health Resources and Services Administration, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD., on Monday through Friday of each week from 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m. (phone: 301–443–1785).

We will consider all comments we receive by the date and time specified in the Dates section of this preamble, and will respond to the comments in the preamble of the final rule.

FOR FURTHER INFORMATION CONTACT:

Cynthia Grubbs, Director, Division of Practitioner Data Banks, Bureau of Health Professions, Health Resources and Services Administration, Parklawn Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Room 8–103, Rockville, MD 20857; telephone number: (301) 443–2300.

SUPPLEMENTARY INFORMATION:

I. Background

A. Legal Authorities Governing the Data Banks

The paragraphs below provide a summary of the legal authorities governing the National Practitioner Data Bank and the Healthcare Integrity and Protection Data Bank.

(1.) The Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986 (42 U.S.C. 11101 *et seq.*)

The National Practitioner Data Bank (NPDB) was established by the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986 (HCQIA), as amended (42 U.S.C. 11101 *et seq.*). The HCQIA authorizes the NPDB to collect reports of adverse licensure actions against physicians and dentists (including revocations, suspensions, reprimands, censures, probations, and surrenders); adverse clinical privileges actions against physicians and dentists; adverse professional society membership actions against physicians and dentists; Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) certification actions; Medicare/Medicaid exclusions; and medical malpractice payments made for the benefit of any health care practitioner. Organizations that have access to this data system include hospitals, other health care entities that have formal peer review processes and provide health care services, State medical or dental boards and other health care practitioner State boards. Individual practitioners may self-query. Information under the HCQIA is reported by medical malpractice payers, State medical and dental boards, professional societies with formal peer review, and hospitals and other health care entities (such as health maintenance organizations).

(2.) Section 1921 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1396r–2) (Prior to the Passage of the Affordable Care Act)

Section 1921 of the Social Security Act (herein referred to as section 1921), as amended by section 5(b) of the Medicare and Medicaid Patient and Program Protection Act of 1987, Public Law 100–93, and as amended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, Public Law 101–508, expanded the scope of the NPDB. Section 1921 requires each State to adopt a system for reporting to the Secretary certain adverse licensure actions taken against health care practitioners and entities by any authority of the State responsible for the licensing of such practitioners or entities. It also requires each State to report any negative action or finding that a State licensing authority, a peer review organization, or a private accreditation entity had taken against a health care practitioner or health care entity.

Groups with access to this information include all organizations eligible to query the NPDB under the HCQIA (hospitals, other health care entities that have formal peer review and provide health care services, State

medical or dental boards, and other health care practitioner State boards), other State licensing authorities, agencies administering Federal health care programs (including private entities administering such programs under contract), State agencies administering or supervising the administration of State health care programs, State Medicaid fraud control units, certain law enforcement agencies, and utilization and quality control Quality Improvement Organizations (QIOs). Individual health care practitioners and entities may self-query. Information under section 1921 is reported by State licensing and certification authorities, peer review organizations, and private accreditation entities.

Final regulations implementing section 1921 were issued on January 28, 2010 (75 FR 4656). The NPDB began collecting and disclosing section 1921 information on March 1, 2010.

(3.) Section 1128E of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7e) (Prior to the Passage of the Affordable Care Act)

Section 1128E of the Social Security Act (herein referred to as section 1128E), as added by section 221(a) of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, Public Law 104–191, directed the Secretary to establish and maintain a national health care fraud and abuse data collection program for the reporting and disclosing of certain final adverse actions taken against health care practitioners, providers, or suppliers. This data bank is known as the Healthcare Integrity and Protection Data Bank (HIPDB). Section 1128E required Federal and State government agencies and health plans to report to the HIPDB the following final adverse actions: Licensing and certification actions; criminal convictions and civil judgments related to the delivery of health care services; exclusions from Federal or State health care programs; and other adjudicated actions or decisions. Federal and State government agencies and health plans have access to this information. Individual practitioners, providers, and suppliers may self-query the HIPDB.

The HIPDB began collecting reports in November 1999. Requirements of both HCQIA and section 1921 overlap with the requirements under section 1128E, although each law has unique characteristics, including differences in the types of reportable actions and the types of agencies, entities, and officials with access to information. For example, all three reporting schemes require the reporting of State licensure actions. The HCQIA, however, only requires the reporting of licensure

actions taken against physicians and dentists that are based on professional competence or conduct. In contrast, sections 1921 and 1128E do not have a requirement that reportable adverse licensure actions be based on professional competence or conduct and also differ in the types of subjects reported. In addition, sections 1921 and 1128E authorize access to many of the same types of agencies, organizations, and officials. For example, both statutes authorize access by law enforcement agencies, agencies that administer or pay for health care services or programs, and State licensing authorities. Private-sector hospitals and health care service providers are only able to access information reported under the HCQIA and section 1921, but not under section 1128E.

(4.) Section 6403 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010

Section 6403 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010 (hereinafter referred to as section 6403), Public Law 111–148, amends sections 1921 and 1128E to eliminate duplication between the HIPDB and the NPDB, and requires the Secretary to establish a transition period for transferring data collected in the HIPDB to the NPDB and to cease HIPDB operations. Information previously collected and disclosed through the HIPDB will then be collected and disclosed through the NPDB. No new data elements have been added as a result of section 6403. All actions currently reported in the NPDB and HIPDB will be reported to the NPDB.

All security standards that are currently in place to protect the confidentiality of information in the Data Banks will be retained. HRSA follows the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) security guidelines. More specifically, the Data Bank has extensive operational, management, and technical controls that ensure the security of the system and protect the data in the system. The Data Bank contains information classified under the Privacy Act that is considered personally identifiable information (PII). On an annual basis, the Data Bank conducts a detailed security review process that tests the effectiveness of the security controls to ensure the PII in the system remains safe. Finally, every three years, the Data Bank is Certified and Accredited (C&A) as a requirement to have an Authority to Operate (ATO), in order to function as a Federal system.

The specific amendments section 6403 makes to sections 1921 and 1128E

are described in greater detail in the paragraphs below.

Subsection (a) of section 6403 amends section 1128E to require reporting to the NPDB instead of the HIPDB. Subsection (a) also eliminates requirements in section 1128E related to reporting by State agencies; conforms the requirements for reporting Federal licensing and certification actions to those that apply to State agencies under section 1921; provides that the information reported pursuant to section 1128E will be available to the agencies, entities, and officials authorized to access information reported pursuant to section 1921; and authorizes the Secretary to establish reasonable fees for the disclosure of the information, with no exception from the fee for Federal government agencies. Finally, subsection (a) requires the Secretary, in implementing the amendments to section 1128E, to provide for the maximum appropriate coordination between part B of the HCQIA and section 1921.

Subsection (b) of section 6403 adds to section 1921 the State agency reporting requirements that were eliminated from section 1128E by subsection (a). These State actions, taken against health care practitioners, providers, and suppliers, include State licensing and certification actions, State health care-related criminal convictions and civil judgments, exclusions from State health care programs, and other adjudicated actions or decisions. Subsection (b) also conforms the requirements for reporting State licensing and certification actions to those that apply to Federal agencies under section 1128E and makes amendments to expand the data access provisions of section 1921(b) so that entities that were authorized to access final adverse action information reported to the HIPDB by State agencies under section 1128E will retain access to that information when it is reported to the NPDB under section 1921. Subsection (b) also adds new provisions under section 1921 that are modeled on similar provisions in section 1128E. These new provisions require the Secretary to disclose reported information to a subject of a report and establish other requirements designed to ensure that the information reported pursuant to section 1921 is accurate; authorize the Secretary to establish or approve reasonable fees for the disclosure of information reported pursuant to section 1921; and provide protection against liability in a civil action for entities reporting information as required by section 1921 (so long as such entities have no knowledge of the falsity of the information). Subsection

(b) also provides definitions for the following terms: (1) "State licensing or certification agency;" (2) "State law or fraud enforcement agency;" and (3) "final adverse action." Finally, subsection (b) requires the Secretary, in implementing the amendments to section 1921, to provide for the maximum appropriate coordination with HCQIA and section 1128E.

Subsection (c) of section 6403 amends section 1128C of the Social Security Act regarding the HHS Office of Inspector General's responsibilities with respect to section 1128E by deleting the HHS Office of Inspector General's responsibility to provide for the reporting and disclosure of certain final adverse actions against health care providers, suppliers, or practitioners pursuant to the data collection system established under section 1128E. Subsection (d) establishes requirements for a transition process; authorizes the Department of Veterans Affairs to access, free of charge for one year, information that was formerly reported only to the HIPDB; describes the availability of additional funds for the transition process, if necessary; and includes the effective date for the section.

Effectively, in addition to transferring HIPDB data and operations to the NPDB, section 6403 transfers all section 1128E reporting requirements by State agencies to section 1921, thereby eliminating duplication in certain State agency reporting requirements under both statutes, while leaving Federal agency and health plan reporting requirements under the authority of section 1128E. Section 6403 also creates a common list of queriers for section 1921 and section 1128E data. There are exceptions to this common querier list. Hospitals and other health care entities, professional societies, and QIOs have access to section 1128E data as well as licensing and certification actions under section 1921, but have no additional access to data as a result of section 6403. By maintaining many of the same reporting requirements and by maintaining different levels of access depending on who is requesting information in section 6403, Congress further indicated its intent that, despite the transition of HIPDB operations to the NPDB, original reporting and querying requirements remain the same to the greatest extent possible, while ensuring the maximum coordination among the three statutes. Section 6403 does not affect reporting requirements or query access under the

HCQIA, so existing requirements under the HCQIA for hospitals, other health care entities, professional societies, or medical malpractice payers will not change.

The reporting and querying requirements of sections 1921 and 1128E, as amended by section 6403, are described in greater detail below.

B. Section 1921 as Amended by Section 6403

As amended by section 6403, section 1921 requires each State to have in effect a system of reporting licensure and certification actions taken against a health care practitioner or entity by a State licensing or certification agency. Section 6403 defines a State licensing or certification agency to include State licensing authorities, peer review organizations, and private accreditation entities. Licensing and certification actions include certain adverse actions taken by a State licensing authority as well as any negative action or finding that a State licensing authority, a peer review organization, or a private accreditation entity has concluded against a health care practitioner or entity. Each State also must have in effect a system of reporting information with respect to any final adverse action (not including settlements in which no findings of liability have been made) taken against a health care practitioner, provider, or supplier by a State law or fraud enforcement agency. These final adverse actions include criminal convictions or civil judgments in State court related to the delivery of health care services, exclusions from participation in a State health care program, and any other adjudicated action or decision. In addition, final adverse actions include any licensure or certification action taken against a supplier by a State licensing or certification agency. Section 1921 information is now available to agencies administering Federal health care programs, including private entities administering such programs under contract; State licensing or certification agencies, and Federal agencies responsible for the licensing and certification of health care practitioners, providers, and suppliers; State agencies administering or supervising the administration of State health care programs; health plans; State law or fraud enforcement agencies; and the U.S. Attorney General and other law enforcement officials as the Secretary deems appropriate. In addition, QIOs, as

well as hospitals, professional societies, and other health care entities have access to "licensure and certification actions" reported under section 1921. These entities do not have access to "final adverse actions" added to section 1921 by section 6403. Potential subjects of section 1921 reports, including health care practitioners, health care entities, providers, and suppliers, may self-query.

C. Section 1128E, as Amended by Section 6403

Section 6403 amends section 1128E to require the Secretary to maintain a national health care fraud and abuse data collection program under this section for the reporting of certain final adverse actions against health care practitioners, providers, and suppliers. The Secretary shall furnish the information collected under section 1128E to the NPDB. Federal government agencies and health plans are required to report to the NPDB the following final adverse actions: licensing and certification actions; criminal convictions and civil judgments in Federal or State court related to the delivery of health care services; exclusions from Federal health care programs; and other adjudicated actions or decisions.

The information collected under section 1128E shall be available from the National Practitioner Data Bank to all agencies, authorities, and officials which are authorized under the amended section 1921 access provisions. However, under the section 1921 access provisions, hospitals, other health care entities, professional societies, and QIOs are only authorized to receive certain section 1921 information. Individual practitioners, providers, and suppliers may self-query the NPDB to receive section 1128E information.

The table below further illustrates the impact that section 6403 has on current data bank requirements, presenting the requirements for the HCQIA, section 1921 and 1128E before the passage of section 6403, and the proposed requirements after passage of section 6403.

The table is only a summary of the statutory reporting and querying requirements before and after passage of section 6403. All elements in the table, including definitions of terms used, are detailed in various sections of this proposed rule.

TABLE 1—DATA BANKS STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS BEFORE AND AFTER PASSAGE OF SECTION 6403*

Statutory requirements before passage of Section 6403	Reporting/querying requirements after passage of Section 6403
<i>WHO REPORTS?</i> HCQIA (NPDB) ■ Medical malpractice payers ■ Boards of Medical/Dental Examiners ■ Hospitals and other healthcare entities ■ Professional societies with formal peer review ■ Drug Enforcement Administration ■ Health and Human Services—Office of Inspector General SECTION 1921 (NPDB) ■ Peer review organizations ■ Private accreditation organizations ■ State authorities that license practitioners and entities SECTION 1128E (HIPDB) ■ Federal and State government agencies (including State law or fraud enforcement agencies) ■ Health plans	<i>WHO REPORTS?</i> HCQIA (NPDB) ■ Medical malpractice payers ■ Boards of Medical/Dental Examiners ■ Hospitals and other health care entities ■ Professional societies with formal peer review ■ Drug Enforcement Administration ■ Health and Human Services-Office of Inspector General SECTION 1921 (NPDB) ■ Peer review organizations ■ Private accreditation organizations ■ State authorities that license or certify practitioners, entities, providers, suppliers ■ State law or fraud enforcement agencies SECTION 1128E (NPDB) ■ Federal government agencies ■ Health plans
<i>WHAT INFORMATION IS REPORTED?</i> HCQIA (NPDB) ■ Medical malpractice payments ■ Adverse licensure actions (physicians/dentists): —revocation, suspension, reprimand, probation, surrender, censure ■ Adverse clinical privileges actions (primarily physicians/dentists) ■ Adverse professional society membership (primarily physicians/dentists) ■ DEA certification actions ■ Medicare/Medicaid exclusions SECTION 1921 (NPDB) ■ Licensing actions (practitioners and entities): —revocation, reprimand, censure, suspension, probation —any dismissal or closure of the proceedings by reason of surrendering the license or leaving the State or jurisdiction —any other loss of the license —any negative action or finding by a State licensing authority, peer review organization, or private accreditation entity SECTION 1128E (HIPDB) ■ Licensing and certification actions (practitioners, providers, and suppliers): —revocation, reprimand, suspension, censure, probation; —any other loss of license, or right to apply for, or renew, a license, whether by voluntary surrender, non-renewability, or otherwise —any other negative action or finding that is publicly available information ■ Health care-related civil judgments in Federal or State court (practitioners, providers, suppliers) ■ Health care-related Federal or State criminal convictions (practitioners, providers, suppliers) ■ Exclusions from Federal or State health care programs (practitioners, providers, suppliers) ■ Other adjudicated actions or decisions (practitioners, providers, suppliers)	<i>WHAT INFORMATION IS REPORTED?</i> HCQIA (NPDB) ■ Medical malpractice payments ■ Adverse licensure actions (physicians/dentists): —revocation, suspension, reprimand, probation, surrender, censure ■ Adverse clinical privileges actions (primarily physicians/dentists) ■ Adverse professional society membership (primarily physicians/dentists) ■ DEA certification actions ■ Medicare/Medicaid exclusions SECTION 1921 (NPDB) ■ Licensing or certification actions (practitioners, entities, providers, and suppliers): —revocation, reprimand, censure, suspension, probation —any dismissal or closure of the proceedings by reason of surrendering the license or leaving the State or jurisdiction —any other loss of, or loss of the right to apply for, or renew a license —any negative action or finding by a State licensing or certification authority, peer review organization, or private accreditation entity ■ Health care-related civil judgments in State court (practitioners, providers, suppliers) ■ Health care-related State criminal convictions (practitioners, providers, suppliers) ■ Exclusions from State health care programs (practitioners, providers, suppliers) ■ Other adjudicated actions or decisions (practitioners, providers, suppliers) SECTION 1128E (NPDB) ■ Federal licensing/certification actions (practitioners, providers, and suppliers): —revocation, reprimand, censure, suspension, probation —any dismissal or closure of the proceedings by reason of surrendering the license or leaving the State or jurisdiction —any other loss of, or right to apply for, or renew, a license, whether by voluntary surrender, non-renewability, or otherwise —any negative action or finding that is publicly available information ■ Health care-related civil judgments in Federal or State court (practitioners, providers, suppliers) ■ Health care-related Federal or State criminal convictions (practitioners, providers, suppliers) ■ Exclusions from Federal health care programs (practitioners, providers, suppliers) ■ Other adjudicated actions or decisions (practitioners, providers, suppliers)

