

Fraud, Waste, and Abuse Introduction

Molina is dedicated to the detection, prevention, investigation and reporting of potential health care fraud, waste, and abuse. As such, Molina's Compliance department maintains a comprehensive plan, which addresses how Molina will uphold and follow State and Federal statutes and regulations pertaining to fraud, waste and abuse. The plan also addresses fraud, waste and abuse prevention and detection along with and the education of appropriate employees, vendors, Providers and associates doing business with Molina.

Molina's Special Investigation Unit (SIU) supports compliance in its efforts to deter and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse by conducting investigations aimed at identifying suspect activity and reporting these findings to the appropriate regulatory and/or Law enforcement agency.

Mission Statement

Molina regards health care fraud, waste and abuse as unacceptable, unlawful and harmful to the provision of quality health care in an efficient and affordable manner. Molina has therefore implemented a plan to prevent, investigate and report suspected health care fraud, waste and abuse in order to reduce health care cost and to promote quality health care.

Regulatory Requirements

Federal False Claims Act

The False Claims Act is a Federal statute that covers fraud involving any Federally funded contract or program. The act establishes liability for any person who knowingly presents or causes to be presented a false or fraudulent Claim to the U.S. government for payment.

The term "knowing" is defined to mean that a person with respect to information:

- Has actual knowledge of falsity of information in the Claim;
- Acts in deliberate ignorance of the truth or falsity of the information in a Claim; or,
- Acts in reckless disregard of the truth or falsity of the information in a Claim.

The act does not require proof of a specific intent to defraud the U.S. government. Instead, health care Providers can be prosecuted for a wide variety of conduct that leads to the submission of fraudulent Claims to the government, such as knowingly making false statements, falsifying records, double-billing for items or services, submitting bills for services never performed or items never furnished or otherwise causing a false Claim to be submitted.

Deficit Reduction Act

The Deficit Reduction Act (DRA) aims to cut fraud, waste and abuse from the Medicare and Medicaid programs.

As a contractor doing business with Molina, Providers and their staff have the same obligation to report any actual or suspected violation of funds either by fraud, waste or abuse. Entities must have written policies that inform employees, contractors, and agents of the following:

- The Federal False Claims Act and State Laws pertaining to submitting false Claims.
- How Providers will detect and prevent fraud, waste, and abuse.
- Employee protection rights as whistleblowers.

These provisions encourage employees (current or former) and others to report instances of fraud, waste or abuse to the government. The government may then proceed to file a lawsuit against the organization/individual accused of violating the False Claims Act. The whistleblower may also file a lawsuit independently. Cases found in favor of the government will result in the whistleblower receiving a portion of the amount awarded to the government.

Whistleblower protections state that employees who have been discharged, demoted, suspended, threatened, harassed or otherwise discriminated against due to their role in disclosing or reporting a false Claim are entitled to all relief necessary to make the employee whole including:

- Employment reinstatement at the same level of seniority.
- Two times the amount of back pay plus interest.
- Compensation for special damages incurred by the employee as a result of the employer's inappropriate actions.

Affected entities who fail to comply with the Law will be at risk of forfeiting all payments until compliance is met. Molina will take steps to monitor Molina contracted Providers to ensure compliance with the Law.

The Public Health Code Act was created to protect and promote the public health, including laws to govern public health. As a Medicaid provider, it is important that you are familiar with all laws that govern Michigan Medicaid. To learn more about Michigan Compiled Laws, please visit <http://www.legislature.mi.gov>.

Anti-Kickback Statute – Provides criminal penalties for individuals or entities that knowingly and willfully offer, pay, solicit, or receive remuneration in order to induce or reward business payable or reimbursable under the Medicare or other Federal health care programs.

Stark Statute – Similar to the Anti-Kickback Statute, but more narrowly defined and applied. It applies specifically to services provided only by Practitioners, rather than by all health care Providers.

