

**STATE OF MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH**
P.O. Box 30763, Lansing, MI 48909
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IN THE MATTER OF:

Docket No. 2013-21480 QHP
Case No. [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Appellant
_____ /

DECISION AND ORDER

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and 42 CFR 431.200 *et seq.*, upon the Appellant's request for a hearing.

After due notice, a hearing was held on [REDACTED]. [REDACTED] appeared on behalf of [REDACTED], represented the Medicaid Health Plan, [REDACTED].

ISSUE

Did the Medicaid Health Plan properly deny Appellant's request for a hearing aid?

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 Respondent, [REDACTED] of Michigan, is a Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) contracted Medicaid Health Plan (MHP).
2. The Appellant is a [REDACTED]-year-old Medicaid beneficiary, who is enrolled in the Respondent MHP since [REDACTED] (Appellant's Exhibit #1)
3. The Appellant has been diagnosed with hearing loss. (Appellant's Exhibit #1)
4. On [REDACTED] the Appellant was provided with testing and a hearing aid from [REDACTED] – a non participating provider with the Respondent MHP. (Respondent's Exhibit A, p 3)

5. On [REDACTED] the provider requested prior authorization – retroactive - for the hearing aid. The request was denied [in writing] for lack of prior approval. (Respondent’s Exhibit A, p. 9)
6. The Appellant and the provider were advised [in writing] of the denial, their further appeal rights and the fact that the Appellant as a “Medicaid Managed care member cannot be held financially responsible for these services.” (Respondent’s Exhibit A, pp. 9 and 10)
7. On [REDACTED], the Michigan Administrative Hearing System for the Department of Community Health received the Appellant’s petition.

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 received approval from the Health Care Financing Administration, U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, allowing Michigan to restrict Medicaid beneficiaries' choice to obtain medical services only from specified Medicaid Health Plans.

The Respondent is one of those Medicaid Health Plans.

The covered services that the Contractor has available for enrollees must include, at a minimum, the covered services listed below. The Contractor may limit services to those which are medically necessary and appropriate, and which conform to professionally accepted standards of care. The Contractor must operate consistent with all applicable Medicaid provider manuals and publications for coverages and limitations. If new services are added to the Michigan Medicaid Program, or if services are expanded, eliminated, or otherwise changed, the Contractor must implement the changes consistent with State direction in accordance with the provisions of Contract Section 2.024.

Although the Contractor must provide the full range of covered services listed below they may choose to provide services over and above those specified. The covered services provided to enrollees under this Contract include, but are not limited to, the following:

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- Ambulance and other emergency medical transportation
- Blood lead testing in accordance with Medicaid Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnosis, and Treatment (EPSDT) policy
- Certified nurse midwife services
- Certified pediatric and family nurse practitioner services
- Chiropractic services
- Diagnostic lab, x-ray and other imaging services
- Durable medical equipment (DME) and supplies
- Emergency services
- End Stage Renal Disease services
- Family planning services (e.g., examination, sterilization procedures, limited infertility screening, and diagnosis)
- Health education
- Hearing and speech services
- Hearing aids
- Home Health services
- Hospice services (if requested by the enrollee)
- Immunizations
- Inpatient and outpatient hospital services
- Intermittent or short-term restorative or rehabilitative services (in a nursing facility), up to 45 days
- Restorative or rehabilitative services (in a place of service other than a nursing facility)
- Medically necessary weight reduction services
- Mental health care – maximum of 20 outpatient visits per calendar year
- Out-of-state services authorized by the Contractor
- Outreach for included services, especially pregnancy-related and Well child care
- Parenting and birthing classes
- Pharmacy services
- Podiatry services
- Practitioners' services (such as those provided by physicians, optometrists and dentists enrolled as a Medicaid Provider Type 10)
- Prosthetics and orthotics
- Tobacco cessation treatment including pharmaceutical and behavioral support
- Therapies (speech, language, physical, occupational) excluding services provided to persons with development disabilities which are billed through

Community Mental Health Services Program (CMHSP) providers or Intermediate School Districts.

- Transplant services
- Transportation for medically necessary covered services
- Treatment for sexually transmitted disease (STD)
- Vision services
- Well child/EPSTD for persons under age 21

Article 1.020 Scope of [Services],
at §1.022 E (1) contract, 2010, p. 22.

