

Optometric and Eyeglass Services

Provided by:

*Ophthalmologists, Optometrists,
Opticians, and Eyeglass Providers*

*Medicaid, HMK, and Other
Medical Assistance Programs*

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My National Provider Identifier (NPI):

My HMK Provider ID Number:

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Key Contacts

Hours for contacts are 8 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday (Mountain Time), unless otherwise stated. The phone numbers designated “In state” will not work outside Montana. For additional contacts and a list of key websites, choose the Contact Us link in the left menu on the Provider Information [website](#).

Eyeglass Contractor

Walman Optical Company is contracted with DPHHS to provide eyeglasses to Medicaid and HMK members. Providers should call Walman to verify the member is eligible for eyeglasses. Dispensing providers may use any of the Montana Walman laboratories:

Bob Price
2747 Enterprise Avenue
Billings, MT 59102

406-252-2143 Phone
800-759-5501 Toll-free
800-642-4920 Fax

Wendy Webster
1245 South 3 West
Missoula, MT 59801

406-549-6429 Phone
800-877-3014 Toll-free
800-551-3335 Fax

HMK Eyeglass Services

HMK Eyeglass Services
P.O. Box 202951
Helena, MT 59620-2951

877-543-7669 Toll-free in-state
406-444-7045 Phone
406-444-1861 Fax
hmk@mt.gov

HMK Optometric Services

Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Montana processes optometric services for HMK members. For more information or a billing manual, contact:

Healthy Montana Kids
Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Montana
P.O. Box 4309
Helena, MT 59604

800-447-7828, X8647
406-447-8647

Optometric Program Officer

Send written inquiries to:

Optometric Program Officer
DPHHS/HMK
P.O. Box 202951
Helena, MT 59620

406-444-4066 Phone
406-444-1861 Fax

Prior Authorization

Providers should refer to their specific provider manual for prior authorization instructions.

Contact Xerox Provider Relations to verify the member is eligible for eye exams.

Contact DPHHS for prior authorization for transition lenses, tints other than Rose 1 and Rose 2, UV and scratch resistant coating, and polycarbonate lenses for Medicaid and HMK members:

For **Medicaid** members:

406-444-4066 Phone

406-444-1861 Fax

Optometric Program Officer
Allied Health Services Bureau
P.O. Box 202951
Helena, MT 59620-2951

For **HMK** members:

877-543-7669 Toll-free, in-state callers

406-444-7045 Phone

406-444-1861 Fax

hmk@mt.gov

HMK Eyeglass Services
P.O. Box 202951
Helena, MT 59620-2951

Introduction

Thank you for your willingness to serve members of the Montana Medicaid program and other medical assistance programs administered by the Department of Public Health and Human Services.

Manual Organization

This manual provides information specifically for optometrists, opticians, and ophthalmologists. Other information for ophthalmologists is included in the *Physician-Related Services* manual.

Most chapters have a section titled Other Programs that includes information about other Department programs such as the Mental Health Services Plan (MHSP) and the Healthy Montana Kids Program (HMK). Other essential information for providers is contained in the separate *General Information for Providers* manual. Each provider is asked to review both the general manual and the specific manual for his/her provider type.

A table of contents and an index allow you to quickly find answers to most questions. The margins contain important notes with extra space for writing notes. There is a list of contacts at the beginning of this manual and on the Provider Information [website](#). There is space on the inside front cover to record your NPI and HMK provider ID numbers for quick reference when calling Provider Relations.

Manual Maintenance

Manuals must be kept current. Changes are provided through provider notices and replacement pages, which are available on the Provider Information [website](#). When replacing a page in a manual, file the old pages in the back of the manual for use with claims that originated under the old policy.

Rule References

Providers must be familiar with all current rules and regulations governing the Montana Medicaid program. Provider manuals are to assist providers in billing Medicaid; they do not contain all Medicaid rules and regulations. Rule citations in the text are a reference tool; they are not a summary of the entire rule. **In the event that a manual conflicts with a rule, the rule prevails.** Links to rules are available on the Provider Information [website](#) and paper copies of rules are available through the Secretary of State's office.



Providers are responsible for knowing and following current laws and regulations.

In addition to the Medicaid rules outlined in the *General Information for Providers* manual, the following rules and regulations are also applicable to the optometric and eyeglass programs:

- Code of Federal Regulations (CFR)
 - 42 CFR 440.60 Medicaid or Other Remedial Care Provided by Licensed Practitioners
 - 42 CFR 440.120 Prescribed Drugs, Dentures, Prosthetic Devices and Eyeglasses
- Montana Codes Annotated (MCA)
 - MCA 37-10-101 through MCA 37-10-313 Optometry
- Administrative Rules of Montana (ARM)
 - ARM 37.86.2001 through ARM 37.86.2005 Optometric
 - ARM 37.86.2101 through ARM 37.86.2105 Eyeglasses

Claims Review (MCA 53-6-111 and ARM 37.85.406)

The Department is committed to paying Medicaid providers' claims as quickly as possible. Medicaid claims are electronically processed and usually are not reviewed by medical experts prior to payment to determine if the services provided were appropriately billed. Although the computerized system can detect and deny some erroneous claims, there are many erroneous claims which it cannot detect. For this reason, payment of a claim does not mean that the service was correctly billed or the payment made to the provider was correct. Periodic retrospective reviews are performed which may lead to the discovery of incorrect billing or incorrect payment. If a claim is paid and the Department later discovers that the service was incorrectly billed or paid or the claim was erroneous in some other way, the Department is required by federal regulation to recover any overpayment, regardless of whether the incorrect payment was the result of Department or provider error or other cause.

Getting Questions Answered

The provider manuals are designed to answer most questions; however, questions may arise that require a call to a specific group (such as Provider Relations or a prior authorization unit). The list of Key Contacts at the front of this manual has important phone numbers and addresses pertaining to this manual. Additional contacts and websites are on the Contact Us page of the [website](#). Providers should also read the monthly *Claim Jumper* newsletter for Medicaid updates and changes. Medicaid provider manuals, provider notices, replacement pages, fee schedules, forms, and more are available on the Provider Information [website](#).

Covered Services

General Coverage Principles

This chapter provides covered services information that applies specifically to optometrists, opticians, and ophthalmologists. It also covers information for the prescription of corrective lenses. Like all healthcare services received by Medicaid members, services provided by these practitioners must also meet the general requirements listed in the Provider Requirements chapter of the *General Information for Providers* manual. Ophthalmologists should also be familiar with the *Physician-Related Services* manual.

Services within Scope of Practice (ARM 37.85.401 and ARM 37.86.2001)

Services are covered when they are within the scope of the provider's practice.

Dispensing Services (ARM 37.86.2102)

Dispensing services may be provided by ophthalmologists, optometrists, and opticians. Employees may also dispense if the provider complies with laws, rules, and licensing requirements regarding supervision and assistants or aides.

Services for Members with Limited Medicaid Coverage

Medicaid generally does not cover eye exams or eyeglasses for members with Basic Medicaid or QMB only coverage. **Always check member eligibility before providing services.** For limits, see the *General Information for Providers* manual, Member Eligibility chapter; and Eye Exams and Eyeglass Services in this chapter. Medicaid may cover eye exams for members with Basic Medicaid or QMB only coverage under the following conditions.

- ***Following cataract surgery.*** Members who have QMB only coverage are only eligible for eyeglasses following cataract surgery when Medicare approves the eyeglasses claim. Medicaid considers the Medicare coinsurance and deductible for this claim. Eyeglasses for these members are not provided through the Department's eyeglass contractor but through Medicare's purchasing plan. See the Coordination of Benefits chapter in this manual for more information.
- ***Essential for employment.*** When the local Office of Public Assistance determines a service is essential for employment, Medicaid may cover eye exams and eyeglasses. The member must present an Essential for Employment form at the exam. Eyeglasses must be chosen from the contractor and the Essential for Employment form must be sent with the prescription to the eyeglass contractor when ordering. (See Eyeglass Ordering Procedure later in this chapter.)
- ***Diabetic diagnosis.*** Medicaid covers eye exams for members with Basic Medicaid coverage who have a diabetic diagnosis. Eyeglasses are not covered for these members.

- ***Certain eye conditions.*** Medicaid covers eye exams for members with Basic Medicaid coverage who have certain eye conditions. These conditions include disorders or degenerations that affect multiple structures of the eye: Keratitis, keratoconus, scleritis, aphakia, diabetes, scars or superficial injury including foreign body on external eye; amblyopia, diplopia, visual field defects, degenerative disorders of eyelids like inflammation and chronic infectious disease of cornea or conjunctiva. Eyeglasses are not covered for these members.
- Some optometric diagnosis conditions may be billed to Medicaid first. In these cases, Medicaid will “pay-and-chase” or recover payment itself from the third party payer.

Services for Children (ARM 37.86.2201–2235)

The Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic, and Treatment (EPSDT) Services program is a comprehensive approach to healthcare for Medicaid members age 20 and under. It is designed to prevent, identify, and then treat health problems before they become disabling. Under EPSDT, Medicaid-eligible children may receive any medically necessary covered service, including all eye exam and eyeglass services described in this manual. All applicable Passport to Health and prior authorization requirements apply.

Noncovered Services (ARM 37.85.206, ARM 37.85.207, ARM 37.85.406)

Some services not covered by Medicaid include the following:

- Services considered experimental or investigational
- Dispensing fees for a member who is not eligible for lenses and/or frames within the 730-day time period
- Services that the provider did not personally provide. The main exception is that the dispensing service may be performed by the provider’s employee when it is allowed by law.

