

§ 433.70

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(and not special purpose) boundaries. Taxes within each regional boundary must meet the broad-based and uniformity requirements as specified in paragraphs (c) and (d) of this section.

(iv) A B1/B2 value of 0.70 will be applied to taxes that vary based exclusively on regional variations, and enacted and in effect prior to November 24, 1992, to permit such variations.

(f) *Hold harmless.* A taxpayer will be considered to be held harmless under a tax program if any of the following conditions applies:

(1) The State (or other unit of government) imposing the tax provides directly or indirectly for a non-Medicaid payment to those providers or others paying the tax and the amount of the payment is positively correlated to either the amount of the tax or to the difference between the Medicaid payment and the total tax cost.

(2) All or any portion of the Medicaid payment to the taxpayer varies based only on the amount of the total tax payment.

(3) The State (or other unit of local government) imposing the tax provides, directly or indirectly, for any payment, offset, or waiver that guarantees to hold taxpayers harmless for all or a portion of the tax.

(i) An indirect guarantee will be determined to exist under a two prong “guarantee” test. This specific hold harmless test is effective September 13, 1993. In this instance, if the health care-related tax or taxes on each health care class are applied at a rate that produces revenues less than or equal to 6 percent of the revenues received by the taxpayer, the tax or taxes are permissible under this test. When the tax or taxes are applied at a rate that produces revenues in excess of 6 percent of the revenue received by the taxpayer, CMS will consider a hold harmless provision to exist if 75 percent or more of the taxpayers in the class receive 75 percent or more of their total tax costs back in enhanced Medicaid payments or other State payments. The second prong of the hold harmless test is applied in the aggregate to all health care taxes applied to each class. If this standard is violated, the amount of tax revenue to be offset from medical assistance expenditures

is the total amount of the taxpayers’ revenues received by the State.

(ii) If, as of August 13, 1993, a State has enacted a tax in excess of 6 percent that does not meet the requirements in paragraph (f)(3)(i) of this section, CMS will not disallow funds received by the State resulting from the tax if the State modifies the tax to comply with this requirement by September 13, 1993. If, by September 13, 1993, the tax is not modified, funds received by States on or after September 13, 1993 will be disallowed.

[57 FR 55138, Nov. 24, 1992, as amended at 58 FR 43181, Aug. 13, 1993; 62 FR 53572, Oct. 15, 1997]

§ 433.70 Limitations on level of FFP for revenues from health care-related taxes after the transition period.

(a) *Limitations.* (1) Subsequent to the end of a State’s transition period (as defined in §433.58(b)), and extending through September 30, 1995, the maximum amount of health care-related taxes specified in §433.68 that a State may receive during a State fiscal year (or portion thereof), without a reduction in FFP, is limited to—

(i) The greater of 25 percent or the State base percentage as described in §433.60(b); multiplied by

(ii) The State’s share of total medical assistance expenditures for the State fiscal year, less all health care-related taxes other than those described in §433.68 that are deducted separately pursuant to paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) Beginning October 1, 1995, there is no limitation on the amount of health care-related taxes that a State may receive without a reduction in FFP, as long as the health care-related taxes meet the requirements specified in §433.68.

(b) *Calculation of FFP.* CMS will deduct from a State’s medical assistance expenditures, before calculating FFP, revenues from health care-related taxes that do not meet the requirements of §433.68 and any health care-related taxes in excess of the limits specified in paragraph (a)(1) of this section.