
Medicare State Operations Manual Provider Certification

Department of Health and
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HEALTH CARE FINANCING
ADMINISTRATION (HCFA)

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<u>NEW MATERIAL</u>	<u>PAGES TO INSERT</u>	<u>PAGES TO DELETE</u>
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NEW\REVISED PROCEDURES--EFFECTIVE DATE: August 4, 2000

Section 2054, Religious Nonmedical Healthcare Institutions (RNHCIs), and §2054.1, Certification of Religious Nonmedical Healthcare Institutions (RNHCIs), are new sections that reflect interim manual instructions for conducting surveys of Religious Nonmedical Healthcare Institutions (RNHCI) based on recommendations by HCFA's Boston regional office. These sections are related to the passage of §4454 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 and the publication of implementing regulations (HCFA-1909-IFC) in the Federal Register, on November 30, 1999. References to §§403.720 through 403.746 within this transmittal are from HCFA-1909-IFC.

Appendix U, Interpretive Guidelines for Responsibilities of Medicare Participating Religious Nonmedical Healthcare Institutions, are new interpretive guidelines and survey procedures.

DISCLAIMER: The revision date and transmittal number only apply to the redlined material. All other material was previously published in the manual and is only being reprinted.

CHAPTER 2

THE CERTIFICATION PROCESS

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Specialized services such as physical therapy and occupational therapy services may be included in the distinct part certification. If any specialized services are included in the distinct part, the SA surveys the service and identifies them on Form HCFA-1539. The beds in the distinct part must be physically separate, not commingled with beds not in the distinct part.

C. Documentation of Findings.--In the documentation on the survey report, the SA includes its observations about the distinct part and an assessment of the overall ability of the hospital to provide the services required. As appropriate, the SA must provide information about the entire hospital's staffing pattern, such as the number, kind, and location of patient care personnel, including physicians, nursing personnel in all categories, social workers, and occupational and other therapists.

The nonparticipating portion of an institution is required to meet the CoPs only insofar as it affects the health and safety of patients in the distinct part or provides facilities or services used by such patients. In certifying the distinct part, the SA considers the impact of nonparticipating sections of the institution to ascertain whether there are any hazardous conditions which might endanger patients in the distinct part; for example, the lack of adequate fire or sanitation safeguards, particularly where the distinct part is attached to the rest of the institution.

It is rare that a distinct part of a hospital is completely self-contained. Therefore, the SA evaluates services, facilities, and activities of the overall institution which are provided or made available to patients throughout the institution.

Inpatients of the distinct part may receive specialized services such as physical therapy or occupational therapy in a portion of the hospital not included in the distinct part. Services and facilities which may be shared vary with the type and size of the institution and the size of the distinct part. However, in most instances, the distinct part shares with the rest of the institution such central support services as dietary, housekeeping, maintenance, administration and supervision, and some medical and therapeutic services.

The primary consideration in evaluation of shared services is whether the sharing can be done without sacrifice to the quality of care given the patients in the distinct part and without endangering their health and safety.

Where personnel assignments are shared, the SA should show the extent of sharing. The SA verifies copies of staffing patterns and assignments furnished by the institution through personal observation, interviews with various personnel, examination of job descriptions and personnel records, and inspection of patient clinical records. The SA reviews medical records for an indication of the extent to which patients of the distinct part receive the services of skilled personnel.

In general, the distinct part, either by itself or in conjunction with the overall institution of which it is a part, must be able to demonstrate the capacity to provide the services, facilities, and supervision required by the CoPs to patients of the distinct part.

2050. MEDICAL-SURGICAL UNIT OF PSYCHIATRIC HOSPITALS

A medical-surgical unit of a psychiatric hospital may qualify for participation as a general hospital independent of the institution as a whole, regardless of whether the remainder of the institution is participating. The unit is regarded as a separate institution for this purpose since the law does not provide for the participation of a "distinct part general hospital." It must be a separate, functioning entity which is a distinct and identifiable unit within the institutional complex and be in compliance with all the CoPs for hospitals. Although a medical-surgical unit may find it necessary to share some services with the nonparticipating part of the institution, the location of shared services in relation to the medical-surgical unit must clearly show that the latter meets the CoPs.

2052. NONPARTICIPATING EMERGENCY HOSPITALS

A. Emergency Hospital Services.--Any nonparticipating hospital meeting the definition of an emergency hospital for Medicare purposes may claim payment for emergency inpatient and outpatient diagnostic services furnished to Medicare patients. There are six statutory requirements that a hospital must meet to qualify as an emergency hospital (§1861(e)(1), (2), (3), (4), (5), and (7)). The hospital must:

- o Be primarily engaged in providing, by or under the supervision of physicians, to inpatients, diagnostic and therapeutic services or rehabilitation services;
- o Maintain clinical records on all patients;
- o Have bylaws in effect with respect to its staff of physicians;
- o Have a requirement that every patient must be under the care of a physician;
- o Provide 24-hour nursing service rendered or supervised by a registered professional nurse and have a licensed, practical, or registered professional nurse on duty at all times; and,
- o Be licensed or meet standards for licensing pursuant to State and local law.

B. Preparation of Initial Certification.--

- o For the initial certification, the SA obtains a completed Hospital Request to Establish Eligibility, Form HCFA-1514. The SA annotates at the top, "Emergency Hospital Services Only." When possible, the SA evaluates the capability of an institution to meet the statutory requirements from information contained in State licensure files and other available State records or through previous contacts with the hospital.

- o The SA prepares a Form HCFA-1539, completing items 3, 4, 6, 7, 9, 12, 13, and 16 - 18.

C. Recertification and Follow-Up.--The SA maintains an emergency hospital listing on a continuous basis and annually re-check it to ensure that the certifications are still correct. If a hospital no longer meets the definition of an "emergency hospital," the SA prepares a new Form HCFA-1539.

2054. RELIGIOUS NONMEDICAL HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS (RNHCIs)

Section 4454 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA'97, Public Law No. 105-33, enacted August 5, 1997) deletes statutory references to Christian Science Sanatoria and amended the following sections of the Social Security Act (the Act): §§1821, 1861(e), (y) and (ss), 1869, and 1878 (Medicare provisions); 1902(a) and 1908(e)(1) (Medicaid provisions); and 1122 (h) and 1162 (conforming provisions). Additionally, §4454 provides for coverage of inpatient services furnished in qualified RNHCIs under Medicare and as a State Plan option under Medicaid. The new amendments make it possible for RNHCIs meeting the defining criteria in §4454 of BBA'97 or §1861(ss)(1), to participate in the Medicare and/or Medicaid program. The RNHCI provider is responsible for meeting both Conditions of Coverage and Conditions of Participation to qualify as a Medicare provider and that portion of the Conditions of Coverage that define an RNHCI and the Conditions of Participation to qualify as a Medicaid provider.

2054.1. CERTIFICATION OF RELIGIOUS NONMEDICAL HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS (RNHCIs)

The Boston Regional Office has the primary responsibility for the approval and certification process to ensure and verify that the RNHCI conforms to specific Conditions of Coverage and all of the Conditions of Participation. An RNHCI is a provider that meets the definition as described in §1861 (ss)(1) of the Act and meets the following qualifying Medicare Conditions of Coverage provisions as specified in §403.720. To qualify as a Medicare or Medicaid RNHCI an institution must meet all ten of the following requirements:

- o Is described in subsection (c)(3) of §501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and is exempt from taxes under subsection 501(a);
- o Is lawfully operated under all applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations;
- o Furnishes only nonmedical nursing items and services to beneficiaries who choose to rely solely upon a religious method of healing, and for whom the acceptance of medical services would be inconsistent with their religious beliefs (NOTE: Religious components of the healing are not covered);
- o Furnishes nonmedical items and services exclusively through nonmedical nursing personnel who are experienced in caring for the physical needs of nonmedical patients. For example, caring for the physical needs such as assistance with activities of daily living; assistance in moving, positioning, and ambulation; nutritional needs; and comfort and support measures;
- o Furnishes nonmedical items and services to inpatients on a 24-hour basis;
- o Does not furnish, on the basis of religious beliefs, through its personnel or otherwise, medical items and services (including any medical screening, examination, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, or the administration of drugs) for its patients;
- o Is not owned by, under common ownership with, or has an ownership interest of 5 percent or more in, a provider of medical treatment or services and is not affiliated with a provider of medical treatment or services or with an individual who has an ownership interest of 5 percent or more in a provider of medical treatment or services (permissible affiliations are described in §403.738(c));
- o Has in effect a utilization review plan that meets the requirements of §403.720(a)(8);
- o Provides information HCFA may require to implement §1821 of the Act, including information relating to quality of care and coverage determinations; and
- o Meets other requirements HCFA finds necessary in the interest of the health and safety of the patients who receive services in the institution.

A. Other Medicare Conditions of Coverage.--The remaining Conditions of Coverage are specific to Medicare; however, a State may elect to employ any or all of these requirements within their optional Medicaid State plan amendment.

B. Valid Election Requirements.--The regulations at §403.724, present the elements necessary for a Medicare beneficiary to complete an election to receive care in an RNHCI. The RO determines whether or not the RNHCI has adequately ensured that the Medicare beneficiary's valid election statement has been included with the RNHCI's administrative records and/or patient care records.

NOTE: The facility is to provide the fiscal intermediary the original of the election statement, which will be used for each Medicare beneficiary in the RNHCI and retain a copy in its files.

The provisions for valid elections include the following general requirements:

o The election statement must be made by the Medicare beneficiary or by his or her legal representative. It must include written statements that:

- The beneficiary is conscientiously opposed to acceptance of nonexcepted medical treatment;

- The beneficiary acknowledges that acceptance of nonexcepted medical treatment is inconsistent with his or her sincere religious beliefs;

- The beneficiary acknowledges that receipt of nonexcepted medical care constitutes a revocation of the election and may limit further receipt of services in an RNHCI;

- The beneficiary acknowledges that the election may be revoked by submitting a written statement to HCFA; and

- The beneficiary acknowledges that the revocation will not prevent or delay access to medical services available under Medicare Part A in other types of facilities.

A valid election must also:

o Be signed and dated by the beneficiary or by his or her legal representative, not prior to reaching Medicare eligibility and beneficiary status;

o Be notarized;

o Include an original copy submitted on file to HCFA (HCFA is represented for this purpose by the intermediary); and

o Include any other information obtained regarding prior elections or revocations.

A beneficiary's election is revoked by one of the following:

o The beneficiary receives nonexcepted medical treatment for which Medicare payment is made; or

o The beneficiary voluntarily revokes the election and notifies HCFA in writing.

NOTE: “Excepted” and “nonexcepted” medical care are defined in §403.702. The receipt of excepted medical care or treatment as defined in §403.702 does not revoke the election made by a beneficiary.