Importance of Fee Schedules

The easiest way to verify coverage for a specific service is to check the Department’s fee schedule. Fee schedules list Medicaid covered codes and provide clarification of indicators such as whether a code requires prior authorization, can be applied to a co-surgery, can be billed bilaterally, etc. All services provided must also meet the coverage criteria listed in the Provider Requirements chapter of the *General Information for Providers* manual and in this chapter. Use the fee schedule in conjunction with the more detailed coding descriptions listed in the current CPT and HCPCS coding books. Take care to use the fee schedule and coding books that pertain to the date of service. Fee schedules are available on the Provider Information [website](#).

Use the current fee schedule for your provider type to verify coverage for specific services.



Retroactive Eligibility

Medicaid does not cover eyeglasses for members who become retroactively eligible for Medicaid when the eyeglasses were purchased before retroactive eligibility was determined. However, Medicaid does cover eye exams for retroactively eligible members. For example, suppose that a member had an eye exam and purchased eyeglasses on July 15. On September 1, the Department determined the member was eligible for Medicaid retroactive to July 1. Medicaid would pay for the eye exam but not for the eyeglasses.

Coverage of Specific Services

The following are coverage rules for specific services provided by optometrists, opticians, and ophthalmologists. Due to limits on exams and eyeglasses, before providing these services, the provider should contact Provider Relations to verify the member is currently eligible for an exam, and contact the eyeglass contractor to verify the member is eligible for eyeglasses. Medicaid will only pay for eyeglasses and frames purchased through the Department's eyeglass contractor. All services are subject to post payment review and payment recovery if they are not medically necessary. (See the Surveillance and Utilization Review chapter in the *General Information for Providers* manual.)

Contact Lenses

Contact lenses are covered only when medically necessary and not for cosmetic reasons. Dispensing providers must obtain prior authorization for all contact lenses and dispensing fees. (See the Prior Authorization chapter in this manual.) The same limits that apply to eyeglasses and repairs also apply to contacts. Contact lenses are not provided by the eyeglass contractor and therefore may be provided by other providers. Medicaid covers them when the member has one the following conditions:

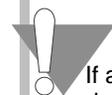
- Keratoconus
- Sight that cannot be corrected to 20/40 with eyeglasses
- Aphakia
- Anisometropia of 2 diopters or more

Eye Exams

Before providing an eye exam, verify that the member is eligible for an exam by contacting Provider Relations. Medicaid members age 21 or over are limited to one eye examination for determining refractive state every 730 days. Medicaid members ages 20 or under are limited to one eye examination for determining refractive state every 365 days. See Eyeglass Services in the Billing Procedures chapter of this manual for details on how to bill for children receiving the one exam per year.



Medicaid will only pay for eyeglasses and frames purchased through the Department's eyeglass contractor.



If a provider does not check member eligibility prior to an exam, and the claim is denied because the member's exam limit was exceeded, the provider cannot bill Medicaid or the member.

The Department allows exceptions to these limits when one of the following conditions exists:

- Following cataract surgery, when more than one exam during the respective period is necessary.
- A screening shows a loss of one line acuity with present eyeglasses.
- Adult diabetic members may have exams every 365 days.

Eyeglass Services

Before providing eyeglasses to a member, verify that the member is eligible by contacting the eyeglass contractor. Adults ages 21 or older are eligible for eyeglasses every 730 days. If the member has a diagnosed medical condition that prohibits the use of bifocals, Medicaid may cover two pairs of single vision eyeglasses every 730 days. Prior authorization is not required, but the provider must document the member's inability to use bifocals. Children age 20 or under are eligible for eyeglasses every 365 days. If one of the following circumstances exists for one eye, within the respective time limits, lenses only will be replaced.

- .50 diopter change in correction in sphere
- .75 diopter change in cylinder
- .5 prism diopter change in vertical prism
- .50 diopter change in the near reading power
- A minimum of a 5 degree change in axis of any cylinder less than or equal to 3.00 diopters
- A minimum of a 3 degree change in axis of any cylinder greater than 3.00 diopters
- Any 1 prism diopter or more change in lateral prism

If any one of these changes is in one eye, Medicaid will cover that lens only. Medicaid will not cover a new frame at the time of a prescription change within the respective time limits.

Eyeglasses are covered for an initial/new prescription when the member has at least one of the following circumstances in one or both eyes:

- Cataract surgery
- .50 diopter correction in sphere
- .75 diopter correction in cylinder
- .5 prism diopter correction in vertical prism
- .50 diopter correction in near reading power
- Any 1 prism diopter or more correction in lateral prism



Adults (age 21 and older) are limited to one eye exam and one pair of eyeglasses every 730 days. Children (ages 20 and under) are limited to one eye exam and one pair of eyeglasses every 365 days.

Frame Services

The eyeglass contractor will provide a list of Medicaid-covered frames to dispensing providers. Medicaid members have the option of using their existing frames and Medicaid will cover lenses. The existing frame is a frame that the member owns or purchases. When a member chooses to use an existing frame, the following apply:

- Dispensing providers will evaluate existing frames to ensure lenses can be inserted.
- The eyeglass contractor will decide if the existing frame can be used for Medicaid covered lenses. If the existing frame cannot be used, the eyeglass contractor will inform the dispensing provider.
- If the existing frame breaks (after lenses are dispensed to the member), Medicaid will pay for a contract frame but not new lenses. The member can choose to pay privately for new lenses or find a contract frame that the lenses will fit. New lenses are not covered in this case.

Lens Add-Ons

Medicaid covers some add-on or special features for eyeglass lenses, and some are available on a private pay basis (see table below).

Lens Add-Ons			
Lens Feature	Medicaid Covers for Children (Ages 20 & Under)	Medicaid Covers for Adults (Ages 21 and Older)	Medicaid Contract Rate Per Lens
Photochromic – plastic (i.e., transition)	Yes – if medically necessary	No	\$18.35
Photochromic – glass (i.e., photogray, photobrown)	Yes – if medically necessary	No	\$4.50
Progressive	No, but Medicaid will pay \$21.00 and member must pay balance	No, but Medicaid will pay \$21.00 and member must pay balance	Outlook \$30.20 Natural \$30.20 Navigator \$33.70 Comfort \$35.20
Polycarbonate lenses (Single vision, bifocal, or trifocal lenses)	Yes – if member is monocular	Yes – if member is monocular	\$3.95
Tints Rose 1 and Rose 2 (applicable to CR-39 and Polycarbonate lenses only)	Yes	Yes	No charge
Round bifocal/plastic only	Yes – if medically necessary	No	\$7.70
Tints other than Rose 1 and Rose 2 (applicable to CR-39 and Polycarbonate lenses only)	Yes – if medically necessary	No	\$1.20
UV and scratch-resistant coatings	Yes – if medically necessary	No	\$1.45
Fresnell prism	Yes – if medically necessary	Yes – if medically necessary	\$7.40

Any lens style, lens material, tint, coating lens enhancement (polished edge, etc.) not specifically noted above or within this manual will be billed to the dispensing provider at the eyeglass contractor's normal and customary charges. The Department requests that providers bill members the Walman Medicaid rate for scratch guard and polycarbonate lenses. For other add-ons noted above that are not covered by Medicaid, payment is a private arrangement between the member and the provider, and the provider may charge the usual private-pay rate or the Walman Medicaid rate to the member.

Lens Styles and Materials

All eyeglass lenses fabricated by the eyeglass contractor for Medicaid members must be in the edged form, edged to shape and size for a specific frame and returned to the dispensing provider as *lenses only*, or edged and mounted into a specific frame and returned to the dispensing provider as *complete Rx order*. Orders for uncut lenses are not accepted.

Medicaid covers the following lens styles:

- Single vision
- Flattop segments 25, 28, 35
- Flattop trifocals 7 x 25, 7 x 28
- Executive style bifocals

Medicaid covers the following lens materials (no high index):

- Glass
- CR-39
- Polycarbonate for monocular members only. Medicaid members who are not monocular can choose polycarbonate lenses and pay the difference as an add-on. (See previous table titled Lens Add-Ons.)

Replacement Lenses and Frames

All frames provided by the Medicaid contractor carry a 24-month manufacturer warranty on replacement fronts and temples. Medicaid members must bring their broken frames into the dispensing provider for the contractor to repair. No new frame style or color can replace the broken frame.

If an adult (ages 21 and older) loses his/her eyeglasses within the 24 months, Medicaid will not cover another pair. If an adult's lenses are broken or unusable, the member is eligible for replacement lenses (not frames) 12 months after the initial dispensing of contract eyeglasses. Medicaid will not replace lenses for adults if they are broken or unusable in the first 12 months after the dispensing of the lenses in question.

If a child (ages 20 and under) loses or breaks the first pair of eyeglasses, and the damage is not covered by the warranty, Medicaid will replace one pair of eyeglasses within the 365 day period. Additional replacement requests must be reviewed by the Department Program Officer. Parents/guardians may purchase additional replacement eyeglasses at the Medicaid contract rate.

For lens and/or frame replacements, complete an Eyeglass Breakage and Loss form. Circle *lens* if one lens is broken, and *lenses* if both lenses are broken. This form may be downloaded from the Forms page of the Provider Information [website](#).

Eyeglass Ordering Procedures

Providers must complete the Montana Medicaid Rx Form to order eyeglasses from the Department's contractor. See the Forms page of the Provider Information [website](#).

