

4. On ██████████, the Appellant's request for a managed care exception was denied. The denial notice indicated that ██████████ is a participating provider in at least one Medicaid Health Plan available to the Appellant. (Exhibit 1, pages 8-9)
5. On ██████████, the Appellant's Request for Hearing was received. (Exhibit 1, page 6)

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, October 1, 2010, page 31, 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, October 1, 2010, pages 31-32, 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 a medical exception indicates that he suffers from sickle cell crises requiring pain relief, blood transfusion, oxygen and hospitalization. The request indicates that the Appellant sees ██████████ twice per month and that ██████████ works with Medicaid Health Plans. ██████████ indicated that enrollment in a MHP would result in deterioration of the Appellant's condition due to restrictions. (Exhibit 1, page 7)

In reviewing the Appellant's medical exception request, the Department acknowledged that the Appellant has a serious medical condition. (Exhibit 1, page 8) However, this alone is not sufficient to meet the criteria for a Medical Exception. The Department confirmed that ██████████ is a participating provider in at least one Medicaid Health Plan available to the Appellant. ██████████ participates with ██████████ as a primary care provider and with ██████████ as a specialist. (Exhibit 1, page 11) The Appellant had been in the beneficiary monitoring program, then was enrolled in ██████████ for the month of ██████████. The Appellant changed to ██████████ effective ██████████. (Enrollment Services Specialist Testimony) Accordingly, the Department determined that the criteria for a Medical Exception had not been met because the doctor is available to the Appellant through a MHP. (Exhibit 1, pages 8-9)

The Appellant disagrees with the Department's determination and testified that ██████████ requested he ask for the exception to have straight Medicaid coverage because there will be times he will need to see specialists who do not participate with ██████████ but do accept straight Medicaid. Currently, there is a blood specialist ██████████ wants the Appellant to see. However, the Appellant indicated he has not yet talked to his current MHP about seeing any doctors. (Appellant Testimony)

This ALJ reviewed the evidence of record. It does not establish that the Appellant is

[REDACTED]
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currently receiving frequent and active treatment for his serious medical condition with a doctor who does not participate with a MHP. To the contrary, the evidence documents that [REDACTED] is available to the Appellant through at least MHP available to the Appellant. The evidence further indicates that [REDACTED] wants the Appellant to see specialists who take straight Medicaid, not that the Appellant is not currently receiving active and frequent treatment with any specialists that are not available through a MHP. Accordingly, the evidence does not establish that the Appellant meets the criteria necessary to be granted a managed care exception at this time.

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 Olga Dazzo, Director
Michigan Department of Community Health

cc: [REDACTED]

Date Mailed: 6/9/2011

***** NOTICE *****

The Michigan Administrative Hearing System 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 Michigan Administrative Hearing System 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 receipt of the Decision and Order or, if a timely request for rehearing was made, within 30 days of the receipt of the rehearing decision.