Compliance

Sarbanes-Oxley Act of 2002 – Requires certification of financial statements by both the Chief Executive Officer and the Chief Financial Officer. The Act states that a corporation must assess the effectiveness of its internal controls and report this assessment annually to the Securities and Exchange Commission.

Definitions

Fraud: means an intentional deception or misrepresentation made by a person with the knowledge that the deception could result in some unauthorized benefit to himself or some other person. It includes any act that constitutes fraud under applicable Federal or State Law. (42 CFR § 455.2)

Waste: means health care spending that can be eliminated without reducing the quality of care. Quality waste includes, overuse, underuse, and ineffective use. Inefficiency waste includes redundancy, delays, and unnecessary process complexity. An example would be the attempt to obtain reimbursement for items or services where there was no intent to deceive or misrepresent, however the outcome resulted in poor or inefficient billing methods (e.g. coding) causing unnecessary costs to the Medicaid program.

Abuse: means Provider practices that are inconsistent with sound fiscal, business, or medical practices, and result in unnecessary costs to the Medicaid program, or in reimbursement for services that are not Medically Necessary or that fail to meet professionally recognized standards for health care. It also includes recipient practices that result in unnecessary cost to the Medicaid programs. (42 CFR § 455.2)

Examples of Fraud, Waste and Abuse by a Provider

The types of questionable Provider schemes investigated by Molina include, but are not limited to the following:

- A Provider knowingly and willfully referring a Member to health care facilities in which or with which the Provider has a financial relationship. (Stark Law)
- Altering Claims and/or medical record documentation in order to get a higher level of reimbursement.
- Balance billing a Molina Member for Covered Services. This includes asking the Member to pay the difference between the discounted and negotiated fees, and the Provider's usual and customary fees.
- Billing and providing for services to Members that are not Medically Necessary.
- Billing for services, procedures and/or supplies that have not been rendered.
- Billing under an invalid place of service in order to receive or maximize reimbursement.
- Completing certificates of Medical Necessity for Members not personally and professionally known by the Provider.
- Concealing a Member's misuse of a Molina identification card.
- Failing to report a Member's forgery or alteration of a prescription or other medical document.
- False coding in order to receive or maximize reimbursement.
- Inappropriate billing of modifiers in order to receive or maximize reimbursement.

Compliance

- Inappropriately billing of a procedure that does not match the diagnosis in order to receive or maximize reimbursement.
- Knowingly and willfully soliciting or receiving payment of kickbacks or bribes in exchange for referring patients.
- Not following incident to billing guidelines in order to receive or maximize reimbursement.
- Overutilization
- Participating in schemes that involve collusion between a Provider and a Member that result in higher costs or charges.
- Questionable prescribing practices.
- Unbundling services in order to get more reimbursement, which involves separating a procedure into parts and charging for each part rather than using a single global code.
- Underutilization, which means failing to provide services that are Medically Necessary.
- Upcoding, which is when a Provider does not bill the correct code for the service rendered, and instead uses a code for a like services that costs more.
- Using the adjustment payment process to generate fraudulent payments.

Examples of Fraud, Waste, and Abuse by a Member

The types of questionable Member schemes investigated by Molina include, but are not limited to, the following:

- Benefit sharing with persons not entitled to the Member's benefits.
- Conspiracy to defraud Medicaid.
- Doctor shopping, which occurs when a Member consults a number of Providers for the purpose of inappropriately obtaining services.
- Falsifying documentation in order to get services approved.
- Forgery related to health care.
- Prescription diversion, which occurs when a Member obtains a prescription from a Provider for a condition that they do not suffer from and the Member sells the medication to someone else.

Review of Provider Claims and Claims System

Molina Claims Examiners are trained to recognize unusual billing practices and to detect fraud, waste and abuse. If the Claims Examiner suspects fraudulent, abusive or wasteful billing practices, the billing practice is documented and reported to the Compliance department.

The Claims payment system utilizes system edits and flags to validate those elements of Claims are billed in accordance with standardized billing practices; ensure that Claims are processed accurately and ensure that payments reflect the service performed as authorized.