The beneficiary’s ability to elect is limited once the election has been made and revoked twice (See §403.724(c)).

Hospices

2080. HOSPICE - CITATIONS AND DESCRIPTION

A. Citations.--Section 1861(u) of the Act created hospices as a provider category. Section 1861(dd) of the Act defines hospice care and the hospice program. 42 CFR 418 sets forth the CoPs. 42 CFR Part 418.100 is an additional Condition applicable only to hospices that provide short-term inpatient care and respite care directly, rather than under arrangements with other participating providers. Section 1866(a)(1)(Q) of the Act, as added by §4206(a)(1)(C) of OBRA 1990, P.L. Number 101-508, requires hospices, among other providers, to file an agreement with the Secretary to comply with the requirements found in §1866 of the Act regarding advance directives.

B. Description.--Hospice care is an approach to caring for terminally ill individuals that stresses palliative care (relief of pain and uncomfortable symptoms), as opposed to curative care. In addition to meeting the patient's medical needs, hospice care addresses the physical, psychosocial, and spiritual needs of the patient, as well as the psychosocial needs of the patient's family/caregiver. The emphasis of the hospice program is on keeping the hospice patient at home with family and friends as long as possible.

Although some hospices are located in hospitals, SNFs, and HHAs, hospices must meet specific CoPs and be separately certified and approved for Medicare participation. (See Exhibit 129 for Hospice Survey and Deficiencies Report, Form HCFA-643 and Exhibit 72 for Hospice Request for Certification in the Medicare Program, Form HCFA-417.)

C. Services and Items Provided.--Substantially all core services must be provided directly by hospice employees on a routine basis. A hospice may use contracted staff for core services only under extraordinary circumstances (i.e., to supplement hospice employees in order to meet patients' needs during periods of peak patient load.) If contracting is used, the hospice must continue to maintain professional, financial, and administrative responsibility for the services.

The following are hospice core services and must be provided directly by hospice employees:

- o Nursing care provided by or under the supervision of an RN functioning within a medically approved plan of care;
- o Medical social services under the direction of a physician;
- o Physician's services; and
- o Counseling (including dietary and bereavement counseling) with respect to care of the terminally ill individual and adjustment to death.

When included in the patient's written plan of care, the following services must be available as needed and provided by the hospice, either directly or under arrangements made by the hospice:

- o Physical and occupational therapy and speech-language pathology services;
- o Home health aide services. A home health aide employed by a hospice, either directly or under a contract, must meet the personnel qualifications specified in 42 CFR Part 484.4 for "home health aide" and must meet all the training, attitude, and skill requirements for a home health aide working in an HHA, as specified in 42 CFR Part 484.36;

APPENDIX U

**SURVEY PROCEDURES AND INTERPRETIVE GUIDELINES
FOR RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEDICARE PARTICIPATING
RELIGIOUS NONMEDICAL HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS**

Survey Procedures and Interpretive Guidelines for Responsibilities of Religious
Nonmedical Healthcare Institutions

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- I. General Information
- II. Survey/Resurvey
 - o Task 1 - Pre-Survey Preparation
 - o Task 2 - Entrance Conference
 - o Task 3 - Tour of Facility
 - o Task 4 - Information Gathering
 - A - Conditions for Coverage (Medicare and Medicaid)
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 - C - Patient Rights
 - D - Quality Assessment and Performance Improvement
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PART 2

- Column I. Tag Number
- Column II. Regulation
- Column III. Guidance to Surveyors
(Interpretive Guidelines and Additional Data Probes)

SURVEY PROCEDURES FOR RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEDICARE PARTICIPATING RELIGIOUS NONMEDICAL HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS

I. GENERAL INFORMATION

Section 4454 of the Balanced Budget Act of 1997 (BBA'97, Public Law No. 105-33, enacted August 5, 1997) deletes statutory references to Christian Science Sanatoria and amended the following sections of the Social Security Act (the Act): §§1821, 1861(e), (y) and (ss), 1869, and 1878 (Medicare provisions); 1902(a) and 1908(e)(1) (Medicaid provisions); and 1122 (h) and 1162 (conforming provisions). Additionally, §4454 provides for coverage of inpatient services furnished in qualified religious nonmedical health care institutions (RNHCIs) under Medicare and as a State Plan option under Medicaid. The new amendments make it possible for RNHCIs meeting the defining criteria in §4454 of BBA'97 or §1861(ss)(1), to participate in the Medicare and/or Medicaid program. The RNHCI provider is responsible for meeting both Conditions of Coverage and Conditions of Participation to qualify as a Medicare provider and that portion of the Conditions of Coverage that define an RNHCI and the Conditions of Participation to qualify as a Medicaid provider.

The Boston Regional Office has the primary responsibility for the approval and certification process to ensure and verify that the RNHCI conforms to specific Conditions of Coverage and all of the Conditions of Participation. An RNHCI is a provider that meets the definition as described in §1861(ss)(1) of the Act and meets the following qualifying Medicare Conditions of Coverage provisions (§403.720). To qualify as a Medicare or Medicaid RNHCI an institution must meet all ten of the following requirements:

- o Is described in subsection (c)(3) of §501 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and is exempt from taxes under subsection 501(a);
- o Is lawfully operated under all applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations;
- o Furnishes only nonmedical nursing items and services to beneficiaries who choose to rely solely upon a religious method of healing, and for whom the acceptance of medical services would be inconsistent with their religious beliefs (NOTE: Religious components of the healing are not covered);
- o Furnishes nonmedical items and services exclusively through nonmedical nursing personnel who are experienced in caring for the physical needs of nonmedical patients. For example, caring for the physical needs such as assistance with activities of daily living; assistance in moving, positioning, and ambulation; nutritional needs; and comfort and support measures;
- o Furnishes nonmedical items and services to inpatients on a 24-hour basis;
- o Does not furnish, on the basis of religious beliefs, through its personnel or otherwise, medical items and services (including any medical screening, examination, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, or the administration of drugs) for its patients;
- o Is not owned by, under common ownership with, or has an ownership interest of 5 percent or more in, a provider of medical treatment or services and is not affiliated with a provider of medical treatment or services or with an individual who has an ownership interest of 5 percent or more in a provider of medical treatment or services (permissible affiliations are described in §403.738(c));
- o Has in effect a utilization review plan that meets the requirements of §403.720(a)(8);

**SURVEY PROCEDURES FOR RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEDICARE PARTICIPATING
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- o Provides information HCFA may require to implement §1821 of the Act, including information relating to quality of care and coverage determinations; and

- o Meets other requirements HCFA finds necessary in the interest of the health and safety of the patients who receive services in the institution.

A. Other Medicare Conditions of Coverage.--The remaining Conditions of Coverage are specific to Medicare; however, a State may elect to employ any or of all these requirements within their optional Medicaid State plan amendment.

B. Valid Election Requirements.--The regulations at §403.724, present the elements necessary for a Medicare beneficiary to complete an election to receive care in an RNHCI. The RO determines whether or not the RNHCI has adequately ensured that the Medicare beneficiary's valid election statement has been included with the RNHCI's administrative records and/or patient care records.

NOTE: The facility is to provide the fiscal intermediary the original of the election statement which will be used for each Medicare beneficiary in the RNHCI and retain a copy in its files.

The provisions for valid elections include the following general requirements:

- o The election statement must be made by the Medicare beneficiary or by his or her legal representative. It must include written statements that:

- The beneficiary is conscientiously opposed to acceptance of nonexcepted medical treatment;

- The beneficiary acknowledges that acceptance is inconsistent with his or her sincere religious beliefs;

- The beneficiary acknowledges that receipt of nonexcepted medical care constitutes a revocation of the election and may limit further receipt of services in an RNHCI;

- The beneficiary acknowledges that the election may be revoked by submitting a written statement to HCFA; and

- The beneficiary acknowledges that the revocation will not prevent or delay access to medical services available under Medicare Part A in other types of facilities.

A valid election must also:

- o Be signed and dated by the beneficiary or by his or her legal representative, not prior to reaching Medicare eligibility and beneficiary status;

- o Be notarized;

- o Include an original copy submitted on file to HCFA (HCFA is represented for this purpose by the intermediary); and

- o Include any other information obtained regarding prior elections or revocations.

SURVEY PROCEDURES FOR RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEDICARE PARTICIPATING RELIGIOUS NONMEDICAL HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS

A beneficiary's election is revoked by one of the following:

- o The beneficiary receives nonexcepted medical treatment for which Medicare payment is made; or
- o The beneficiary voluntarily revokes the election and notifies HCFA in writing.

NOTE: "Excepted" and "nonexcepted" medical care are defined in §403.702. The receipt of excepted medical care or treatment as defined in §403.702 does not revoke the election made by a beneficiary.

The beneficiary's ability to elect is limited once the election has been made and revoked twice (See §403.724(c)).

II. SURVEY/RESURVEY

TASK 1 - PRESURVEY PREPARATION

The RO reviews various documents of record and various sources of information available about the facility. Presurvey preparation is useful in identifying questions and concerns related to the Conditions of Coverage, Conditions of Participation, and in determining composition of the survey team and the time required to perform a survey/resurvey.

Presurvey preparation includes reviewing such information as:

- o Current IRS religious not-for-profit status;
- o Provider information on file, including agreement with HCFA, as an extended care hospital;
- o Applicable State and local laws, particularly as they relate to licensure and monitoring of operations;
- o Previous OSCAR survey data;
- o Form HCFA-855 and Form HCFA-1513 (for Medicaid only facilities);
- o Other elements of the Conditions of Coverage, to be sure the provider is meeting the definition of an RNHCI before starting the onsite visit;
- o Licensure records;
- o Fire inspection reports;
- o Complaints; and
- o Previous survey reports including Life Safety Code (LSC).

SURVEY PROCEDURES FOR RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEDICARE PARTICIPATING RELIGIOUS NONMEDICAL HEALTHCARE INSTITUTIONS

TASK 2 - ENTRANCE CONFERENCE

Upon entering the facility, the surveyor introduces him/herself to the authorized representative (governing body, administrator) to outline the survey plan and to talk with other staff/personnel to obtain information. Indicate that the surveyor(s) will be looking at both Conditions of Coverage and Conditions of Participation.

The authorized representative is considered as the key contact person in the facility. The surveyor interviews the authorized representative first. There are elements related to each condition that the surveyor may need to discuss with the authorized representative. He/she will be able to direct the surveyor to other staff to interview relative to specific standards and other requirements. However, contacts are not limited solely to the authorized representative. Even if the authorized representative feels that he/she can answer most of the questions, the facts must be verified through record reviews, other source documents and interviews. The RO investigation must be complete enough to document whether the HCFA requirements are met and the provider is in compliance with the related condition(s).

