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process the provider followed in presenting claims, and corrective steps were taken promptly after the error was discovered. It shall be considered an aggravating circumstance if, for example, the provider knew or should have known he or she had previously been suspended from participation and such suspension was still in effect.

- (4) Prior offenses. It shall be considered an aggravating circumstance if at any time prior to the presentation of the claim at issue in the debarment deliberations the provider was held liable for criminal, civil, or administrative sanctions in connection with the program covered by this part or any other public or private program of reimbursement for medical services.
- (5) If there are substantial or several mitigating circumstances, OPM shall set any period of debarment at a minimum period of at least two years. If there are substantial or several mitigating circumstances, OPM shall set the aggregate amount of any civil monetary penalty and assessment at an amount equivalent to at least 25% of the maximums allowed by 8902a(c) of title 5, United States Code. However. unless there are extraordinary mitigating circumstances, the aggregate amount of the civil monetary penalty and assessment must be at least double the estimated amount of damages sustained by the FEHB Program as a result of the claim(s) in question.
- (6) If there are substantial or several aggravating circumstances, OPM shall set a period of debarment at a minimum period of at least 4 years. If there are substantial or several aggravating circumstances, OPM shall set the aggregate amount of any civil monetary penalty and assessment at an amount equivalent to at least 75% of the maximum allowed by 8902a(c) of title 5, United States Code.

§890.1005 Effective dates and notices.

(a) If OPM proposes to invoke any sanctions under section 8902a (b) or (c) of title 5, United States Code, OPM will send written notice of its intent, including the reasons for the proposed sanction(s), the proposed duration of the debarment, if any, and the proposed amount of any civil monetary penalty or assessment to the provider

and advise the provider of the right to a reconsideration within OPM.

- (b) Within 30 days of the date of the notice, the provider may submit:
- (1) Documentary evidence and written argument against the proposed sanction; or
- (2) A written request to present evidence or argument orally to an OPM official.
- (c) For good cause shown by the provider, OPM may extend the 30-day period.
- (d) If, after the provider has exhausted the reconsideration rights within OPM or failed to exercise his or her right to reconsideration within OPM, OPM decides to invoke any sanctions, it will send written notice of its decision to the provider at least 30 days before the proposed effective date of the sanction(s). The written notice will set forth:
 - (1) The basis for the sanction;
- (2) The duration of the debarment, if any, and the factors used in determining the duration;
- (3) The requirements and procedures for reinstatement, if applicable;
- (4) The amount of the civil monetary penalty or assessment, if any, and how such penalty and/or assessment was determined:
 - (5) The right to a hearing.
- (e) If the right to a hearing is waived, OPM will implement the effective date of the sanction(s) as provided in the notice required by paragraph (d) of this section. If the right to a hearing is exhausted and OPM is upheld by the hearing officer, OPM shall set the date of the sanction(s) to become effective within 31 days of the final decision of the hearing officer.

§ 890.1006 Payment of claims for service or supplies furnished by debarred providers.

Health plans may not deny claims for services or supplies based on debarment of the provider under this subpart if the claimant did not know or could not reasonably be expected to have known of the debarment. In any such instance, the carrier involved must take appropriate measures to ensure that the individual is informed of the debarment and the minimum period of