Tips for Completing the Montana Medicaid Rx Form

- The date of service for dispensing eyeglasses (measuring, verifying, and fitting) is the date the eyeglasses are ordered from the contractor.
- The date of service for eyeglass materials is the date the order is received by the eyeglass contractor.
- Encounters with the member on and after the date the glasses are dispensed are considered follow-up and are covered within the measuring, verifying, and fitting fee.
- Orders received by the eyeglass contractor after 3:00 p.m. will appear on the next business day and billed with this date of service.
- When the date of service is near the end of the month, please fax orders to the contractor. This will help ensure the member is eligible for eyeglasses since eligibility can change monthly. If you experience any difficulty faxing the contractor, contact the contractor manager immediately. (See Key Contacts.)
- When completing the Frame Information section, remember the following:
 - Select *Supply* when ordering contract frame and lenses
 - Select *Lenses Only* when ordering lenses only
 - Check the *EPSDT* box when the Medicaid member is age 20 or under
 - *2nd PR S.V.* is used when ordering two pairs of single vision eyeglasses (one for distance and one for reading) when a Medicaid member cannot wear multi-focal eyeglasses. An ophthalmologist or optometrist must keep documentation of the member's inability to wear multi-focal eyeglasses.
 - *Rx Change* is used when a lens is ordered due to a prescription change which meets Medicaid guidelines. (See the Eyeglass Services section earlier in this chapter.)



When the date of service is near the end of the month, fax orders to the eyeglasses contractor before 3 p.m. to ensure the member's eligibility, which can change monthly.

Submitting the Montana Medicaid Rx Form

- Attach a copy of the FaxBack or MATH web portal printout verifying eligibility for the member to the form. (See the Verifying Member Eligibility section in the *General Information for Providers* manual.)
- If the service is essential for employment, include a copy of the form with the order.
- Mail or fax the order form to the eyeglass contractor. (See Key Contacts.) Phone orders are not accepted. To ensure orders will be processed accurately and on time, all sections of the order form must be completed.
- Errors in the fabrication of eyeglasses made by the eyeglass contractor will be corrected by the contractor at no additional charge.
- If the dispensing provider makes a mistake on a prescription, the eyeglass contractor will correct the error (create a new lens with the correct prescription) and bill the dispensing provider at Medicaid contract rates.

Other Programs

This is how the information in this chapter applies to Department programs other than Medicaid.

Healthy Montana Kids Program (HMK)/CHIP

Eyeglass services are covered by HMK/Xerox, but optometric services are covered by Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Montana/CHIP. Most of the eyeglass services information in this chapter applies to HMK members. The **exceptions** are as follows:

- HMK members are eligible for eyeglasses every 365 days.
- HMK members do not receive retroactive eligibility.
- HMK members are not eligible for replacement lenses or frames that are not covered under **manufacturer's** warranty or are lost or stolen.
- HMK members are 18 years of age or under.
- HMK members are not eligible for contact lenses or contacts lens exams.

Additional information regarding HMK is available on the HMK website at <http://dphhs.mt.gov/HMK.aspx>.

Mental Health Services Plan (MHSP)

Eye exams and eyeglasses are not covered under the Mental Health Services Plan (MHSP). See the mental health manual on the Provider Information [website](#).

Prior Authorization

What Are Prior Authorization and the Team Care Program? (ARM 37.86.5101–5120)

Although Passport to Health requirements do not apply to optometric, ophthalmologist and eyeglass services, prior authorization is required for some services, and the member may be part of the Team Care Program.

Team Care (ARM 37.86.5303)

A restricted services program that is part of Passport to Health. Restricted services programs are designed to assist members in making better healthcare decisions so that they can avoid overutilizing health services. Team Care members are joined by a team assembled to assist them in accessing healthcare. The team consists of the member, the PCP, a pharmacy, the Department, and the Nurse First Advice Line. The team may also include a community-based care manager from the Department's Health Improvement Program.

Prior Authorization

Some services require prior authorization before providing them. If a service requires prior authorization, the requirement exists for all Medicaid members.

When seeking prior authorization, keep in mind the following:

- The referring provider should initiate all authorization requests.
- Always refer to the Medicaid fee schedule for prior authorization requirements on specific services.
- Have all required documentation included in the packet before submitting for prior authorization. For documentation requirements, see the Prior Authorization Criteria for Specific Services table on the following page.

Prior Authorization Criteria for Specific Services

Service	PA Contact	Documentation Requirements
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispensing and fitting of contact lenses 	<p>DPHHS Optometric Program Officer P.O. Box 202951 Helena, MT 59620</p> <p>Phone 406-444-4066</p> <p>Fax 406-444-1861</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Prior authorization is required for contact lenses and dispensing fees. • Diagnosis must be one of the following: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Keratoconus • Aphakia • Sight cannot be corrected to 20/40 with eyeglasses • Anisometropia of 2 diopters or more
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Transition lenses • Tints other than Rose 1 and Rose 2 (including photochromic tints) • UV and scratch resistant coating • Polycarbonate lenses 	<p>Optometric Program Health Resources Division P.O. Box 202951 Helena, MT 59620-2951</p> <p>Fax 406-444-1861</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Requests for prior authorization must: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Be submitted in writing or by fax. • Include diagnosis and sufficient documentation from the optometrist or ophthalmologist that transition lenses, tints, or UV and scratch resistant coating are medically necessary. • For polycarbonate lenses, include documentation verifying member is monocular.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Eye prosthesis 	<p>Mountain-Pacific Quality Health P.O. Box 6488 Helena, MT 59604</p> <p>Phone 877-443-4021, X5887 Long-distance 406-457-5887 Local</p> <p>Fax 877-443-2580 Long-distance 406-513-1922 Local</p> <p>For HMK members, BCBSMT case managers review requests for durable medical equipment. If the cost is greater than \$500, prior authorization is required.</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Documentation that supports medical necessity • Documentation regarding the member's ability to comply with any required after care • Letters of justification from referring physician • Documentation should be provided at least two weeks prior to the procedure date.

Other Programs

The prior authorization requirements apply to Healthy Montana Kids (HMK) eyeglass services. Optometric services are covered under the HMK plan of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Montana (BCBSMT). Eye exams and eyeglasses are not covered under the Mental Health Services Plan (MHSP). Refer to the mental health services manual on the Provider Information [website](#).

Coordination of Benefits

When Members Have Other Coverage

Medicaid members often have coverage through Medicare, workers' compensation, employment-based coverage, individually purchased coverage, etc. Coordination of benefits is the process of determining which source of coverage is the primary payer in a particular situation. In general, providers must bill other carriers before billing Medicaid, but there are some exceptions. (See Exceptions to Billing Third Party First later in this chapter.) Medicare coverage is processed differently than other sources of coverage.

Identifying Other Sources of Coverage

The member's Medicaid ID card may list other payers such as Medicare or other third party payers. (See Member Eligibility and Responsibilities in the *General Information for Providers* manual.) If a member has Medicare, the Medicare ID number is listed on the card. If a member has other coverage (excluding Medicare), it will be shown under the TPL section of the ID card. Some examples of third party payers include:

- Private health insurance
- Employment-related health insurance
- Workers' compensation insurance*
- Health insurance from an absent parent
- Automobile insurance*
- Court judgments and settlements*
- Long-term care insurance

*These third party payers (and others) may **not** be listed on the member's ID card.

Providers must use the same procedures for locating third party sources for Medicaid members as for their non-Medicaid members. Providers cannot refuse service because of a third party payer or potential third party payer.

When a Member Has Medicare

Medicare claims are processed and paid differently than claims involving other payers. The other sources of coverage are referred to as third party liability (TPL), but Medicare is not.

Medicare Part A Claims

Medicare Part A covers inpatient hospital care, skilled nursing care and other services. Medicare Part A services are covered in more detail in specific program manuals where the providers bill for Part A services.



Medicare claims are processed differently than other sources of coverage.

Medicare Part B Crossover Claims

Medicare Part B covers physician care, eye exams, and other services. The Department has an agreement with Medicare Part B carriers for Montana (Noridian) and the Durable Medical Equipment Regional Carrier (DMERC). Under this agreement, the carriers provide the Department with a magnetic tape of CMS-1500 claims for members who have both Medicare and Medicaid coverage. For claims to automatically cross over from Medicare to Medicaid, providers must:

- Accept Medicare assignment (otherwise payment and the Explanation of Medicare Benefits (EOMB) go directly to the member and will not cross over).
- Submit their Medicare and Medicaid provider numbers to Provider Relations.

In these situations, providers need not submit Medicare Part B crossover claims to Medicaid. Medicare will process the claim, submit it to Medicaid, and send the provider an EOMB. Providers must check the EOMB for the statement indicating that the claim has been referred to Medicaid for further processing. It is the provider's responsibility to follow up on crossover claims and make sure they are correctly billed to Medicaid within the timely filing limit. (See Billing Procedures.)

When Medicare Pays or Denies a Service

- When Medicare pays an eye exam claim for a provider that is set up for automatic crossover, the claim should automatically cross over to Medicaid for processing, so the provider does not need to submit these claims to Medicaid. Providers that are not set up for automatic crossover should submit a claim to Medicaid after Medicare pays, and Medicaid will consider the claim for payment. If Medicare denies an eye exam claim, submit the claim to Medicaid. (See Submitting Medicare Claims to Medicaid later in this chapter.)
- Members who have Medicare/QMB or Medicare/Medicaid coverage must choose whether to access their Medicare or Medicaid benefits for eyeglasses. If a member chooses to use Medicare, do not bill Medicaid, and any claims that cross over from Medicare will be denied.
- For members who have QMB only coverage, the provider bills Medicare first for eyeglass claims, and if Medicare pays the claim, Medicaid will consider the claim for payment. If Medicare denies the claim, Medicaid will also deny the claim. For more information on QMB, see the *General Information for Providers* manual, Member Eligibility and Responsibilities chapter.