Inform the authorized representative that there will be interviews with staff, patients, family members, friends, and legal representative. Convey that these interviews are conducted privately, unless the interviewee requests the presence of another person. Ask the authorized representative to ensure that there are times during the survey when patients can contact the surveyor without facility staff being present. Have the facility provide the following items immediately:

- o The facility's roster showing patients' names, gender, age, length of stay, utilization review plan, discharge, and/or transfer with destinations of each patient. Also indicate patients who communicate with non-oral communication devices, sign language, or who speak a language other than the dominant language of the facility;
- o Names of key facility personnel, their title(s), and a description of their responsibilities associated with patient care/services, such as administrator, director, nursing staff, volunteers, food service supervisor, plant engineer, housekeeping supervisor, governing body personnel, and persons responsible for quality assessment;
- o A copy of the written information on file that is provided to patients regarding their rights and election statements;
- o A description of and the hours of operation for food services and housekeeping;
- o A copy of the facility admission contract(s) for all patients regarding Medicare, Medicaid, and other payment sources;
- o Identification of any transfer or discharge that is planned (not yet completed);
- o Records or reports of abuse/accident/incident;

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- o A copy of the actual working schedules for all staff for the days of survey;
- o A description/copy of meals times, dining location, copies of all menus; and
- o Any new information or changes that have occurred from the preparation time to the actual time of the survey occurrence.

During the introductory meeting with the authorized representative, the surveyor alerts him/her that if the facility is planning to record the exit conference, a copy of the tape must be made available to the surveyor(s) at the conclusion of the conference. A surveyor(s) should not accept a promise that a copy of the tape will be mailed at a later date.

TASK 3 - TOUR OF THE FACILITY

The authorized representative informs staff that the surveyor will be communicating with them throughout the survey and will ask for facility assistance when needed. Staff are advised that they have the opportunity to provide surveyors with any information that would clarify any issue. The authorized representative or staff/personnel should take the surveyor(s) on a tour of the facility. This will allow facility staff sufficient time to gather the information requested during the Entrance Conference. The purpose of the facility tour is two-fold. First, it gives the surveyor(s) their first understanding of the layout of the facility and the location of different areas which will be investigated during the survey. Second, it is a good opportunity to make notes concerning the environment or atmosphere of the facility as a whole and how the patients and staff function within it.

TASK 4 - INFORMATION GATHERING

Information gathering techniques include observation, interviews, and record review as critical components of making decisions as to whether the RNHCI has met requirements. The objective is to provide the surveyor with enough information about the facility, patients, staff, and environmental conditions to make compliance decisions. These techniques are interrelated and may often be performed concurrently.

A. Section 403.720(a), Conditions for Coverage (Medicare and Medicaid).--Building on information obtained by review of documents and interview with staff/personnel, determine if all ten critical conditions in this section are met in order for the facility to meet the RNHCI definition.

B. Section 403.720(b), Conditions for Coverage (Medicare only).--Surveyors review election documents for: all of the elements required; beneficiary's or his/her legal representative's signature, valid notarization; and dated on or before the date of admission to the RNHCI (see §403.724).

C. Section 403.730, Patient Rights.--Surveyors conduct interview of patients, family members, or visitors in order to assess his/her understanding and staffs' knowledge of and involvement in:

- Patients' rights process of being informed before furnishing care to the patients, election process, prompt resolution of grievance process;

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- setting;
- Participation in the development and implementation of the plan of care in a safe setting;
 - Formulation of advance directives;
 - Freedom from verbal, psychological and physical abuse and misappropriation of property; and freedom from the use of restraints; and
 - Confidentiality of records and disclosure.

The interviews provide information about the relationship between staff and patients that will assist you in deciding what additional observations and record information are necessary.

Surveyors must observe the facility environment to determine the relationship between the patient needs and preferences, determine what staff do with and for the patient throughout the day or evening, and to assess whether the physical features of the environment endangers a patient's, visitor's, or staff's safety and well-being.

Review patient's records to ensure proper documentation of patient rights. Review facility policies and procedures regarding how the facility is addressing complaints, misappropriation of property, and confidentiality of records. Conduct a detailed review of individual patient's records for what you need, not the whole record.

D. Section 403.732, Quality Assessment and Performance Improvement.--Surveyors are to conduct interviews of staff to assess staffs' knowledge, understanding and involvement in the facility's quality assessment program and the extent to which it measures, analyzes, tracks and improves, performance. Surveyors must keep focused on the fact that the RNHCI is a nonmedical model and will not use diagnosis, laboratory findings, medical/surgical procedures or therapies as part of quality assessment and performance improvement.

Surveyors are to observe staff as they address identified priorities put in place by the governing body in all program departments, functions and contracted services performed.

Surveyors must review facility policies, procedures, staff training programs, and where adverse outcome is identified and indications of action taken.

E. Section 403.734, Food Services.--Surveyors must interview patients, religious nonmedical nursing staff, kitchen staff, and housekeeping staff on aspects of food services.

Surveyors observe the facility's food storage, preparation, and distribution of food served. Appearance of kitchen staff and kitchen environment is important. Note whether food substitutes are available.

Surveyors review policy and procedures for kitchen and housekeeping procedures.

F. Section 403.740, Staffing.--Surveyor observations are important in determining what relationship exists between the staff and patient. As a result of any observation, the surveyor should be able to determine:

- o Whether the RNHCI attempts to find out what patients need;

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- o How needs are assessed, care is delivered and if care modifications are incorporated as appropriate; and

- o Whether effective interaction occurs between staff and patients.

Determine from observations of RNHCI staff if staff communicates with each patient in a manner understandable to that patient, and others. In the absence of finding appropriate interaction between staff and patients during observations, it may be necessary to determine whether or not staff members are knowledgeable about patient care needs and services. If possible, interview the particular staff member following the interval in which the patient was observed. Interviews are intended to:

- Provide staff the opportunity to give what they believe is pertinent information, and to determine how the patient perceives the services delivered by the RNHCI; and

- Collect and clarify information gathered during observations.

RNHCI personnel should collectively provide care services that maintain or improve the patient's quality of care and are as error-free as possible. Staff members will bring different knowledge and experience to the patient care services team.

Based on staff interviews, determine the extent family, guardians or advocates are involved with the patient. Some of these individuals may be selected for more in-depth interview. Include staff or patients who use alternate means of communication, such as sign language. Interviews of staff members will include persons involved with direct and indirect patient services (e.g. admission, discharge planning, religious nonmedical nursing personnel, food services, etc.). If the person responsible for a specific service is not available, a designee may be interviewed. Early in the survey process identify which individuals may be interviewed. Interview staff about training and supervision along with administrative areas. Find out about roles and responsibilities.

Interview questions are open ended to allow for more complete responses that will assist the surveyor in determining whether the RNHCI has staff that are qualified and experienced to meet patients needs (see §493.740).

The record review is intended to:

- o Obtain information to direct initial and/or additional observations and interviews;
- o Provide the surveyor a picture of the current status of the RNHCI's operations and care services provided to patients; and
- o Assist the surveyor in evaluating assessments and care plans.

Review the personnel records. Record review will include a review of work experience, as well as staff health and training.

The religious aspects of care are the financial responsibility of the patient.

NOTE: Use the record review to obtain information necessary to validate and/or clarify (existing and modified) information obtained through offsite pre-survey and/or onsite observation and interviews.

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G. Section 403.742, Physical Environment.--The objective is to view all patient, staff and public areas of the facility to ensure a safe physical plant and overall environment. The RNHCI facility must be toured as a whole, even areas not specifically for patient use. This is to ensure that there are adequate and properly maintained emergency systems, fire detection alarm and extinguishing systems. Procedures should be in place for proper storage, disposal of trash, proper ventilation, lights, and temperature controls. In addition, a written disaster plan to address loss of power, water, sewer, facilities emergency gas and water supply, and effective pest control should be evident.

H. Section 403.744, Life Safety Code.--The objective is to use collective onsite observations and interviews with RNHCI staff/patients as a mechanism to report any questionable information that should be noted and referred to the Life Safety Code inspector. Surveyors should keep routine Life Safety Code requirements in mind when conducting their investigation of the physical environment of the facility.

I. Section 403.746, Utilization Review (UR).--The objective is to determine from surveyor observation, interview, and record review that the RNHCI has a utilization review plan (and other documentation) to determine the needs and appropriateness of those services furnished by the RNHCI staff to patients.

Record review establishes whether the RNHCI has in effect a utilization review plan that is:

- o Responsible and has the approval of the governing body;
- o Conducted by a committee that maintains a system of records on deliberations and decisions;
- o Reviewing the necessity of inpatient admission and continued stay for all patients who are eligible for benefits under Medicare Part A or Medicaid;
- o Providing written notification of a recommendation to all involved parties on a timely basis, and
- o Administered by a committee which is composed of at least the following members: (a) the governing body, (b) administrator or other individual responsible for the oversight of the RNHCI, (c) the supervisor of religious non-medical nursing staff, and (d) other staff as appropriate.

Review the minutes of the UR committee to verify that they include:

- o Dates of meetings and names of members in attendance;
- o Efficient use of available resources;
- o Number of extended stay reviews approved since the last meeting with reasons for all recommendations for or against; and
- o Status report on any action taken.

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TASK 5 - ARRIVING AT A DETERMINATION

A deficiency determination is made when the facility has failed to meet one or more of the condition level requirements.

A facility's compliance with the Conditions of Coverage (including election requirements), and the Conditions of Participation is a decision that is based on the objective input of each member of the team, including specialty surveyors. If the survey was performed by a team, then all team members should meet to discuss the findings and collaboratively reach a positive or negative determination.

TASK 6 - EXIT CONFERENCE

A. Purpose of Exit Conference.--The purpose of the exit conference is to inform the RNHCI staff of the survey team's observations and preliminary findings. It is not to provide the facility with a full accounting of the deficiencies that will be cited. These will be determined upon review of the team's observations and findings during the survey write-up. This should be made clear to the facility.

The exit conference also provides an opportunity for the RNHCI to present additional information it believes is pertinent to the preliminary identified findings. Because of the ongoing dialogue between surveyors and facility staff during the survey, there should be few instances where the RNHCI is not aware of surveyor concerns or has not had an opportunity to present additional information prior to the exit conference.

B. Conducting the Exit Conference.--Conduct the Exit Conference with the RNHCI personnel and other invited staff/individuals. The team may provide an abbreviated exit conference specifically for patients after completion of the RNHCI's exit conference. Do not discuss survey results in a manner that reveals the identity of an individual staff member or patient. Provide information in a manner that is understandable to those present.