TABLE 1—DATA BANKS STATUTORY REQUIREMENTS BEFORE AND AFTER PASSAGE OF SECTION 6403*—Continued

Statutory requirements before passage of Section 6403	Reporting/querying requirements after passage of Section 6403
<i>WHO CAN QUERY?</i>	<i>WHO CAN QUERY?</i>
HCQIA (NPDB) ■Hospitals ■Other health care entities with formal peer review ■Professional societies with formal peer review ■Boards of Medical/Dental Examiners ■Other health care practitioner State licensing boards ■Plaintiff's attorney/pro se plaintiffs (limited circumstances) ■Health care practitioners (self-query) ■Researchers (statistical data only) SECTION 1921 (NPDB) ■Hospitals and other health care entities (HCQIA) ■Professional societies with formal peer review ■Quality Improvement Organizations ■State licensing agencies that license practitioners and entities ■Agencies administering Federal health care programs, or their contractors ■State agencies administering State health care programs ■State Medicaid fraud control units ■U.S. Comptroller General ■U.S. Attorney General and other law enforcement ■Health care practitioners/entities (self-query) ■Researchers (statistical data only) SECTION 1128E (HIPDB) ■Federal and State government agencies ■Health plans ■Health care practitioners/providers/suppliers (self-query) ■Researchers (statistical data only)	HCQIA (NPDB) ■Hospitals ■Other health care entities with formal peer review ■Professional societies with formal peer review ■Boards of Medical/Dental Examiners ■Other health care practitioner State licensing boards ■Plaintiff's attorney/pro se plaintiffs (limited circumstances) ■Health care practitioners (self-query) ■Researchers (statistical data only) SECTION 1921 and SECTION 1128E (NPDB) ■Hospitals and other health care entities (HCQIA)** ■Professional societies with formal peer review** ■Quality Improvement Organizations** ■State licensing or certification agencies that license or certify practitioners, entities, providers, or suppliers ■Agencies administering (including those providing payment for services) Federal health care programs and their contractors ■State agencies administering State health care programs ■Federal agencies that license or certify practitioners, providers, suppliers ■Health plans ■State law or fraud enforcement agencies (including State Medicaid fraud control units) ■U.S. Comptroller General ■U.S. Attorney General and other Federal law enforcement ■Health care practitioners, entities, providers, suppliers (self-query) ■Researchers (statistical data only).

* For NPDB requirements, the term “practitioners” is used throughout this table to mean “practitioners, physicians, dentists.”

** Under Section 1921, these entities only have access to reported licensing or certification actions, which is consistent with these entities' access prior to passage of the Affordable Care Act.

D. Maximum Coordination When Implementing Section 6403

Sections 6403(a)(3) and 6403(b)(4) require the Secretary to provide for the maximum appropriate coordination among HCQIA, section 1921, and section 1128E when implementing the provisions of section 6403. We have made significant efforts to develop this proposed rule in a manner that minimizes the burden on reporters. Reporters previously responsible for reporting adverse actions to both the NPDB and HIPDB only needed to submit one report per action, provided that reporting was done through the Department's web-based system that sorted the appropriate actions into the HIPDB, the NPDB, or both. Similarly, under the revised regulations, reporters will only need to submit one report per action.

Congress's mandate that the Secretary provide for the maximum appropriate coordination among the statutes makes it necessary, in certain cases, to make slight modifications when combining sometimes overlapping statutory requirements. These instances are described in the paragraphs below, and in the discussion of the proposed regulatory definitions.

E. Terms Used To Describe Subjects of Reports Under Section 1921 and 1128E

We clarified statutory language used to describe report subjects in several ways. First, we used the term “health care practitioner, physician, and dentist” throughout these regulations to refer to “health care practitioner” report subjects for sections 1921 and 1128E. We are clarifying that the “health care practitioner” report subjects under both sections 1921 and 1128E include health care practitioners, physicians, and dentists to help ensure consistency in the merged data, as the NPDB definition of “health care practitioner” excludes physicians and dentists whereas the HIPDB definition includes physicians and dentists. The definitions for physician and dentist are provided for separately and therefore they are included as report subjects.

Second, we clarified statutory language with respect to report subjects by consistently using the term “entity, provider, and supplier” in referring to section 1921 entity report subjects. Both original and amended section 1921 reporting requirements include certain adverse actions taken against a “health care practitioner or entity,” and NPDB regulations use the HCQIA definition of

“health care entity” to define the range of these report subjects. It is clear from the context of section 6403 that the use of the term “entity” also includes “supplier” subjects. Specifically, section 6403(b), which added the disclosure and correction provision in section 1921(d), refers only to “health care practitioner” and “entity” report subjects. It is not reasonable to conclude that Congress intended to prevent providers and suppliers from having access to their own reports or being able to dispute a report, while giving that ability to health care practitioners and entities. Although the provision only uses the terms practitioner and entity it must be read broadly to keep the Congressional intent of not making significant changes to current reporting and querying requirements. Therefore, we apply this provision to all section 1921 report subjects, including health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, entities, providers, and suppliers.

Finally, the proposed rule sometimes refers to “practitioner, physician, dentist, provider, and supplier” as one grouping. The manner in which the regulation defines supplier may be read to include physicians and dentists. In the proposed rule, where physicians

and dentists are specified, but other suppliers are not, it is intended that other suppliers are not included in those instances. Where suppliers are mentioned along with physicians and dentists, the intent is not to imply that suppliers do not include physicians and dentists, but that all terms were included for the sake of clarity.

F. Sanction Authority

HIPDB regulations include sanctions against Federal and State agencies and health plans for failure to report as required. For Federal and State government agencies, the Secretary provides for publication of a public report that identifies those agencies that have failed to report information as required. Health plans that fail to report information as required under section 1128E are subject to a civil money penalty of up to \$25,000 for each action not reported. While section 6403 transfers State agency reporting requirements from section 1128E to section 1921, we plan to maintain existing sanction authority (publication of a public report) for those State agencies that are required to report licensure and certification actions, exclusions from State health care programs, criminal convictions and civil judgments in a State court, and other adjudicated actions or decisions. Further, we plan to maintain existing sanction authority, as stated above, and which currently exists in section 1128E, for those Federal agencies that fail to report. These sanctions are currently part of the agency's compliance plan, and we are attempting to maintain consistency between current and future Data Bank operational policy.

G. Authorization Dates for Collecting Reports

The authorization dates for collecting adverse actions under section 1921 and section 1128E are based on the original legislation for the requirements and are unchanged by the passage of section 6403. Amendments made by section 6403 represent a reorganization of existing statutory requirements and not an imposition of new actions. Therefore, the passage section 6403 does not affect reporters' obligations to report action back to the dates currently in use for the system. Actions taken by State agencies transferred from section 1128E to section 1921 will retain their original authorization dates.

H. Limitations on the Scope of Public Comment

The current regulations governing the NPDB which are not expanded or modified by section 6403 are not subject

to review or comment under this Notice of Proposed Rulemaking, e.g., reporting requirements for medical malpractice payers, and eligible entities that may query the NPDB under the authority of the HCQIA.

II. Provisions of the Proposed Rule

We describe the proposed amendments below according to the sections of the regulations which they affect.

Sec. 60.1 The National Practitioner Data Bank

The proposed rule amends this section by incorporating the statutory provisions for section 1128E of the Social Security Act.

Sec. 60.2 Applicability of These regulations

The proposed rule amends this section by revising the reporting requirements to include those organizations and agencies required to report under section 1921 and section 1128E (both as amended by section 6403).

Sec. 60.3 Definitions

The proposed rule adds existing definitions from the HIPDB regulations as well as new statutory definitions to this section. Because this proposed rule combines requirements already specified in current NPDB and HIPDB regulations, it was necessary to modify the regulatory definitions for certain terms or combine similar regulatory definitions for the same term. In one instance, for the term "Act," a definition is deleted in its entirety. We believe this approach is consistent with the mandate that the Secretary provide for the maximum appropriate coordination among the HCQIA, section 1921, and section 1128E. This proposed rule also clarifies new statutory definitions. These clarifications merely provide additional examples of the scope of the definitions.

As a result, we propose to add the following new terms to this section, which are in the current HIPDB regulations:

Civil judgment means a court-ordered action rendered in a Federal or State court proceeding, other than a criminal proceeding. This reporting requirement does not include consent judgments that have been agreed upon and entered to provide security for civil settlements in which there was no finding or admission of liability.

The term "civil judgment" is currently defined in the HIPDB regulations, and we have not modified this existing definition.

Criminal conviction means a conviction as described in section 1128(i) of the Social Security Act.

The term "criminal conviction" is currently defined in the HIPDB regulations, and we have not modified this existing definition.

Exclusion means a temporary or permanent debarment of an individual or entity from participation in any Federal or State health-related program, in accordance with which items or services furnished by such person or entity will not be reimbursed under any Federal or State health-related program.

The term "exclusion" is currently defined in the HIPDB regulations, and we have not modified this existing definition.

Federal government agency includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) The U.S. Department of Justice;
- (b) The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services;
- (c) Federal law enforcement agencies, including law enforcement investigators;

(d) Any other Federal agency that either administers or provides payment for the delivery of health care services, including, but not limited to the U.S. Department of Defense and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs; and

(e) Federal agencies responsible for the licensing and certification of health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, providers, and suppliers.

The definition of the term "government agency" is set forth in section 1128E(g)(3) of the Social Security Act to describe the range of Federal government agencies that are required to report under section 1128E (as revised by section 6403). These proposed rules refer to the section 1128E term, "government agencies," as "Federal government agencies" to provide clarification between the Federal agencies required to report under section 1128E and certain State agencies (which are defined separately) that must report under section 1921. These proposed rules specify that the definition includes, but is not limited to, those agencies listed.

Health care provider means, for the purposes of this part, a provider of services as defined in section 1861(u) of the Social Security Act; any health care organization (including a health maintenance organization, preferred provider organization, or group medical practice) that provides health care services and follows a formal peer review process for the purpose of furthering quality health care, and any other health care organization that, directly or through contracts, provides health care services.

The term “health care provider” is currently defined in HIPDB regulations. We slightly modified this definition by replacing the phrase “means a provider” with “means, for purposes of this part, a provider” to avoid any confusion with the manner that Medicare defines such term.

Health care supplier means, for the purposes of this part, a provider of medical and other health care services as described in section 1861(s) of the Social Security Act; or any individual or entity, other than a provider, who furnishes, whether directly or indirectly, or provides access to, health care services, supplies, items, or ancillary services (including, but not limited to, durable medical equipment suppliers, manufacturers of health care items, pharmaceutical suppliers and manufacturers, health record services such as medical, dental, and patient records, health data suppliers, and billing and transportation service suppliers). The term also includes any individual or entity under contract to provide such supplies, items, or ancillary services; health plans as defined in this section (including employers that are self-insured); and health insurance producers (including, but not limited to agents, brokers, solicitors, consultants, and reinsurance intermediaries).

The term “health care supplier” is currently defined in HIPDB regulations. We slightly modified this definition by replacing the phrase “means a provider” with “means, for purposes of this part, a provider” to avoid any confusion with the manner that Medicare defines such term.

Health plan means, for the purposes of this part, a plan, program, or organization that provides health benefits, whether directly, through insurance, reimbursement, or otherwise, and includes but is not limited to:

- (a) A policy of health insurance;
- (b) A contract of a service benefit organization;
- (c) A membership agreement with a health maintenance organization or other prepaid health plan;
- (d) A plan, program, agreement, or other mechanism established, maintained, or made available by a self-insured employer or group of self-insured employers, a health care practitioner, physician, dentist, provider, or supplier group, third-party administrator, integrated health care delivery system, employee welfare association, public service group, or organization or professional association;
- (e) An insurance company, insurance service, or insurance organization that is licensed to engage in the business of

selling health care insurance in a State and which is subject to State law which regulates health insurance; and

(f) An organization that provides benefit plans whose coverage is limited to outpatient prescription drugs.

The term “health plan” is currently defined in the HIPDB regulations. We slightly modified this definition by replacing the phrase “practitioner, provider, or supplier” with the phrase “health care practitioner, physician, dentist, provider, or supplier.” We slightly modified this definition by replacing the phrase “means a plan” with “means, for purposes of this part, a plan” to avoid any confusion with the HIPAA definition. Additionally, we broadened the definition to respond to an expressed need to include stand-alone prescription drug plans, like those offered under the Medicare Part D program.

Other adjudicated actions or decisions means formal or official final actions taken against a health care practitioner, physician, dentist, provider, or supplier by a Federal governmental agency, a State law or fraud enforcement agency, or a health plan; which include the availability of a due process mechanism, and are based on acts or omissions that affect or could affect the payment, provision or delivery of a health care item or service. For example, a formal or official final action taken by a Federal governmental agency, a State law or fraud enforcement agency, or a health plan may include, but is not limited to, personnel-related actions such as suspensions without pay, reductions in pay, reductions in grade for cause, terminations, or other comparable actions. A hallmark of any valid adjudicated action or decision is the availability of a due process mechanism. The fact that the subject elects not to use the due process mechanism provided by the authority bringing the action is immaterial, as long as such a process is available to the subject before the adjudicated action or decision is made final. In general, if an adjudicated action or decision follows an agency’s established administrative procedures (which ensure that due process is available to the subject of the final adverse action), it would qualify as a reportable action under this definition. This definition specifically excludes clinical privileging actions taken by Federal government agencies or State law and fraud enforcement agencies and similar paneling decisions made by health plans. This definition does not include overpayment determinations made by Federal or State government programs, their contractors or health plans; and it does not include denial of

claims determinations made by Federal government agencies, State law or fraud enforcement agencies, or health plans. For health plans that are not government entities, an action taken following adequate notice and the opportunity for a hearing that meets the standards of due process set out in section 412(b) of the HCQIA (42 U.S.C. 11112(b)) also would qualify as a reportable action under this definition.

