

**STATE OF MICHIGAN
STATE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH**

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IN THE MATTER OF:

██████████,

Appellant

Docket No. 2010-13887 MCE

Case No. ██████████

DECISION AND ORDER

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) pursuant to MCL 400.9 and 42 CFR 431.200 *et seq.*, upon the Appellant's request for a hearing appealing the Department's denial of exception from Medicaid Managed Care Program enrollment.

After due notice, a hearing was held March 4, 2010. ██████████ appeared on his own behalf. ██████████ wife, appeared as a witness for the Appellant. Mr. David Harrison, Appeals Review Officer, represented the Department. Ms. Karen Miller, Enrollment Services Specialist, appeared as a witness for the Department.

ISSUE

Does the Appellant meet the requirements for a managed care exception?

FINDINGS OF FACT

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the competent, material and substantial evidence on the whole record, finds as material fact:

1. The Appellant is a 50 year-old Medicaid beneficiary.
2. The Appellant resides in Beaverton, Michigan. He is a member of the population required to enroll in a Medicaid Health Plan (MHP).

3. On November 4, 2009, the Michigan Department of Community Health Enrollment Services Section received a managed care exception request from the Appellant's medical provider, ██████████ who is a resident practicing under ██████████. (Exhibit 1, pages 8-9)
4. On December 11, 2009, the Appellant's request for a managed care exception was denied. The denial notice indicated that ██████████ participates in at least one MHP available to the Appellant and that the Appellant was not receiving frequent and active treatment needed to allow for a Medical Exception. (Exhibit 1, pages 9-10)
5. On January 13, 2010, the State Office of Administrative Hearings and Rules for the Department of Community Health received the Appellant's signed Request for Administrative Hearing. (Exhibit 1, page 7)

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Medical Assistance Program is established pursuant to Title XIX of the Social Security Act and is implemented by Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). It is administered in accordance with state statute, the Social Welfare Act, the Administrative Code, and the State Plan under Title XIX of the Social Security Act Medical Assistance Program.

On May 30, 1997, the Department was notified of the Health Care Financing Administration's approval of its request for a waiver of certain portions of the Social Security Act to restrict Medicaid beneficiaries' choice to obtain medical services only from specified Qualified Health Plans.

Michigan Public Act 131 of 2009 states, in relevant part:

Sec. 1650 (3) The criteria for medical exceptions to HMO enrollment shall be based on submitted documentation that indicates a recipient has a serious medical condition, and is undergoing active treatment for that condition with a physician who does not participate in 1 of the HMOs. If the person meets the criteria established by this subsection, the department shall grant an exception to mandatory enrollment at least through the current prescribed course of treatment, subject to periodic review of continued eligibility.

MDCH Medicaid Provider Manual, Beneficiary Eligibility Section, January 1, 2010, page 30, states in relevant part:

The intent of the medical exception process is to preserve continuity of medical care for a beneficiary who is receiving active treatment for a serious medical condition from an attending physician (M.D. or D.O.) who would not be available to the beneficiary if the beneficiary is enrolled in a MHP. The medical exception may be granted on a time-limited basis necessary to complete treatment for the serious

condition. The medical exception process is only available to a beneficiary who is not yet enrolled in a MHP, or who has been enrolled for less than two months. MHP enrollment would be delayed until one of the following occurs:

- the attending physician completes the current ongoing plan of medical treatment for the patient's serious medical condition, or
- the condition stabilizes and becomes chronic in nature, or
- the physician becomes available to the beneficiary through enrollment in a MHP.

If the treating physician can provide service through a MHP that the beneficiary can be enrolled in, then there is no basis for a medical exception to managed care enrollment.

MDCH Medicaid Provider Manual, Beneficiary Eligibility Section, January 1, 2010, pages 30-31, states in relevant part:

Serious Medical Condition

Grave, complex, or life threatening

Manifests symptoms needing timely intervention to prevent complications or permanent impairment.

An acute exacerbation of a chronic condition may be considered serious for the purpose of medical exception.

Chronic Medical Condition

Relatively stable

Requires long term management

Carries little immediate risk to health

Fluctuates over time, but responds to well-known standard medical treatment protocols.