Compliance

Molina performs auditing to ensure the accuracy of data input into the Claims system. The Claims department conducts regular audits to identify system issues or errors. If errors are identified they are corrected, and a thorough review of system edits is conducted to detect and locate the source of the errors.

Prepayment Fraud, Waste, and Abuse Detection Activities

Through implementation of Claims edits, Molina's Claims payment system is designed to audit Claims concurrently, in order to detect and prevent paying Claims that are inappropriate.

Molina has a pre-payment Claims auditing process that identifies frequent correct coding billing errors ensuring that Claims are coded appropriately according to State and Federal coding guidelines. Code edit relationships and edits are based on guidelines from specific State Medicaid Guidelines, Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS), Federal CMS guidelines, AMA and published specialty specific coding rules. Code Edit Rules are based on information received from the National Physician Fee Schedule Relative File (NPFS), the Medically Unlikely Edit table (MUE), the National Correct Coding Initiative (NCCI) files, Local Coverage Determination/National Coverage Determination (LCD/NCD) and State-specific policy manuals and guidelines as specified by a defined set of indicators in the Medicare Physician Fee Schedule Data Base (MPFSDB).

Additionally, Molina may, at the request of a State program or at its own discretion, subject a Provider to prepayment reviews whereupon Provider is required to submit supporting source documents that justify an amount charged. Where no supporting documents are provided, or insufficient information is provided to substantiate a charge, the Claim will be denied until such time that the Provider can provide sufficient accurate support.

The Medicaid Provider Manual contains coverage, billing, and reimbursement policies for Medicaid, Healthy Michigan Plan, Children's Special Health Care Services, and other healthcare programs administered by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS). MDHHS issues periodic bulletins, at least quarterly, as changes are implemented to policies and/or processes described in the manual. For more information about the Medicaid Provider Manual, please visit <https://www.michigan.gov/mdhhs>.

Post-payment Recovery Activities

The terms expressed in this section of this Provider Manual are incorporated into the Provider Agreement, and are intended to supplement, rather than diminish, any and all other rights and remedies that may be available to Molina under the Provider Agreement or at Law or equity.

Compliance

In the event of any inconsistency between the terms expressed here and any terms expressed in the Provider Agreement, the parties agree that Molina shall in its sole discretion exercise the terms that are expressed in the Provider Agreement, the terms that are expressed here, its rights under Law and equity, or some combination thereof.

Provider will provide Molina, governmental agencies and their representatives or agents, access to examine, audit, and copy any and all records deemed by Molina, in Molina's sole discretion, necessary to determine compliance with the terms of the Provider Agreement, including for the purpose of investigating potential fraud, waste and abuse. Documents and records must be readily accessible at the location where Provider provides services to any Molina Members. Auditable documents and records include, but are not limited to, medical charts; patient charts; billing records; and coordination of benefits information. Production of auditable documents and records must be provided in a timely manner, as requested by Molina and without charge to Molina. In the event Molina identifies fraud, waste or abuse, Provider agrees to repay funds or Molina may seek recoupment.

If a Molina auditor is denied access to Provider's records, all of the Claims for which Provider received payment from Molina is immediately due and owing. If Provider fails to provide all requested documentation for any Claim, the entire amount of the paid Claim is immediately due and owing. Molina may offset such amounts against any amounts owed by Molina to Provider. Provider must comply with all requests for documentation and records timely (as reasonably requested by Molina) and without charge to Molina. Claims for which Provider fails to furnish supporting documentation during the audit process are not reimbursable and are subject to chargeback.

Provider acknowledges that HIPAA specifically permits a covered entity, such as Provider, to disclose protected health information for its own payment purposes (see 45 CFR 164.502 and 45 CFR 154.501). Provider further acknowledges that in order to receive payment from Molina, Provider is required to allow Molina to conduct audits of its pertinent records to verify the services performed and the payment Claimed, and that such audits are permitted as a payment activity of Provider under HIPAA and other applicable privacy Laws.