To avoid confusion and paperwork, submit Medicare Part B crossover claims to Medicaid only when necessary.

When submitting electronic claims with paper attachments, see the Billing Electronically with Paper Attachments section of the Billing Procedures chapter in this manual.

All Part B crossover claims submitted to Medicaid before Medicare's 45-day response time will be returned to the provider.

When Medicaid Does Not Respond to Crossover Claims

When Medicaid does not respond within 45 days of the provider receiving the Medicare EOMB, submit a claim, with a copy of the Medicare EOMB, to Medicaid for processing.

Submitting Medicare Claims to Medicaid

When submitting a paper claim to Medicaid, attach the Medicare EOMB and use Medicaid billing instructions and codes. Medicare’s instructions, codes, and modifiers may not be the same as Medicaid’s. The claim must also include the provider’s NPI and Medicaid member ID number.

<p>Remember to submit Medicare crossover claims to Medicaid only:</p>
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • When the referral to Medicaid statement is missing from the provider’s EOMB. • When the provider does not hear from Medicaid within 45 days of receiving the Medicare EOMB.

When a Member Has TPL (ARM 37.85.407)

When a Medicaid member has additional medical coverage (other than Medicare), it is often referred to as third party liability (TPL). In most cases, providers must bill other insurance carriers before billing Medicaid.

Providers are required to notify their members that any funds the member receives from third party payers (when the services were billed to Medicaid) must be turned over to the Department. The following words printed on the member’s statement will fulfill this requirement: *When services are covered by Medicaid and another source, any payment the member receives from the other source must be turned over to Medicaid.*

Exceptions to Billing Third Party First

In a few cases, providers may bill Medicaid first.

- When a Medicaid member is also covered by Indian Health Service (IHS) or the Montana Crime Victims Compensation Fund, providers must bill Medicaid before IHS or Crime Victims. These are not considered third party liability.
- If the third party has only potential liability, such as automobile insurance, the provider may bill Medicaid first. Do not indicate the potential third party on the claim. Instead, notify the Department of the potential third party by sending the claim and a note to Xerox Third Party Liability. (See the Contact Us page on the Provider Information [website](#).)

It is the provider’s responsibility to follow up on TPL claims and make sure they are billed correctly to Medicaid within the 12-month timely filing period.

Requesting an Exemption

- Providers may request to bill Medicaid first under certain circumstances. In each of these cases, the claim and required information must be sent directly to the Xerox Third Party Liability. See the Contact Us page on the Provider Information [website](#).)
- When a provider is unable to obtain a valid *assignment of benefits*, the provider must submit the claim with documentation that the provider attempted to obtain assignment and certification that the attempt was unsuccessful.
- When the Child Support Enforcement Division has required an absent parent to have insurance on a child, the claim can be submitted to Medicaid when the following requirements are met:
 1. The third party carrier has been billed, and 30 days or more have passed since the date of service.
 2. The claim is accompanied by a certification that the claim was billed to the third party carrier, and payment or denial has not been received.
- If another insurance has been billed, and 90 days have passed with no response, attach a note to the claim explaining that the insurance company has been billed or attach a copy of the letter sent to the insurance company. Include the date the claim was submitted to the insurance company and certification that there has been no response.
- When the provider has billed the third party insurance and has received a non-specific denial (e.g., no member name, date of service, amount billed), submit the claim with a copy of the denial and a letter of explanation directly to Xerox Third Party Liability to avoid missing the timely filing deadline.

When the Third Party Pays or Denies a Service

When a third party payer is involved (excluding Medicare) and the other payer:

- **Pays the claim.** Indicate the amount paid in the Amount Paid field of the claim when submitting to Medicaid for processing. These claims may be submitted either electronically or on paper.
- **Allows the claim, and the allowed amount went toward the member's deductible.** Include the insurance Explanation of Benefits (EOB) when billing Medicaid. These claims must be submitted on paper.
- **Denies the claim.** Include a copy of the denial (including the reason and the reason explanation) with the claim, and submit to Medicaid.
- **Denies a line on the claim.** Bill the denied lines together on a separate claim and submit to Medicaid. Include the explanation of benefits (EOB) from the other payer as well as an explanation of the reason for denial (e.g., definition of denial codes).



If the provider receives a payment from a third party after the Department has paid the provider, the provider must return the lower of the two payments to the Department within 60 days.

When the Third Party Does Not Respond

If another insurance has been billed, and 90 days have passed with no response, bill Medicaid as follows:

- Attach a note to the claim explaining that the insurance company has been billed, or attach a copy of the letter sent to the insurance company.
- Include the date the claim was submitted to the insurance company.
- Send this information to Xerox Third Party Liability. See the Contact Us page on the Provider Information [website](#).)

Other Programs

The information in this chapter does not apply to Healthy Montana Kids (HMK) or the Mental Health Services Plan (MHSP). The MHSP manual is available on the Provider Information [website](#).

Billing Procedures

Claim Forms

Services provided by optometrists, opticians, and ophthalmologists must be billed either electronically on a Professional claim or on a CMS-1500 paper claim form. CMS-1500 forms are available from various publishing companies; they are not available from the Department or Provider Relations.

Timely Filing Limits (ARM 37.85.406)

Providers must submit clean claims to Medicaid within:

- Twelve months from whichever is later:
 - The date of service
 - The date retroactive eligibility or disability is determined
- **Medicare Crossover Claims:** Six months from the date on the Medicare explanation of benefits approving the service (if the Medicare claim was timely filed and the member was eligible for Medicare at the time the Medicare claim was filed).
- **Claims involving other third party payers (excluding Medicare):** Six months from the date on an adjustment notice from a third party payer who has previously processed the claim for the same service, and the adjustment notice is dated after the periods described above.

Clean claims are claims that can be processed without additional information or action from the provider. The submission date is defined as the date that the claim was received by the Department or the claims processing contractor. All problems with claims must be resolved within this 12-month period.

Tips to Avoid Timely Filing Denials

- Correct and resubmit denied claims promptly. (See the Remittance Advices and Adjustments chapter in this manual.)
- If a claim submitted to Medicaid does not appear on the remittance advice within 30 days, contact Provider Relations for claim status.
- If another insurer has been billed and 90 days have passed with no response, a provider can bill Medicaid. (See the Coordination of Benefits chapter in this manual for more information.)
- To meet timely filing requirements for Medicare/Medicaid crossover claims, see the Coordination of Benefits chapter in this manual.

When to Bill Medicaid Members (ARM 37.85.406)

In most circumstances, providers may not bill Medicaid members for services covered under Medicaid. The main exception is that providers may collect cost sharing from members.

More specifically, providers cannot bill members directly:

- For the difference between charges and the amount Medicaid paid.
- For a covered service provided to a Medicaid-enrolled member who was accepted as a Medicaid member by the provider, even if the claim was denied.
- When a third party payer does not respond.
- When a member fails to arrive for a scheduled appointment. Medicaid may not be billed for no-show appointments either.
- When services are free to the member, such as in a public health clinic. Medicaid may not be billed for those services either.

Under certain circumstances, providers may need a signed agreement in order to bill a Medicaid member (see the following table).

When to Bill a Medicaid Member (ARM 37.85.406)		
Service Description	Patient is Medicaid enrolled and Provider accepts him/her as a Medicaid member	Patient is Medicaid enrolled and Provider does not accept him/her as a Medicaid member.
Service is covered by Medicaid.	Provider can bill Medicaid member only for cost sharing	Provider can bill Medicaid member if the member has signed a routine agreement
Service is not covered by Medicaid	Provider can bill member only if custom agreement has been made between member and provider before providing the service	Provider can bill Medicaid member if the member has signed a routine agreement

Routine Agreement: This may be a routine agreement between the provider and member which states that the patient is not accepted as a Medicaid member, and that he/she must pay for the services received.

Custom Agreement: This agreement lists the service the patient is receiving and states that the service is not covered by Medicaid and the member will pay for it.

If a provider bills Medicaid and the claim is denied because the member is not eligible, the provider may bill the member directly.



Member Cost Sharing (ARM 37.85.204 and ARM 37.85.402)

Cost sharing fees are a set dollar amount per visit, and they are based on the average Medicaid allowed amount for the provider type and rounded to the nearest dollar. There is no cost sharing cap. Do not show cost sharing as a credit on the claim; it is automatically deducted during claims processing and is shown on the remittance advice. Cost sharing for optometric services is \$2.00 per visit. Dispensing providers charge Medicaid members cost sharing only for the dispensing services, not for the services billed and provided by the eyeglass contractor.

The following members are exempt from cost sharing:

- Members under 21 years of age.
- Pregnant women (until end of postpartum, which begins on the last day of pregnancy and ends at the end of the month in which 60 days have passed).
- Inpatients in a hospital, skilled nursing facility, intermediate care facility or other medical institution if the member is required to spend all but their personal needs allowance on the cost of care.
- Medicaid member who also have Medicare or another insurance are exempt from cost sharing only when the service is allowed by Medicare or paid by the other insurance, and Medicaid is the secondary payer.

