

Medicaid agency whenever he has certified or denied certification under Medicare for a prospective rural health clinic in that State. A clinic certified under Medicare will be deemed to meet the standards for certification under Medicaid.

§ 491.4 Compliance with Federal, State and local laws.

The rural health clinic or FQHC and its staff are in compliance with applicable Federal, State and local laws and regulations.

(a) *Licensure of clinic or center.* The clinic or center is licensed pursuant to applicable State and local law.

(b) *Licensure, certification or registration of personnel.* Staff of the clinic or center are licensed, certified or registered in accordance with applicable State and local laws.

[57 FR 24982, June 12, 1992]

§ 491.5 Location of clinic.

(a) *Basic requirements.* (1) An RHC is located in a rural area that is designated as a shortage area.

(2) An FQHC is located in a rural or urban area that is designated as either a shortage area or an area that has a medically underserved population.

(3) Both the RHC and the FQHC may be permanent or mobile units.

(i) *Permanent unit.* The objects, equipment, and supplies necessary for the provision of the services furnished directly by the clinic or center are housed in a permanent structure.

(ii) *Mobile unit.* The objects, equipment, and supplies necessary for the provision of the services furnished directly by the clinic or center are housed in a mobile structure, which has fixed, scheduled location(s).

(iii) *Permanent unit in more than one location.* If clinic or center services are furnished at permanent units in more than one location, each unit is independently considered for approval as a rural health clinic or for approval as an FQHC.

(b) *Exceptions.* (1) CMS does not disqualify an RHC approved under this subpart if the area in which it is located subsequently fails to meet the definition of a rural, shortage area.

(2) A private, nonprofit facility that meets all other conditions of this sub-

part except for location in a shortage area will be certified if, on July 1, 1977, it was operating in a rural area that is determined by the Secretary (on the basis of the ratio of primary care physicians to the general population) to have an insufficient supply of physicians to meet the needs of the area served.

(3) Determinations on these exceptions will be made by the Secretary upon application by the facility.

(c) *Criteria for designation of rural areas.* (1) Rural areas are areas not delineated as urbanized areas in the last census conducted by the Census Bureau.

(2) Excluded from the rural area classification are:

(i) Central cities of 50,000 inhabitants or more;

(ii) Cities with at least 25,000 inhabitants which, together with contiguous areas having stipulated population density, have combined populations of 50,000 and constitute, for general economic and social purposes, single communities;

(iii) Closely settled territories surrounding cities and specifically designated by the Census Bureau as urban.

(3) Included in the rural area classification are those portions of extended cities that the Census Bureau has determined to be rural.

(d) *Criteria for designation of shortage areas.* (1) The criteria for determination of shortage of personal health services (under section 1302(7) of the Public Health Services Act), are:

(i) The ratio of primary care physicians practicing within the area to the resident population;

(ii) The infant mortality rate;

(iii) The percent of the population 65 years of age or older; and

(iv) The percent of the population with a family income below the poverty level.

(2) The criteria for determination of shortage of primary medical care manpower (under section 332(a)(1)(A) of the Public Health Services Act) are:

(i) The area served is a rational area for the delivery of primary medical care services;

(ii) The ratio of primary care physicians practicing within the area to the resident population; and

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(iii) The primary medical care manpower in contiguous areas is overutilized, excessively distant, or inaccessible to the population in this area.

(e) *Medically underserved population.* A medically underserved population includes the following:

(1) A population of an urban or rural area that is designated by PHS as having a shortage of personal health services.

(2) A population group that is designated by PHS as having a shortage of personal health services.

(f) *Requirements specific to FQHCs.* An FQHC approved for participation in Medicare must meet one of the following criteria:

(1) Furnish services to a medically underserved population.

(2) Be located in a medically underserved area, as demonstrated by an application approved by PHS.

CROSS REFERENCE: See 42 CFR 110.203(g) (41 FR 45718, Oct. 15, 1976) and 42 CFR Part 5 (42 FR 1586, Jan. 10, 1978).

[43 FR 5375, Feb. 8, 1978. Redesignated at 50 FR 33034, Aug. 16, 1985, and amended at 57 FR 24982, June 12, 1992; 61 FR 14658, Apr. 3, 1996]

§ 491.6 Physical plant and environment.

(a) *Construction.* The clinic or center is constructed, arranged, and maintained to insure access to and safety of patients, and provides adequate space for the provision of direct services.

(b) *Maintenance.* The clinic or center has a preventive maintenance program to ensure that:

(1) All essential mechanical, electrical and patient-care equipment is maintained in safe operating condition;

(2) Drugs and biologicals are appropriately stored; and

(3) The premises are clean and orderly.

(c) *Emergency procedures.* The clinic or center assures the safety of patients in case of non-medical emergencies by:

(1) Training staff in handling emergencies;

(2) Placing exit signs in appropriate locations; and

(3) Taking other appropriate measures that are consistent with the particular conditions of the area in which the clinic or center is located.

[57 FR 24983, June 12, 1992]

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§ 491.7 Organizational structure.

(a) *Basic requirements.* (1) The clinic or center is under the medical direction of a physician, and has a health care staff that meets the requirements of § 491.8.

(2) The organization's policies and its lines of authority and responsibilities are clearly set forth in writing.

(b) *Disclosure.* The clinic or center discloses the names and addresses of:

(1) Its owners, in accordance with section 1124 of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 132 A-3);

(2) The person principally responsible for directing the operation of the clinic or center; and

(3) The person responsible for medical direction.

[57 FR 24983, June 12, 1992]

§ 491.8 Staffing and staff responsibilities.

(a) *Staffing.* (1) The clinic or center has a health care staff that includes one or more physicians. Rural health clinic staffs must also include one or more physician's assistants or nurse practitioners.

(2) The physician member of the staff may be the owner of the rural health clinic, an employee of the clinic or center, or under agreement with the clinic or center to carry out the responsibilities required under this section.

(3) The physician assistant, nurse practitioner, nurse-midwife, clinical social worker, or clinical psychologist member of the staff may be the owner or an employee of the clinic or center, or may furnish services under contract to the center.

(4) The staff may also include ancillary personnel who are supervised by the professional staff.

(5) The staff is sufficient to provide the services essential to the operation of the clinic or center.

(6) A physician, nurse practitioner, physician assistant, nurse-midwife, clinical social worker, or clinical psychologist is available to furnish patient care services at all times the clinic or center operates. In addition, for rural health clinics, a nurse practitioner or a physician assistant is available to furnish patient care services at least 60 percent of the time the clinic operates.