Claim Auditing

Molina shall use established industry Claims adjudication and/or clinical practices, State, and Federal guidelines, and/or Molina's policies and data to determine the appropriateness of the billing, coding, and payment.

Provider acknowledges Molina's right to conduct pre and post-payment billing audits. Provider shall cooperate with Molina's Special Investigations Unit and audits of Claims and payments by providing access at reasonable times to requested Claims information, all supporting medical records, Provider's charging policies, and other related data as deemed relevant to support the transactions billed. Providers are required to submit, or provide access to, medical records upon Molina's request.

Compliance

Failure to do so in a timely manner may result in an audit failure and/or denial, resulting in an overpayment.

In reviewing medical records for a procedure, Molina may select a statistically valid random sample, or smaller subset of the statistically valid random sample. This gives an estimate of the proportion of Claims that Molina paid in error. The estimated proportion, or error rate, may be projected across all Claims to determine the amount of overpayment.

Provider audits may be telephonic, an on-site visit, internal Claims review, client-directed/regulatory investigation and/or compliance reviews and may be vendor assisted. Molina asks that you provide Molina, or Molina's designee, during normal business hours, access to examine, audit, scan and copy any and all records necessary to determine compliance and accuracy of billing.

If Molina's Special Investigations Unit suspects that there is fraudulent or abusive activity, Molina may conduct an on-site audit without notice. Should you refuse to allow access to your facilities, Molina reserves the right to recover the full amount paid or due to you.

Provider Education

When Molina identifies through an audit or other means a situation with a Provider (e.g. coding, billing) that is either inappropriate or deficient, Molina may determine that a Provider education visit is appropriate.

Molina will notify the Provider of the deficiency and will take steps to educate the Provider, which may include the Provider submitting a corrective action plan (CAP) to Molina addressing the issues identified and how it will cure these issues moving forward.

Reporting Fraud, Waste and Abuse

If you suspect cases of fraud, waste, or abuse, you must report it by contacting the Molina AlertLine. AlertLine is an external telephone and web-based reporting system hosted by NAVEX Global, a leading Provider of compliance and ethics hotline services.

AlertLine telephone and web-based reporting is available twenty-four (24) hours a day, seven (7) days a week, three-hundred-sixty-five (365) days a year. When you make a report, you can choose to remain confidential or anonymous. If you choose to call AlertLine, a trained professional at NAVEX Global will note your concerns and provide them to the Molina Compliance department for follow-up. If you elect to use the web-based reporting process, you will be asked a series of questions concluding with the submission of your report. Reports to AlertLine can be made from anywhere within the United States with telephone or internet access.

Molina AlertLine can be reached toll free at (866) 606-3889 or you may use the service's website to make a report at any time at <https://MolinaHealthcare.alertline.com>.

Compliance

You may also report cases of fraud, waste or abuse to Molina's Compliance department. You have the right to have your concerns reported anonymously without fear of retaliation.

Molina Healthcare of Michigan
Attn: Compliance
800 West Long Lake Rd Suite 600
Troy, MI 48098

Remember to include the following information when reporting:

- Nature of complaint.
- The names of individuals and/or entity involved in suspected fraud and/or abuse including address, phone number, Molina Member ID number and any other identifying information.

Suspected fraud and abuse may also be reported directly to the State at:

MDHHS Office of Health Services Inspector General

PO Box 30479

Lansing, MI 48909-7979

Toll Free Phone: 855) 643-7283

OR

State Attorney General

Health Care Fraud Division

Department of Attorney General

Medicaid Fraud Control Unit

P.O. Box 30218

Lansing, MI 48909

Phone: (855) MI-FRAUD (855) 643-7283

Online: www.michigan.gov/fraud

HIPAA Requirements and Information

HIPAA (The Health Insurance Portability and Accountability Act)

Molina's Commitment to Patient Privacy

Protecting the privacy of Members' personal health information is a core responsibility that Molina takes very seriously. Molina is committed to complying with all Federal and State Laws regarding the privacy and security of Members' protected health information (PHI).