The term “other adjudicated actions or decisions” is currently defined in HIPDB regulations. To reflect a change in terminology made by section 6403, we modified this definition by replacing the term, “State government agency” with “State law or fraud enforcement agency” when referring to those State agencies that take “other adjudicated actions or decisions.”

State law or fraud enforcement agency includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) A State law enforcement agency;
- (b) A State Medicaid fraud control unit (as defined in section 1903(q) of the Social Security Act); and
- (c) A State agency administering (including those providing payment for services) or supervising the administration of a State health care program (as defined in section 1128(h) of the Social Security Act).

Section 6403(b)(3) added the term “State law or fraud enforcement agency” in section 1921(g)(2) of the Social Security Act to describe those State agencies (in addition to State licensing or certification agencies) that were formerly required to report final adverse actions under section 1128E and that are now required to report those actions under section 1921. We added “a State agency administering (including those providing payment for services) a State health care program” as an example of an agency that would report exclusions from State health care programs. These State agencies also would take certain other adjudicated actions or decisions defined in the regulations, such as “personnel-related actions,” when providing health care services through State-owned hospitals and other facilities. Because these agencies have a role in investigating and preventing health care fraud and abuse, they were included in the definition.

State licensing or certification agency includes, but is not limited to, any authority of a State (or of a political subdivision thereof) responsible for the licensing or certification of health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, (or any peer review organization, or private accreditation entity reviewing the services provided by health care practitioners, physicians, or dentists), health care entities, providers, or

suppliers. Examples of such State agencies include Departments of Professional Regulation, Health, Social Services (including State Survey and Certification and Medicaid Single State agencies), Commerce, and Insurance.

Section 6403(b)(3) amended section 1921 by adding the term “State licensing or certification agency.” This term, which is defined in section 1921(g)(1) of the Social Security Act, is intended to combine two categories of current NPDB and HIPDB reporters: (1) State agencies responsible for licensing health care practitioners and entities (also referred to in NPDB regulations as “State licensing and certification authorities”), peer review organizations, and private accreditation entities (all of which currently report to the NPDB under section 1921); and (2) State agencies responsible for the licensing and certification of health care practitioners, providers, and suppliers (which report to the HIPDB under section 1128E). We also clarified the definition by providing examples from the HIPDB regulations of the scope of State agencies that license or certify health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, health care entities, providers, and suppliers.

In addition to the new terms we propose to add in this section, we also propose to slightly amend the definitions of the following existing terms. These amendments are necessary to ensure the maximum appropriate coordination among requirements for the HCQIA, and sections 1921 and 1128E of the Social Security Act.

Board of Medical Examiners, or Board means a body or subdivision of such body which is designated by a State for the purpose of licensing, monitoring, and disciplining physicians or dentists. This term includes a Board of Osteopathic Examiners or its subdivision, a Board of Dentistry or its subdivision, or an equivalent body as determined by the State. Where the Secretary, pursuant to section 423(c)(2), of the HCQIA (42 U.S.C. 11112(c)) has designated an alternate entity to carry out the reporting activities of § 60.12 due to a Board’s failure to comply with § 60.8, the term Board of Medical Examiners or “Board” refers to this alternate entity.

For this definition, we deleted the reference to “the Act” and inserted the complete statutory reference for the HCQIA. This change was necessary to avoid confusion among the different statutes governing NPDB operations.

Health care entity means, for purposes of this part:

(a) A hospital;

(b) An entity that provides health care services, and engages in professional review activity through a formal peer review process for the purpose of furthering quality health care, or a committee of that entity; or

(c) A professional society or a committee or agent thereof, including those at the national, State, or local level, of physicians, dentists, or other health care practitioners that engages in professional review activity through a formal peer review process, for the purpose of furthering quality health care.

For purposes of paragraph (b) of this definition, an entity includes: a health maintenance organization which is licensed by a State or determined to be qualified as such by the Department of Health and Human Services; and any group or prepaid medical or dental practice which meets the criteria of paragraph (b).

To avoid any confusion with the manner that Medicare defines such terms, we replaced the phrase “health care entity means” with “health care entity means, for the purposes of this part.”

Health care practitioner, licensed health care practitioner, licensed practitioner, or practitioner means an individual other than a physician or dentist, who is licensed or otherwise authorized by a State to provide health care services (or any individual who, without authority, holds himself or herself out to be so licensed or authorized).

The current NPDB and HIPDB definitions for the term “health care practitioner” have slight differences, although both Data Banks ultimately collect information on the same range of practitioners. First, the NPDB definition excludes physicians and dentists because the HCQIA provides separate definitions for physicians and dentists. Conversely, the HIPDB definition for “health care practitioner” includes physicians and dentists. Second, the HIPDB definition includes individuals who, without authority, hold themselves out to be licensed or authorized. While this language regarding individuals who hold themselves out to be licensed or authorized is not explicitly stated in the original NPDB definition of “health care practitioner,” it is included in the NPDB definitions for “physician” and “dentist,” and has been part of NPDB “health care practitioner” definition in reporting guidance since the NPDB began operations. A final difference in the two regulatory definitions is that the HIPDB definition also refers to the terms “licensed health care practitioner,”

“licensed practitioner,” and “practitioner.”

To reconcile these differences in definitional language, while still maintaining the statutory requirements, we made two changes to the NPDB definition. First, we expanded the original NPDB term of “health care practitioner” to include the additional terms used in the HIPDB definition (i.e., “licensed health care practitioner, licensed practitioner, or practitioner”). Second, we included in the definition individuals who, without authority, hold themselves out to be licensed or authorized. Although this proposed definition excludes physicians and dentists (and the original HIPDB definition does not), we refer to “health care practitioners, physicians, and dentists” throughout these proposed rules to ensure that the statutory requirements are fulfilled.

Hospital means, for purposes of this part, an entity described in paragraphs (1) and (7) of section 1861(e) of the Social Security Act.

To avoid any confusion with the manner that Medicare defines such terms, we replaced the phrase “means an entity” with “means, for purposes of this part, an entity.”

Negative action or finding by a Federal or State licensing or certification authority, peer review organization, or private accreditation entity means:

(a) A final determination of denial or termination of an accreditation status from a private accreditation entity that indicates a risk to the safety of a patient(s) or quality of health care services;

(b) Any recommendation by a peer review organization to sanction a health care practitioner, physician, or dentist; or

(c) Any negative action or finding that under the State’s law is publicly available information and is rendered by a Federal or State licensing or certification authority, including but not limited to, limitations on the scope of practice, liquidations, injunctions, and forfeitures. This definition also includes final adverse actions rendered by a Federal or State licensing or certification authority, such as exclusions, revocations, or suspension of license or certification, that occur in conjunction with settlements in which no finding of liability has been made (although such a settlement itself is not reportable under the statute). This definition excludes administrative fines or citations and corrective action plans and other personnel actions, unless they are:

(1) Connected to the delivery of health care services, or

(2) Taken in conjunction with other adverse licensure or certification actions such as revocation, suspension, censure, reprimand, probation, or surrender.

To date, we have allowed reporting entities to apply their own specific definition of negative action or finding. This provides States and other reporting entities the flexibility to interpret their own statutes and governing policies to meet the reporting requirements of the NPDB and HIPDB. We have also received comments from reporting entities that suggest a need for a more formal definition of negative finding. We welcome comments that address the definition of any negative action or finding, specifically comments that clarify the definition of negative finding.

Both NPDB and the HIPDB regulations defined the term “negative action or finding.” The NPDB definition was limited to negative actions or findings by peer review organizations, private accreditation entities, and State authorities that license (including licensure and certification) health care practitioners and entities. The HIPDB definition included negative actions or findings by Federal or State agencies responsible for the licensing or certification of health care practitioners, providers, and suppliers. Our proposed definition incorporates language from the HIPDB definition to ensure that the NPDB will collect the full range of section 1921 and section 1128E reporting requirements for Federal and State licensing and certification authorities.

In addition, we slightly modified language in the original HIPDB definition regarding the reporting of administrative fines or citations, and corrective action plans and other personnel actions, to make it consistent with existing section 1921 language. Under our proposed definition, administrative fines or citations, and corrective action plans and personnel actions, must be reported if they are either (1) related to the delivery of health care services or (2) taken with another reportable action. The “or” replaces the “and” in the original HIPDB definition. While this change may slightly expand the reporting requirements for certain Federal agencies, we believe it is fully consistent with Congress’s efforts to otherwise harmonize Federal and State licensure and certification reporting requirements.

Peer review organization means, for purposes of this part, an organization with the primary purpose of evaluating the quality of patient care practices or

services ordered or performed by health care practitioners, physicians, or dentists measured against objective criteria which define acceptable and adequate practice through an evaluation by a sufficient number of health practitioners in such an area to ensure adequate peer review. The organization has due process mechanisms available to health care practitioners, physicians, and dentists. This definition excludes utilization and quality control peer review organizations described in Part B of Title XI of the Social Security Act (referred to as QIOs) and other organizations funded by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to support the QIO program. We slightly modified this definition by changing “means an organization” to “means, for the purposes of this part, an organization” to avoid confusion with the definition of this term in Section 1152 of the Social Security Act.

Physician means, for purposes of this part, a doctor of medicine or osteopathy legally authorized to practice medicine or surgery by a State (or who, without authority, holds himself or herself out to be so authorized). We slightly modified this definition by changing “means a doctor” to “means, for the purposes of this part, a doctor” to avoid confusion with the definition of this term used in Section 1861(r) of the Social Security Act.

Private accreditation entity means an entity or organization that:

(a) Evaluates and seeks to improve the quality of health care provided by a health care entity, provider, or supplier;

(b) Measures a health care entity’s, provider’s, or supplier’s performance based on a set of standards and assigns a level of accreditation;

(c) Conducts ongoing assessments and periodic reviews of the quality of health care provided by a health care entity, provider, or supplier; and

(d) Has due process mechanisms available to health care entities, providers, or suppliers.

In the current NPDB regulations, private accreditation entities are limited to those that accredit health care entities. The definition excludes private accreditation entities that accredit health care practitioners. While the term “entities,” with respect to subjects of section 1921 reports, is now understood to include providers and suppliers (and the term “suppliers” includes individuals as well as organizations), it is still our understanding that accreditation organizations only accredit organizations and business entities, and not individuals. Therefore it is our expectation that, under the limited reporting requirements that

apply to accreditation organizations, private accreditation entities would only report organizations and business entities. To the extent that an accreditation organization also accredits sole proprietorships and takes reportable actions against them, we anticipate that these sole proprietorships would be reported to the NPDB as organization, and not as individual, subjects.

Voluntary surrender of license or certification means a surrender made after a notification of investigation or a formal official request by a Federal or State licensing or certification authority for a health care practitioner, physician, dentist, health care entity, provider, or supplier, to surrender the license or certification (including certification agreements or contracts for participation in Federal or State health care programs). The definition also includes those instances where a health care practitioner, physician, dentist, health care entity, provider, or supplier voluntarily surrenders a license or certification (including program participation agreements or contracts) in exchange for a decision by the licensing or certification authority to cease an investigation or similar proceeding, or in return for not conducting an investigation or proceeding, or in lieu of a disciplinary action.

Both the NPDB and the HIPDB regulations included definitions for “voluntary surrender.” The HIPDB regulations referred to this term as “voluntary surrender,” while the NPDB regulations used the term “voluntary surrender of license.” In these proposed rules, we refer to this term as “voluntary surrender of license or certification” for two reasons. First, the revised term clarifies the scope of voluntary surrenders to be reported under sections 1921 and 1128E (i.e., Federal and State licensing and certification actions). Second, the change will prevent confusion among organizations that report surrenders of clinical privileges under the HCQIA.

The NPDB and HIPDB regulatory definitions for voluntary surrender were nearly identical with respect to voluntary surrenders of State licensure. However, the HIPDB definition also contained language with respect to surrender of Federal licensure, as well as Federal and State certification (including certification agreements or contracts for participation in Federal or State health care programs). This additional HIPDB language was included in the NPDB definition to ensure that original HIPDB reporting requirements remained unchanged.

In addition to the definitions we have added or clarified, we also propose to eliminate the term “Act” from section 60.3. We chose this approach to avoid confusion when referencing the different statutes governing NPDB operations. NPDB regulations currently define “Act” as the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986, title IV of Public Law 99–660, as amended. HIPDB regulations define “Act” as the Social Security Act. We instead reference each of these statutes (as well as other governing statutes) by name where they appear in the regulations.

We also propose to use the NPDB definition for the term, “State,” as it relates to all requirements under the HCQIA and sections 1921 and 1128E. Both NPDB and HIPDB regulations include a definition for “State,” however, they differ in that the NPDB definition includes two additional territories (American Samoa and the Northern Mariana Islands) that are not part of the HIPDB definition. While this change to the original HIPDB regulatory definition may slightly modify requirements for certain organizations, this should not be overly burdensome as these territories have reported few, if any, actions in the past. We believe the simplicity of this change outweighs the very slight potential increase in burden based on the addition of these two territories. Furthermore, the NPDB definition of “State” is included in statute, while the HIPDB definition is not. Therefore, the Secretary has greater flexibility to conform the definition to that of the NPDB.

Sec. 60.4 How Information Must Be Reported

We propose to amend this section by changing the reference to “§ 60.11” to read “§ 60.12” and including references to the newly added §§ 60.10, 60.11, 60.13, 60.14, 60.15, and 60.16. We also remove the reference to reporting to the Board of Medical Examiners.

Sec. 60.5 When Information Must Be Reported

We propose to amend this section of the existing NPDB regulations by:

- a. Revising the introductory text of this section to include references to the newly added §§ 60.10, 60.13, 60.14, 60.15, and 60.16 and redesignated §§ 60.11 and 60.12;
- b. Adding the August 21, 1996 legacy reporting date for section 1128E actions; and
- c. Removing paragraphs (a)–(d) and replacing them with a list of reportable actions. This list reflects the combination of reporting categories

from the NPDB and the HIPDB regulations.

The proposed rule brings the HIPDB reporting time frame in line with the NPDB and eliminates references from the current HIPDB regulation to reporting by the close of an entity’s next monthly reporting cycle. The proposed rule also eliminates from the current NPDB regulation the requirement for reporting within a 15-day window for those entities that have a dual obligation to report to a State authority. Thus all reports must be made within 30-calendar days from the date the final adverse action was taken. This rule also clarifies the State reporting obligations for persons or entities responsible for submitting malpractice payments (§ 60.7), negative actions or findings (§ 60.11), and adverse actions (§ 60.12). Reports for these three categories are submitted directly to the NPDB and a copy of the report must be mailed to the appropriate State licensing or certification agency. This has been the operational practice of the NPDB since 1990 and fulfills the statutory State reporting obligation for these reporters.

