

**STATE OF MICHIGAN
STATE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH**

P.O. Box 30763, Lansing, MI 48909
(877) 833-0870; Fax: (517) 334-9505

IN THE MATTER OF:

████████████████████,

Appellant

Docket No. 2010-2227 HHS

DECISION AND ORDER

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

After due notice, a hearing was held ██████████. ██████████ appeared on his own behalf. ██████████, represented the Department (DHS). ██████████, appeared as a witness for the Department. ██████████ was present on behalf of the Department.

ISSUE

Did the Department properly terminate Appellant's Home Help Services?

FINDINGS OF FACT

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the competent, material and substantial evidence on the whole record, finds as material fact:

1. Appellant is a Medicaid beneficiary.
2. Appellant is a ██████████ male who recently had glaucoma surgery. He has high blood pressure and degenerative joint disease of the C spine, according to his medical needs form.
3. The Appellant has participated in the Home Help Services program through the Department of Human Services. His annual review was scheduled for ██████████.
4. As part of the annual review, the DHS Adult Services Worker sent out a

Medical Needs Form DHS-54A for the Appellant's current physician to fill out and return.

5. The Appellant's physician completed and signed the Medical Needs Form and returned it to the Adult Services Worker. The form indicates the physician does not certify a medical need for any of the personal services specified.
6. The worker sent a Negative Action Notice terminating services, based upon the lack of certification of need by the Appellant's physician. The Notice was sent [REDACTED].
7. On [REDACTED], the Department received Appellant's Request for Hearing.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Medical Assistance Program is established pursuant to Title XIX of the Social Security Act and is implemented by Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). It is administered in accordance with state statute, the Social Welfare Act, the Administrative Code, and the State Plan under Title XIX of the Social Security Act Medical Assistance Program.

Home Help Services (HHS) are provided to enable functionally limited individuals to live independently and receive care in the least restrictive, preferred settings. These activities must be certified by a physician and may be provided by individuals or by private or public agencies.

MISSION STATEMENT

The purpose of independent living services (ILS) is to provide a range of support and assistance related services to enable individuals of any age to live safely in the least restrictive setting of their choice.

Our vision of independent living services is to:

- Ensure client choice and personal dignity.
- Ensure clients are safe and secure.
- Encourage individuals to function to the maximum degree of their capabilities.

To accomplish this vision, we will:

- Act as resource brokers for clients.
- Advocate for equal access to available resources.
- Develop and maintain fully functioning partnerships that educate and effectively allocate limited resources on behalf of our clients.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

Independent living services offer a range of payment and nonpayment related services to individuals who require advice or assistance to support effective functioning within a home or other independent living arrangement.

Nonpayment Services

Nonpayment independent living services are available, without regard to income or assets, upon request to any person who needs some form of in-home service. Nonpayment services include all services listed below except personal care services:

- Information and referral.
- Protection (for adults in need of a conservator or a guardian, but who are not in any immediate need of protective intervention).
- DHS counseling.
- Education and training.
- Health related.
- Housing.

Home Help Payment Services

Home help services (HHS, or personal care services) are non-specialized personal care service activities provided under ILS to persons who meet eligibility requirements.

HHS are provided to enable functionally limited individuals to live independently and receive care in the least restrictive, preferred settings.

These activities must be certified by a physician and may be provided by individuals or by private or public agencies.

Personal care services which are eligible for Title XIX funding are limited to:

Activities of Daily Living (ADL)

- Eating.
- Toileting.
- Bathing.
- Grooming.
- Dressing.
- Transferring.
- Mobility.

Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL)

- Taking medication.
- Meal preparation/cleanup.
- Shopping for food and other necessities of daily living.
- Laundry.
- Housework.

Expanded Home Help Services

EHHS can be authorized for individuals who have severe functional limitations which require such extensive care that the services cannot be purchased within the maximum monthly payment rate.

COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT

The Adult Services Comprehensive Assessment (DHS-324) is the primary tool for determining need for services. The comprehensive assessment will be completed on all open cases, whether a home help payment will be made or not. ASCAP, the automated workload management system provides the format for the comprehensive assessment and all information will be entered on the computer program.