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R93	<p><u>§ 403.720 Conditions for coverage.</u></p> <p>Medicare covers services furnished in an RNHCI if the following conditions are met:</p>	
R94	<p>(a) The provider meets the definition of an RNHCI as defined in section 1861(ss)(1) of the Act. That is, it is an institution that:</p> <p>(1) Is described in section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 and is exempt from taxes under section 501(a).</p> <p>(2) Is lawfully operated under all applicable Federal, State, and local laws and regulations.</p> <p>(3) Furnishes only nonmedical nursing items and services to beneficiaries who choose to rely solely upon a religious method of healing and for whom the acceptance of medical services would be inconsistent with their religious beliefs.</p> <p>(4) Furnishes nonmedical items and services exclusively through nonmedical nursing personnel who are experienced in caring for the physical needs of nonmedical patients.</p> <p>(5) Furnishes nonmedical items and services to inpatients on a 24-hour basis.</p> <p>(6) Does not furnish, on the basis of religious beliefs, through its personnel or otherwise medical items and services (including any medical screening, examination, diagnosis, prognosis, treatment, or the administration of drugs) for its patients.</p> <p>(7) Is not owned by, is not under common ownership with, or does not have an ownership interest of 5 percent or more in, a provider of medical treatment or services and</p>	<p><u>Guideline: §403.720(a)</u> The provider must meet all 10 of the regulatory requirements in order to meet the definition of an RNHCI.</p> <p><u>Procedure: §403.720(a)(1)</u> Verify with IRS current 501(c)(3) status of the RNHCI, which may have changed since initial application.</p> <p><u>Procedure: §403.720(a)(2)</u> Since these are nonmedical facilities there is a wide range in how States view or consider these facilities. Prior to going onsite find out if the given State licenses or monitors the facilities.</p> <p><u>Guideline: §403.720(a)(3)</u> Only nonmedical nursing services are provided to beneficiaries. The religious services provided to the beneficiary are not to be considered as part of religious nonmedical nursing services.</p> <p><u>Guideline: §403.720(a)(4)</u> Alternative medicine is considered medical care in reviewing the care or services provided to these beneficiaries.</p> <p><u>Procedure: §403.720(a)(5)</u> Verify that services are provided on a 24-hour basis.</p> <p><u>Guideline: §403.720(a)(6)</u> Immunizations may only be administered if required by law and a health care practitioner comes to the facility for the mandated administration of the vaccine.</p> <p><u>Procedure: §403.720(a)(7)</u> Verify ownership using Form HCFA-855 and/or Form HCFA-1513 as applicable.</p>

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R94 (Cont.)	<p>is not affiliated with a provider of medical treatment or services or with an individual who has an ownership interest of 5 percent or more in, a provider of medical treatment or services. (Permissible affiliations are described at § 403.738(c).)</p> <p>(8) Has in effect a utilization review plan that sets forth the following:</p> <p>(i) Provides for review of the admissions to the institution, the duration of stays, and the need for continuous extended duration of stays in the institution, and the items and services furnished by the institution.</p> <p>(ii) Requires that reviews be made by an appropriate committee of the institution that included the individuals responsible for overall administration and for supervision of nursing personnel at the institution.</p> <p>(iii) Provides that records be maintained of the meetings, decisions, and actions of the review committee.</p> <p>(iv) Meets other requirements as the Secretary finds necessary to establish an effective utilization review plan.</p> <p>(9) Provides information HCFA may require to implement section 1821 of the Act, including information relating to quality of care and coverage decisions.</p> <p>(10) Meets other requirements HCFA finds necessary in the interest of the health and safety of the patients who receive services in the institution. These requirements are the conditions of participation in this subpart.</p>	<p><u>Procedure: §403.720(a)(9)</u> Review the facility system of records to assure that they support coverage decisions and quality of care issues. Review all files for beneficiary elections for religious nonmedical health care institution services.</p> <p><u>Guideline: §403.720(a)(10)</u> In addition to the Conditions of Coverage a facility must meet the Conditions of Participation and be surveyed accordingly.</p>

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R95	(b) The provider meets the conditions of participation cited in §§ 403.730 through 403.746. (A provider may be deemed to meet conditions of participation in accordance with part 488 of this chapter.)	
R96	(c) The provider has a valid provider agreement as a hospital with HCFA in accordance with part 489 of this chapter and for payment purposes is classified as an extended care hospital.	
R97	(d) The beneficiary has a condition that would make him or her eligible to receive services covered under Medicare Part A as an inpatient in a hospital or SNF.	<u>Procedure: §403.720(d)</u> Review the utilization review committee notes and nurses' notes.
R98	(e) The beneficiary has a valid election as described in § 403.724 in effect for Medicare covered services furnished in an RNHCI.	
R99	<p><u>§403.724 Valid election requirements.</u></p> <p>(a) General requirements. An election statement must be made by the Medicare beneficiary or his or her legal representative.</p> <p>(1) The election must be a written statement that must include the following statements:</p> <p>(i) The beneficiary is conscientiously opposed to acceptance of nonexcepted medical treatment.</p> <p>(ii) The beneficiary acknowledges that the acceptance of nonexcepted medical treatment is inconsistent with his or her sincere religious beliefs.</p> <p>(iii) The beneficiary acknowledges that the receipt of nonexcepted medical treatment constitutes a revocation of the election and may limit further receipt of services in an RNHCI.</p>	<p><u>Guideline: §403.724(a)</u> The Election means a written statement signed by the patient to choose to receive nonmedical care for religious reasons. Excepted medical care means medical care that is received involuntarily or required under Federal, State, or local law.</p> <p>Each RNHCI has the ability to customize the election form used by beneficiaries. However, the prescribed list of content stated in the regulation must be included in order to qualify as a legal election of RNHCI care or services. The six major items in the regulatory column may be used as a check list in reviewing elections.</p>

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R99 (Cont.)	<p>(iv) The beneficiary acknowledges that the election may be revoked by submitting a written statement to HCFA.</p> <p>(v) The beneficiary acknowledges that revocation of the election will not prevent or delay access to medical services available under Medicare Part A in facilities other than RNHCIs .</p> <p>(2) The election must be signed and dated by the beneficiary or his or her legal representative.</p> <p>(3) The election must be notarized.</p> <p>(4) The RNHCI must keep a copy of the election statement on file and submit the original to HCFA with any information obtained regarding prior elections or revocations.</p> <p>(5) The election becomes effective on the date it is signed.</p> <p>(6) The election remains in effect until revoked.</p>	
R99 (Cont.)	<p>(b) Revocation of election.</p> <p>(1) A beneficiary's election is revoked by one of the following:</p> <p>(i) The beneficiary receives nonexcepted medical treatment for which Medicare payment is requested.</p> <p>(ii) The beneficiary voluntarily revokes the election and notifies HCFA in writing.</p> <p>(2) The receipt of excepted medical treatment as defined in § 403.702 does not revoke the election made by a beneficiary.</p>	<p><u>Guideline: §403.724(b)</u> This is included for your information rather than as a survey item.</p>

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	<p>(c) Limitation on subsequent elections .</p> <p>(1) If a beneficiary's election has been made and revoked twice, the following limitations on subsequent elections apply:</p> <p>(i) The third election is not effective until 1 year after the date of the most recent revocation.</p> <p>(ii) Any succeeding elections are not effective until 5 years after the date of the most recent revocation.</p> <p>(2) HCFA will not accept as the basis for payment of any claim any elections executed on or after January 1 of the calendar year in which the sunset provision described in § 403.756 becomes effective.</p>	<p><u>Guideline: §403.724(c)</u> This is included for your information rather than as a survey item.</p>
R100	<p><u>§ 403.730 Condition of participation Patient Rights.</u></p> <p>An RNHCI must protect and promote each patient's rights.</p>	<p><u>Intent: §403.730: Patient Rights</u> The intent of this Condition of Participation is to ensure that patient rights are protected and that the facility actively promotes the exercising of rights for each patient. This includes anyone who faces barriers (such as communication problems, hearing problems, and cognition limits) in the exercise of these rights. All patients in RNHCIs have rights guaranteed under Federal and State law.</p>
R101	<p>(a) Standard: Notice of Rights.</p> <p>The RNHCI must do the following:</p> <p>(1) Inform each patient of his or her rights in advance of furnishing patient care.</p>	<p><u>Procedure: §403.730(a)(1)</u> Determine if individuals and representatives are aware of the individual's rights and the rules of the facility.</p> <p><u>Guideline: §403.730(a)(1)</u> The RNHCI has provided information to the patient and representatives in terms and in a language he or she understands. If the patient's knowledge of English or the predominant language of the facility is inadequate for comprehension, a means to communicate in a language familiar to the patient must be available and implemented. The facility should have written translations, as applicable, of its statements of rights and responsibilities, and should make the services of an interpreter available if needed. For hearing impaired patients who communicate by signing, the facility is expected to provide an interpreter. Large print text of the facility statement of patient rights and responsibilities should also be available.</p> <p>When State or Federal laws regarding patient rights change during a patient stay, the patient and/or his or her legal representative must be promptly informed of these changes.</p>

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R101 (Cont.)		<p><u>Probe: §403.730(a)(1)</u> Does the facility have a formalized statement of rights and responsibilities? Does the facility verify that patients have received and understand their rights and responsibilities?</p>
R102	<p>(2) Have a process for prompt resolution of grievances, including a specific person within the facility whom a patient may contact to file a grievance. In addition, the facility must provide patients with information about the facility's process as well as with contact information for appropriate State and Federal resources.</p>	<p><u>Intent: §403.730(a)(2)</u> The intent of this regulation is to provide an opportunity for patients to express in a means or communicate in a familiar language grievances, and for the facility to resolve any grievances. It is expected that facilities will have a grievance process that allows patients to express concerns without retribution, and resolves grievances to the extent possible. The facility should maintain a system of receipt and resolution of grievances (such as a log) as well as provide patients with names, addresses, and telephone numbers of appropriate State and Federal resources.</p>
R103	<p>(b) Standard: Exercise of Rights. The patient has the right to: (1) Be informed of his or her rights and to participate in the development and implementation of his or her plan of care.</p>	<p><u>Procedure: §403.730(b)(1)</u> Discuss with the patient, the services that he or she is receiving specific to the plan of care. Ask the patient how he or she was told of any changes in the plan of care. Discuss the changes and see if the patient has received written information and if the patient understands the information. Determine the extent to which the facility initiates activities that involve the patient in his or her care. If the patient refused to participate, interview the patient to verify his/her refusal.</p> <p><u>Probe: §403.730(b)(1)</u> What do you observe about the interaction between staff and patients? Is there evidence that the patient was included or proactively involved in his/her plan of care?</p>
R104	<p>(2) Make decisions regarding his or her care, including transfer and discharge from the RNHCI. (See § 403.736 for discharge and transfer requirements.)</p>	<p><u>Probe: §403.730(b)(2)</u> Is there evidence that each patient was given information regarding the right to make decisions?</p>