- (1) The major components of the Contractor's utilization management (UM) program must encompass, at a minimum, the following:
 - Written policies with review decision criteria and procedures that conform to managed health care industry standards and processes.
 - A formal utilization review committee directed by the Contractor's medical director to oversee the utilization review process.
 - Sufficient resources to regularly review the effectiveness of the utilization review process and to make changes to the process as needed.
 - An annual review and reporting of utilization review activities and outcomes/interventions from the review.
 - The UM activities of the Contractor must be integrated with the Contractor's QAPI program.

- (2) Prior Approval Policy and Procedure

The Contractor must establish and use a written prior approval policy and procedure for UM purposes. The Contractor may not use such policies and procedures to avoid providing medically necessary services within the coverages established under the Contract. The policy must ensure that the review criteria for authorization decisions are applied consistently and require that the reviewer consult with the requesting provider when appropriate. The policy must also require that UM decisions be made by a health care professional who has appropriate clinical expertise regarding the service under review.

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Contract, *Supra*, p. 49

All claims must be submitted in accordance with the policies, rules, and procedures as stated in the Medicaid Provider Manual (MPM).

[] PRIOR AUTHORIZATION (MEDICAID HEALTH PLANS ONLY)

Medicaid Health Plans (MHPs) are responsible for authorizing Medicaid-covered services in the Comprehensive Health Care Program (CHCP) benefit package for enrolled Medicaid beneficiaries, with certain exceptions such as emergency services. Providers must contact the MHPs before rendering services to MHP enrollees to obtain PA. Each MHP is responsible for establishing procedures for PA.

MPM §10.3, April 1, 2013, page 27

[] GENERAL INFORMATION – BILLING BENEFICIARIES

Providers cannot bill beneficiaries for services except in the following situations:

- A Medicaid copayment is required. (Refer to the Beneficiary Copayment Requirements subsection of this chapter and to the provider specific chapters for additional information about copayments. However, a provider cannot refuse to render service if the beneficiary is unable to pay the required copayment on the date of service.
- A monthly patient-pay amount for inpatient hospital or nursing facility services. The local DHS determines the patient-pay amount. Noncovered services can be purchased by offsetting the nursing facility beneficiary's patient-pay amount. (Note deleted by ALJ)
- For nursing facility (NF), state-owned and -operated facilities or CMHSP-operated facilities determine a financial liability or ability-to-pay amount separate from the DHS patient-pay amount. The state-owned and -operated facilities or CMHSP-operated facilities liability may be an individual, spouse, or parental responsibility. This responsibility is determined at initiation of services and is reviewed periodically. The beneficiary or his authorized representative is responsible for the state-owned and -operated facilities or CMHSP ability to pay amount, even if the patient-pay amount is greater.
- The provider has been notified by DHS that the beneficiary has an obligation to pay for part of, or all of, a service because services were applied to the beneficiary's Medicaid deductible amount.

- If the beneficiary is enrolled in a MHP and the health plan did not authorize a service, and the beneficiary had prior knowledge that he was liable for the service. (It is the provider's responsibility to determine eligibility/enrollment status of each beneficiary at the time of treatment and to obtain the appropriate authorization for payment. Failure of the provider to obtain authorization does not create a payment liability for the beneficiary.)
- Medicaid does not cover the service. If the beneficiary requests a service not covered by Medicaid, the provider may charge the beneficiary for the service if the beneficiary has been told prior to rendering the service that it was not covered by Medicaid. If the beneficiary is not informed of Medicaid noncoverage until after the services have been rendered, the provider cannot bill the beneficiary.
- The beneficiary **refuses** Medicare Part A or B.
- Beneficiaries may be billed the amount other insurance paid to the policyholder if the beneficiary is the policyholder.
- The beneficiary is the policyholder of the other insurance and the beneficiary did not follow the rules of the other insurance (e.g., utilizing network providers).
- The provider chooses not to accept the beneficiary as a Medicaid beneficiary and the beneficiary had prior knowledge of the situation. The beneficiary is responsible for payment.

It is recommended that providers obtain the beneficiary's written acknowledgement of payment responsibility prior to rendering any nonauthorized or noncovered service the beneficiary elects to receive.

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MPM, §11.1, General Information for Providers,
April 1, 2013, page 28¹

As stated in their contract with the State of Michigan, the MHP “must operate consistent with all applicable Medicaid Provider Manuals and publications for coverages and limitations.”

¹ This section of the MPM is identical to the version in place at the time of service and request for retro active prior authorization.

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***** 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.