Sec. 60.6 Reporting Errors, Omissions, Revisions or Whether an Action Is on Appeal

We propose to amend this section by:

- a. Revising the title to include reporting of whether an action is on appeal. This information currently must be reported for final adverse actions specified in HIPDB regulations;
- b. Revising the first and last sentences in paragraph (b) to include the requirement to report revisions to actions for all licensure and certification actions, criminal convictions, civil judgments, exclusions, and other adjudicated actions or decisions. The HIPDB regulations require reporting of revisions to these actions;
- c. Revising the third sentence of paragraph (b) to include the requirement to report when an action is on appeal for licensure and certification actions, criminal convictions, civil judgments, exclusions, and other adjudicated actions; and
- d. Adding a new sentence at the end of paragraph (a) and new paragraphs (c) and (d) to clarify current data bank policy regarding notifying subjects of a report and the steps subjects may take to ensure the information reported is accurate. These clarifications generally are included in HIPDB regulations, but the same policy has applied to the NPDB as well.

Sec. 60.7 Reporting Medical Malpractice Payments

(We propose no changes to this section.)

Sec. 60.8 Reporting Licensure Actions Taken by Boards of Medical Examiners

We propose to amend this section by revising the reference to “§ 60.11” in the last sentence of paragraph (c) to read “§ 60.12.” This change reflects the fact that § 60.11 was redesignated as § 60.12 in these proposed rules. We are also adding “Individual Tax Identification Number (ITIN)” to § 60.8(b)(4) after the word Social Security Number.

Sec. 60.9 Reporting Licensure and Certification Actions Taken by States

We propose to amend § 60.9 to reflect the changes made by section 6403 to the section 1921 licensure action reporting requirements by State agencies. The title of this section was revised to include licensure and certification actions, as required under section 6403(b)(1)(A)(i). The term “certification” has two distinct meanings in the current NPDB and HIPDB regulations. First, in both sets of regulations, “certification” is related to licensure. Licensure includes certification and other forms of authorization to provide health care services, and, based on their individual laws and requirements, States may “license,” “certify,” or “register” certain types of health care practitioners, health care entities, providers, or suppliers. For example, States may certify nurse’s aides. Second, in section 1128E and the HIPDB regulations, the term “certification” is also used to refer to certification of a health care practitioner, provider, or supplier to participate in a Federal or State health care program. In this context, certification includes certification agreements and contracts for participation in a government health care program. State certification actions such as termination of a hospital’s Medicaid participating provider agreement or contract are now being reported to the NPDB under this part.

We also propose to modify paragraphs (a) and (b) to reflect the range of subjects reported under this section to include health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, health care entities, providers, and suppliers. In addition, we propose to amend paragraphs (a)(1) through (a)(4) to reflect changes to those reporting requirements made by section 6403(b)(1)(A), which intended to harmonize State licensure and certification action reporting requirements with Federal licensure and certification action reporting

requirements under section 1128E. To reflect the fact that section 6403 transfers State licensure and certification action reporting requirements from section 1128E to section 1921, we propose the following changes to ensure that the original reporting requirements from the HIPDB regulations remain unchanged. First, we amended language in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) to clarify the range of reportable licensure and certification actions with respect to a license, certification agreement, or contract for participation in State health care programs. Second, in paragraph (c)(4)(ii), which was previously a reserved field, we added a data element for the date of any appeal. Third, we added paragraph (e) to incorporate the sanctions for failure to report that were included in the HIPDB regulations for State licensure and certification actions. Finally, we are also adding “Individual Tax Identification Number (ITIN)” to § 60.9(b)(1)(ii) after the word Social Security Number.

Sec. 60.10 Reporting Licensure and Certification Actions Taken by Federal Agencies

We propose to redesignate § 60.10 as § 60.11, and add a new § 60.10 to implement the reporting requirements for Federal licensure and certification agencies. These agencies must report to the NPDB the following final adverse actions that are taken against a health care practitioner, physician, dentist, provider, or supplier (regardless of whether the final adverse action is the subject of a pending appeal):

(a) Formal or official actions, such as revocation or suspension of a license or certification agreement or contract for participation in Federal health care programs (and the length of any such suspension), reprimand, censure, or probation;

(b) Any dismissal or closure of the proceedings by reason of the health care practitioner, physician, dentist, provider, or supplier surrendering their license or certification agreement or contract for participation in Federal health care programs, or leaving the State or jurisdiction;

(c) Any other loss of the license or loss of the certification agreement or contract for participation in a Federal health care program, or the right to apply for, or renew, a license or certification agreement or contract of the health care practitioner, physician, dentist, provider, or supplier, whether by operation of law, voluntary surrender, nonrenewal (excluding nonrenewals due to nonpayment of fees,

retirement, or change to inactive status), or otherwise; and

(d) Any other negative action or finding by such Federal agency that is publicly available information.

Further, we are substituting the acronym “ITIN” in place of the word “Individual Tax Identification Number” in § 60.10(b)(1)(ii).

Sec. 60.11 Reporting Negative Actions or Findings Taken by Peer Review Organizations or Private Accreditation Entities [Redesignated]

We propose to redesignate § 60.11 as § 60.12 and add redesignated § 60.10 as § 60.11. In accordance with the changes to the scope of “entity” report subjects required by section 6403, we propose to amend paragraph (a) of this section to include the reporting of health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, health care entities, providers, and suppliers. While peer review organizations will continue to report negative actions or findings taken against health care practitioners, physicians, or dentists, private accreditation entities are required to report actions taken against health care entities, providers, or suppliers. Paragraph (a) is revised to reflect that the reporting entity, (i.e., peer review organization or private accreditation entity) not the State, must submit reports directly to the NPDB and then provide a copy of the report to the appropriate State licensing or certification authority by mail. The remaining paragraphs (b)—(d) are accordingly modified to reflect this reporting scheme.

Sec. 60.12 Reporting Adverse Actions Taken Against Clinical Privileges. [Redesignated]

We propose to redesignate § 60.12 as § 60.17 and add redesignated § 60.11 as § 60.12. As done with § 60.11, the reporting scheme under paragraph (a) is revised to reflect that health care entities send reports directly to the NPDB and provide a copy of the report to the State Board of Medical Examiners.

Further, we propose to slightly modify the heading of § 60.12(a) to read “Reporting by Health Care Entities to the NPDB.”

Sec. 60.13 Reporting Federal or State Criminal Convictions Related to the Delivery of a Health Care Item or Service

We propose to redesignate § 60.13 as § 60.18, and add a new § 60.13 to implement the requirements of section 6403. Under this provision, Federal and State prosecutors are required to report

criminal convictions against health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, providers, or suppliers related to the delivery of a health care item or service (regardless of whether the conviction is the subject of a pending appeal).

Sec. 60.14 Reporting Civil Judgments Related to the Delivery of a Health Care Item or Service

We propose to redesignate § 60.14 as § 60.19, and add a new § 60.14 to implement the requirements of section 6403. Under this provision Federal and State attorneys and health plans must report civil judgments against health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, providers, or suppliers related to the delivery of a health care item or service (regardless of whether the civil judgment is the subject of a pending appeal).

Sec. 60.15 Reporting Exclusions From Participation in Federal or State Health Care Programs

We propose to redesignate § 60.15 as § 60.20, and add a new § 60.15 to implement the requirements of section 6403. Under this provision, Federal government agencies and State law and fraud enforcement agencies must report health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, providers, and suppliers excluded from participating in Federal or State health care programs, including exclusions resulting from a settlement that is not reported because no findings or admissions of liability have been made (regardless of whether the exclusion is the subject of a pending appeal).

Sec. 60.16 Reporting Other Adjudicated Actions or Decisions

We propose to redesignate § 60.16 as § 60.21, and add a new § 60.16 to implement the requirements of section 6403. Under this provision, Federal government agencies, State law and fraud enforcement agencies, and health plans must report other adjudicated actions or decisions as defined in § 60.3 related to the delivery, payment or provision of a health care item or service against health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, providers, and suppliers (regardless of whether the other adjudicated action or decision is subject to a pending appeal).

Sec. 60.17 Information Which Hospitals Must Request From the National Practitioner Data Bank [Redesignated]

As previously noted, we propose redesignating § 60.12 as § 60.17.

Sec. 60.18 Requesting Information From the National Practitioner Data Bank [Redesignated]

We propose to redesignate § 60.13 as § 60.18. We propose to amend § 60.18, paragraph (a) of the existing NPDB regulations to clarify to whom information under the HCQIA as well as the amended sections 1921 and 1128E components of the NPDB would be made available by:

- a. Redesignating § 60.13 as § 60.18 to implement the requirements of section 6403;
- b. Revising the reference to “§ 60.11” in paragraph (a)(1) to read “§ 60.12;”
- c. Revising the reference to “§ 60.12” in paragraph (a)(1)(v) to read “§ 60.17;”
- d. Adding the references to include §§ 60.10, 60.11, 60.13, 60.14, 60.15, and 60.16 in paragraph (a)(2);
- e. Revising paragraph (a)(2)(i) to include the following language in parentheses after the word administering: “including those providing payment for services;”
- f. Replacing the text in paragraphs (a)(2), (ii), (iv), (v), (vi), and (vii) to reflect the revised list of entities which may receive information reported under §§ 60.9, 60.10, 60.11, 60.13, 60.14, 60.15 and 60.16; and
- g. Inserting paragraph (a)(2)(viii).

Based on section 6403 amendments, State licensing or certification agencies and Federal agencies responsible for the licensing and certification of health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, providers and suppliers are authorized to query the NPDB under section 1921 and 1128E. We understand the statutory language to limit query access to those State licensing and certification agencies that license or certify health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, entities, providers, or suppliers. These agencies would include only authorities of the State responsible for licensure or certification and would exclude peer review organizations and private accreditation entities. Such an interpretation of the statutory language is consistent with the goal of maintaining existing NPDB and HIPDB reporting and querying requirements to the greatest extent possible.

Consistent with section 6403 language, hospitals and other health care entities, professional societies, and QIOs will have access to section 1921 information reported in §§ 60.9 and 60.11, and section 1128E information reported in §§ 60.10, 60.13, 60.14, 60.15, and 60.16. Access to the section 1921 information for these groups was not affected by the passage of section 6403. Section 6403 expands the access that these groups have with respect to

Federal information under section 1128E.

Sec. 60.19 Fees Applicable to Requests for Information [Redesignated]

We propose to amend redesignated § 60.19(a) to reflect, based on section 6403 amendments, the full range of subjects that will be sent a copy of a report submitted about them.

Sec. 60.20 Confidentiality of National Practitioner Data Bank information [Redesignated]

We propose to slightly amend redesignated § 60.20 so that it reflects the limitations on disclosure provisions based on current NPDB and HIPDB regulatory language. These confidentiality requirements would apply to all information obtained from the NPDB.

Sec. 60.21 How To Dispute the Accuracy of National Practitioner Data Bank Information [Redesignated]

The dispute process for the NPDB and the HIPDB is identical, however, HIPDB regulations currently provide a more detailed account of the process than do the NPDB regulations. Therefore, we are proposing to amend this section to include the HIPDB regulatory provisions for disputing the accuracy of data bank information.

Sec. 60.22 Immunity

Section 6403 added a provision to section 1921 that provides reporters of NPDB information immunity from liability in a civil action filed by the subject of a report, unless the individual, entity, or authorized agent submitting the report has actual knowledge of the falsity of the information contained in the report. HIPDB regulations also contain a similar immunity provision. We propose to add this provision, which will apply to all individuals who, and entities and authorized agents that, report information to the NPDB.

III. Implementation Schedule

Reporting requirements have been established through Title IV of the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986, Section 1921 of the Social Security Act, as amended by the Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1990, and Section 1128E of the Social Security Act as added by Section 221(a) of the Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act of 1996, and through their respective regulatory procedures. As a result, most reporters and queriers have submitted information to and received information from the NPDB and the HIPDB since 1996. A few

reporters, accreditation organizations, and peer review organizations, have submitted information to the NPDB since 2010.

As a result of Section 6403 of the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act of 2010, the HIPDB will cease to function. Data contained in the HIPDB will be transferred to the NPDB, along with the reporting and querying functions. Therefore, we will announce through the issuance of notice(s) in the **Federal Register** when the merged system will be open for reporting and querying. Further, the announcement will identify when and how information will be available from the NPDB. A revised reporting form will be used to accommodate system integration functions when this form is approved by the Office of Management and Budget in accordance with the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995.

IV. Regulatory Impact Statement

A. Regulatory Analysis

This proposed rule is technical in nature. It involves transferring data reporting requirements under 45 CFR part 61 for the Healthcare Integrity and Protection Data Bank (HIPDB) to 45 CFR part 60 for the National Practitioner Data Bank (NPDB), another data bank receiving like reports. The result of this transfer does not increase the regulatory burden on affected entities; it alleviates duplication.

1. Executive Orders 12866 and 13563

Executive Orders 13563 and 12866 direct agencies to assess all costs and benefits of available regulatory alternatives and, if regulation is necessary, to select regulatory approaches that maximize net benefits (including potential economic, environmental, public health and safety effects, distributive impacts, and equity). Executive Order 13563 emphasizes the importance of quantifying both costs and benefits, of reducing costs, of harmonizing rules, and of promoting flexibility. This rule has been designated a “significant regulatory action” although not economically significant, under section 3(f) of Executive Order 12866. Accordingly, the rule has been reviewed by the Office of Management and Budget.

2. Regulatory Flexibility Act

The Regulatory Flexibility Act (RFA) and the Small Business Regulatory Enforcement and Fairness Act of 1996, which amended the RFA, require HRSA to analyze options for regulatory relief of small businesses. For purposes of the

RFA, small entities include small businesses, nonprofit organizations, and government agencies. Further, in accordance with the RFA, if a rule has a significant economic effect on a substantial number of small entities, the Secretary must specifically consider the economic effect of the rule on small entities and analyze regulatory options that could lessen the impact of the rule. The purpose of the proposed rule is to eliminate duplication between the HIPDB and the NPDB. The NPDB will serve as the sole repository for all information previously captured in the HIPDB. This will not substantially alter reporting requirements. Therefore the Secretary certifies that these regulations will not have a significant impact on a substantial number of small entities.

3. Unfunded Mandates Reform Act

Section 202 of the Unfunded Mandates Reform Act of 1995 (UMRA) (Pub. L. 104–4) requires agencies to assess anticipated costs and benefits for any rulemaking that may result in an annual expenditure of \$136 million or more by State, local, or tribal governments, or the private sector. HRSA has determined that this rule does not impose any additional mandates on State, local, or tribal governments, or the private sector, that will result in an annual expenditure of \$136 million or more. A full analysis under the UMRA is not necessary.

4. Executive Order 13132—Federalism

Executive Order 13132 establishes certain requirements that an agency must meet when it promulgates a proposed rule imposing substantial direct requirements or costs on State and local governments, preempts State law, or otherwise has Federalism implications. In reviewing this proposed rule under the threshold criteria of Executive Order 13132, the Secretary has determined that this rule will not significantly affect the rights, roles, and responsibilities of State or local governments because the actions that are already reported under HIPDB are merely shifting to the NPDB.

B. Paperwork Reduction Act

This proposed rule does not add any new reporter categories, but information-collection requirements may be expanded for some reporters. For instance, the proposed rule interprets statutory references to “entity” reporting subjects under the amended section 1921 to include “health care providers and suppliers.” As a result, accreditation entities will now be required to report actions taken against providers and suppliers in

addition to those subjects that meet the definition of a “health care entity.” However, these sorts of expansions are subtle and will not significantly alter the current requirements under the HIPDB and NPDB regulations. The NPDB and HIPDB regulations contain information collection requirements that have been approved by OMB under the Paperwork Reduction Act of 1995 (PRA) and assigned control numbers 0915–0126 and 0915–0239, respectively.