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R105	(3) Formulate advance directives and expect staff who furnish care in the RNHCI to comply with those directives, in accordance with part 489, Subpart I of this chapter. For purposes of conforming with the requirement in § 489.102 that there be documentation in the patient's medical records concerning advance directives, the patient care records of a beneficiary in an RNHCI are equivalent to medical records held by other providers.	<p><u>Guideline: §403.730(b)(3)</u> Advance directives are particularly important for a patient choosing to rely solely upon religious nonmedical methods of healing, as it makes his or her wishes known in the event he or she becomes incapacitated and unable to make health care choices. An advance directive could lead to the provision of nonexcepted medical care, and thus effectively revoke an Election, or support the choice made in that Election, and must be honored by the facility.</p> <p><u>Procedure: §403.730(b)(3)</u> Ensure that an Election form that complies with §403.724(a) is on file for each patient. Revocations of elections must also be on file. Ensure that there is evidence that the patient has had the opportunity to formulate his or her advance directive. Corroborate through patient interviews.</p>
R106	(c) Standard: Privacy and safety. The patient has the right to the following: (1) Personal privacy.	<p><u>Guidelines: §403.730(c)(1-2)</u> Personal privacy includes accommodations, written and telephone communications, personal care, visits, and meetings of family and patient groups, but this does not require the facility to provide a private room for each patient.</p> <p>Facility staff must examine and care for patients in a manner that maintains the privacy of patients' bodies. A patient must be granted privacy when toileting and in other activities of personal hygiene. If a patient requires assistance, authorized staff should respect the patient's need for privacy. People not involved in the care of the patient should not be present during care, nor should video or other electronic monitoring/recording methods be used without the patient's consent. Prior to the provision of personal care and services, staff should remove the patient from public view to prevent unnecessary exposure of the patient's body parts (using means such as privacy curtains, closed patient room doors, clothing and/or draping).</p>
R107	(2) Care in a safe setting.	<p>The intention of this requirement is to specify that each patient receives care in an environment that is considered to be reasonably safe. For example, RNHCI staff should follow current standards of practice for patient environmental safety, infection control, and security.</p> <p>Other safe setting includes but is not limited to properly maintained assistive devices (wheelchair, walker, cane, hearing aide), bathing facilities with non-slip surfaces, electrical appliances without frayed wires or exposed heating elements, proper radiator temperatures, proper water temperatures in hand sinks, and bathing facilities which cannot scald or harm patients.</p> <p><u>Probe: §403.730(c)(2)</u> What are the RNHCI's policies and procedures for patient environmental safety, infection control, and security?</p> <p>Does the facility notify appropriate agencies of public health concern as required?</p>

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R108	(3) Freedom from verbal, psychological, and physical abuse, and misappropriation of property.	<p><u>Guideline: §403.730(c)(3)</u> Patients must not be subjected to any type of abuse by any individual, including but not limited to staff, other patients, consultants, volunteers, family members, legal guardians, friends or other individuals.</p> <p>"Abuse" means the willful infliction of injury, unreasonable confinement, intimidation, or punishment with resulting physical harm, pain or mental anguish (see 42 CFR §488.301). This includes staff neglect or indifference to infliction of injury or intimidation of one patient by another.</p> <p>Neglect means a failure to provide goods and services necessary to avoid physical harm, mental anguish, or mental illness. (See 42 CFR §488.301)</p> <p>Surveyor should keep in mind that this is non-medical model and should not expect to see medical care given. Patient should receive the care indicated in their care plan.</p> <p>This also includes the deprivation by an individual, including a caretaker, of goods or services that are necessary to attain or maintain physical, mental, and psychosocial well-being. This presumes that instances of abuse of all patients, even those in a coma, cause physical harm, or pain or mental anguish.</p> <p>"Misappropriation of property" means the deliberate misplacement, exploitation, or wrongful, temporary or permanent use of a patient's belongings or money without the patient's consent. (See 42 CFR § 488.301)</p> <p>The facility must have a mechanism in place that is designed to identify potential abuse situations, investigate allegations, and protect patients and staff during investigations. Through the quality assessment and performance improvement system and staff training, the facility must demonstrate ongoing attempts to prevent future incidents of abuse.</p> <p><u>Procedure: §403.730(c)(3)</u> If during the course of a survey, surveyors identify potential abuse situations, investigate allegations through interviews, observations, and record reviews. Report and record any instances where the survey team observes an abusive incident. Completely document who committed the alleged abusive act, nature of the abuse, and where and when it occurred. Ensure that the facility addresses the incident immediately.</p> <p><u>Probes: §403.730(c)(3)</u> What type of complaints do individuals report (if any) and how well does the facility respond? Are adequate systems in place to protect patients from abuse and misappropriation of property? Are incidents reported appropriately?</p>

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R109	(4) Freedom from the use of restraints.	<p><u>Guidelines: §403.730(c)(4) and (5)</u> Restraint and seclusion use may constitute an accident hazard. Professional standards of practice have eliminated the need for physical restraints except under limited medical circumstances. RNHCI may not use restraints.</p> <p>The facility may not use restraints in violation of the regulation solely because a surrogate or representative has approved or requested them.</p> <p>Restraints means any manual method or physical or mechanical device, material, or equipment attached or adjacent to the patient’s body that the individual cannot remove easily which restricts freedom of movement or normal access to one’s body.</p> <p>Restraints include, but are not limited to, leg restraints, arm restraints, hand mitts, soft ties or vests, lap cushions and lap trays the patient cannot remove. Also included as restraints are facility practices such as:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Using bed rails to keep a patient from voluntarily getting out of bed as opposed to enhancing mobility while in bed; o Tucking in a sheet so tightly that a bed bound patient cannot move; o Using wheelchair safety bars to prevent a patient from rising from the chair; o Placing a patient in a chair that prevents rising; and o Placing a patient who uses a wheelchair so close to a wall that the wall prevents the patient from rising.
R110	<p>(5) Freedom from involuntary seclusion.</p> <p>(d) Standard: Confidentiality of patient records.</p> <p>For any patient care records or election information it maintains on patients, the RNHCI must establish procedures to do the following:</p>	<p><u>Guideline: §403.730(c)(5)</u> Involuntary seclusion is the involuntary confinement of a person alone in a room or an area where the person is physically prevented from leaving. A patient who is involuntarily in a room isolated from the rest of a unit should be considered in seclusion.</p> <p>RNHCI may not use seclusion.</p> <p><u>Guidelines: §403.730(d)(1-4)</u> The patient has the right to have his or her care records maintained in a confidential manner.</p>

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R111	(1) Safeguard the privacy of any information that identifies a particular patient. Information from, or copies of, records may be released only to authorized individuals, and the RNHCI must ensure that unauthorized individuals cannot gain access to or alter patient records. Original patient care records must be released only in accordance with Federal or State laws, court orders, or subpoenas.	<p><u>Probes: §403.730(d)(1-4)</u> How does the facility ensure the confidentiality of patient records?</p> <p>Does the facility instruct the caretaker and authorized individual about protecting the confidentiality of the record, if the facility leaves a portion of the record with the caretaker and/or authorized individual?</p> <p>What evidence indicates that each patient is informed of policies and procedures concerning his/her record disclosure?</p>
R112	(2) Maintain the records and information in an accurate and timely manner	
R113	(3) Ensure timely access by patients to the records and other information that pertains to that patient.	
R114	(4) Abide by all Federal and State laws regarding confidentiality and disclosure for patient care records and election information.	
R125	<p><u>§ 403.732 Condition of participation: Quality assessment and performance improvement.</u></p> <p>The RNHCI must develop, implement, and maintain a quality assessment and performance improvement program.</p>	
R126	<p>(a) Standard: Program scope.</p> <p>(1) The quality assessment and performance improvement program must include, but is not limited to, measures to evaluate:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> (i) Access to care. (ii) Patient satisfaction. (iii) Staff performance. (iv) Complaints and grievances. (v) Discharge planning activities. (vi) Safety issues, including physical environment. 	<p><u>Guideline: §403.732 (a)(1)</u> The facility must objectively evaluate the required areas. The facility must also objectively evaluate any additional areas which they decide to include in their quality assessment and evaluation program.</p> <p>Specifically, at a minimum, the facility must define and describe quality assessment and performance improvement activities that are appropriate for the services furnished in the facility. HCFA has not provided a specific definition of quality nor provides an outline for what activities are appropriate to meet this standard due to the unique nature of the RNHCI program.</p>

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R127	<p>(2) In each of the areas listed in paragraph (a)(1) of this section, and any other areas the RNHCI includes, the RNHCI must do the following:</p> <p>(i) Define quality assessment and performance improvement measures.</p> <p>(ii) Describe and outline quality assessment and performance improvement activities appropriate for the services furnished by or in the RNHCI.</p> <p>(iii) Measure, analyze, and track performance that reflect care and RNHCI processes.</p> <p>(iv) Inform all patients, in writing, of the scope and responsibilities of the quality assessment and performance improvement program.</p>	<p><u>Procedure: §403.732(a)(2)</u> Review facility policies and procedures on the quality assessment and performance improvement program.</p> <p>Determine if the facility has a formal method to identify issues in the facility, that require quality assessment and performance improvement.</p> <p>Determine if the facility has a method to respond to identified issues and the means to evaluate the response to the issues.</p> <p>Verify through interviews with staff, patients, and governing body member(s) that the facility has established a protocol or method for addressing quality in the facility, and those issues that the facility believes have now been resolved.</p> <p>Verify that the staff and patient know how to access that process.</p>
R128	<p>(3) The RNHCI must set priorities for performance improvement, considering the prevalence of and severity of identified problems.</p>	<p><u>Probe: §403.732 (a)(3)</u> Are RNHCI improvement priorities based on problems identified and is performance improvement realistic or achievable based on the prevalence and severity of the problem?</p> <p>Are priorities specific to identified problems with timeline for measuring each objective?</p> <p>Are there demonstrable steps toward improvement?</p>