Provider Responsibilities

Molina expects that its contracted Provider will respect the privacy of Molina Members (including Molina Members who are not patients of the Provider) and comply with all applicable Laws and regulations regarding the privacy of patient and Member PHI.

Compliance

Molina provides its Members with a privacy notice upon their enrollment in our health plan. The privacy notice explains how Molina uses and discloses their PHI and includes a summary of how Molina safeguards their PHI.

Telehealth/Telemedicine Providers: Telehealth transmissions are subject to HIPAA-related requirements outlined under State and Federal Law, including:

- 42 C.F.R. Part 2 regulations
- Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act, (“HITECH Act”)
- In accordance with 42 CFR § 401.305 and MCL 400.111b(16), Medicaid Providers are required to self-report any overpayment received from Molina, return the overpayment to Molina, and notify Molina in writing for the reason of the overpayment. To self-report an overpayment, please see *Chapter 4- Claims* for more information.
- In accordance with 42 CFR § 438.610 and 42 CFR Subpart 455, providers must not knowingly employ, contract, or be affiliated with, a director, officer, partner, managing employee or person with beneficial ownership of more than 5% of the providers equity who has been or are currently debarred or suspended from participating from state and federal health care programs. Providers must immediately terminate any individual or entity excluded from participation.

Applicable Laws

Providers must understand all State and Federal health care privacy Laws applicable to their practice and organization. Currently, there is no comprehensive regulatory framework that protects all health information in the United States; instead there is a patchwork of Laws that Providers must comply with. In general, most health care Providers are subject to various Laws and regulations pertaining to privacy of health information, including, without limitation, the following:

1. Federal Laws and Regulations

- HIPAA
- The Health Information Technology for Economic and Clinical Health Act (HITECH)
- 42 C.F.R. Part 2
- Medicare and Medicaid Laws
- The Affordable Care Act

2. State Medical Privacy Laws and Regulations.

Providers should be aware that HIPAA provides a floor for patient privacy, but that State Laws should be followed in certain situations, especially if the State Law is more stringent than HIPAA. Providers should consult with their own legal counsel to address their specific situation.

Uses and Disclosure of PHI

Member and patient PHI should only be used or disclosed as permitted or required by applicable Law. Under HIPAA, a Provider may use and disclose PHI for their own treatment, payment, and health care operations activities (TPO) without the consent or authorization of the patient who is the subject of the PHI. Uses and disclosures for TPO apply not only to the Provider's own TPO activities, but also for the TPO of another covered entity¹. Disclosure of PHI by one covered entity to another covered entity, or health care Provider, for the recipient's TPO is specifically permitted under HIPAA in the following situations:

1. A covered entity may disclose PHI to another covered entity or a health care Provider for the payment activities of the recipient. Please note that "payment" is a defined term under the HIPAA Privacy Rule that includes, without limitation, utilization review activities, such as preauthorization of services, concurrent review, and retrospective review of "services"².
2. A covered entity may disclose PHI to another covered entity for the health care operations activities of the covered entity that receives the PHI, if each covered entity either has or had a relationship with the individual who is the subject of the PHI being requested, the PHI pertains to such relationship, and the disclosure is for the following health care operations activities:
 - Quality Improvement
 - Disease Management
 - Case Management and care coordination
 - Training Programs
 - Accreditation, Licensing, and Credentialing

Importantly, this allows Providers to share PHI with Molina for our health care operations activities, such as HEDIS® and Quality Improvement.

Confidentiality of Substance Use Disorder Patient Records

Federal Confidentiality of Substance Use Disorder Patients Records regulations apply to any entity or individual providing federally-assisted alcohol or drug abuse prevention treatment. Records of the identity, diagnosis, prognosis, or treatment of any patient which are maintained in connection with substance use disorder treatment or programs are confidential and may be disclosed only as permitted by 42 CFR Part 2. Although HIPAA protects substance use disorder information, the Federal Confidentiality of Substance Use Disorder Patients Records regulations are more restrictive than HIPAA and they do not allow disclosure without the Member's written consent except as set forth in 42 CFR Part 2.