Cost sharing may not be charged for the following services:

- Emergencies
- Family planning
- Hospice
- Independent lab and x-ray services
- Personal assistance services
- Home dialysis attendant services
- Home- and community-based waiver services
- Non-emergency medical transportation services
- Eyeglasses purchased by the Medicaid program under a volume purchasing arrangement
- EPSDT services (See the Covered Services chapter.)

A provider cannot deny services to a Medicaid member because the member cannot pay cost sharing fees at the time services are rendered. However, the member's inability to pay cost sharing fees when services are rendered does not lessen the member's obligation. A provider's policy on collecting delinquent payment from non-Medicaid members (if there is one) may be used for Medicaid members.



Cost sharing for optometric services is \$2.00 per visit.

A provider may sever the relationship with a member who has unpaid cost sharing obligation, as long as a consistent policy is followed with Medicaid and non-Medicaid members. Once the relationship is severed, with prior notice to the member either verbally or in writing, the provider may refuse to serve the member.

Usual and Customary Charge (ARM 37.85.406)

Providers should bill Medicaid their usual and customary charge for each service; that is, the same charge that is made to other payers for that service.

Billing Members with Other Insurance

If a Medicaid member is also covered by Medicare, has other insurance, or some other third party is responsible for the cost of the members healthcare, see the Coordination of Benefits chapter in this manual.

Billing for Retroactively Eligible Members

When the provider accepts the member's retroactive eligibility, the provider has 12 months from the date retroactive eligibility was determined to bill for those services. When submitting claims for retroactively eligible members in which the date of service is more than 12 months earlier than the date the claim is submitted, attach a copy of the Notice of Retroactive Eligibility (Form 160-M). To obtain Form 160-M, the provider needs to contact the member's local Office of Public Assistance and request the form. For a list of local Offices of Public Assistance, see <http://dphhs.mt.gov/hcsd/OfficeofPublicAssistance.aspx>.

For more information on retroactive eligibility, see the Member Eligibility and Responsibilities chapter in the *General Information for Providers* manual.

Place of Service

Place of service must be entered correctly on each line. Medicaid typically reduces payment for services provided in hospitals and ambulatory surgical centers since these facilities typically bill Medicaid separately for facility charges. For a list of place of service codes, see the CMS website:

<http://cms.hhs.gov/Medicare/Coding/place-of-service-codes/index.html>

Multiple Visits on Same Date

Medicaid generally covers only one dispensing fee per member per day, unless two pairs of single vision eyeglasses are dispensed (distance/near).

When a member requires additional visits on the same day, use a modifier to describe the reason for multiple visits. When a modifier is not appropriate for the situation, attach documentation of medical necessity to the claim, and submit it to the Optometric program officer.

Coding Tips

Standard use of medical coding conventions is required when billing Medicaid. Provider Relations or the Department cannot suggest specific codes to be used in billing for services. For coding assistance and resources, see the table of Coding Resources on the following page. The following suggestions may help reduce coding errors and unnecessary claim denials:

- Use current CPT, HCPCS, and ICD diagnosis coding books.
- Always read the complete description and guidelines in the coding books. Relying on short descriptions can result in inappropriate billing.
- Attend classes on coding offered by certified coding specialists.
- Follow CPT guidelines on the difference between a new patient and an established patient.
- Bill for the appropriate level of service provided.
- Services covered within global periods for certain CPT procedures are not paid separately and must not be billed separately. Most surgical and some medical procedures include routine care before and after the procedure. Medicaid fee schedules show the global period for each CPT service.
- Use the correct number of units on CMS-1500 claims. In general, Medicaid follows the definitions in CPT and HCPCS coding manuals. Unless otherwise specified, one unit equals one visit or one procedure. For specific codes, however, one unit may be 15 minutes. Always check the long text of the code description.
- CPT codes that are billed based on the amount of time spent with the member must be billed with the code that is closest to the time spent.



Always refer to the long descriptions in coding books.

Coding Resources		
The Department does not endorse the products of any particular publisher.		
Resource	Description	Contact
CPT	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • CPT codes and definitions • Updated each January 	American Medical Association 1-800-621-8335 https://commerce.ama-assn.org/store/ or Optum360 1-800-464-3649 https://www.optumcoding.com/
CPT Assistant	A newsletter on coding issues	American Medical Association 1-800-621-8335 https://commerce.ama-assn.org/store/
HCPCS	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • HCPCS codes and definitions • Updated each January and throughout the year 	Available through various publishers and bookstores or from CMS at www.cms.gov/ .
ICD	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • ICD diagnosis and procedure codes definitions • Updated each October. 	Available through various publishers and bookstores
NCCI Policy and Edits Manual	This manual contains National Correct Coding Initiative (NCCI) policy and edits, which are pairs of CPT or HCPCS codes that are not separately payable except under certain circumstances. The edits are applied to services billed by the same provider for the same member on the same date of service.	National Technical Information Service 1-800-363-2068 1-703-605-6060 https://www.medicaid.gov/Medicaid-CHIP-Program-Information/By-Topics/Data-and-Systems/National-Correct-Coding-Initiative.html
Miscellaneous Resources	Various newsletters and other coding resources.	Optum360 1-800-464-3649 https://www.optumcoding.com/
UB-04 National Uniform Billing Expert	National UB-04 billing instructions	Available through various publishers and editors

Using the Medicaid Fee Schedule

When billing Medicaid, it is important to use the Department's fee schedule for your provider type in conjunction with the detailed coding descriptions listed in CPT and HCPCS coding books. In addition to covered services and payment rates, fee schedules often contain helpful information such as global periods, if multiple surgery guidelines apply, if the procedure can be done bilaterally, if an assistant, co-surgeon, or team is allowed for the procedure, if the code is separately billable, if prior authorization is required, and more. Department fee schedules are updated each January and July; some also in April and October. Be aware of fee schedule publish dates. Fee schedules are available on the Provider Information [website](#).

Using Modifiers

- Review the guidelines for using modifiers in the current CPT, HCPCS, or other helpful resources.
- Always read the complete description for each modifier; some modifiers are described in the CPT manual while others are in the HCPCS coding book.
- The Medicaid claims processing system recognizes three pricing modifiers and one informational modifier per claim line. Providers are asked to place any modifiers that affect pricing in the first two modifier fields.
- When billing with Modifier 50 for bilateral services, put all information on one line with one unit. You do not need to use modifiers for left and right, and do not bill on separate lines.
- Check the fee schedule to see if Medicaid allows the use of the following modifiers for a particular code: bilateral (50), multiple procedures (51), co-surgery (62), assistant at surgery (80, 81, 82, AS).

Billing Tips for Specific Services

Bundled Services

Certain services with CPT or HCPCS codes (e.g., tear duct plugs) are covered by Medicaid but have a fee of zero. This means that the service is typically “bundled” with an office visit or other service. Since the bundled service is covered by Medicaid, providers may not bill the member separately for it.

Contact Lenses

When billing Medicaid for contact lenses, include the prior authorization number on the claim.

Eye Exams

- A member may be eligible for an eye exam before the specified time limit expires if he/she meets the criteria described in the Covered Services chapter, Eye Exams section, of this manual. In this case, enter the reason for the exam on the claim.
- Medicare does not cover eye refraction but instructs providers to report this service as a separate line item from the other services performed. Medicaid covers this procedure, so providers can bill for the eye exam and the refraction.
- Children (age 20 or under for Medicaid or age 18 or under for HMK) may receive an additional exam before the 365-day limit has passed if they have had at least a one line acuity change resulting in prescribing replacement lenses that meet the criteria in the Eyeglass Services section of the Covered Services chapter in this manual. In this case, providers may bill Medicaid for the exam using EPSDT indicator 1 on the claim. See the Submitting a Claim chapter in this manual.

Eyeglass Services

- Adult members (ages 21 or older) may receive new lenses before the 730-day limit has passed if they meet the criteria described in the Eyeglass Services section of the Covered Services chapter in this manual. In this case, providers may bill Medicaid for a dispensing fee for new lenses using Modifiers 52 and U4 with the dispensing fee procedure code. Adult members may be eligible for replacement lenses 12 months after the initial dispensing of contact eyeglasses **if** the lenses are broken or unusable.
- Children (age 20 or under for Medicaid or age 18 or under for HMK) may receive new lenses before the 365-day limit has passed if they meet the criteria in the Eyeglass Services section of the Covered Services chapter in this manual. In this case, providers may bill Medicaid for a dispensing fee for new lenses using EPSDT indicator 1 on the claim.
- If the adult Medicaid member (age 21 or over) is not eligible for lenses and/or frame within the 730-day period, the dispensing provider may not bill Medicaid for a dispensing fee. If the member chooses to purchase eyeglasses privately, the provider may bill the Medicaid member for dispensing services and eyeglass materials.
- The eyeglass contractor will bill Medicaid for the laboratory and material costs for lenses and frames.
- Bill HMK for eyeglass services and optometric services.

Frame Services

- When the Medicaid member uses an existing frame, the dispensing provider bills Medicaid for dispensing services, lenses only.
- Providers may not charge a dispensing fee for minor frame repairs that they provide themselves.
- If a member who is covered by Medicare and Medicaid chooses a frame outside the Medicaid contract, the provider cannot bill Medicaid for the dispensing fee. All charges must be billed to Medicare and the member.

Lens Add-Ons

The eyeglass contractor bills the dispensing provider their usual and customary charge for any lens style, lens material, tint, coating lens enhancement (e.g., polished edge) not covered by Medicaid. It is the dispensing provider's responsibility to bill the Medicaid member for these items. Do not bill Medicaid.