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R129	(4) The RNHCI must act to make performance improvements and must track performance to assure that improvements are sustained.	<p><u>Guideline: §403.732(a)(4)</u> The facility must use an objective means of tracking performance. Each facility is allowed the flexibility to identify its own measures of performance for the activities it identifies as priorities in its quality assessment and performance improvement strategy. The facility meets this requirement by conducting an analysis when adverse outcomes are identified and the facility takes action to sustain correction and improvement of the identified issue.</p> <p>For a RNHCI to consider that it is "doing better" is a subjective statement and is not an acceptable measure of performance. There must be some identifiable units of measurement that a knowledgeable person can distinguish as evidence of change.</p> <p><u>Probe: §403.732(a)(4)</u> Does the RNHCI take action to enact long-term correction and improvement?</p>
R130	<p>(b) Standard: Program responsibilities.</p> <p>(1) The governing body, administration, and staff are responsible for ensuring that the quality assessment and performance improvement program addresses identified priorities in the RNHCI and are responsible for the development, implementation, maintenance, and performance improvement of assessment actions.</p>	<p><u>Probe: §403.732(b)(1)</u> How does the RNHCI ensure that responsibilities for quality assessment are identified, performed and monitored with the goal of continuous performance improvement?</p>
R131	(2) The RNHCI must include all programs, departments, functions, and contracted services when developing, implementing, maintaining, and evaluating the program of quality assessment and performance improvement.	<p><u>Guideline: §403.732(b)(2)</u> This includes all services provided under contract with outside agencies.</p>
R140	<p><u>§ 403.734 Condition of participation: Food services</u></p> <p>The RNHCI must have an organized food service that is directed and adequately staffed by qualified personnel.</p>	<p><u>Intent: §403.734 Food Service</u> "Qualified personnel" is defined based on State and local laws for the provision of food services. Food service personnel must demonstrate safe food handling (see §403.734).</p>

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R141	<p>(a) Standard: Sanitary conditions.</p> <p>The RNHCI must furnish food to the patient that is obtained, stored, prepared, distributed, and served under sanitary conditions.</p>	<p><u>Guideline: §403.734(a)</u> Sanitary conditions means storing, preparing, distributing, and serving food properly to prevent food-borne illness. Potentially hazardous foods must be subject to continuous time/temperature controls to prevent either the rapid and progressive growth of infectious or toxigenic micro-organisms, such as Salmonella, or the slower growth of Clostridium Botulinum. In addition, foods of plant origin become potentially hazardous when the skin, husk, peel, or rind is breached, thereby possibly contaminating the fruit or vegetable with disease-causing micro-organisms. Potentially hazardous food tends to focus on animal products, including but not limited to milk, eggs, and poultry.</p> <p>Improper holding temperature is a common contributing factor of food borne illness. The facility must follow proper procedures in cooking, cooling, and storing food according to time, temperature, and sanitary guidelines. Improper handling of food can cause Salmonella and E-coli contamination.</p> <p>The RNHCI is expected to follow accepted standards of practice in regards to food storage and handling.</p> <p><u>Procedure and Probe: §403.734(a)</u> Observe storage, cooling, and cooking of food. Record the time and date of all observations. If a problem is noted, conduct additional observations to verify findings.</p> <p>Observe that employees are effectively cleaning their hands prior to preparing, distributing and serving food. Observe that food is covered to maintain temperature and protect from other contaminants when transporting meals to patients.</p> <p>Refrigerated storage: Check all refrigerators and freezers for temperatures. Use the facility's or the surveyor's own properly sanitized thermometer to evaluate the internal temperatures of potentially hazardous foods with a focus on the quantity of leftovers and the container sizes in which bulk leftovers are stored.</p> <p>Food preparation: Use a sanitized thermometer to evaluate food temperatures. In addition, how do kitchen staff process leftovers? Are they heated to the appropriate temperatures? How is frozen food thawed? How is potentially hazardous food handled during multi-step food preparation (e.g., chicken salad, egg salad)? Is hand contact with food minimized?</p> <p>Food service: Using a properly sanitized thermometer, check the temperature of hot and cold food prior to serving. How long is milk held without refrigeration prior to distribution?</p> <p>Food distribution: Is the food protected from contamination as it is transported to the dining rooms and residents' rooms?</p> <p>Are hand washing facilities convenient and properly equipped for dietary services staff use? (Staff uses good hygienic practices and staff with communicable diseases or infected skin lesions do not have contact with food if that contact will transmit the disease.)</p> <p>Are toxic items (such as insecticides, detergent, polishes) properly stored, labeled, and used separate from the food?</p>

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R141 (Cont.)		<p><u>Probe: §403.734(a)</u> Observe food storage rooms and food storage in the kitchen. Are containers of food stored off the floor and on clean surfaces in a manner that protects it from contamination? Are other areas under storage shelves monitored for cleanliness to reduce attraction of pest?</p> <p>Are potentially hazardous foods stored at 41° F or below and frozen foods kept at 0° F or below?</p> <p>Do staff handle and cook potentially hazardous foods properly?</p> <p>Are potentially hazardous foods kept at an internal temperature of 41° F or below in a cold food storage unit, or at an internal temperature of 140° F or above in a hot food storage unit during display and service?</p> <p>Is food transported in a way that protects against contamination (i.e., covered containers, wrapped, or packaged)?</p> <p>Is there any sign of rodent or insect infestation?</p> <p>(Dishwashing)</p> <p>The current 1993 Food Code, DHHS, FDA, PHS recommends the following water temperature and manual washing instructions:</p> <p>Machine:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Hot Water: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 140° F Wash (or according to the manufacturer's specifications or instructions). b. 180° F Rinse (180°, 160° or greater at the rack and dish/utensils surfaces). 2. Low temperature: <ol style="list-style-type: none"> a. 120° F + 25ppm (parts per million) Hypochlorite (household bleach) on dish surface.

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R142	<p>(b) Standard: Meals.</p> <p>The RNHCI must serve meals that furnish each patient with adequate nourishment in accordance with the recommended dietary allowances of the Food and Nutrition Board of the National Research Council, National Academy of Sciences. The RNHCI must do the following:</p> <p>(1) Furnish food that is palatable, attractive, and at the proper temperature and consistency.</p>	<p><u>Guideline and Probe: §403.734(b)(1)</u> HCFA prohibits prescription of therapeutic diets or parenteral nutrition in this program, as these are considered medical practices. However, altering food consistency (mechanically altered food; chopped, cut, ground, pureed, etc.) is not considered a medical practice, but is designed to meet the needs of the patient.</p> <p>“Food-palatability” refers to the taste and/or flavor of the food. “Food-attractiveness” refers to the appearance of the food when served to patients.</p> <p>Evidence for palatability and attractiveness of food, from day to day and meal to meal, may be strengthened through sources such as additional observation, patient, and staff interviews.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> o Does food have a distinct aroma or odor? o Is the appearance varied in color and texture? o Is food generally well seasoned (use of spices, herbs, etc.), and acceptable to patients? <p>Is food served at preferable temperature (hot foods are served hot and cold foods are served cold) as discerned by the patient and customary practice? Is food held and served at proper temperatures?</p> <p>Identify concerns such as appearance or meal quality (such as color and texture of vegetables or meats and, preparation and presentation of mechanically altered foods).</p>
R143	<p>(2) Offer substitutes of similar nourishment to patients who refuse food served or desire alternative choices.</p>	<p><u>Guidelines: §403.734(b)(2-4)</u> Observe food service to determine that meals are appropriate to each patient according to care plans.</p> <p>Ask patients how well the food meets their taste needs. Are patients offered the opportunity to receive substitutes when refusing food on the original menu?</p>

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R144	(3) Furnish meals at regular times comparable to normal mealtimes in the community. There must be no more than 14 hours between a substantial evening meal and breakfast the following day.	<u>Guideline: §403.734 (b) (2-4)</u> Ask patients when they eat breakfast, lunch, and dinner.
R145	(4) The RNHCI must offer snacks at bedtime.	
R150	<u>§ 403.736 Condition of participation: Discharge planning.</u> The RNHCI must have in effect a discharge planning process that applies to all patients. The process must assure that appropriate post-institution services are obtained for each patient, as necessary.	<u>Intent: §403.736</u> To assure appropriate discharge planning process is done on post-institution services.
R151	(a) Standard: Discharge planning evaluation. (1) The RNHCI must assess the need for a discharge plan for any patient identified as likely to suffer adverse consequences if there is no planning and for any other patient upon his or her request or at the request of his or her legal representative. This discharge planning evaluation must be initiated at admission and must include the following: (i) An assessment of the possibility of a patient needing post-RNHCI services and of the availability of those services.	<u>Guidelines and Procedures: §403.736(a)(1 - 3)</u> The discharge planning process must be initiated when the patient is admitted to the facility or upon request of the patient or legal representative. The discharge planning evaluation must include: <ul style="list-style-type: none">o An assessment of the possibility of a patient needing services after discharge;o The patient's capacity for self-care; ando Information regarding the care in the environment from which he or she entered the facility and where he or she is going to after discharge. <u>Although</u> all patients must have a discharge planning evaluation, not all patients will require a discharge plan. Review discharge planning evaluations and review discharge plans as applicable.
R152	(ii) An assessment of the probability of a patient's capacity for self-care or of the possibility of the patient being cared for in the environment from which he or she entered the RNHCI.	<u>Procedure: §403.736 (a)(1)(ii)</u> Review closed records for discharge planning and post-institution services. Interview facility staff involved in the discharge planning process.

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R153	(2) The staff must complete the assessment on a timely basis so that arrangements for post-RNHCI care are made before discharge and so that unnecessary delays in discharge are avoided.	<u>Guidelines and Procedures: §403.736(a)(1 - 3)</u> Determine whether the assessment was timely and evaluated on a case-by-case basis. Assessments completed after discharge are not timely.
R154	(3) The discharge planning evaluation must be included in the patient's rights record for use in establishing an appropriate discharge plan and must discuss the results of the evaluation with the patient or a legal representative acting on his or her behalf.	<u>Guidelines and Procedures: §403.736(a)(1 - 3)</u> Changes in the discharge plan during a patient's stay in the facility must also be discussed and understood by the patient and/or legal representative.
R155	(b) Standard: Discharge plan. (1) If the discharge planning evaluation indicates a need for a discharge plan, qualified and experienced personnel must develop or supervise the development of the plan.	<u>Guideline and Probe: §403.736(b)(1)</u> The RNHCI is responsible for identifying the qualified and experienced person(s) for developing or supervising a discharge plan. Does the person have knowledge of community resources? Does the person have experience in addressing home care needs?
R156	(2) In the absence of a finding by the RNHCI that the beneficiary needs a discharge plan, the beneficiary or his or her legal representative may request a discharge plan. In this case, the RNHCI must develop a discharge plan for the beneficiary.	<u>Guidelines and Probes: §403.736(b)(2 - 5)</u> Is there evidence of discharge planning evaluation in all sampled records? If a patient is determined to need a discharge plan, is one developed? Is a discharge plan developed if the patient or legal representative requests one?