Requirements for the comprehensive assessment include, but are not limited to:

- A comprehensive assessment will be completed on all new cases.
- A face-to-face contact is required with the client in his/her place of residence.
- An interview must be conducted with the caregiver, if applicable.
- Observe a copy of the client's social security card.
- Observe a picture I.D. of the caregiver, if applicable.
- The assessment must be updated as often as necessary, but minimally at the six month review and annual redetermination.
- A release of information must be obtained when requesting documentation from confidential sources and/or sharing information from the department record.
- Follow specialized rules of confidentiality when ILS cases have companion APS cases.

Functional Assessment

The **Functional Assessment** module of the **ASCAP** comprehensive assessment is the basis for service planning and for the HHS payment.

Conduct a functional assessment to determine the client's ability to perform the following activities:

Activities of Daily Living (ADL)

- Eating.
- Toileting.
- Bathing.
- Grooming.

Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADL)

- Taking Medication
- Meal preparation and cleanup.
- Shopping.
- Laundry.
- Light housework.

Functional Scale ADL's and IADL's are assessed according to the following five point scale:

1. Independent.

Performs the activity safely with no human assistance.

2. Verbal assistance.

Performs the activity with verbal assistance such as reminding, guiding or encouraging.

3. Some human assistance.

Performs the activity with some direct physical assistance and/or assistive technology.

4. Much human assistance.

Performs the activity with a great deal of human assistance and/or assistive technology.

5. Dependent.

Does not perform the activity even with human assistance and/or assistive technology.

Note: HHS payments may only be authorized for needs assessed at the 3 level or greater.

Time and Task

The worker will allocate time for each task assessed a rank of 3 or higher, based on interviews with the client and provider,

observation of the client's abilities and use of the reasonable time schedule (RTS) as a guide. The RTS can be found in **ASCAP** under the **Payment** module, Time and Task screen. When hours exceed the RTS rationale must be provided.

IADL Maximum Allowable Hours

There are monthly maximum hour limits on all IADLs except medication.

The limits are as follows:

- Five hours/month for shopping.
- Six hours/month for light housework.
- Seven hours/month for laundry.
- 25 hours/month for meal preparation.

These are **maximums**; as always, if the client needs fewer hours, that is what must be authorized. Hours should continue to be prorated in shared living arrangements. If there is a need for expanded hours, a request should be submitted to:

MDCH

Attn: Long Term Care, Systems Development Section

Capitol Commons, 6th Floor

Lansing, MI 48909

SERVICE PLAN

A service plan must be developed for all ILS cases. The service plan is formatted in ASCAP and interacts with the comprehensive assessment.

The service plan directs the movement and progress toward goals identified jointly by the client and specialist.

Philosophy

Service planning is person-centered and strength-based.

Areas of concern should be identified as an issue in the comprehensive assessment to properly develop a plan of service. Participants in the plan should involve not only the client, but also family, significant others, and the caregiver, if applicable. Involvement of the client's support network is based on the best practice principles of adult services and the mission of the Department of Human Services, which focus on:

- Strengthening families and individuals.
- The role of family in case planning.

- Coordinating with all relevant community-based services, and
- Promoting client independence and self-sufficiency.

Service plans are to be completed on all new cases, updated as often as necessary, but minimally at the six month review and annual reassessment.

Service Plan Development

Address the following factors in the development of the service plan:

- The specific services to be provided, by whom and at what cost.
- The extent to which the client does not perform activities essential to caring for self. The intent of the Home Help program is to assist individuals to function as independently as possible. It is important to work with the recipient and the provider in developing a plan to achieve this goal.
- The kinds and amounts of activities required for the client's maintenance and functioning in the living environment.
- The availability or ability of a responsible relative or legal dependent of the client to perform the tasks the client does not perform.

Authorize HHS **only** for those services or times which the responsible relative/legal dependent is unavailable or unable to provide.

Note: Unavailable means absence from the home, for employment or other legitimate reasons. **Unable** means the responsible person has disabilities of his/her own which prevent caregiving. These disabilities must be documented/verified by a medical professional on the DHS-54A.

- Do **not** authorize HHS payments to a responsible relative or legal dependent of the client.
- The extent to which others in the home are able and available to provide the needed services. Authorize HHS **only** for the benefit of the client and **not** for others in the home. If others are living in the home, prorate the IADL's by at least 1/2, more if appropriate.
- The availability of services currently provided free of charge. A written statement by the provider that he is no longer able to furnish the service at no cost is sufficient

for payment to be authorized as long as the provider is not a responsible relative of the client.

