

## § 411.40

that received payment because that party opposes CMS's recovery, the recovery amount is the lower of the following:

- (1) Medicare payment.
- (2) The total judgment or settlement amount, minus the party's total procurement cost.

### Subpart C—Limitations on Medicare Payment for Services Covered Under Workers' Compensation

#### § 411.40 General provisions.

(a) *Definition.* “Workers’ compensation plan of the United States” includes the workers’ compensation plans of the 50 States, the District of Columbia, American Samoa, Guam, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands, as well as the systems provided under the Federal Employees’ Compensation Act and the Longshoremen’s and Harbor Workers’ Compensation Act.

(b) *Limitations on Medicare payment.*  
(1) Medicare does not pay for any services for which—

- (i) Payment has been made, or can reasonably be expected to be made under a workers’ compensation law or plan of the United States or a state; or
- (ii) Payment could be made under the Federal Black Lung Program, but is precluded solely because the provider of the services has failed to secure, from the Department of Labor, a provider number to include in the claim.

(2) If the payment for a service may not be made under workers’ compensation because the service is furnished by a source not authorized to provide that service under the particular workers’ compensation program, Medicare pays for the service if it is a covered service.

(3) Medicare makes secondary payments in accordance with § 411.32 and § 411.33.

[54 FR 41734, Oct. 11, 1989, as amended at 71 FR 9470, Feb. 24, 2006]

#### § 411.43 Beneficiary’s responsibility with respect to workers’ compensation.

(a) The beneficiary is responsible for taking whatever action is necessary to obtain any payment that can reason-

## 42 CFR Ch. IV (10–1–06 Edition)

ably be expected under workers’ compensation.

(b) Except as specified in § 411.45(a), Medicare does not pay until the beneficiary has exhausted his or her remedies under workers’ compensation.

(c) Except as specified in § 411.45(b), Medicare does not pay for services that would have been covered under workers’ compensation if the beneficiary had filed a proper claim.

(d) However, if a claim is denied for reasons other than not being a proper claim, Medicare pays for the services if they are covered under Medicare.

#### § 411.45 Basis for conditional Medicare payment in workers’ compensation cases.

(a) A conditional Medicare payment may be made under either of the following circumstances:

(1) The beneficiary has filed a proper claim for workers’ compensation benefits, but the intermediary or carrier determines that the workers’ compensation carrier will not pay promptly. This includes cases in which a workers’ compensation carrier has denied a claim.

(2) The beneficiary, because of physical or mental capacity, failed to file a proper claim.

(b) Any conditional payment that CMS makes is conditioned on reimbursement to CMS in accordance with subpart B of this part.

[71 FR 9470, Feb. 24, 2006]

#### § 411.46 Lump-sum payments.

(a) *Lump-sum commutation of future benefits.* If a lump-sum compensation award stipulates that the amount paid is intended to compensate the individual for all future medical expenses required because of the work-related injury or disease, Medicare payments for such services are excluded until medical expenses related to the injury or disease equal the amount of the lump-sum payment.

(b) *Lump-sum compromise settlement.*  
(1) A lump-sum compromise settlement is deemed to be a workers’ compensation payment for Medicare purposes, even if the settlement agreement stipulates that there is no liability under the workers’ compensation law or plan.