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R157	(3) The RNHCI must arrange for the initial implementation of the beneficiary's discharge plan.	<p><u>Guidelines and Probes: §403.736(b)(2 - 5)</u> Are discharge plans modified to reflect current patient status and needs? Do discharge plans address necessary post-discharge care? How does the facility inform patients or legal representatives about post-RNHCI care requirements? Determine whether the facility notifies family members or legal representatives of proposed transfers or discharges.</p>
R158	(4) If there are factors that may affect continuing care needs of the appropriateness of the discharge plan, the RNHCI must reevaluate the beneficiary's discharge plan.	
R159	(5) The RNHCI must inform the beneficiary or legal representative about the beneficiary's post-RNHCI care requirements.	
R160	(6) The discharge plan must inform the beneficiary or his or her legal representative about the freedom to choose among providers of care when a variety of providers is available that are willing to respect the discharge preferences of the beneficiary or legal representative.	<p><u>Probe: §403.736(b)(6)</u> How does the facility incorporate advance directives, elections and revocation of elections into the discharge plan? How does the facility inform patients or legal representatives of their choices regarding other care providers and settings? How does the facility inform patients and legal representatives about the details of the election and revocation of the election process and involve the patient in decisions? (See §403.724 Valid Election Requirements.)</p>
R161	(c) Standard: Transfer or referral. The RNHCI must transfer or refer patients in a timely manner to another facility (including a medical facility if requested by the beneficiary, or his or her legal representative) in accordance with §403.730 (b)(2)	<p><u>Probe: §403.736(c)</u> Does the RNHCI demonstrate timely referral? Are there policy and procedures for emergency situations, transfers, and/or referrals?</p>
R162	(d) Standard: Reassessment. The RNHCI must reassess its discharge planning process on an ongoing basis. The reassessment must include a review of discharge plans to ensure that they are responsive to discharge needs.	<p><u>Probe: §403.736(d)</u> What is the facility process to assess its discharge planning evaluation activities on an ongoing basis? How has the facility responded to changing discharge planning needs? Has the reassessment included reviewing a sampling of discharge plans and follow up with the patient.</p>

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R175	<p><u>§403.738 Condition of participation: Administration.</u></p> <p>An RNHCI must have written policies regarding its organization, services, and administration.</p> <p>(a) Standard: Compliance with Federal, State, and local laws.</p> <p>The RNHCI must operate in compliance with all applicable Federal, State, and local laws, regulations, and codes including, but not limited to, those pertaining to the following:</p>	<p><u>Procedures: §403.738(a)(1-3)</u> Determine whether the facility is in compliance with Federal, State and local laws.</p>
R176	<p>(1) Protection against discrimination on the basis of race, color, national origin, age, or handicap (45 CFR parts 80, 84, and 91).</p>	
R177	<p>(2) Protection of human research subjects (45 CFR part 455).</p>	
R178	<p>(3) Application of all safeguards to protect against the possibility of fraud and abuse (42 CFR part 455).</p>	
R179	<p>(b) Standard: Governing body.</p> <p>(1) The RNHCI must have a governing body, or a person designated to function as a governing body, that is legally responsible for establishing and implementing all policies regarding the RNHCI's management and operation.</p>	<p><u>Guideline: §403.738(b)(1)</u> The governing body provides, monitors, and revises, as necessary, policies and operating directions that ensure the necessary staffing, training resources, equipment and environment to provide patients care and ensure their health and safety.</p> <p>How does the governing body exercise its responsibility for the entire operation of the RNHCI and evaluation of the RNHCI and its patients' outcomes?</p> <p>The responsibility for direction includes areas such as health, safety, sanitation, maintenance and repair, and utilization and management of staff. When deficiencies are identified during the survey, interview the administrator or review the minutes of governing body meetings, if available, to determine to what extent the governing body has identified and attempted to address the problem.</p> <p>If staff have been trained, but are not implementing programs or are inappropriately deployed (e.g., there are enough staff but they are assigned to duties like record keeping which revents them from delivering needed services), this may indicate a failure of the governing body to adequately direct staff activities.</p>

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R180	(2) The governing body must appoint the administrator responsible for the management of the RNHCI.	<u>Guideline: §403.738(b)(2)</u> Review agreements with outside agencies to ensure that entities entering into affiliations with the RNHCI for purposes of management and operations meet the ownership requirements at §403.720(a)(7) and §403.738(c).
R181	(c) Standard: Affiliations and disclosure. (1) An affiliation is permissible if it is between one of the following: (i) An individual serving as an uncompensated director, trustee, officer, or other member of the governing body of an RNHCI and a provider of medical treatment or services. (ii) An individual who is a director, trustee, officer, employee, or staff member of an RNHCI and another individual, with whom he or she has a family relationship, who is affiliated with (or has an ownership interest in) a provider of medical treatment or services. (iii) The RNHCI and an individual or entity furnishing goods or services as a vendor to both providers of medical treatment or services and RNHCIs.	
R182	(2) The RNHCI complies with the disclosure requirements of §§ 420.206 and 455.104 of this chapter.	
R183	(3) The RNHCI furnishes written notice, including the identity of each new individual or company, to HCFA at the time of a change, if a change occurs in any of the following: (i) Persons with an ownership or control interest, as defined in §§ 420.201 and 455.101 of this chapter.	

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R183 (Cont.)	<p>(ii) The officers, directors, agents, or managing employees.</p> <p>(iii) The religious entity, corporation, association, or other company responsible for the management of the RNHCI.</p> <p>(iv) The RNHCI's administrator or director of nonmedical nursing services.</p>	
R190	<p>§403.740 Condition of participation: Staffing.</p> <p>The RNHCI must be staffed with qualified experienced personnel who are present in sufficient numbers to meet the needs of the patients.</p>	<p><u>Intent: §403.740</u> The intent of the regulation is that all areas of the RNHCI are staffed with sufficient, qualified personnel. To be an efficient and well-run institution, all staff, including those not directly involved in patient care, must work to improve the overall quality of the facility.</p> <p>Staff are available and know how to respond to individual patients' needs and emergencies at all times. The RNHCI has sufficient staff to provide needed care and services.</p> <p><u>Guideline: §403.740</u> The test of adequacy of staffing is how well the facility has organized itself to detect and react appropriately to potential emergencies, such as fire, injuries, etc.</p> <p>Do not look at numbers alone. The RNHCI is responsible for organizing and evaluating its activities, assignments and available staff in such a way that maximizes the benefit to the patient. During the course of the onsite survey, you should be able to observe behavioral evidence of such organization.</p> <p><u>Probe: §403.740</u> Is there observational or other evidence to suggest that patients' needs are not being met (e.g., demonstrate need for toileting, changing) while staff do laundry, housekeeping, cooking, or other tasks?</p>
R191	<p>(a) Standard: Personnel qualifications.</p> <p>The RNHCI must ensure that staff who supervise or furnish services to patients are qualified to do so and that staff allowed to practice without direct supervision have specific training to furnish these services.</p>	<p><u>Guideline: §403.740(a)</u> In order to determine whether RNHCI staff are "qualified," in the absence of specific Federal, State, or local laws, review staff records for evidence of work experience and training (including, but not limited to, educational or life experience) with respect to duties currently performed.</p> <p>This standard applies to all such individuals who furnish services, whether or not they are employed or compensated by the RNHCI or, if they are compensated, whether salaried or contractors.</p>

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R192	<p>(b) Standard: Education, training, and performance evaluation.</p> <p>(1) The RNHCI must ensure that staff (including contractors and other individuals working under arrangement) have the necessary education and training concerning their duties so that they can furnish services competently. This education includes, but is not limited to, training related to the individual job description, performance expectations, applicable organizational policies and procedures, and safety responsibilities.</p>	<p><u>Probe: §403.740(b)(1)</u> How does the facility orient personnel (including contractual personnel) to RNHCI objectives, policies, procedures, and programs?</p> <p>How does coordination of care among staff and/or contract personnel providing services to the facility occur?</p> <p>Have staff received training (both upon hiring and on an ongoing basis) which results in the competencies needed to do their job?</p> <p>Are staff aware and capable of meeting their job requirements?</p>
R193	<p>(2) Staff must demonstrate, in practice, the skills and techniques necessary to perform their duties and responsibilities.</p>	<p><u>Guidelines: § 403.740(b)(2) and (3)</u> For effective service and safety of the patients, it is critical that all staff use the skills and techniques necessary to do their jobs correctly.</p>
R194	<p>(3) The RNHCI must evaluate the performance of staff and implement measures for improvement.</p>	<p><u>Procedures and Probes: § 403.740(b)(2) and (3)</u> Observe whether or not staff are knowledgeable about the needs of each patient with whom they are assigned to work. Staff should be able to demonstrate in practice the results of training for the patients for whom they are responsible.</p> <p>Determine the extent to which staff demonstrate competency in providing care for the patients for whom they are responsible.</p> <p>If you identify questionable patient care practices by staff:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> - Interview staff with respect to the practice; and - Determine the purpose of the practice. <p>How has the facility addressed areas of weakness identified in its evaluation of its staff and incorporated actions to improve staff and the facility's overall performance?</p> <p>How does the facility orient personnel (including contractual personnel) to objectives, policies, procedures, and programs?</p> <p>How does coordination of care among staff and/or contract personnel providing services to the facility occur on an ongoing basis?</p>

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R200	<p><u>§403.742 Condition of participation: Physical environment.</u></p> <p>A RNHCI must be designed, constructed, and maintained to ensure the safety of the patients, staff, and the public.</p> <p>(a) Standard: Buildings.</p> <p>The physical plant and the overall environment must be maintained in a manner that ensures the safety and well-being of the patients. The RNHCI must have the following:</p>	<p><u>Guidelines: §403.742(a)(1-2)</u></p> <p>"Emergency power" includes, at a minimum, battery-operated lighting for entrances and exits, fire detection and alarm systems, and fire extinguishing systems. Review results of inspections by the designated fire safety authority (where applicable) demonstrating that the emergency power system has been tested periodically and is functioning in accordance with the Life Safety Code. Check placement of lighting systems to ensure proper coverage of affected areas. Test all batteries to ensure they work.</p>
R201	<p>(1) Emergency power for emergency lights, for fire detection and alarm systems, and for fire extinguishing systems.</p>	<p>Make sure that patients do not have access to soiled diapers, linens, bandages, or any other potentially infectious materials. These materials must be handled in a manner which prevents leakage from containers by exposure to the general environment.</p>
R202	<p>(2) Procedures for the proper storage and disposal of trash.</p>	
R203	<p>(3) Proper ventilation and temperature control and appropriate lighting levels to ensure a safe and secure environment.</p>	<p><u>Guidelines and Probes: §403.742(a)(3-5)</u></p> <p>"Proper ventilation" is good air circulation, avoidance of drafts at floor level, and adequate smoke exhaust removal. Air temperatures in the facility should be comfortable in most circumstances. In extremely hot or cold weather, precautions are taken by the facility to protect individuals from ill-effects of temperature.</p>
R204	<p>(4) A written disaster plan to address loss of power, water, sewage, and other emergencies.</p>	<p>"Appropriate lighting levels" are light levels which meet patient needs.</p>
R205	<p>(5) Facilities for emergency gas and water supply.</p>	<p>How does the facility regulate temperature, ventilation, and lighting?</p> <p>Is there good air movement?</p> <p>Are patient areas ventilated?</p> <p>What does the facility do to accommodate temperature, lighting, and ventilation to meet patient needs?</p>
R206	<p>(6) An effective pest control program .</p>	<p><u>Guideline: §403.742(a)(6)</u></p> <p>Look for signs of pests such as mice, roaches, rats, and flies. Is the area pest free?</p>