- HHS may be authorized when the client is receiving other home care services if the services are not duplicative (same service for same time period).

ELIGIBILITY FOR HOME HELP SERVICES

Home help services (HHS) are defined as those which the department is paying for through Title XIX (Medicaid) funds. The client must be eligible for Medicaid in order to receive these services.

Medicaid/Medical Aid(MA)

Verify the client's Medicaid/Medical aid status.

The client may be eligible for MA under one of the following:

- All requirements for MA have been met, **or**
- MA deductible obligation has been met.

The client must have a scope of coverage of:

- 1F or 2F, **or**
- 1D or 1K (Freedom to Work), **or**
- 1T (Healthy Kids Expansion).

Clients with eligibility status 07 (Income scale 2-Non MA) and scope of coverage 20 or 2B are **not** eligible for Medicaid until they have met their MA deductible obligation.

An ILS case may be opened (service program 9) to assist the client in becoming MA eligible. However, do **not** authorize HHS payment prior to the MA eligibility date. The payment must be prorated if the eligibility period is less than the full month. To prorate, divide the monthly care cost by the number of days in the month. Then, multiple that daily rate by the number of eligible days.

Note: A change in the scope of coverage by the eligibility specialist (ES) will generate a DHS-5S for cases active to services programs 1, 7, and 9.

Necessity For Service

The adult services worker is responsible for determining the necessity and level of need for HHS based on:

- Client choice.
- A complete comprehensive assessment and determination of the client's need for personal care services.
- Verification of the client's medical need by a Medicaid enrolled medical professional. The client is responsible for obtaining the medical certification of need. The Medicaid provider identification number must be entered on the form by the medical provider. The Medical Needs form must be signed and dated by one of the following medical professionals:
 - Physician.
 - Nurse practitioner.
 - Occupational therapist.
 - Physical therapist.

Exception: DCH will accept a DHS-54A completed by a VA physician or the VA medical form in lieu of the medical needs form.

The medical professional certifies that the client's need for service is related to an existing medical condition. The medical professional does not prescribe or authorize personal care services.

If the medical needs form has not been returned, the adult services worker should follow-up with the client and/or medical professional.

If the case is closed and reopened within 90 days with no changes in the client's condition, a new DHS-54A is not necessary.

Do **not** authorize HHS prior to the date of the medical professional signature on the DHS-54A.

Adult Services Manual, September 1, 2008.

The Adult Services Manual addresses the fact that the Adult Services Worker must have verification of medical need in order to authorize Home Help Services. In this case the Department's worker looked at the DHS-54A that was returned to the Department and determined it did not authorize a medical need for services.

The Appellant testified that he is visually impaired due to glaucoma, and cannot carry a

laundry basket and is getting physical therapy for his left arm, which is atrophied. He stated this doctor does not know him. He stated he uses glasses and a magnifying glass to read and is able to ride the bus. He further stated he walks 2-3 miles per day for his arthritis. He walks outside his home.

In this case the policy is clear and the medical needs form unambiguous. The doctor did not certify the Appellant has a medical need for personal assistance. The worker is prohibited from continuing payment services. Additionally, considering the uncontested evidence of record provided by the Appellant himself, he is able to and does perform a considerable quantity of physical exercise daily. He presented no evidence he is unable to provide for his own care or is at risk of not remaining in the community without services.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based on the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, finds that the Department properly terminated the Appellant's Home Help Services.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT:

The Department's decision is AFFIRMED.

Jennifer Isiogu
Administrative Law Judge
for Janet Olszewski, Director
Michigan Department of Community Health

cc:

[REDACTED]

Date Mailed: 12/30/2009

***** NOTICE *****

The State Office of Administrative Hearings and Rules for the Department of Community Health may order a rehearing on either its own motion or at the request of a party within 30 days of the mailing date of this Decision and Order. The State Office of Administrative Hearings and Rules for the Department of Community


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Health will not order a rehearing on the Department's motion where the final decision or rehearing cannot be implemented within 90 days of the filing of the original request. The Appellant may appeal the Decision and Order to Circuit Court within 30 days of the receipt of the Decision and Order or, if a timely request for rehearing was made, within 30 days of the receipt of the rehearing decision.