For example, FT7x35 Trifocal is billed to the dispensing provider at the contractor's usual and customary price, not at a price which would reflect the difference between the contract price for 7x28, and the usual and customary 7x35 price. For FT 28 CR-39 with polished edges, only the polished edge price is billed to the dispensing provider at the contractor's usual and customary charge.

Replacement Lenses and Frames

If a member has selected to use an existing frame, and the existing frame breaks after lenses were dispensed to the member, Medicaid will not cover new lenses. The Medicaid member may privately pay for new lenses or select a contract frame into which the existing lenses will fit. If a contract frame is selected, the dispensing provider may bill Medicaid for dispensing services, frame only.

Submitting Electronic Claims

Institutional claims submitted electronically are referred to as ANSI ASC X12N 837 transactions. Providers who submit claims electronically experience fewer errors and quicker payment. Providers should be familiar with federal rules and regulations regarding electronic transactions. Claims may be submitted electronically by the following methods:

- **WINASAP 5010.** Xerox makes this free software available to providers who may use it to submit claims for Montana Medicaid, MHSP, HMK (dental and eyeglasses only) and FQHC/RHC. It does not support submissions to Medicare or other payers. This software creates an 837 transaction, but does not accept an 835 transaction back from the Department.)
- **Montana Access to Health (MATH) Web Portal.** A secure website on which providers may view members' medical history, verify member eligibility, submit electronic claims to Medicaid via a HIPAA-compliant X12 837 file, check the status of a claim, verify the status of a warrant, and download remittance advice reports.
- **Xerox Clearinghouse.** Providers can send claims to the Xerox clearinghouse (Xerox EDI Solutions) in X12 837 format. Electronic submitters are required to certify their 837 transactions as HIPAA-compliant before sending their transactions through the Xerox clearinghouse. EDIFECS certifies the 837 HIPAA transactions at no cost to the provider. EDIFECS certification is completed through Xerox EDI Solutions.
- **Clearinghouses.** Providers can contract with a clearinghouse and send claims in whatever format the clearinghouse accepts. The provider's clearinghouse then sends the claim to the Xerox clearinghouse in the X12 837 format. The provider's clearinghouse also needs to have their 837 transactions certified through EDIFECS before submitting claims to the Xerox clearinghouse. EDIFECS certification is completed through Xerox EDI Solutions. For more information on electronic claims submission, contact the Xerox EDI Support Unit.
- **MOVEit DMZ.** Providers use this secure transmission protocol and secure storage landing zone (intermediate storage) for the exchange of files between trading partners and Xerox. It is intended for trading partners/submitters who submit in excess of 20 files per day or whose physical file sizes regularly exceed 2 MB.
- **B2B Gateway SFTP/FTPS Site.** Providers use this method to send electronic transactions through the secure FTP process. This is typically encountered with high-volume/high-frequency submitters.

Billing Electronically with Paper Attachments

When submitting claims that require additional supporting documentation, the Attachment Control Number field must be populated with an identifier. Identifier formats can be designed by software vendors or clearinghouses, but the preferred method is the provider's NPI followed by the member's ID number and the date of service, each separated by a dash:

999999999	-	88888888	-	11182013
Provider NPI		Member ID		Date of service (mmdyyy)

The supporting documentation must be submitted with a Paperwork Attachment Cover Sheet. (See the Forms page of the Provider Information [website](#).) The number in the paper Attachment Control Number field must match the number on the cover sheet.

Submitting Paper Claims

For instructions on completing a paper claim, see the Submitting a Claim chapter in this manual. Unless otherwise stated, all paper claims must be mailed to:

Claims Processing
P.O. Box 8000
Helena, MT 59604

Claim Inquiries

If you have questions on a specific claim, contact Provider Relations. See the Contact Us page on the Provider Information [website](#).

The Most Common Billing Errors and How to Avoid Them

Paper claims are often returned to the provider before they can be processed, and many other claims (both paper and electronic) are denied.

To avoid unnecessary returns and denials, double-check each claim to confirm the following items are included and accurate.

Common Billing Errors	
Reasons for Return or Denial	How to Prevent Returned or Denied Claims
Provider NPI missing or invalid	The provider NPI is a 10-digit number assigned to the provider by the National Plan and Provider Enumeration System. Verify the correct provider NPI is on the claim.
Authorized signature missing	Each claim must have an authorized signature belonging to the provider, billing clerk, or office personnel. The signature may be typed, stamped, or hand-written.
Signature date missing	Each claim must have a signature date.
Incorrect claim form used	The claim must be the correct form for the provider type. Services covered in this manual require a CMS-1500 claim form (or electronic Professional claim).
Information on claim form not legible	Information on the claim form must be legible. Use dark ink and center the information in the field. Information must not be obscured by lines.
Member number not on file, or member was not eligible on date of service	Before providing services to the member: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • View the member's ID card at each visit. Medicaid eligibility may change monthly. • Verify member eligibility by using one of the methods described in the Member Eligibility and Responsibilities chapter of the <i>General Information for Providers</i> manual.
Duplicate claim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Check all remittance advices for previously submitted claims before resubmitting. • When making changes to previously paid claims, submit an adjustment form rather than a new claim. (See Remittance Advices and Adjustments in this manual.) • Allow 45 days for the Medicare/Medicaid Part B crossover claim to appear on the remittance advice before submitting the claim directly to Medicaid.
Medicare Part B crossover claims submitted before Medicare's 45-day crossover limit	Claims that cross over between Medicare Part B and Medicaid should not be billed on paper to Medicaid until 45 days after the Medicare Part B paid date. These claims will be returned to the provider.

Common Billing Errors (Continued)

Prior authorization number is missing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Prior authorization is required for certain services, and the prior authorization number must be on the claim. (See the Prior Authorization chapter in this manual.) Mental Health Services Plan (MHSP) claims must be billed and services performed during the prior authorization span. The claim will be denied if it is not billed according to the spans on the authorization. See mental health services manual.
TPL on file and no credit amount on claim	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> If the member has any other insurance (or Medicare), bill the other carrier before Medicaid. See Coordination of Benefits in this manual. If the member's TPL coverage has changed, providers must notify TPL before submitting a claim. See the Contact Us page on the Provider Information website.
Claim past 365-day filing limit	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Claims Processing must receive all clean claims and adjustments within the timely filing limits described in this chapter. To ensure timely processing, claims and adjustments must be mailed to Claims Processing. See the Contact Us page on the Provider Information website.
Missing Medicare EOMB Provider ID	All Medicare crossover claims on CMS-1500 forms must have an Explanation of Medicare Benefits (EOMB) attached, and be billed to Medicaid on paper.
not eligible during dates of services, or provider NPI terminated	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Out-of-state providers must update enrollment early to avoid denials. If enrollment has lapsed, claims submitted with a date of service after the expiration date will be denied until the provider updates his/her enrollment. New providers cannot bill for services provided before Medicaid enrollment begins. If a provider is terminated from the Medicaid program, claims submitted with a date of service after the termination date will be denied.
Type of service/procedure is not allowed for provider type	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Provider is not allowed to perform the service, or type of service is invalid. Verify the procedure code is correct using applicable CPT and HCPCS coding books. Check the Medicaid fee schedule to verify the procedure code is valid for your provider type.

Other Programs

Billing procedures for eyeglass services apply to Healthy Montana Kids (HMK); however, billing procedures for eye exams do not apply to HMK because optometric services are covered by Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Montana. These billing procedures do not apply to the Mental Health Services Plan (MHSP); that manual is available on the Provider Information [website](#).

Submitting a Claim

The services described in this manual are billed either electronically on a Professional claim or on a paper CMS-1500 claim form. Claims submitted with all of the necessary information are referred to as *clean* and are usually paid in a timely manner. (See the Billing Procedures chapter in this manual.)

Claims are completed differently for the different types of coverage a member has. The following are accepted codes:

EPSDT/Family Planning Indicators		
Code	Member/Service	Purpose
1	EPSDT	This indicator is used when the member is under age 21
2	Family planning	This indicator is used when providing family planning services
3	EPSDT and family planning	This indicator is used when the member is under age 21 and is receiving family planning services
4	Pregnancy (any service provided to a pregnant woman)	This indicator is used when providing services to pregnant women
6	Nursing facility member	This indicator is used when providing services to nursing facility residents

Unless otherwise stated, all paper claims must be mailed to the following address:

Claims Processing
P.O. Box 8000
Helena, MT 59604

Avoiding Claim Errors

Claims are often denied or even returned to the provider before they can be processed. To avoid denials and returns, double-check each claim to confirm the items below are accurate. For more information on returned and denied claims, see the Billing Procedures chapter in this manual.

Common Claim Errors	
Claim Error	Prevention
Required field is blank	If a required field is blank, the claim may either be returned or denied.
Member ID number missing or invalid	This is a required field; verify that the member's Medicaid ID number is listed as it appears on the member's ID card.
Member name missing	This is a required field; check that it is correct.
Provider NPI missing or invalid	The provider NPI is a 10-digit number assigned to the provider by the National Plan and Provider Enumeration System. Verify the correct provider NPI is on the claim.
Referring or Passport provider name and ID number missing	When a provider refers a member to another provider, include the referring provider's name and ID number or Passport number.
Prior authorization number missing	When prior authorization is required for a service, the prior authorization number must be listed on the claim.
Not enough information regarding other coverage	When a member has other coverage, fields related to that coverage must be completed.
Authorized signature missing	Each claim must have an authorized signature belonging to the provider, billing clerk, or office personnel. The signature may be typed, stamped, or hand-written.
Signature date missing	Each claim must have a signature date.
Incorrect claim form used	Services covered in this manual require a CMS-1500 claim form (or electronic Professional claim).
Information on claim form not legible	Information on the claim form must be legible. Use dark ink and center the information in the field. Information must not be obscured by lines.
Medicare EOMB not attached	When Medicare is involved in payment on a claim, the Medicare EOMB must be attached to the claim or it will be denied.