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R207	(7) A preventive maintenance program to maintain essential mechanical, electrical, and fire protection equipment operating in an efficient and safe manner.	
R208	(8) A working call system for patients to summon aid or assistance.	
R209 R210 R211	<p>(b) Standard: Patient rooms.</p> <p>Patient rooms must be designed and equipped for adequate care, comfort, and privacy of the patient.</p> <p>(1) Patient rooms must meet the following conditions:</p> <p>(i) Accommodate no more than four patients.</p> <p>(ii) Measure at least 80 square feet per patient in multiple patient rooms and at least 100 square feet in single patient rooms.</p>	<p><u>Guideline: §403.742(b)(1)(ii)</u> The measurement of the square footage should be based upon the useable living space of the room. Therefore, the minimum square footage in patient rooms should be measured based upon the floor's measurements exclusive of toilets and bath areas, closets, lockers, wardrobes, alcoves, or vestibules. However, if the height of the alcoves or vestibules reasonably provides useful living area, then the corresponding floor area may be included in the calculation.</p> <p>The space occupied by movable wardrobes should be excluded from the useable square footage in a room, unless it is an item of the patient's own choice, and it is in addition to the individual closet space in the patient's room. Non-permanent items of the patient's own choice should have no effect in the calculation of useable living space.</p> <p>Protrusions such as columns, radiators, ventilation systems for heating and/or cooling should be ignored in computing the useable square footage of the room if the area involved is minimal (e.g., a baseboard heating or air conditioning system or ductwork that does not protrude more than 8 inches from the wall, or a column that is, not more than 8 inches on each side), and does not have an adverse effect on the patient's health and safety. If these protrusions are not minimal, they would be deducted from useable square footage computed in determining compliance with this requirement.</p> <p>The swing or arc of any door that opens directly into the patient's room should not be excluded from the calculations of useable square footage in a room.</p> <p>The facility layout may give square footage measurements. Carry a tape measure and take measurements if the room appears small.</p> <p>Unless a variance has been applied for and approved as at § 403.742(b)(3), are there at least 80 square feet per patient in multiple patient rooms and at least 100 square feet for single patient rooms?</p> <p>Additional guidance is available from the Life Safety Code (LSC) specialist.</p>

INTERPRETIVE GUIDELINES - RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEDICARE PARTICIPATING RELIGIOUS NONMEDICAL HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS

TAG NUMBER	REGULATION	GUIDANCE TO SURVEYORS
R212	(iii) Have direct access to an exit corridor.	<u>Guideline: §403.742(b)(1)(iii)</u> There is no authority under current regulations to approve a variance to this requirement.
R213	(iv) Be designed or equipped to assure full visual privacy for each patient.	<u>Guideline: §403.742(b)(1)(iv)</u> “Full visual privacy” means that patients have a means of completely withdrawing from public view while occupying their bed (e.g., curtain, moveable screens, private room). The guidelines do not intend to limit the provisions of privacy to solely one or more curtains, moveable screens or a private room. Facility operators are free to use other means to provide full visual privacy, with those means varying according to the needs and requests of patients. However, the requirement explicitly states that bedrooms must “be designed or equipped to assure full visual privacy for each patient.” For example, a patient with a bed by the window cannot be required to remain out of his or her room while his/her roommate is having a dressing changed. Room design or equipment must provide privacy.
R214	(v) Have at least one window to the outside.	
R215	(vi) Have a floor at or above grade level.	<u>Procedure: §403.742(b)(1)(iv)</u> Surveyors will assess whether the means the facility is using to assure full-visual privacy meets this requirement without negatively affecting any other patient rights.
R216	(2) The RNHCI must furnish each patient with the following: (i) A separate bed of proper size and height for the convenience of the patient.	<u>Guideline: §403.742(b)(2)(iv)</u> “Functional furniture appropriate to the patients’ needs” means that the furniture in each patient’s room contributes to the patient attaining or maintaining his/her highest practicable level of independence. In general, furnishings include places to put clothing away in an organized manner that will let it remain clean, free of wrinkles, and accessible to the patient while protecting it from casual access by others, and places to put personal effects. There may be instances in which individual patients determine that certain items are not necessary (e.g., both the patient and spouse use wheelchairs. They visit more easily without another chair in the room.) In this case, the patient’s wishes should determine the furniture needs. “Shelves accessible to the patient” means that the patient, if able, or a staff person at the direction of the patient, can get to their clothes whenever they choose. <u>Probe: §403.742(b)(2)(iv)</u> Is there functional furniture appropriate to the patients’ needs? Is there individual closet space with accessible clothes racks and shelves?
R217	(ii) A clean, comfortable mattress.	
R218	(iii) Bedding appropriate to the weather and climate.	
R219	(iv) Functional furniture appropriate to the patient’s needs and individual closet space with clothes racks and shelves accessible to the patient.	

INTERPRETIVE GUIDELINES - RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEDICARE RELIGIOUS NONMEDICAL HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS

TAG NUMBER	REGULATION	GUIDANCE TO SURVEYORS
R220	<p>(3) HCFA may permit variances in requirements specified in paragraphs (b)(1)(i) and (ii) of this section relating to rooms on an individual basis when the RNHCI adequately demonstrates in writing that the variances meet the following:</p> <p>(i) Are in accordance with the special needs of the patients.</p> <p>(ii) Will not adversely affect patients' health and safety.</p>	<p><u>Guideline: §403.742(b)(3)</u> A variance must be in accordance with the special needs of the patients and must not adversely affect the health or safety of patients. Facility hardship is not part of the basis for granting a variance.</p> <p><u>Procedure: §403.742(b)(3)</u> The variances must be reviewed and considered for renewal whenever the facility is certified.</p>
R225	<p><u>§403.744 Condition of participation: Life safety from fire.</u></p> <p>(a) General. An RNHCI must meet the following conditions:</p>	<p><u>Guideline: § 403.744 (a)(1)</u> A waiver of specific provisions of the Life Safety Code is reviewed each time a facility is certified. The State fire authority will determine if the waiver continues to be justified, in that compliance with the requirement would result in an unreasonable hardship upon the facility and does not adversely affect the health and safety of patients or personnel. The State fire authority will forward its findings and recommendation as soon as possible to HCFA Region I for a decision on granting a waiver.</p>
R226	<p>(1) Except as provided in paragraph (b) of this section, the RNHCI must meet the new or existing health care occupancies provision of the 1997 edition of the Life Safety Code of the National Fire Protection Association (NFPA 101), which is incorporated by reference. Incorporation by reference of NFPA 101, the Life Safety Code, 1997 edition, was approved by the Director of the Federal Register in accordance with 5 U.S.C. 552(a) and 1 CFR part 51. (See §483.70)</p>	<p>The survey for safety from fire is normally conducted by the designated State fire authority. HCFA Region I must establish a procedure for the State fire authority to notify them whether the facility is or is not in compliance with the requirement. If the survey team observes fire hazards or possible deficiencies in life safety from fire, they must notify the designated State fire authority and Region I.</p>

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¹The 1997 edition of the Life Safety Code (NFPA 101) is available for inspection at the HCFA Information Resource Center, 7500 Security Boulevard, Central Building, Baltimore, MD, and at the Office of the Federal Register, 800 North Capitol Street, N. W., Suite 700, Washington, D. C. Copies of this publication may be purchased from the National Fire Protection Association, 1 Batterymarch Park, P. O. Box 9101, Quincy, MA 02263-9101.

INTERPRETIVE GUIDELINES - RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEDICARE RELIGIOUS NONMEDICAL HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS

TAG NUMBER	REGULATION	GUIDANCE TO SURVEYORS
R227	(2) The RNHCI must have written fire control plans that contain provisions for prompt reporting of fires; extinguishing fires; protection of patients, staff, and the public; evacuation; and cooperation with fire fighting authorities.	
R228	<p>(3) The RNHCI must maintain written evidence of regular inspection and approval by State or local fire control agencies.</p> <p>(b) Exceptions .</p> <p>(1) If application of the Life Safety Code required under paragraph (a)(1) of this section would result in unreasonable hardship upon the RNHCI, HCFA may waive specific provisions of the Life Safety Code, but only if the waiver does not adversely affect the health and safety of patients.</p> <p>(2) If HCFA finds that the fire and safety code imposed by State law adequately protects patients in the institution, the provisions of the Life Safety Code required in paragraph (a)(1) of this section do not apply in that State.</p>	
R235	<p><u>§403.746 Condition of participation: Utilization review.</u></p> <p>The RNHCI must have in effect a written utilization review plan to assess the necessity of services furnished. The plan must provide that records be maintained of all meetings, decisions, and actions by the utilization review committee.</p>	<p><u>Guideline: § 403.746</u> Determine that the RNHCI has a written utilization review plan to assess the necessity of services furnished by the RNHCI and its staff to Medicare and Medicaid patients. Verify through review of records and reports, and interviews with the Utilization Review (UR) chairperson and/or members, that UR activities are being performed as described in the plan. Review the minutes of the UR committee to verify that they include procedures for evaluating admissions as stated in § 403.746(a).</p>

INTERPRETIVE GUIDELINES - RESPONSIBILITIES OF MEDICARE RELIGIOUS NONMEDICAL HEALTH CARE INSTITUTIONS

TAG NUMBER	REGULATION	GUIDANCE TO SURVEYORS
R236	<p>(a) Standard: Utilization review plan.</p> <p>The utilization review plan must contain written procedures for evaluating the following:</p> <p>(1) Admissions.</p> <p>(2) Duration of care.</p> <p>(3) Continuing care of an extended duration.</p> <p>(4) Items and services furnished.</p>	
R237	<p>(b) Standard: Utilization review committee.</p> <p>The committee is responsible for evaluating each admission and ensuring that the admission is necessary and appropriate. The utilization review plan must be carried out by the utilization review committee, consisting of the governing body, administrator or other individual responsible for the overall administration of the RNHCI, the supervisor of nursing staff, and other staff as appropriate.</p>	<p><u>Guideline: §403.746(b)</u> Review the Utilization Review plan and the determinations involving all admissions or extended stays.</p> <p>Verify that the composition of the UR committee is appropriate.</p>