The only impact of the merging of 45 CFR Part 61 with 45 CFR Part 60 is to eliminate duplication and streamline internal operations. By combining two data banks into a single data bank, the need to capture like information in two data bases is eliminated.

Dated: January 11, 2012.

Mary K. Wakefield,

Administrator, Health Resources and Services Administration.

Approved: February 3, 2012.

Kathleen Sebelius,

Secretary.

List of Subjects

45 CFR Part 60

Claims, Fraud, Health, Health maintenance organizations (HMOs), Health professions, Hospitals, Insurance companies, Malpractice, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

45 CFR Part 61

Billing and transportation services, Durable medical equipment suppliers and manufacturers, Health care insurers, Health maintenance organizations (HMOs), Health professions, Home health care agencies, Hospitals, Pharmaceutical suppliers and manufacturers, Reporting and recordkeeping requirements, Skilled nursing facilities.

For the reasons set forth in the preamble, HHS proposes to revise 45 CFR parts 60 and 61 as follows:

PART 60—NATIONAL PRACTITIONER DATA BANK

1. The authority citation for 45 CFR part 60 is revised to read as follows:

Authority: 42 U.S.C. 11101–11152; 42 U.S.C. 1396r–2.

2. The Table of Contents for part 60 is revised to read as follows:

Subpart A—General Provisions

Sec.

60.1 The National Practitioner Data Bank.

60.2 Applicability of these regulations.

60.3 Definitions.

Subpart B—Reporting of Information

Sec.

60.4 How information must be reported.

- 60.5 When information must be reported.
- 60.6 Reporting errors, omissions, and revisions.
- 60.7 Reporting medical malpractice payments.
- 60.8 Reporting licensure actions taken by boards of medical examiners.
- 60.9 Reporting licensure and certification actions taken by States.
- 60.10 Reporting licensure and certification actions taken by Federal agencies.
- 60.11 Reporting negative actions or findings taken by peer review organizations or private accreditation entities.
- 60.12 Reporting adverse actions taken against clinical privileges.
- 60.13 Reporting Federal or State criminal convictions related to the delivery of a health care item or service.
- 60.14 Reporting civil judgments related to the delivery of a health care item or service.
- 60.15 Reporting exclusions from participation in Federal or State health care programs.
- 60.16 Reporting other adjudicated actions or decisions.

Subpart C—Disclosure of Information by the National Practitioner Data Bank

Sec.

- 60.17 Information which hospitals must request from the National Practitioner Data Bank.
- 60.18 Requesting information from the National Practitioner Data Bank.
- 60.19 Fees applicable to requests for information.
- 60.20 Confidentiality of National Practitioner Data Bank information.
- 60.21 How to dispute the accuracy of National Practitioner Data Bank information.
- 60.22 Immunity.

3. Revise part 60 to read as follows:

Subpart A—General Provisions

§ 60.1 The National Practitioner Data Bank

The Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986 (HCQIA), as amended, title IV of Public Law 99–660 (42 U.S.C. 11101 *et seq.*) (hereinafter referred to as “title IV”), authorizes the Secretary to establish (either directly or by contract) a National Practitioner Data Bank (NPDB) to collect and release certain information relating to the professional competence and conduct of physicians, dentists and other health care practitioners. Section 1921 of the Social Security Act (hereinafter referred to as “section 1921”), as amended, (42 U.S.C. 1396r–2) expanded the requirements under the NPDB and requires each State to adopt a system of reporting to the Secretary adverse licensure or certification actions taken against health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, health care entities, providers, and suppliers, as well as certain final adverse actions taken by State law and

fraud enforcement agencies against health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, providers, and suppliers. Section 1128E of the Social Security Act (hereinafter referred to as “section 1128E”), as amended, (42 U.S.C. 1320a–7e) authorizes the Secretary to implement a national healthcare fraud and abuse data collection program for the reporting and disclosing of certain final adverse actions taken by Federal government agencies and health plans against health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, providers, and suppliers. Information from section 1921 and section 1128E is to be reported and distributed through the NPDB. The regulations in this part set forth the reporting and disclosure requirements for the NPDB, as well as procedures to dispute the accuracy of information contained in the NPDB.

§ 60.2 Applicability of these regulations.

The regulations in this part establish reporting requirements applicable to hospitals, health care entities, Boards of Medical Examiners, professional societies of physicians, dentists, or other health care practitioners which take adverse licensure or professional review actions; State licensing or certification authorities, peer review organizations, and private accreditation entities that take licensure or certification actions or negative actions or findings against health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, health care entities, providers, or suppliers; entities (including insurance companies) making payments as a result of medical malpractice actions or claims; Federal government agencies, State law and fraud enforcement agencies and health plans that take final adverse actions against health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, providers, and suppliers. They also establish procedures to enable individuals or entities to obtain information from the NPDB or to dispute the accuracy of NPDB information.

§ 60.3 Definitions.

Adversely affecting means reducing, restricting, suspending, revoking, or denying clinical privileges or membership in a health care entity.

Affiliated or associated refers to health care entities with which a subject of a final adverse action has a business or professional relationship. This includes, but is not limited to, organizations, associations, corporations, or partnerships. This also includes a professional corporation or other business entity composed of a single individual.

Board of Medical Examiners, or Board, means a body or subdivision of such body which is designated by a State for the purpose of licensing, monitoring, and disciplining physicians or dentists. This term includes a Board of Osteopathic Examiners or its subdivision, a Board of Dentistry or its subdivision, or an equivalent body as determined by the State. Where the Secretary, pursuant to section 423(c)(2) of the HCQIA (42 U.S.C. 11112(c)), has designated an alternate entity to carry out the reporting activities of § 60.12 due to a Board's failure to comply with § 60.8, the term Board of Medical Examiners or Board refers to this alternate entity.

Civil judgment means a court-ordered action rendered in a Federal or State court proceeding, other than a criminal proceeding. This reporting requirement does not include Consent Judgments that have been agreed upon and entered to provide security for civil settlements in which there was no finding or admission of liability.

Clinical privileges means the authorization by a health care entity to a physician, dentist or other health care practitioner for the provision of health care services, including privileges and membership on the medical staff.

Criminal conviction means a conviction as described in section 1128(i) of the Social Security Act.

Dentist means a doctor of dental surgery, doctor of dental medicine, or the equivalent who is legally authorized to practice dentistry by a State (or who, without authority, holds himself or herself out to be so authorized).

Exclusion means a temporary or permanent debarment of an individual or entity from participation in any Federal or State health-related program, in accordance with which items or services furnished by such person or entity will not be reimbursed under any Federal or State health-related program.

Federal government agency includes, but is not limited to:

- (a) The U.S. Department of Justice;
- (b) The U.S. Department of Health and Human Services;
- (c) Federal law enforcement agencies, including law enforcement investigators;

(d) Any other Federal agency that either administers or provides payment for the delivery of health care services, including, but not limited to the U.S. Department of Defense and the U.S. Department of Veterans Affairs; and

(e) Federal agencies responsible for the licensing and certification of health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, providers, and suppliers.

Formal peer review process means the conduct of professional review activities through formally adopted written procedures which provide for adequate notice and an opportunity for a hearing.

Formal proceeding means a proceeding held before a State licensing or certification authority, peer review organization, or private accreditation entity that maintains defined rules, policies, or procedures for such a proceeding.

Health care entity means, for purposes of this part:

- (a) A hospital;
- (b) An entity that provides health care services, and engages in professional review activity through a formal peer review process for the purpose of furthering quality health care, or a committee of that entity; or
- (c) A professional society or a committee or agent thereof, including those at the national, State, or local level, of physicians, dentists, or other health care practitioners that engages in professional review activity through a formal peer review process, for the purpose of furthering quality health care.

For purposes of paragraph (b) of this definition, an entity includes: a health maintenance organization which is licensed by a State or determined to be qualified as such by the Department of Health and Human Services; and any group or prepaid medical or dental practice which meets the criteria of paragraph (b).

Health care practitioner, licensed health care practitioner, licensed practitioner, or practitioner means an individual other than a physician or dentist, who is licensed or otherwise authorized by a State to provide health care services (or any individual who, without authority, holds himself or herself out to be so licensed or authorized).

Health care provider means, for purposes of this part, a provider of services as defined in section 1861(u) of the Social Security Act; any organization (including a health maintenance organization, preferred provider organization or group medical practice) that provides health care services and follows a formal peer review process for the purpose of furthering quality health care, and any other organization that, directly or through contracts, provides health care services.

Health care supplier means, for purposes of this part, a provider of medical and other health care services as described in section 1861(s) of the Social Security Act; or any individual or entity, other than a provider, who

furnishes, whether directly or indirectly, or provides access to, health care services, supplies, items, or ancillary services (including, but not limited to, durable medical equipment suppliers, manufacturers of health care items, pharmaceutical suppliers and manufacturers, health record services [such as medical, dental, and patient records], health data suppliers, and billing and transportation service suppliers). The term also includes any individual or entity under contract to provide such supplies, items, or ancillary services; health plans as defined in this section (including employers that are self-insured); and health insurance producers (including but not limited to agents, brokers, solicitors, consultants, and reinsurance intermediaries).

Health plan means, for purposes of this part, a plan, program or organization that provides health benefits, whether directly, through insurance, reimbursement or otherwise, and includes but is not limited to:

(a) A policy of health insurance;

(b) A contract of a service benefit organization;

(c) A membership agreement with a health maintenance organization or other prepaid health plan;

(d) A plan, program, agreement, or other mechanism established, maintained, or made available by a self-insured employer or group of self-insured employers, a health care practitioner, physician, dentist, provider, or supplier group, third-party administrator, integrated health care delivery system, employee welfare association, public service group or organization or professional association;

(e) An insurance company, insurance service or insurance organization that is licensed to engage in the business of selling health care insurance in a State and which is subject to State law which regulates health insurance; and

(f) An organization that provides benefit plans whose coverage is limited to outpatient prescription drugs.

Hospital means, for purposes of this part, an entity described in paragraphs (1) and (7) of section 1861(e) of the Social Security Act.

Medical malpractice action or claim means a written complaint or claim demanding payment based on a physician's, dentist's, or other health care practitioner's provision of or failure to provide health care services, and includes the filing of a cause of action based on the law of tort, brought in any State or Federal Court or other adjudicative body.

Negative action or finding by a Federal or State licensing or

certification authority, peer review organization, or private accreditation entity means:

(a) A final determination of denial or termination of an accreditation status from a private accreditation entity that indicates a risk to the safety of a patient(s) or quality of health care services;

(b) Any recommendation by a peer review organization to sanction a health care practitioner, physician, or dentist; or

(c) Any negative action or finding that, under the State's law, is publicly available information and is rendered by a licensing or certification authority, including but not limited to, limitations on the scope of practice, liquidations, injunctions, and forfeitures. This definition also includes final adverse actions rendered by a Federal or State licensing or certification authority, such as exclusions, revocations, or suspension of license or certification, that occur in conjunction with settlements in which no finding of liability has been made (although such a settlement itself is not reportable under the statute). This definition excludes administrative fines or citations and corrective action plans and other personnel actions, unless they are:

(1) Connected to the delivery of health care services, or

(2) Taken in conjunction with other adverse licensure or certification actions such as revocation, suspension, censure, reprimand, probation, or surrender.

Organization name means the subject's business or employer at the time the underlying acts occurred. If more than one business or employer is applicable, the one most closely related to the underlying acts should be reported as the "organization name," with the others being reported as "affiliated or associated health care entities."

Organization type means a description of the nature of that business or employer.

Other adjudicated actions or decisions means formal or official final actions taken against a health care practitioner, physician, dentist, provider, or supplier by a Federal governmental agency, a State law or fraud enforcement agency, or a health plan; which include the availability of a due process mechanism, and are based on acts or omissions that affect or could affect the payment, provision, or delivery of a health care item or service. For example, a formal or official final action taken by a Federal governmental agency, a State law or fraud enforcement agency, or a health plan may include, but is not limited to, a personnel-related

action such as suspensions without pay, reductions in pay, reductions in grade for cause, terminations, or other comparable actions. A hallmark of any valid adjudicated action or decision is the availability of a due process mechanism. The fact that the subject elects not to use the due process mechanism provided by the authority bringing the action is immaterial, as long as such a process is available to the subject before the adjudicated action or decision is made final. In general, if an "adjudicated action or decision" follows an agency's established administrative procedures (which ensure that due process is available to the subject of the final adverse action), it would qualify as a reportable action under this definition. This definition specifically excludes clinical privileging actions taken by Federal government agencies or State law and fraud enforcement agencies and similar paneling decisions made by health plans. This definition does not include overpayment determinations made by Federal or State government programs, their contractors or health plans; and it does not include denial of claims determinations made by Federal government agencies, State law or fraud enforcement agencies, or health plans. For health plans that are not Government entities, an action taken following adequate notice and the opportunity for a hearing that meets the standards of due process set out in section 412(b) of the HCQIA (42 U.S.C. 11112(b)) also would qualify as a reportable action under this definition.

Peer review organization means, for purposes of this part, an organization with the primary purpose of evaluating the quality of patient care practices or services ordered or performed by health care practitioners, physicians, or dentists measured against objective criteria which define acceptable and adequate practice through an evaluation by a sufficient number of health practitioners in such an area to ensure adequate peer review. The organization has due process mechanisms available to health care practitioners, physicians, and dentists. This definition excludes utilization and quality control peer review organizations described in Part B of Title XI of the Social Security Act (referred to as QIOs) and other organizations funded by the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) to support the QIO program.

Physician means, for purposes of this part, a doctor of medicine or osteopathy legally authorized to practice medicine or surgery by a State (or who, without authority, holds himself or herself out to be so authorized).

Private accreditation entity means an entity or organization that:

(a) Evaluates and seeks to improve the quality of health care provided by a health care entity, provider, or supplier;

(b) Measures a health care entity's, provider's, or supplier's performance based on a set of standards and assigns a level of accreditation;

(c) Conducts ongoing assessments and periodic reviews of the quality of health care provided by a health care entity, provider, or supplier; and

(d) Has due process mechanisms available to health care entities, providers, or suppliers.

Professional review action means an action or recommendation of a health care entity:

(a) Taken in the course of professional review activity;

(b) Based on the professional competence or professional conduct of an individual physician, dentist, or other health care practitioner which affects or could affect adversely the health or welfare of a patient or patients; and

(c) Which adversely affects or may adversely affect the clinical privileges or membership in a professional society of the physician, dentist, or other health care practitioner.

(d) This term excludes actions which are primarily based on:

(1) The physician's, dentist's, or other health care practitioner's association, or lack of association, with a professional society or association;

(2) The physician's, dentist's, or other health care practitioner's fees or the physician's, dentist's, or other health care practitioner's advertising or engaging in other competitive acts intended to solicit or retain business;

(3) The physician's, dentist's, or other health care practitioner's participation in prepaid group health plans, salaried employment, or any other manner of delivering health services whether on a fee-for-service or other basis;

(4) A physician's, dentist's, or other health care practitioner's association with, supervision of, delegation of authority to, support for, training of, or participation in a private group practice with, a member or members of a particular class of health care practitioner or professional; or

(5) Any other matter that does not relate to the competence or professional conduct of a physician, dentist, or other health care practitioner.