¹See, Sections 164.506(c) (2) & (3) of the HIPAA Privacy Rule.

²See the definition of Payment, Section 164.501 of the HIPAA Privacy Rule

Inadvertent Disclosures of PHI

Molina may, on occasion, inadvertently misdirect or disclose PHI pertaining to Molina Member(s) who are not the patients of the Provider.

In such cases, the Provider shall In such return or securely destroy the PHI of the affected Molina Members in order to protect their privacy. The Provider agrees to not further use or disclose such PHI and further agrees to provide an attestation of return, destruction and non-disclosure of any such misdirected PHI upon the reasonable request of Molina.

Written Authorizations

Uses and disclosures of PHI that are not permitted or required under applicable Law require the valid written authorization of the patient. Authorizations should meet the requirements of HIPAA and applicable State Law. A sample Authorization for the Use and Disclosure of Protected Health Information is included at the end of this section.

Patient Rights

Patients are afforded various rights under HIPAA. Molina Providers must allow patients to exercise any of the below-listed rights that apply to the Provider's practice:

1. Notice of Privacy Practices

Providers that are covered under HIPAA and that have a direct treatment relationship with the patient should provide patients with a notice of privacy practices that explains the patient's privacy rights and the process the patient should follow to exercise those rights. The Provider should obtain a written acknowledgment that the patient received the notice of privacy practices.

2. Requests for Restrictions on Uses and Disclosures of PHI

Patients may request that a health care Provider restrict its uses and disclosures of PHI. The Provider is not required to agree to any such request for restrictions.

3. Requests for Confidential Communications

Patients may request that a health care Provider communicate PHI by alternative means or at alternative locations. Providers must accommodate reasonable requests by the patient.

4. Requests for Patient Access to PHI

Patients have a right to access their own PHI within a Provider's designated record set. Personal representatives of patients have the right to access the PHI of the subject patient. The designated record set of a Provider includes the patient's medical record, as well as billing and other records used to make decisions about the Member's care or payment for care.

Compliance

5. Request to Amend PHI

Patients have a right to request that the Provider amend information in their designated record set.

6. Request Accounting of PHI Disclosures

Patients may request an accounting of disclosures of PHI made by the Provider during the preceding six (6) year period. The list of disclosures does not need to include disclosures made for treatment, payment, or health care operations or made prior to April 14, 2003.

HIPAA Security

Providers must implement and maintain reasonable and appropriate safeguards to protect the confidentiality, availability and integrity of Molina Member and patient PHI. As more Providers implement electronic health records, Providers need to ensure that they have implemented and maintain appropriate cybersecurity measures. Providers should recognize that identity theft – both financial and medical – is a rapidly growing problem and that their patients trust their health care Providers to keep their most sensitive information private and confidential.

Medical identity theft is an emerging threat in the health care industry. Medical identity theft occurs when someone uses a person's name and sometimes other parts of their identity – such as health insurance information – without the person's knowledge or consent to obtain health care services or goods. Medical identity theft frequently results in erroneous entries being put into existing medical records. Providers should be aware of this growing problem and report any suspected fraud to Molina.

HIPAA Transactions and Code Sets

Molina strongly supports the use of electronic transactions to streamline health care administrative activities. Molina Providers are encouraged to submit Claims and other transactions to Molina using electronic formats. Certain electronic transactions in health care are subject to HIPAA's Transactions and Code Sets Rule including, but not limited to, the following:

- Claims and Encounters
- Member eligibility status inquiries and responses
- Claims status inquiries and responses
- Authorization requests and responses
- Remittance advices

Molina is committed to complying with all HIPAA Transaction and Code Sets standard requirements. Providers should refer to Molina's website at www.MolinaHealthcare.com for additional information regarding HIPAA standard transactions.