Other Programs

This chapter applies to claims completed for HMK eyeglass services. This chapter does not apply to HMK optometric services because they are covered by Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Montana.

Remittance Advices and Adjustments

The Remittance Advice

The remittance advice is the best tool providers have to determine the status of a claim. Remittance advices accompany payment for services rendered and provide details of all transactions that have occurred during the previous remittance advice cycle.

Each line of the remittance advice represents all or part of a claim and explains whether the claim or service has been paid, denied, or suspended (also referred to as pending). If the claim was suspended or denied, the remittance advice shows the reason.

Providers may receive the remittance advice electronically as an ANSI ASC X12 835 transaction, or once registered with the Montana Access to Health (MATH) web portal, they may receive remittance advices through the web portal.

To register for the MATH web portal and receive electronic remittance advices (ERAs), providers must complete the Trading Partner Agreement available on the Provider Enrollment page of the Provider Information [website](#).

After this form has been processed, you will receive a password. Entry into the system requires a valid provider or group number and password. Each provider or group number requires a unique password, so providers must complete a separate request form for each provider or group.

Remittance advices are available from the MATH web portal in PDF format.

Due to space limitations, ERAs are available for 90 days.

Credit Balance Claims

Credit balance claims are shown until the credit has been satisfied.

Credit balances occur when claim adjustments reduce original payments causing the provider to owe money to the Department. These claims are considered in process and continue to appear on the remittance advice until the credit has been satisfied.



Electronic remittance advices (ERAs) are available on the MATH web portal for 90 days.

Credit balances can be resolved in two ways:

1. **By working off” the credit balance.** Remaining credit balances can be deducted from future claims. These claims continue to appear on consecutive remittance advices until the credit has been paid.
2. **By sending a check payable to DPHHS for the amount owed.** This method is required for providers who no longer submit claims to Montana Medicaid. Include your NPI and indicate that the check is to pay off a credit balance. Send to the Third Party Liability unit. See the Contact Us page on the Provider Information [website](#).

Rebilling and Adjustments

Rebillings and adjustments are important steps in correcting any billing problems you may experience. Knowing when to use the rebilling process versus the adjustment process is important.

Timeframe for Rebilling or Adjusting a Claim

- Providers may resubmit or adjust any initial claim within the timely filing limits described in the Billing Procedures chapter of this manual.
- These time periods do not apply to overpayments that the provider must refund to the Department. After the 12-month time period, a provider may not refund overpayments to the Department by completing a claim adjustment. The provider may refund overpayments by issuing a check or requesting a gross adjustment be made.

Rebilling Medicaid

Rebilling occurs when a provider submits a claim/claim line to Medicaid that was previously submitted for payment but was returned/denied. Claims are often returned to the provider before processing because information (e.g., provider NPI, authorized signature, date) is missing or unreadable. (See the Billing Procedures and Submitting a Claim chapters.)

When to Rebill Medicaid

- **Claim Denied.** Providers can rebill Medicaid when a claim is denied in full, as long as the claim was denied for reasons that can be corrected. When the entire claim is denied, check the Explanation of Benefits (EOB) code, make the appropriate corrections, and resubmit the corrected claim on a CMS-1500 form (not the Individual Adjustment form).
- **Line Denied.** When an individual line is denied on a multiple-line claim, correct any errors and rebill Medicaid. Either submit the denied service on a new CMS-1500 form, or cross out paid lines and resubmit the form. Do not use an Individual Adjustment form.
- **Claim Returned.** Rebill Medicaid when the claim is returned under separate cover. Occasionally, Medicaid is unable to process the claim and returns it to the provider with a letter indicating additional information is needed to process the claim. Correct the claim as directed and resubmit it.

How to Rebill

- Check any EOB code listed and make your corrections on a copy of the claim, or produce a new claim with the correct information.
- When making corrections on a copy of the claim, remember to cross out or omit all lines that have already been paid. The claim must be neat and legible for processing.
- Enter any insurance (third party liability) information on the corrected claim, or attach insurance denial information to the corrected claim, and send it to the Claims unit. See the Contact Us page of the Provider Information [website](#).

Adjustments

If a provider believes that a claim has been paid incorrectly, the provider may call Provider Relations. Once an incorrect payment has been verified, the provider should submit an Individual Adjustment Request form to Provider Relations. If incorrect payment was the result of a Xerox keying error, contact Provider Relations.

When adjustments are made to previously paid claims, the Department recovers the original payment and issues appropriate repayment. The result of the adjustment appears on the provider's remittance advice as two transactions. The original payment will appear as a credit transaction. The replacement claim reflecting the corrections will be listed as a separate transaction and may or may not appear on the same remittance advice as the credit transaction. The replacement transaction will have nearly the same ICN number as the credit transaction, except the 12th digit will be a 2, indicating an adjustment. Adjustments are processed in the same time frame as claims.

When to Request an Adjustment

- Request an adjustment when a claim was overpaid or underpaid.
- Request an adjustment when a claim was paid but the information (e.g., member ID, provider NPI, date of service, procedure code, diagnoses, units) on the claim was incorrect.

How to Request an Adjustment

To request an adjustment, use Individual Adjustment Request form on the Forms page of the Provider Information [website](#). The requirements for adjusting a claim are as follows:

- Xerox Claims Processing must receive individual claim adjustment requests within 12 months from the date of service. (See Timely Filing Limits in the Billing Procedures chapter.) After this time, *gross adjustments* are required.
- Use a separate adjustment request form for each ICN.

- If you are correcting more than one error per ICN, use only one adjustment request form, and include each error on the form.
- If more than one line of the claim needs to be adjusted, indicate which lines and items need to be adjusted in the Remarks section of the Individual Adjustment form.

Payment and the Remittance Advice

Providers receive their Medicaid payment and remittance advices electronically. Payment is via electronic funds transfer (EFT). Direct deposit is another name for EFT. Remittance advices are available through the MATH web portal for 90 days.

With EFT, the Department deposits the funds directly to the provider's bank account. If the scheduled deposit day is a holiday, payments and ERAs will be available on the next business day.

To participate in EFT and receive ERAs, providers must complete the Montana Medicaid Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) and Electronic Remittance Advice (ERA) Authorization Agreement. In addition, a letter from the provider's financial institution is required, and Passport providers have additional requirements. Contact Provider Relations for assistance.

Once electronic transfer testing shows payment to the provider's account, Medicaid payments will be made through EFT. Contact Xerox Provider Relations if you have questions.

Required Forms for EFT and ERA

Form	Purpose	Where to Get	Where to Send
Montana Medicaid Electronic Funds Transfer (EFT) & Electronic Remittance Advice (ERA) Authorization Agreement	Allows the Department to automatically deposit Medicaid payment into provider's bank account.	Provider Information website.	Fax to Provider Relations 406.442.4402.
Trading Partner Agreement	Allows provider to access their ERA on the Montana Access to Health web portal (must also include the form above).		
Letter from the provider's financial institution verifying the account number and routing number. Do not send voided checks or deposit slips.	Paperwork requirement.	Your financial institution	

Other Programs

The information in this chapter applies to the Healthy Montana Kids Program (HMK) eyeglasses only. Optometric services are covered under the HMK plan of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Montana.

How Payment Is Calculated

Overview

Though providers do not need the information in this chapter in order to submit claims to the Department, the information allows providers to understand how payment is calculated and to predict approximate payment for particular claims.

The RBRVS Fee Schedule

Most services provided by optometrists, opticians, and ophthalmologists are paid for using the Department's Resource-Based Relative Value Scale (RBRVS) fee schedule, which includes approximately 10,230 CPT codes, approximately 2,670 HCPCS codes.

RBRVS was developed for the Medicare program and implemented in 1992. Medicare does a major update annually, with smaller updates performed quarterly. Montana Medicaid implemented its RBRVS-based fee schedule in August 1997. It is based largely on the Medicare model, with a few differences that are described below. By adapting the Medicare model to the needs of the Montana Medicaid program, the Department was able to take advantage of the millions of dollars of research performed by the federal government and national associations of physicians and other healthcare professionals. RBRVS-based payment methods are widely used across the U.S. by Medicaid programs, Blue Cross and Blue Shield plans, workers' compensation plans and commercial insurers.

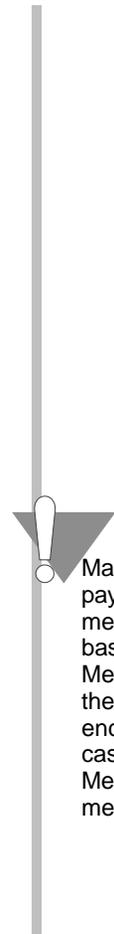
The following paragraphs elaborate on aspects of the RBRVS fee schedule used by the Department.

Fee Calculation

Each fee is the product of a relative value times a conversion factor.