Professional review activity means an activity of a health care entity with respect to an individual physician, dentist, or other health care practitioner:

(a) To determine whether the physician, dentist, or other health care

practitioner may have clinical privileges with respect to, or membership in, the entity;

(b) To determine the scope or conditions of such privileges or membership; or

(c) To change or modify such privileges or membership.

Quality Improvement Organization means a utilization and quality control peer review organization (as defined in part B of title XI of the Social Security Act) that:

(a)(1) Is composed of a substantial number of the licensed doctors of medicine and osteopathy engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery in the area and who are representative of the practicing physicians in the area, designated by the Secretary under section 1153, with respect to which the entity shall perform services under this part, or

(2) Has available to it, by arrangement or otherwise, the services of a sufficient number of licensed doctors of medicine or osteopathy engaged in the practice of medicine or surgery in such area to assure that adequate peer review of the services provided by the various medical specialties and subspecialties can be assured;

(b) Is able, in the judgment of the Secretary, to perform review functions required under section 1154 in a manner consistent with the efficient and effective administration of this part and to perform reviews of the pattern of quality of care in an area of medical practice where actual performance is measured against objective criteria which define acceptable and adequate practice; and

(c) Has at least one individual who is a representative of consumers on its governing body.

Secretary means the Secretary of Health and Human Services and any other officer or employee of the Department of Health and Human Services to whom the authority involved has been delegated.

State means the fifty States, the District of Columbia, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, and the Northern Mariana Islands.

State law or fraud enforcement agency includes, but is not limited to:

(a) A State law enforcement agency;

(b) A State Medicaid fraud control unit (as defined in section 1903(q) of the Social Security Act); and

(c) A State agency administering (including those providing payment for services) or supervising the administration of a State health care program (as defined in section 1128(h) of the Social Security Act).

State licensing or certification agency includes, but is not limited to, any authority of a State (or of a political subdivision thereof) responsible for the licensing or certification of health care practitioners, physicians, dentists (or any peer review organization or private accreditation entity reviewing the services provided by health care practitioners, physicians, or dentists), health care entities, providers, or suppliers. Examples of such State agencies include Departments of Professional Regulation, Health, Social Services (including State Survey and Certification and Medicaid Single State agencies), Commerce, and Insurance.

Voluntary surrender of license or certification means a surrender made after a notification of investigation or a formal official request by a Federal or State licensing or certification authority for a health care practitioner, physician, dentist, health care entity, provider, or supplier to surrender the license or certification (including certification agreements or contracts for participation in Federal or State health care programs). The definition also includes those instances where a health care practitioner, physician, dentist, health care entity, provider, or supplier voluntarily surrenders a license or certification (including program participation agreements or contracts) in exchange for a decision by the licensing or certification authority to cease an investigation or similar proceeding, or in return for not conducting an investigation or proceeding, or in lieu of a disciplinary action.

Subpart B—Reporting of Information

§ 60.4 How information must be reported.

Information must be reported to the NPDB as required under §§ 60.7, 60.8, 60.9, 60.10, 60.11, 60.12, 60.13, 60.14, 60.15 and 60.16 in such form and manner as the Secretary may prescribe.

§ 60.5 When information must be reported.

Information required under §§ 60.7, 60.8, and 60.12 must be submitted to the NPDB within 30 days following the action to be reported, beginning with actions occurring on or after September 1, 1990; information required under § 60.11 must be submitted to the NPDB within 30 days following the action to be reported, beginning with actions occurring on or after January 1, 1992; and information required under §§ 60.9, 60.10, 60.13, 60.14, 60.15, and 60.16 must be submitted to the NPDB within 30 days following the action to be reported, beginning with actions occurring on or after August 21, 1996.

Following is the list of reportable actions:

- (a) Malpractice payments (§ 60.7);
- (b) Licensure and certification actions (§§ 60.8, 60.9, and 60.10);
- (c) Negative actions or findings (§ 60.11);
- (d) Adverse actions (§ 60.12);
- (e) Health Care-related Criminal Convictions (§ 60.13);
- (f) Health Care-related Civil Judgments (§ 60.14);
- (g) Exclusions from Federal or State health care programs (§ 60.15); and
- (h) Other adjudicated actions of decisions (§ 60.16).

Persons or entities responsible for submitting reports of malpractice payments (§ 60.7), negative actions or findings (§ 60.11), or adverse actions (§ 60.12) must additionally provide to their respective State authorities a copy of the report they submit to the NPDB.

§ 60.6 Reporting errors, omissions, revisions or whether an action is on appeal.

(a) Persons and entities are responsible for the accuracy of information which they report to the NPDB. If errors or omissions are found after information has been reported, the person or entity which reported it must send an addition or correction to the NPDB and in the case of reports made under § 60.12, also to the Board of Medical Examiners, as soon as possible. The NPDB will not accept requests for readjudication of the case by the NPDB, and will not examine the underlying merits of a reportable action.

(b) An individual or entity which reports information on licensure or certification, negative actions or findings, clinical privileges, criminal convictions, civil or administrative judgments, exclusions, or adjudicated actions or decisions under §§ 60.8, 60.9, 60.10, 60.11, 60.12, 60.13, 60.14, 60.15, or 60.16 must also report any revision of the action originally reported. Revisions include, but are not limited to, reversal of a professional review action or reinstatement of a license. In the case of actions reported under §§ 60.9, 60.10, 60.13, 60.14, 60.15 or 60.16, revisions also include whether an action is on appeal. Revisions are subject to the same time constraints and procedures of §§ 60.5, 60.8, 60.9, 60.10, 60.11, 60.12, 60.13, 60.14, 60.15, or 60.16 as applicable to the original action which was reported.

(c) The subject will be sent a copy of all reports, including revisions and corrections to the report.

(d) Upon receipt of a report, the subject:

- (1) Can accept the report as written;
- (2) May provide a statement to the NPDB that will be permanently

appended to the report, either directly or through a designated representative; (The NPDB will distribute the statement to queriers, where identifiable, and to the reporting entity and the subject of the report. Only the subject can, upon request, make changes to the statement. The NPDB will not edit the statement; however the NPDB reserves the right to redact personal identifying and offensive language that does not change the factual nature of the statement.) or

(3) May follow the dispute process in accordance with § 60.21.

§ 60.7 Reporting medical malpractice payments.

(a) Who must report. Each entity, including an insurance company, which makes a payment under an insurance policy, self-insurance, or otherwise, for the benefit of a physician, dentist, or other health care practitioner in settlement of or in satisfaction in whole or in part of a claim or a judgment against such physician, dentist, or other health care practitioner for medical malpractice, must report information as set forth in paragraph (b) of this section to the NPDB and to the appropriate State licensing board(s) in the State in which the act or omission upon which the medical malpractice claim was based. For purposes of this section, the waiver of an outstanding debt is not construed as a "payment" and is not required to be reported.

(b) What information must be reported. Entities described in paragraph (a) of this section must report the following information:

(1) With respect to the physician, dentist, or other health care practitioner for whose benefit the payment is made:

- (i) Name,
- (ii) Work address,
- (iii) Home address, if known,
- (iv) Social Security Number, if known, and if obtained in accordance with section 7 of the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a note),
- (v) Date of birth,
- (vi) Name of each professional school attended and year of graduation,
- (vii) For each professional license: the license number, the field of licensure, and the name of the State or Territory in which the license is held,
- (viii) Drug Enforcement Administration registration number, if known,
- (ix) Name of each hospital with which he or she is affiliated, if known;

(2) With respect to the reporting entity:

- (i) Name and address of the entity making the payment,
- (ii) Name, title, and telephone number of the responsible official submitting the report on behalf of the entity, and

(iii) Relationship of the reporting entity to the physician, dentist, or other health care practitioner for whose benefit the payment is made;

(3) With respect to the judgment or settlement resulting in the payment:

(i) Where an action or claim has been filed with an adjudicative body, identification of the adjudicative body and the case number,

(ii) Date or dates on which the act(s) or omission(s) which gave rise to the action or claim occurred,

(iii) Date of judgment or settlement,

(iv) Amount paid, date of payment, and whether payment is for a judgment or a settlement,

(v) Description and amount of judgment or settlement and any conditions attached thereto, including terms of payment,

(vi) A description of the acts or omissions and injuries or illnesses upon which the action or claim was based,

(vii) Classification of the acts or omissions in accordance with a reporting code adopted by the Secretary, and

(viii) Other information as required by the Secretary from time to time after publication in the **Federal Register** and after an opportunity for public comment.

(c) Sanctions. Any entity that fails to report information on a payment required to be reported under this section is subject to a civil money penalty not to exceed the amount specified at 42 CFR 1003.103(c).

(d) Interpretation of information. A payment in settlement of a medical malpractice action or claim shall not be construed as creating a presumption that medical malpractice has occurred.

§ 60.8 Reporting licensure actions taken by Boards of Medical Examiners.

(a) What actions must be reported. Each Board of Medical Examiners must report to the NPDB any action based on reasons relating to a physician's or dentist's professional competence or professional conduct:

(1) Which revokes or suspends (or otherwise restricts) a physician's or dentist's license,

(2) Which censures, reprimands, or places on probation a physician or dentist, or

(3) Under which a physician's or dentist's license is surrendered.

(b) Information that must be reported. The Board must report the following information for each action:

(1) The physician's or dentist's name,

(2) The physician's or dentist's work address,

(3) The physician's or dentist's home address, if known,

(4) The physician's or dentist's Social Security number or Individual Tax Identification Number (ITIN), if known, and if obtained in accordance with section 7 of the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a note),

(5) The physician's or dentist's date of birth,

(6) Name of each professional school attended by the physician or dentist and year of graduation,

(7) For each professional license, the physician's or dentist's license number, the field of licensure and the name of the State or Territory in which the license is held,

(8) The physician's or dentist's Drug Enforcement Administration registration number, if known,

(9) A description of the acts or omissions or other reasons for the action taken,

(10) A description of the Board action, the date the action was taken, its effective date and duration,

(11) Classification of the action in accordance with a reporting code adopted by the Secretary, and

(12) Other information as required by the Secretary from time to time after publication in the **Federal Register** and after an opportunity for public comment.

(c) Sanctions. If, after notice of noncompliance and providing opportunity to correct noncompliance, the Secretary determines that a Board has failed to submit a report as required by this section, the Secretary will designate another qualified entity for the reporting of information under § 60.12.

§ 60.9 Reporting licensure and certification actions taken by States.

(a) What actions must be reported. Each State is required to adopt a system of reporting to the NPDB actions, as listed below, which are taken against a health care practitioner, physician, dentist, health care entity, provider, or supplier (all as defined in § 60.3). The actions taken must be as a result of formal proceedings (as defined in § 60.3). The actions which must be reported are:

(1) Any adverse action taken by the licensing or certification authority of the State as a result of a formal proceeding, including revocation or suspension of a license, or certification agreement or contract for participation in a State health care program (and the length of any such suspension), reprimand, censure, or probation;

(2) Any dismissal or closure of the formal proceeding by reason of the health care practitioner, physician, dentist, health care entity, provider, or

supplier surrendering the license or certification agreement or contract for participation in a State health care program, or leaving the State or jurisdiction;

(3) Any other loss of license or loss of the certification agreement or contract for participation in a State health care program, or the right to apply for, or renew, a license or certification agreement or contract of the health care practitioner, physician, dentist, health care entity, provider or supplier, whether by operation of law, voluntary surrender, nonrenewal (excluding nonrenewals due to nonpayment of fees, retirement, or change to inactive status), or otherwise.

(4) Any negative action or finding by such authority, organization, or entity regarding the health care practitioner, physician, dentist, health care entity, provider, or supplier.

(b) What information must be reported. Each State must report the following information (not otherwise reported under § 60.8):

(1) If the subject is an individual, personal identifiers, including:

(i) Name;

(ii) Social Security Number or ITIN, if known, and if obtained in accordance with section 7 of the Privacy Act of 1974 (5 U.S.C. 552a note);

(iii) Home address or address of record;

(iv) Sex; and

(v) Date of birth.

(2) If the subject is an individual, employment or professional identifiers, including:

(i) Organization name and type;

(ii) Occupation and specialty, if applicable;

(iii) National Provider Identifier (NPI);

(iv) Name of each professional school attended and year of graduation; and

(v) With respect to the professional license (including professional certification and registration) on which the reported action was taken, the license number, the field of licensure, and the name of the State or Territory in which the license is held.

(3) If the subject is an organization, identifiers, including:

(i) Name;

(ii) Business address;

(iii) Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN), or Social Security Number when used by the subject as a Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN);

(iv) The NPI;

(v) Type of organization; and

(vi) With respect to the license (including certification and registration) on which the reported action was taken, the license and the name of the State or Territory in which the license is held.

(4) For all subjects:

(i) A narrative description of the acts or omissions and injuries upon which the reported action was based;

(ii) Classification of the acts or omissions in accordance with a reporting code adopted by the Secretary;

(iii) Classification of the action taken in accordance with a reporting code adopted by the Secretary, and the amount of any monetary penalty resulting from the reported action;

(iv) The date the action was taken, its effective date and duration;

(v) Name of the agency taking the action;

(vi) Name and address of the reporting entity; and

(vii) The name, title and telephone number of the responsible official submitting the report on behalf of the reporting entity.

(c) What information may be reported, if known. Reporting entities described in paragraph (a) of this section may voluntarily report, if known, the following information:

(1) If the subject is an individual, personal identifiers, including:

(i) Other name(s) used;

(ii) Other address;

(iii) FEIN, when used by the individual as a TIN; and

(iv) If deceased, date of death.

(2) If the subject is an individual, employment or professional identifiers, including:

(i) Other State professional license number(s), field(s) of licensure, and the name(s) of the State or Territory in which the license is held;

(ii) Other numbers assigned by Federal or State agencies, including, but not limited to Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) registration number(s), Unique Physician Identification Number(s) (UPIN), and Medicaid and Medicare provider number(s);

(iii) Name(s) and address(es) of any health care entity with which the subject is affiliated or associated; and

(iv) Nature of the subject's relationship to each associated or affiliated health care entity.

(3) If the subject is an organization, identifiers, including:

(i) Other name(s) used;

(ii) Other address(es) used;

(iii) Other FEIN(s) or Social Security Number(s) used;

(iv) Other NPI(s) used;

(v) Other State license number(s) and the name(s) of the State or Territory in which the license is held;

(vi) Other numbers assigned by Federal or State agencies, including, but not limited to Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) registration

number(s), Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act (CLIA) number(s), Food and Drug Administration (FDA) number(s), and Medicaid and Medicare provider number(s);

(vii) Names and titles of principal officers and owners;

(viii) Name(s) and address(es) of any health care entity with which the subject is affiliated or associated; and

(ix) Nature of the subject's relationship to each associated or affiliated health care entity.

(4) For all subjects:

(i) Whether the subject will be automatically reinstated.

(ii) The date of appeal, if any.

(d) Access to documents. Each State must provide the Secretary (or an entity designated by the Secretary) with access to the documents underlying the actions described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section, as may be necessary for the Secretary to determine the facts and circumstances concerning the actions and determinations for the purpose of carrying out section 1921.

