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## WORKERS' COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD STATE OF CALIFORNIA

JOVANNI MONTELONGO,

Applicant,

vs.

PHIL BRUNO ENTERPRISES, INC., dba EXCLUSIVE FRESH, INC.; PROCENTURY INSURANCE COMPANY,

Defendants.

Case No. ADJ9338499 ADJ9338498 (Oakland District Office)

> OPINION AND ORDER GRANTING PETITION FOR RECONSIDERATION AND DECISION AFTER RECONSIDERATION

Defendant seeks reconsideration of the March 16, 2015 Findings Of Fact of the workers' compensation administrative law judge (WCJ), who found in Finding of Fact 1 that applicant sustained industrial injury to his back and left knee on January 4, 2014, while employed as a delivery driver, then insured by Procentury Insurance Company (PIC). The WCJ further found in Finding of Fact 5 that "Rising Interplan is the proper Medical Provider Network ("MPN") in this case," and in Finding of Fact 6 that the "physician(s) chosen by the Applicant from the Rising Interplan MPN are the proper treating physician(s)."

Defendant contends that the WCJ should have found that Midwest Rising is the proper MPN, and that the physicians chosen by the applicant were not from that MPN.

An answer was not received from applicant.

The WCJ was not available to provide a Report And Recommendation On Petition For Reconsideration.

Reconsideration is granted. The WCJ's Finding of Fact 5 and Finding of Fact 6 are reversed as the Decision After Reconsideration. Defendant provided sufficient notice to applicant that Midwest Rising is the proper MPN, and the physicians selected by applicant are not from that plan. Applicant did not show that he was misled or otherwise unable to use the correct MPN, and defendant did not neglect to provide reasonable medical treatment through its MPN.

## **BACKGROUND**

The WCJ provided a summary of the background facts and reasons for his decision in his Opinion on Decision (Opinion), as follows:

Jovanni Montelongo, while employed as a delivery driver by Phil Bruno Enterprises, Inc., dba Exclusive Fresh, Inc., sustained admitted injury to his back and left knee on November 2, 2013 (Case No. ADJ9338499) and January 4, 2014 (Case No. ADJ9338498). At the time of both injuries, the employer was insured by Procentury Insurance, with claims administered by Illinois Midwest Insurance Agency.

This matter came on for hearing on the sole issue of whether Applicant's current treating physicians (Tariq Mirza, M.D., and Toufan Razi, M.D.) are within the Medical Provider Network. The issue, as framed by the Conference Judge was 'if MPN follows the carrier.'

The issue was submitted on a documentary record, without testimony...

After Applicant's first injury with Phil Bruno Enterprises, Midwest Insurance sent the Applicant a number of documents, each dated November 5, 2013... (Defendant's Exhibit A). One of the documents contained the heading, 'RE: MPN NOTIFICATION.' The document stated, 'Please be advised we utilize the Rising/Interplan medical provider network (MPN). This can be accessed online at http://midwest.risingms.com.' A similar package of documents, including the MPN Notification, was sent out after the second injury, dated January 9, 2014 (Defendant's Exhibit A).

On February 27, 2014, the injured worker became represented by the Law Offices of Marc Terbeek. The Application for Adjudication of Claim that was filed on March 3, 2014 reflected an Oakland residential address for the injured worker.

On March 11, 2014, Applicant's attorney wrote to Midwest Insurance designating Tariq Mirza, M.D., as primary treating physician. (Applicant's Exhibit 3.) The letter stated that Dr. Mirza was within 'your MPN list.' Applicant's Exhibit 2, headed 'Rising Provider Directory,' is a three-page document ostensibly identifying members of a PPO Network, including Dr. Mirza. The Uniform Resource Locator ('URL') at the bottom of these pages is www.viiad.com/risingCompass.'

Although it is not made clear by the submitted documents (the Judge's Notes on the Pretrial Conference Statement are more explicit), it appears that Applicant's attorney was attempting to appoint a primary treating physician from the Procentury Insurance Company MPN—'Rising Interplan'—whereas the adjusting agency uses an MPN called 'Midwest Rising,' notwithstanding its two letters to the injured worker stating, 'We utilize the Rising/Interplan Medical Provider Network.' The issue is further confused by Defense counsel's letter to Applicant's attorney, dated October 9, 2014 (Applicant's Exhibit 1), identifying www.viiad.com/risingCompass as the proper website for the MPN.

Prior to the October 9, 2014 letter, both Midwest and Defense counsel had written to Applicant and/or Applicant's attorney and/or the physicians appointed by the Applicant to protest that the named doctors were not

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within their MPN [Defendant's Exhibit D (letters from Midwest to Applicant dated March 7 and March 31, 2014); Defendant's Exhibit E (two letters from Midwest to doctors, dated June 10, 2014, and another letter to doctor dated August 7, 2014); and Defendant's Exhibit F (letters from Defense counsel to Applicant's attorney, dated March 18, 22, and 31, 2014)].

Neither Applicant nor Defendant has presented any argument on the issue, as framed by the Conference Judge, whether the proper MPN was the insurance company's MPN or the adjusting agency's MPN.

Labor Code Section 4616(a)(1), as it existed through 2012, provided in pertinent part:

On or after January 1, 2005, an insurer or employer may establish or modify a medical provider network for the provision of medical treatment to injured employees.

Effective January 1, 2013, this section was modified (additions indicated in **boldface**)

On or after January 1, 2005, an insurer[,] employer or entity that provides physician network services may establish or modify a medical provider network for the provision of medical treatment to injured employees.