Active treatment

Active treatment is reviewed in regards to intensity of services when:

- The beneficiary is seen regularly, (e.g., monthly or more frequently,) and
- The condition requires timely and ongoing assessment because of the severity of symptoms and/or the treatment.

Attending/Treating Physician

The physician (M.D. or D.O.) may be either a primary care doctor or a specialist whose scope of practice enables the interventions necessary to treat the serious condition.

MHP Participating Physician

A physician is considered participating in a MHP if he is in the MHP provider network or is available on an out-of-network basis with one of the MHPs with which the beneficiary can be enrolled. The physician may not have a contract with the MHP but may have a referral arrangement to treat the plan's enrollees. If the physician can treat the beneficiary and receive payment from the plan, then the beneficiary would be enrolled in that plan and no medical exception would be allowed.

The Appellant's request for medical exception indicates he is receiving treatment for a chronic and ongoing medical conditions of osteoarthritis of hip, diabetes, hyperlipidemia, gastro esophageal reflux disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and hypertension. connective tissue disease. The Appellant wrote that he sees his doctors every 2-3 months and ██████████ indicated visits would be needed every 3 months. ██████████ did not indicate whether or not he participates in any of the MHO's. (Exhibit 1, page 8) The Appellant's hearing request states that he also receives treatment from ██████████. (Exhibit 1, page 7)

In reviewing the Appellant's medical exception request, the Department found that ██████████ is a resident participating under an Attending physician, ██████████ by. The Department found that ██████████ does participate in at least one MHP available to the Appellant, ██████████. (Exhibit 1, pages 9-12) The Department's records show that ██████████ also participates in at least one MHP available to the Appellant, ██████████. (Exhibit 1, page 13) The Appellant has been enrolled in ██████████ since January 1, 2010. (Exhibit 1, page 19) Accordingly, the Department determined that the criteria for a Medical Exception has not been met as both of these doctors are available to the Appellant through the MHP. (Exhibit 1, pages 18-19)

[REDACTED]
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The Appellant testified that the he sees additional doctors that he does not believe are covered under Molina Healthcare, such as a doctor at the Anderson clinic and an ophthalmologist. The Appellant's wife also stated that the Appellant needs a new wheelchair, which is not covered under Molina Healthcare. The Appellant's wife explained that a new wheelchair would be covered under straight Medicaid, but Molina Healthcare only covers replacements.

The Department witness testified that the MHPs, such as Molina Healthcare, must provide the same services that would be available under the Fee-For-Services, or straight Medicaid. The Department witness suggested that the Appellant utilize a case manager, available through [REDACTED] to assist him with determining what providers are covered and with questions and concerns regarding the wheelchair.

This ALJ reviewed the evidence of record. It does not establish that the Appellant is receiving frequent and active treatment for a serious medical condition, as defined in the above cited Medicaid policy, with a doctor who does not participate with a MHP. To the contrary, the evidence supports the Department's determination that the Appellant did not meet the criteria because his medical conditions are chronic and he is only going to the doctor every 2-3 months. The Department further established that the doctors indicated on the medical exception request and hearing request do participate in the MHP the Appellant is enrolled in. The Department must rely on what was provided on the forms submitted and make their determination within the bounds of policy. No evidence was presented regarding the other doctors who treat the Appellant and whether or not they are available to him through the MHP. The burden of proof rests with the Appellant to establish that the Department's decision is incorrect. The evidence does not establish that the Appellant meets all the criteria necessary to be granted a managed care exception.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based on the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the Appellant does not meet the criteria for Medicaid Managed Care exception.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT:


The Department's decision is AFFIRMED.

Colleen Lack
Administrative Law Judge
for Janet Olszewski, Director
Michigan Department of Community Health

cc: [REDACTED]

Date Mailed: 4/5/2010

*** NOTICE ***


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The State Office of Administrative Hearings and Rules may order a rehearing on either its own motion or at the request of a party within 30 days of the mailing date of this Decision and Order. The State Office of Administrative Hearings and Rules will not order a rehearing on the Department's motion where the final decision or rehearing cannot be implemented within 90 days of the filing of the original request. The Appellant may appeal the Decision and Order to Circuit Court within 30 days of the mailing date of the Decision and Order or, if a timely request for rehearing was made, within 30 days of the mailing date of the rehearing decision.