(e) Sanctions for failure to report. The Secretary will provide for a publication of a public report that identifies failures to report information on adverse actions as required to be reported under this section.

§ 60.10 Reporting Federal licensure and certification actions.

(a) What actions must be reported. Federal licensing and certification agencies must report to the NPDB the following final adverse actions that are taken against a health care practitioner, physician, dentist, provider, or supplier (regardless of whether the final adverse action is the subject of a pending appeal):

(1) Formal or official actions, such as revocation or suspension of a license or certification agreement or contract for participation in Federal health care programs (and the length of any such suspension), reprimand, censure or probation,

(2) Any dismissal or closure of the proceedings by reason of the health care practitioner, physician, dentist, provider, or supplier surrendering their license or certification agreement or contract for participation in Federal health care programs, or leaving the State or jurisdiction,

(3) Any other loss of the license or loss of the certification agreement or contract for participation in Federal health care programs, or the right to apply for, or renew, a license or certification agreement or contract of the health care practitioner, physician, dentist, provider, or supplier, whether by operation of law, voluntary

surrender, nonrenewal (excluding nonrenewals due to nonpayment of fees, retirement, or change to inactive status), or otherwise, and

(4) Any other negative action or finding by such Federal agency that is publicly available information.

(b) What information must be reported. Each Federal agency described in paragraph (a) must report the following information:

(1) If the subject is an individual, personal identifiers, including:

(i) Name;

(ii) Social Security Number or ITIN;

(iii) Home address or address of record;

(iv) Sex; and

(v) Date of birth.

(2) If the subject is an individual, employment or professional identifiers, including:

(i) Organization name and type;

(ii) Occupation and specialty, if applicable;

(iii) National Provider Identifier (NPI);

(iv) Name of each professional school attended and year of graduation; and

(v) With respect to the State professional license (including professional certification and registration) on which the reported action was taken, the license number, the field of licensure, and the name of the State or Territory in which the license is held.

(3) If the subject is an organization, identifiers, including:

(i) Name;

(ii) Business address;

(iii) Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN), or Social Security Number (or ITIN) when used by the subject as a Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN);

(iv) The NPI;

(v) Type of organization; and

(vi) With respect to the State license (including certification and registration) on which the reported action was taken, the license and the name of the State or Territory in which the license is held.

(4) For all subjects:

(i) A narrative description of the acts or omissions and injuries upon which the reported action was based;

(ii) Classification of the acts or omissions in accordance with a reporting code adopted by the Secretary;

(iii) Classification of the action taken in accordance with a reporting code adopted by the Secretary, and the amount of any monetary penalty resulting from the reported action;

(iv) The date the action was taken, its effective date and duration;

(v) Name of the agency taking the action;

(vi) Name and address of the reporting entity; and

(vii) The name, title, and telephone number of the responsible official submitting the report on behalf of the reporting entity.

(c) What information may be reported, if known. Reporting entities described in paragraph (a) of this section may voluntarily report, if known, the following information:

(1) If the subject is an individual, personal identifiers, including:

(i) Other name(s) used;

(ii) Other address;

(iii) FEIN, when used by the individual as a TIN; and

(iv) If deceased, date of death.

(2) If the subject is an individual, employment or professional identifiers, including:

(i) Other State professional license number(s), field(s) of licensure, and the name(s) of the State or Territory in which the license is held;

(ii) Other numbers assigned by Federal or State agencies, including, but not limited to Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) registration number(s), Unique Physician Identification Number(s) (UPIN), and Medicaid and Medicare provider number(s);

(iii) Name(s) and address(es) of any health care entity with which the subject is affiliated or associated; and

(iv) Nature of the subject's relationship to each associated or affiliated health care entity.

(3) If the subject is an organization, identifiers, including:

(i) Other name(s) used;

(ii) Other address(es) used;

(iii) Other FEIN(s) or Social Security Number(s) used;

(iv) Other NPI(s) used;

(v) Other State license number(s) and the name(s) of the State or Territory in which the license is held;

(vi) Other numbers assigned by Federal or State agencies, including, but not limited to Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) registration number(s), Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act (CLIA) number(s), Food and Drug Administration (FDA) number(s), and Medicaid and Medicare provider number(s);

(vii) Names and titles of principal officers and owners;

(viii) Name(s) and address(es) of any health care entity with which the subject is affiliated or associated; and

(ix) Nature of the subject's relationship to each associated or affiliated health care entity.

(4) For all subjects:

(i) Whether the subject will be automatically reinstated.

(ii) The date of appeal, if any.

(d) Sanctions for failure to report. The Secretary will provide for a publication

of a public report that identifies those agencies that have failed to report information on adverse actions as required to be reported under this section.

§ 60.11 Reporting negative actions or findings taken by peer review organizations or private accreditation entities.

(a) What actions must be reported. Peer review organizations and private accreditation entities are required to report any negative actions or findings (as defined in § 60.3) which are taken against a health care practitioner, physician, dentist, health care entity, provider, or supplier to the NPDB and provide a copy to the appropriate State licensing or certification agency. The health care practitioner, physician, dentist, health care entity, provider, or supplier must be licensed or otherwise authorized by the State to provide health care services. The actions taken must be as a result of formal proceedings (as defined in § 60.3).

(b) What information must be reported. Each peer review organization and private accreditation entity must report the information as required in § 60.9(b).

(c) What information may be reported, if known: Each peer review organization and private accreditation entity should report, if known, the information as described in § 60.9(c).

(d) Access to documents. Each peer review organization and private accreditation entity must provide the Secretary (or an entity designated by the Secretary) with access to the documents underlying the actions described in this section as may be necessary for the Secretary to determine the facts and circumstances concerning the actions and determinations for the purpose of carrying out section 1921.

§ 60.12 Reporting adverse actions taken against clinical privileges.

(a) Reporting by health care entities to the NPDB.

(1) Actions that must be reported and to whom the report must be made. Each health care entity must report to the NPDB and provide a copy of the report to the Board of Medical Examiners in the State in which the health care entity is located the following actions:

(i) Any professional review action that adversely affects the clinical privileges of a physician or dentist for a period longer than 30 days;

(ii) Acceptance of the surrender of clinical privileges or any restriction of such privileges by a physician or dentist:

(A) While the physician or dentist is under investigation by the health care

entity relating to possible incompetence or improper professional conduct, or

(B) In return for not conducting such an investigation or proceeding; or

(iii) In the case of a health care entity which is a professional society, when it takes a professional review action concerning a physician or dentist.

(2) Voluntary reporting on other health care practitioners. A health care entity may report to the NPDB information as described in paragraph (a)(3) of this section concerning actions described in paragraph (a)(1) in this section with respect to other health care practitioners.

(3) What information must be reported. The health care entity must report the following information concerning actions described in paragraph (a)(1) of this section with respect to a physician or dentist:

(i) Name,

(ii) Work address,

(iii) Home address, if known,

(iv) Social Security Number, if known, and if obtained in accordance with section 7 of the Privacy Act of 1974,

(v) Date of birth,

(vi) Name of each professional school attended and year of graduation,

(vii) For each professional license: the license number, the field of licensure, and the name of the State or Territory in which the license is held,

(viii) Drug Enforcement Administration registration number, if known,

(ix) A description of the acts or omissions or other reasons for privilege loss, or, if known, for surrender,

(x) Action taken, date the action was taken, and effective date of the action, and

(xi) Other information as required by the Secretary from time to time after publication in the **Federal Register** and after an opportunity for public comment.

(b) Reporting by the Board of Medical Examiners to the NPDB. Each Board must report any known instances of a health care entity's failure to report information as required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section. In addition, each Board of Medical Examiners must simultaneously report this information to the appropriate State licensing board in the State in which the health care entity is located, if the Board of Medical Examiners is not such licensing board.

(c) Sanctions.

(1) Health care entities. If the Secretary has reason to believe that a health care entity has substantially failed to report information in accordance with this section, the

Secretary will conduct an investigation. If the investigation shows that the health care entity has not complied with this section, the Secretary will provide the entity with a written notice describing the noncompliance, giving the health care entity an opportunity to correct the noncompliance, and stating that the entity may request, within 30 days after receipt of such notice, a hearing with respect to the noncompliance. The request for a hearing must contain a statement of the material factual issues in dispute to demonstrate that there is cause for a hearing. These issues must be both substantive and relevant. The hearing will be held in the Washington, DC, metropolitan area. The Secretary will deny a hearing if:

(i) The request for a hearing is untimely,

(ii) The health care entity does not provide a statement of material factual issues in dispute, or

(iii) The statement of factual issues in dispute is frivolous or inconsequential. In the event that the Secretary denies a hearing, the Secretary will send a written denial to the health care entity setting forth the reasons for denial. If a hearing is denied, or if as a result of the hearing the entity is found to be in noncompliance, the Secretary will publish the name of the health care entity in the **Federal Register**. In such case, the immunity protections provided under section 411(a) of the Act will not apply to the health care entity for professional review activities that occur during the three-year period beginning 30 days after the date of publication of the entity's name in the **Federal Register**.

(2) Board of Medical Examiners. If, after notice of noncompliance and providing opportunity to correct noncompliance, the Secretary determines that a Board of Medical Examiners has failed to report information in accordance with paragraph (b) of this section, the Secretary will designate another qualified entity for the reporting of this information.

§ 60.13 Reporting Federal or State criminal convictions related to the delivery of a health care item or service.

(a) Who must report. Federal and State prosecutors must report criminal convictions against health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, providers, and suppliers related to the delivery of a health care item or service (regardless of whether the conviction is the subject of a pending appeal).

(b) Entities described in paragraph (a) of this section must report the following information:

(1) If the subject is an individual, personal identifiers, including:

(i) Name;

(ii) Social Security Number (or ITIN) (States must report this information, if known, and if obtained in accordance with section 7 of the Privacy Act of 1974);

(iii) Home address or address of record;

(iv) Sex; and

(v) Date of birth.

(2) If the subject is an individual, that individual's employment or professional identifiers, including:

(i) Organization name and type;

(ii) Occupation and specialty, if applicable; and

(iii) National Provider Identifier (NPI).

(3) If the subject is an organization, identifiers, including:

(i) Name;

(ii) Business address;

(iii) Federal Employer Number (FEIN), or Social Security Number (or ITIN) when used by the subject as a Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN);

(iv) The NPI; and

(v) Type of organization.

(4) For all subjects:

(i) A narrative description of the acts or omissions and injuries upon which the reported action was based;

(ii) Classification of the acts or omissions in accordance with a reporting code adopted by the Secretary;

(iii) Name and location of court or judicial venue in which the action was taken;

(iv) Docket or court file number;

(v) Type of action taken;

(vi) Statutory offense(s) and count(s);

(vii) Name of primary prosecuting agency (or the plaintiff in civil actions);

(viii) Date of sentence or judgment;

(ix) Length of incarceration, detention, probation, community service, or suspended sentence;

(x) Amounts of any monetary judgment, penalty, fine, assessment, or restitution;

(xi) Other sentence, judgment, or orders;

(xii) If the action is on appeal;

(xiii) Name and address of the reporting entity; and

(xiv) The name, title, and telephone number of the responsible official submitting the report on behalf of the reporting entity.

(c) Entities described in paragraph (a) of this section and each State should report, if known, the following information:

(1) If the subject is an individual, personal identifiers, including:

(i) Other name(s) used;

(ii) Other address; and

(iii) FEIN, when used by the individual as a TIN.

(2) If the subject is an individual, that individual's employment or professional identifiers, including:

(i) State professional license (including professional certification and registration) number(s), field(s) of licensure, and the name(s) of the State or Territory in which the license is held;

(ii) Other numbers assigned by Federal or State agencies, to include, but not limited to Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) registration number(s), Unique Physician Identification Number(s) (UPIN), and Medicaid and Medicare provider number(s);

(iii) Name(s) and address(es) of any health care entity with which the subject is affiliated or associated; and

(iv) Nature of the subject's relationship to each associated or affiliated health care entity.

(3) If the subject is an organization, identifiers, including:

(i) Other name(s) used;

(ii) Other address(es) used;

(iii) Other FEIN(s) or Social Security Numbers(s) (or ITINs) used;

(iv) Other NPI(s) used;

(v) State license (including certification and registration) number(s) and the name(s) of the State or Territory in which the license is held;

(vi) Other numbers assigned by Federal or State agencies, to include, but not limited to Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) registration number(s), Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act (CLIA) number(s), Food and Drug Administration (FDA) number(s), and Medicaid and Medicare provider number(s);

(vii) Names and titles of principal officers and owners;

(viii) Name(s) and address(es) of any health care entity with which the subject is affiliated or associated; and

(ix) Nature of the subject's relationship to each associated or affiliated health care entity.

(4) For all subjects:

(i) Prosecuting agency's case number;

(ii) Investigative agencies involved;

(iii) Investigative agencies case or file number(s); and

(iv) The date of appeal, if any.

(d) Access to documents. Each State must provide the Secretary (or an entity designated by the Secretary) with access to the documents underlying the actions described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section, as may be necessary for the Secretary to determine the facts and circumstances concerning the actions and determinations for the purpose of carrying out section 1921.

(e) Sanctions for failure to report. The Secretary will provide for publication of a public report that identifies those agencies that have failed to report information on criminal convictions as required to be reported under this section.

§ 60.14 Reporting civil judgments related to the delivery of a health care item or service.

(a) Who must report. Federal and State attorneys and health plans must report civil judgments against health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, providers, or suppliers related to the delivery of a health care item or service (regardless of whether the civil judgment is the subject of a pending appeal). If a Government agency is party to a multi-claimant civil judgment, it must assume the responsibility for reporting the entire action, including all amounts awarded to all the claimants, both public and private. If there is no Government agency as a party, but there are multiple health plans as claimants, the health plan which receives the largest award must be responsible for reporting the total action for all parties.

(b) What information must be reported. Entities described in paragraph (a) of this section must report the information as required in § 60.13(b).

(c) What information may be reported, if known. Entities described in paragraph (a) of this section should report, if known the information as described in § 60.13(c).

(d) Access to documents. Each State must provide the Secretary (or an entity designated by the Secretary) with access to the documents underlying the actions described in paragraphs (a)(1) through (4) of this section, as may be necessary for the Secretary to determine the facts and circumstances concerning the actions and determinations for the purpose of carrying out section 1921.

(e) Sanctions for failure to report. Any health plan that fails to report information on a civil judgment required to be reported under this section will be subject to a civil money penalty (CMP) of not more than \$25,000 for each such adverse action not reported. Such penalty will be imposed and collected in the same manner as CMPs under subsection (a) of section 1128A of the Social Security Act. The Secretary will provide for publication of a public report that identifies those Government agencies that have failed to report information on civil judgments as required to be reported under this section.

§ 60.15 Reporting exclusions from participation in Federal or State health care programs.

(a) Who must report. Federal Government agencies and State law and fraud enforcement agencies must report health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, providers, or suppliers excluded from participating in Federal or State health care programs, including exclusions that were made in a matter in which there was also a settlement that is not reported because no findings or admissions of liability have been made (regardless of whether the exclusion is the subject of a pending appeal).

(b) What information must be reported. Entities described in paragraph (a) of this section must report the following information:

(1) If the subject is an individual, personal identifiers, including:

(i) Name;

(ii) Social Security Number (or ITIN) (State law and fraud enforcement agencies must report this information if known, and if obtained in accordance with section 7 of the Privacy Act of 1974);

(iii) Home address or address of record;

(iv) Sex; and

(v) Date of birth.