1. Click on the area titled "I'm a Health Care Professional"
2. Click the tab titled "HIPAA"
3. Click on the tab titled "HIPAA Transactions" or "HIPAA Code Sets"

Code Sets

HIPAA regulations require that only approved code sets may be used in standard electronic transactions.

For Claims with dates of service prior to October 1, 2015, ICD-9 coding must be used. For Claims with dates of service on or after October 1, 2015, Providers must use the ICD-10 code sets.

National Provider Identifier (NPI)

Providers must comply with the National Provider Identifier (NPI) Rule promulgated under HIPAA. The Provider must obtain an NPI from the National Plan and Provider Enumeration System (NPPES) for itself or for any subparts of the Provider. The Provider must report its NPI and any subparts to Molina and to any other entity that requires it. Any changes in its NPI or subparts information must be reported to NPPES within thirty (30) days and should also be reported to Molina within thirty (30) days of the change. Providers must use their NPI to identify it on all electronic transactions required under HIPAA and on all Claims and Encounters submitted to Molina.

Additional Requirements for Delegated Providers

Providers that are delegated for Claims and Utilization Management activities are the “business associates” of Molina. Under HIPAA, Molina must obtain contractual assurances from all business associates that they will safeguard Member PHI. Delegated Providers must agree to various contractual provisions required under HIPAA’s Privacy and Security Rules.

Reimbursement for Copies of PHI

Molina does not reimburse Providers for copies of PHI related to our Members. These requests may include, although are not limited to, the following purposes:

- Utilization Management
- Care Coordination and/or Complex Medical Care Management Services
- Claims Review
- Resolution of an Appeal and/Grievance
- Anti-Fraud Program Review
- Quality of Care Issues
- Regulatory Audits
- Risk Adjustment
- Treatment, Payment and/or Operation Purposes
- Collection of HEDIS® medical records

**AUTHORIZATION FOR THE USE AND DISCLOSURE OF
PROTECTED HEALTH INFORMATION**

Member Name: _____ Member ID #: _____
Member Address: _____ Date of Birth: _____
City/State/Zip: _____ Telephone #: _____

I hereby authorize the use or disclosure of my protected health information as described below.

1. Name of persons/organizations authorized to make the requested use or disclosure of protected health information:

2. Name of persons/organizations authorized to receive the protected health information:

3. Specific description of protected health information that may be used/disclosed:

4. The protected health information will be used/disclosed for the following purpose(s):

5. The person/organization authorized to use/disclose the protected health information will receive compensation for doing so. Yes____ No____

6. I understand that this authorization is voluntary and that I may refuse to sign this authorization. My refusal to sign will not affect my eligibility for benefits or enrollment, payment for or coverage of services, or ability to obtain treatment, except as provided under numbers 7 and 8 on this form.

7. Molina may condition the provision of research related treatment on my provision of an authorization for the use or disclosure of PHI for such research.

8. If the purpose of this authorization is to disclose health information to another party based on health care that is provided solely to obtain such information, and I refuse to sign this authorization, Molina reserves the right to deny that health care.

9. I understand that I have a right to receive a copy of this authorization, if requested by me.

Compliance

10. I understand that I may revoke this authorization at any time by notifying Molina in writing, except to the extent that:
- a. action has been taken in reliance on this authorization; or,
 - b. if this authorization is obtained as a condition of obtaining health care coverage, other Law provides the Health Plan with the right to contest a Claim under the benefits or coverage under the plan.
11. I understand that the information I authorize a person or entity to receive may be no longer protected by Federal Law and regulations.
12. This authorization expires on the following date or event*:

**If no expiration date or event is specified above, this authorization will expire 12 months from the date signed below.*

Signature of Member or Member's Personal Representative

Date

Printed Name of Member or Member's Personal Representative, if applicable

Relationship to Member or Personal Representative's Authority to act for the Member, if applicable

A copy of this signed form will be provided to the Member, if the authorization was sought by Molina.