From the above, it appears that, prior to 2013, an employer or insurance company could set up a medical provider network, *but not a third party adjusting agency*, such as Illinois Midwest Agency. Now, such a medical provider network would be possible. However, it would still have to be approved by the Administrative Director [AD].

Defendant argues in its Brief that the Defendant's MPN 'was approved by the AD in 2012.' Obviously, this is not so, since the right for any entity other than the employer or insurer to set up an MPN did not exist in 2012. Defendant cites as evidence Defendant's Exhibit B, identified in the Minutes of Hearing as 'A DWC MPN Approval dated 10/10/14, page 119 DIR Directory.' The document furnished by Defendant does not mention Illinois Midwest Insurance Agency. Rather, it shows ProCentury Insurance Company's MPN as 'Rising Interplan,' with a date of approval of March 6, 2012. There is no mention in Defendant's Exhibit B of a 'Midwest Rising' medical provider network.

Defendant having failed to provide evidence that the Administrative Director has approved 'Midwest Rising' as a medical provider network for Illinois Midwest Insurance Agency, I find that Rising Interplan is the correct Medical Provider Network in this matter and that the physicians chosen by the Applicant's attorney are the appropriately chosen physicians.

## **DISCUSSION**

In his Opinion, the WCJ does not note the fact that following applicant's admitted injury, defendant promptly provided reasonable medical treatment through the Midwest Rising MPN, and applicant initially designated a treating physician from that MPN. After applicant obtained representation, his attorney designated Dr. Mirza as treating physician. Dr. Mirza is part of the Rising

Interplan MPN, but not part of the Midwest Rising MPN. Defendant promptly notified applicant, his attorney and the physician that Dr. Mirza was not authorized to act as a treating physician because he was not in the Midwest Rising MPN. (Defendant's Exhibit D.)

While there was potential for confusion because the second MPN is called Rising Interplan, there is no evidence that any actual confusion was caused by the fact that both MPNs have the word "Rising" in their names. When defendant directed applicant to treatment within the Midwest Rising MPN, it sent multiple notices identifying that as the correct MPN along with information about how to access the list of physicians and how to obtain assistance in doing that if needed. (Defendant's Exhibits A, D and F.)<sup>1</sup>

Applicant presented no evidence that he was misled by the notices defendant sent or by the similarities in the MPN names. In short, there is no evidence that the notices sent by defendant or the similarity in the MPN names caused any actual confusion that constituted a neglect or refusal to provide reasonable medical treatment through the Midwest Rising MPN. (See, Lab. Code, §§ 4600 and 4616(a); cf. *McCoy v. Industrial Acc. Com.* (1966) 64 Cal.2d 82, 87 [31 Cal.Comp.Cases 93]; *Knight v. Liberty Mut. Ins. Co.* (2006) 71 Cal.Comp.Cases 1423 (Appeals Board en banc) (*Knight*); Cal. Code Regs., tit. 8, § 9767.9.)

The WCJ's reasoning that the PIC's adjuster, Illinois Midwest Insurance Agency (IMIA), was not authorized to have an MPN is not persuasive. The Midwest Rising MPN is on the list of MPNs approved by the AD. (Defendant's Exhibit B.) As such, Midwest Rising is presumed to be a valid MPN, and there is no evidence to the contrary. (Lab. Code, § 4616(b)(1).) No statute or law precludes an insurer from utilizing an MPN of an adjusting agent once the MPN is approved by the AD, as with Midwest Rising. The WCJ's reliance upon language subsequently added to section 4616(a)(1) on that point does not compel a contrary conclusion.

Defendant provided applicant with proper notice of his rights in the Midwest Rising MPN and it acted reasonably in providing information about how to obtain a physician in that MPN. Applicant

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The issue of whether a defendant may cease paying temporary disability indemnity because of an MPN dispute is not before us, and we express no opinion on that.

presented no evidence of confusion or mistake caused by the similar MPN names that supports a finding that defendant neglected or refused to provide reasonable medical treatment through the Midwest Rising MPN. Under these circumstances, the WCJ's findings 5 and 6 that Rising Interplan is the proper MPN, and that the physicians chosen by applicant from that MPN are the "proper treating physicians" are both incorrect, and they are reversed.

For the foregoing reasons,

IT IS ORDERED that the defendant's petition for reconsideration of the March 16, 2015 Findings Of Fact of the workers' compensation administrative law judge is **GRANTED**.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED as the Decision After Reconsideration of the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board that the March 16, 2015 Findings Of Fact of the workers' compensation administrative law judge are AFFIRMED, except that Findings Of Fact numbers 5 and 6 are **RESCINDED** and the following Findings of Fact are **SUBSTITUTED** in their places:

## FINDINGS OF FACT

- 5. Midwest Rising is the proper Medical Provider Network ("MPN") in this case.
- 6. The physician(s) chosen by the Applicant from the Rising Interplan MPN are not the proper treating physician(s).

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED as the Decision After Reconsideration of the Workers' Compensation Appeals Board that the case is returned to the trial level for further proceedings and decisions by a workers' compensation administrative law judge, as appropriate, in accordance with this decision.

WORKERS' COMPENSATION APPEALS BOARD

MARGUERITE SWEENEA

I CONCUR,

KATHERINE ZALEWSKI

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RONNIE G. CAPLANE

DATED AND FILED AT SAN FRANCISCO, CALIFORNIA

JUN 09 2015

SERVICE MADE ON THE ABOVE DATE ON THE PERSONS LISTED BELOW AT THEIR ADDRESSES SHOWN ON THE CURRENT OFFICIAL ADDRESS RECORD.

JOVANNI MONTELONGO LAW OFFICES FOR INJURED WORKER BRADFORD & BARTHEL

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