(2) If the subject is an individual, that individual's employment or professional identifiers, including:

(i) Organization name and type;

(ii) Occupation and specialty, if applicable; and

(iii) National Provider Identifier (NPI).

(3) If the subject is an organization, identifiers, including:

(i) Name;

(ii) Business address;

(iii) Federal Employer Identification Number (FEIN) or Social Security Number (or ITIN) when used by the subject as a Taxpayer Identification Number (TIN);

(iv) The NPI; and

(v) Type of organization.

(4) For all subjects:

(i) A narrative description of the acts or omissions and injuries upon which the reported action was based;

(ii) Classification of the acts or omissions in accordance with a reporting code adopted by the Secretary;

(iii) Classification of the action taken in accordance with a reporting code adopted by the Secretary, and the amount of any monetary penalty resulting from the reported action;

(iv) The date the action was taken, its effective date and duration;

(v) If the action is on appeal;

(vi) Name of the agency taking the action;

(vii) Name and address of the reporting entity; and

(viii) The name, title, and telephone number of the responsible official submitting the report on behalf of the reporting entity.

(c) Entities described in paragraph (a) of this section should report, if known, the following information:

(1) If the subject is an individual, personal identifiers, including:

(i) Other name(s) used;

(ii) Other address;

(iii) FEIN, when used by the individual as a TIN;

(iv) Name of each professional school attended and year of graduation; and

(v) If deceased, date of death.

(2) If the subject is an individual, that individual's employment or professional identifiers, including:

(i) State professional license (including professional registration and certification) number(s), field(s) of licensure, and the name(s) of the State or Territory in which the license is held;

(ii) Other numbers assigned by Federal or State agencies, to include, but not limited to Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) registration number(s), Unique Physician Identification Number(s) (UPIN), and Medicaid and Medicare provider number(s);

(iii) Name(s) and address(es) of any health care entity with which the subject is affiliated or associated; and

(iv) Nature of the subject's relationship to each associated or affiliated health care entity.

(3) If the subject is an organization, identifiers, including:

(i) Other name(s) used;

(ii) Other address(es) used;

(iii) Other FEIN(s) or Social Security Numbers(s) (or ITINs) used;

(iv) Other NPI(s) used;

(v) State license (including registration and certification) number(s) and the name(s) of the State or territory in which the license is held;

(vi) Other numbers assigned by Federal or State agencies, to include, but not limited to Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA) registration number(s), Clinical Laboratory Improvement Act (CLIA) number(s), Food and Drug Administration (FDA) number(s), and Medicaid and Medicare provider number(s);

(vii) Names and titles of principal officers and owners;

(viii) Name(s) and address(es) of any health care entity with which the subject is affiliated or associated; and

(ix) Nature of the subject's relationship to each associated or affiliated health care entity.

(4) For all subjects:

(i) If the subject will be automatically reinstated; and

(ii) The date of appeal, if any.

(d) Access to documents. Each State must provide the Secretary (or an entity designated by the Secretary) with access to the documents underlying the actions described in paragraphs (a) (1) through (4) of this section, as may be necessary for the Secretary to determine the facts and circumstances concerning the actions and determinations for the purpose of carrying out section 1921.

(e) Sanctions for failure to report. The Secretary will provide for publication of a public report that identifies those Government agencies that have failed to report information on exclusions or debarments as required to be reported under this section.

§ 60.16 Reporting other adjudicated actions or decisions.

(a) Who must report. Federal Government agencies, State law or fraud enforcement agencies, and health plans must report other adjudicated actions or decisions as defined in § 60.3 related to the delivery, payment or provision of a health care item or service against health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, providers, and suppliers (regardless of whether the other adjudicated action or decision is subject to a pending appeal).

(b) Entities described in paragraph (a) of this section must report the information as required in § 60.15(b).

(c) Entities described in paragraph (a) of this section should report, if known, the information as described in § 60.15(c).

(d) Access to documents. Each State must provide the Secretary (or an entity designated by the Secretary) with access to the documents underlying the actions described in paragraphs (a) (1) through (4) of this section, as may be necessary for the Secretary to determine the facts and circumstances concerning the actions and determinations for the purpose of carrying out section 1921.

(e) Sanctions for failure to report. Any health plan that fails to report information on another adjudicated action or decision required to be reported under this section will be subject to a civil money penalty (CMP) of not more than \$25,000 for each such action not reported. Such penalty will be imposed and collected in the same manner as CMPs under subsection (a) of section 1128A of the Social Security Act. The Secretary will provide for publication of a public report that identifies those Government agencies that have failed to report information on other adjudicated actions as required to be reported under this section.

Subpart C—Disclosure of Information by the National Practitioner Data Bank

§ 60.17 Information which hospitals must request from the National Practitioner Data Bank.

(a) When information must be requested. Each hospital, either directly or through an authorized agent, must request information from the NPDB concerning a physician, dentist, or other health care practitioner, as follows:

(1) At the time a physician, dentist, or other health care practitioner, applies for a position on its medical staff (courtesy or otherwise), or for clinical privileges at the hospital; and

(2) Every two years concerning any physician, dentist, or other health care practitioner, who is on its medical staff (courtesy or otherwise) or has clinical privileges at the hospital.

(b) Failure to request information. Any hospital which does not request the information as required in paragraph (a) of this section is presumed to have knowledge of any information reported to the NPDB concerning this physician, dentist, or other health care practitioner.

(c) Reliance on the obtained information. Each hospital may rely upon the information provided by the NPDB to the hospital. A hospital shall not be held liable for this reliance unless the hospital has knowledge that the information provided was false.

§ 60.18 Requesting information from the National Practitioner Data Bank.

(a) Who may request information and what information may be available. Information in the NPDB will be available, upon request, to the persons or entities, or their authorized agents, as described below:

(1) Information reported under §§ 60.7, 60.8, and 60.12 is available to:

(i) A hospital that requests information concerning a physician, dentist, or other health care practitioner who is on its medical staff (courtesy or otherwise) or has clinical privileges at the hospital;

(ii) A physician, dentist, or other health care practitioner who requests information concerning himself or herself;

(iii) A State Medical Board of Examiners or other State authority that licenses physicians, dentists, or other health care practitioners;

(iv) A health care entity which has entered or may be entering into an employment or affiliation relationship with a physician, dentist, or other health care practitioner, or to which the physician, dentist, or other health care practitioner has applied for clinical privileges or appointment to the medical staff;

(v) An attorney, or individual representing himself or herself, who has filed a medical malpractice action or claim in a State or Federal court or other adjudicative body against a hospital, and who requests information regarding a specific physician, dentist, or other health care practitioner who is also named in the action or claim. This information will be disclosed only upon the submission of evidence that the hospital failed to request information from the NPDB, as required by § 60.17(a), and may be used solely with respect to litigation resulting from the action or claim against the hospital;

(vi) A health care entity with respect to professional review activity; and

(vii) A person or entity requesting statistical information, in a form which does not permit the identification of any individual or entity.

(2) Information reported under §§ 60.9, 60.10, 60.11, 60.13, 60.14, 60.15, and 60.16 is available to the agencies, authorities, and officials listed below that request information on licensure or certification actions, any other negative actions or findings, or final adverse actions concerning an individual practitioner, physician, dentist, health care entity, provider, or supplier. These agencies, authorities, and officials may obtain data for the purposes of determining the fitness of individuals to provide health care services, protecting the health and safety of individuals receiving health care through programs administered by the requesting agency, and protecting the fiscal integrity of these programs.

(i) Agencies administering (including those providing payment for services) Federal health care programs, including private entities administering such programs under contract;

(ii) State licensing or certification agencies and Federal agencies responsible for the licensing and certification of health care practitioners, physicians, dentists, providers, or suppliers;

(iii) State agencies administering or supervising the administration of State health care programs (as defined in 42 U.S.C. 1128(h));

(iv) State law or fraud enforcement agencies;

(v) Law enforcement officials and agencies such as:

- (A) United States Attorney General;
- (B) United States Chief Postal Inspector;
- (C) United States Inspectors General;
- (D) United States Attorneys;
- (E) United States Comptroller General;
- (F) United States Drug Enforcement Administration;

(G) United States Nuclear Regulatory Commission; or

(H) Federal Bureau of Investigation;

(vi) Utilization and quality control peer review organizations described in part B of title XI and to appropriate entities with contracts under section 1154(a)(4)(C) of the Social Security Act with respect to eligible organizations reviewed under the contracts, but only with respect to information provided pursuant to §§ 60.9 and 60.11, as well as information provided pursuant to §§ 60.13, 60.14, 60.15, and 60.16 by Federal agencies and health plans;

(vii) Hospitals and other health care entities (as defined in section 431 of the Health Care Quality Improvement Act of 1986), with respect to physicians or other licensed health care practitioners who have entered (or may be entering) into employment or affiliation relationships with, or have applied for clinical privileges or appointments to the medical staff of such hospitals or other health care entities, but only with respect to information provided pursuant to §§ 60.9 and 60.11, as well as information provided pursuant to §§ 60.13, 60.14, 60.15, and 60.16 by Federal agencies and health plans;

(viii) health plans;

and

(ix) A health care practitioner, physician, dentist, health care entity, provider, or supplier who requests information concerning himself, herself, or itself; and

(x) A person or entity requesting statistical information, in a form which does not permit the identification of any individual or entity. (For example, researchers may use statistical information to identify the total number of nurses with adverse licensure actions in a specific State. Similarly, researchers may use statistical information to identify the total number of health care entities denied accreditation.)

(b) Procedures for obtaining National Practitioner Data Bank information. Persons and entities may obtain information from the NPDB by submitting a request in such form and manner as the Secretary may prescribe. These requests are subject to fees as described in § 60.19.

§ 60.19 Fees applicable to requests for information.

(a) Policy on Fees. The fees described in this section apply to all requests for information from the NPDB. The amount of such fees will be sufficient to recover the full costs of operating the NPDB. The actual fees will be announced by the Secretary in periodic notices in the **Federal Register**. However, for purposes of verification

and dispute resolution at the time the report is accepted, the NPDB will provide a copy—at the time a report has been submitted, automatically, without a request and free of charge—of the record to the health care practitioner, physician, dentist, entity, provider, or supplier who is the subject of the report and to the reporter.

(b) Criteria for determining the fee. The amount of each fee will be determined based on the following criteria:

(1) Direct and indirect personnel costs, including salaries and fringe benefits such as medical insurance and retirement;

(2) Physical overhead, consulting, and other indirect costs (including materials and supplies, utilities, insurance, travel, and rent and depreciation on land, buildings, and equipment);

(3) Agency management and supervisory costs;

(4) Costs of enforcement, research, and establishment of regulations and guidance;

(5) Use of electronic data processing equipment to collect and maintain information—the actual cost of the service, including computer search time, runs and printouts; and

(6) Any other direct or indirect costs related to the provision of services.

(c) Assessing and collecting fees. The Secretary will announce through notice in the **Federal Register** from time to time the methods of payment of NPDB fees. In determining these methods, the Secretary will consider efficiency, effectiveness, and convenience for the NPDB users and the Department. Methods may include: credit card electronic fund transfer, and other methods of electronic payment.

§ 60.20 Confidentiality of National Practitioner Data Bank information.

(a) Limitations on disclosure. Information reported to the NPDB is considered confidential and shall not be disclosed outside the Department of Health and Human Services, except as specified in §§ 60.17, 60.18, and 60.21. Persons and entities receiving information from the NPDB, either directly or from another party, must use it solely with respect to the purpose for which it was provided. Nothing in this section will prevent the disclosure of information by a party from its own files used to create such reports where disclosure is otherwise authorized under applicable State or Federal law.

(b) Penalty for violations. Any person who violates paragraph (a) shall be subject to a civil money penalty of up to \$11,000 for each violation. This

penalty will be imposed pursuant to procedures at 42 CFR part 1003.

§ 60.21 How to dispute the accuracy of National Practitioner Data Bank information.

(a) Who may dispute the NPDB information. The NPDB will routinely mail or transmit electronically to the subject a copy of the report filed in the NPDB. In addition, as indicated in § 60.18(a)(2)(ix), the subject may also request a copy of such report. The subject of the report or a designated representative may dispute the accuracy of a report concerning himself, herself, or itself as set forth in paragraph (b) of this section.

(b) Procedures for disputing a report with the reporting entity.

(1) If the subject disagrees with the reported information, the subject must request in writing that the NPDB enter the report into “disputed status.”

(2) The NPDB will send the report, with a notation that the report has been placed in “disputed status,” to queriers (where identifiable), the reporting entity and the subject of the report.

(3) The subject must attempt to enter into discussion with the reporting entity to resolve the dispute. If the reporting entity revises the information originally submitted to the NPDB, the NPDB will notify the subject and all entities to whom reports have been sent that the original information has been revised. If the reporting entity does not revise the reported information, or does not respond to the subject within 60 days, the subject may request that the Secretary review the report for accuracy. The Secretary will decide whether to correct the report within 30 days of the request. This time frame may be extended for good cause. The subject also may provide a statement to the NPDB, either directly or through a designated representative, that will permanently append the report.

(c) Procedures for requesting a Secretarial review.

(1) The subject must request, in writing, that the Secretary review the report for accuracy. The subject must return this request to the NPDB along with appropriate materials that support the subject's position. The Secretary will only review the accuracy of the reported information, and will not consider the merits or appropriateness of the action or the due process that the subject received.

(2) After the review, if the Secretary:

(i) Concludes that the information is accurate and reportable to the NPDB, the Secretary will inform the subject and the NPDB of the determination. The Secretary will include a brief statement (Secretarial Statement) in the report that

describes the basis for the decision. The report will be removed from “disputed status.” The NPDB will distribute the corrected report and statement(s) to previous queriers (where identifiable), the reporting entity and the subject of the report.

(ii) Concludes that the information contained in the report is inaccurate, the Secretary will inform the subject of the determination and direct the NPDB or the reporting entity to revise the report. The Secretary will include a brief statement (Secretarial Statement) in the report describing the findings. The NPDB will distribute the corrected report and statement(s) to previous queriers (where identifiable), the reporting entity and the subject of the report.

(iii) Determines that the disputed issues are outside the scope of the Department's review, the Secretary will inform the subject and the NPDB of the determination. The Secretary will include a brief statement (Secretarial Statement) in the report describing the findings. The report will be removed from “disputed status.” The NPDB will distribute the report and the statement(s) to previous queriers (where identifiable), the reporting entity and the subject of the report.

(iv) Determines that the adverse action was not reportable and therefore should be removed from the NPDB, the Secretary will inform the subject and direct the NPDB to void the report. The NPDB will distribute a notice to previous queriers (where identifiable), the reporting entity and the subject of the report that the report has been voided.

§ 60.22 Immunity.

Individuals, entities or their authorized agents, and the NPDB shall not be held liable in any civil action filed by the subject of a report unless the individual, entity, or authorized agent submitting the report has actual knowledge of the falsity of the information contained in the report.

Title 45—Public Welfare

4. CHAPTER I—DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES

PART 61—[REMOVED]

4. Under the authority of 42 U.S.C. 1320a–7e, remove part 61.

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