Basis of Relative Values

For almost all services, Medicaid uses the same relative values as Medicare does in Montana. (Nationally, Medicare adjusts the relative values for differences in practice costs between localities, but Montana is considered a single locality.) For fewer than 1% of codes, relative values are not available from Medicare. For these codes, the Department has set the relative values.



Many Medicaid payment methods are based on Medicare, but there are differences, in these cases, the Medicaid method prevails.

When Medicaid payment differs from the fee schedule, consider the following:

- The Department pays the lower of the established Medicaid fee or the provider's charge
- Modifiers. See Other Modifiers in this chapter.
- Provider type. See Professional Differentials in this chapter.
- Place of service. See Site of Service Differential in this chapter.
- Date of service (fees for services may change over time).
- Also check for cost sharing and Medicare or TPL payments which will be shown on the remittance advice.

Composition of Relative Values

For each code, the relative value is the sum of a relative value for the work effort (including time, stress, and difficulty), the associated practice expense, and the associated malpractice expense.

Site of Service Differential

The Medicare program has calculated two sets of relative values for each code: one that reflects the practitioner's practice cost of performing the service in an office and one that reflects the practitioner's practice cost of performing the service in a hospital or ambulatory surgical center (ASC). When services are provided within a hospital or ASC (i.e., places of service 21, 22, 23, and 24), Medicaid typically pays a lower fee than if the service is provided in the office or another setting. The reason is that Medicaid typically also pays the hospital or ASC for the service.

Conversion Factor

The Department sets the conversion factor for the state fiscal year (July through June). The conversion factor is typically reviewed (and often changed) in July of each year.

Transition Adjustor

Because the move to an RBRVS-based fee schedule resulted in large changes in fees for some services, the Montana legislature directed the Department to pay transitional fees for about 2,250 of the 9,300 services covered by the fee schedule. For about 900 services, the transitional fee is lower than it otherwise would be; for 1,350 services, it is higher than it otherwise would be. The transitional fees are put in place by a transition adjustor.

Global Periods

For many surgical services, the fee covers both the service and all related care within a specified global period. For almost all such codes, the global periods used by Medicaid are identical to those used by Medicare, but in cases of differences the Medicaid policy applies. See the Billing Procedures chapter in this manual for more information on global periods.

Professional and Technical Components

Some services are divided into the technical component (performing the test) and the professional component (interpreting the test). A practitioner who only performs the test would bill the service with modifier TC; a practitioner who only interprets the test would bill with Modifier 26; and a practitioner who performs both components (referred to as a global service) would bill the code without a modifier. The fee schedule has separate fees for each component and for the global service.

Other Modifiers

Under the RBRVS fee schedule, certain other modifiers also affect payment.

How Modifiers Change Pricing

- Modifiers may not be applicable for all services. For services paid via the RBRVS fee schedule, the fee schedule shows the list of services for which Modifiers 26, TC, 50, 51, 62, and 80 apply.
- If a modifier does not appear in this list, then it does not affect pricing for Optometric and Eyeglass Services.
- The list shows summary modifier descriptions. See the CPT and HCPCS coding books for the full text.

Modifier	Definition	How Payment Is Affected
22	Increased procedural service	The service is paid at 110% of fee.
26	Professional component	For services paid via the RBRVS fee schedule, see the specific service. For other services, payment equals 40% of the fee.
50	Bilateral procedure	The procedure is paid at 150% of the fee.
51	Multiple procedures	Each procedure is paid at 50% of the fee.
52	Reduced service	The service is paid at 50% of the fee.
53	Discontinued procedure	The service is paid at 50% of the fee.
54	Surgical care only	The service is paid at 75% of the fee.
55	Postoperative management only	The service is paid at 25% of the fee.
56	Preoperative management only	The service is paid at 25% of the fee.
62	Two surgeons	Each surgeon is paid at 62.5% of the fee.
80	Assistant surgeon	The service is paid at 16% of the fee.
81	Minimum assistant surgeon	The service is paid at 16% of the fee.
82	Assistant surgeon; qualified resident surgeon not available	The service is paid at 16% of the fee.
90	Reference laboratory	Modifier not allowed
AD	Medical supervision of more than four concurrent anesthesia procedures	Each service is paid at 52.5% of the fee.
AS	Physician assistant, nurse practitioner or clinical nurse specialist as assistant at surgery	The service is paid at 16% of the fee.
QK	Medical supervision of 2--4 concurrent anesthesia procedures	Each service is paid at 52.5% of the fee.
QX	Certified registered nurse anesthesiologist service: medically directed by medical doctor.	Each service is paid at 52.5% of the fee.
QZ	Certified registered nurse anesthesiologist service without medical direction	The modifier does not reduce the fee, but a professional differential of 90% is applied due to provider type. See Professional Differentials below.
TC	Technical component	For services paid via the RBRVS fee schedule, see the specific service. For other services, payment equals 60% of the fee.

Professional Differentials

For some services within the scope of RBRVS payment methods, mid-level practitioners are paid differently; however, optometrists, ophthalmologists, and opticians are always paid at 100% of the fee schedule.

Charge Cap

For the services covered in this manual, Medicaid pays the lower of the established Medicaid fee or the provider’s charge.

Bundled Codes

A few services are covered by the Department but have a fee of zero, meaning that payment for the service is considered bundled into the payment for services that are usually provided with it. Examples are temporary tear duct plug, permanent tear duct plug, and special spectacles fitting. Because these services are covered by Medicaid, providers may not bill members for them on a private pay basis.

Status Codes

The RBRVS fee schedule includes status codes that show how each service is paid. The list of status codes is based on that used by Medicare, as shown in the table on the next page.

Medicare and Medicaid RBRVS Status Values			
Medicare Status		Medicaid Status	
A	Active code paid using RVUs	A	Active code paid using RVUs set by Medicare
B	Bundled code	B	Bundled code
C	Carrier determines coverage and payment	C	Medicaid determines coverage and payment.
D	Deleted code	D	Discontinued code
E	Excluded from fee schedule by regulation		[Medicaid reviews each code and usually assigns A, K, or X status]
F	Deleted/discontinued code; no grace period	D	Discontinued code
G	Use another code; grace period allowed	G	Use another code; grace period set code-by-code
H	Modifier deleted		[Assigned to D status]
I	Use another code; no grace period		[Assigned to G status]
		J	Anesthesia code
		K	Active code paid using RVUs set by Medicaid
		L	Not paid via RBRVS. See lab fee schedule.
		M	Not paid via RBRVS. See non-RBRVS fee schedule.
N	Excluded from fee schedule by policy		[Medicaid reviews each code and usually assigns A, K, or X status]
P	Bundled or excluded		[Medicaid reviews each code and usually assigns B or X status]
R	Restricted coverage		[Medicaid reviews each code and usually assigns A or K status]
T	Injections		[Medicaid reviews each code and usually assigns A status]
X	Excluded from fee schedule by statute	X	Not covered
<p>Notes:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Medicare publishes RVUs for codes that have Medicare status values of R and sometimes publishes RVUs for codes with status values of E, N or X. • Medicare uses the label “injections” for status T but now uses the code for other situations (e.g., pulse oximetry) where Medicare pays for the service only if no other service is performed on the same day. 			

Payment for Eyeglasses

Payment for eyeglasses is through a single volume purchase contract issued by the Department through the competitive Request for Proposal (RFP) process.

How Cost Sharing Is Calculated on Medicaid Claims

Member cost sharing fees are a set dollar amount per visit based on the average Medicaid allowed amount for the provider type and rounded to the nearest dollar. There is no cost sharing cap. The member's cost sharing amount is shown on the remittance advice and deducted from the Medicaid allowed amount. See the Billing Procedures and Remittance Advices and Adjustments chapters.

How Payment Is Calculated on TPL Claims

When a member has coverage from both Medicaid and another insurance company, the other insurance company is often referred to as third party liability (TPL). In these cases, the other insurance is the primary payer (as described in the Coordination of Benefits chapter of this manual), and Medicaid makes a payment as the secondary payer.

How Payment Is Calculated on Medicare Crossover Claims

When a member has coverage from both Medicaid and Medicare, Medicare is the primary payer as described in the Coordination of Benefits chapter of this manual. Medicaid then makes a payment as the secondary payer. For the provider types covered in this manual, Medicaid's payment is calculated so that the total payment to the provider is either the Medicaid allowed amount less the Medicare paid amount or the sum of the Medicare coinsurance and deductible, whichever is lower. This method is sometimes called lower of pricing.

Other Programs

The payment method described in this chapter applies to eyeglass services for Healthy Montana Kids (HMK). This chapter does not apply to HMK optometric services, which are covered by Blue Cross and Blue Shield of Montana. For more information on HMK, visit the [HMK website](#).

Appendix A: Forms

The forms below are on the Forms page, of the Montana Healthcare Programs Provider Information website, <http://medicaidprovider.mt.gov/forms>.

- Montana Medicaid Eyeglass Breakage and Loss
- Montana Medicaid Rx
- Healthy Montana Kids (HMK) Rx
- Montana Individual Adjustment Request
- Paperwork Attachment Cover Sheet

Appendix B: Place of Service Codes

Place of Service Codes are two-digit codes placed on healthcare professional claims to indicate the setting in which a service was provided.

The Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) maintain POS codes used throughout the healthcare industry.

Refer to <http://cms.hhs.gov/Medicare/Coding/place-of-service-codes/index.html>.

Definitions and Acronyms

For definitions and acronyms, see the Definitions and Acronyms page of the Montana Healthcare Programs Provider Information website, <http://medicaidprovider.mt.gov/definitionsacronyms>.

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