

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

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IN THE MATTER OF:

██████████

Appellant

_____ /

Docket No. 2010-6606 HHS
Case ██████████

DECISION AND ORDER

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

After due notice, a hearing was held on ██████████. ██████████ appeared as the Appellant's representative. ██████████, daughter, appeared as a witness for the Appellant. ██████████ Appeals Review Officer, represented the Department (DHS). ██████████, Adult Services Worker, and ██████████. ██████████ Adult Service Supervisor, appeared as witnesses for the Department.

ISSUE

Did the Department properly reduce Home Help Services payments to the Appellant?

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

1. The Appellant is an ██████ year-old Medicaid beneficiary who has been diagnosed with diabetes, hypertension, difficulty walking, and debility. She also underwent gall bladder surgery in ██████████. (Exhibit 1, page 9 and Exhibit 2, page 1)
2. The Appellant resides in a home with her daughter. (Testimony)
3. The Appellant's daughter is her chore provider. (Exhibit 1, page 7)

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4. On [REDACTED], a DHS Adult Services Worker made a visit to the Appellant's home to conduct a Home Help Services assessment. (Exhibit 1, page 9).
5. As a result of the information gathered from the Appellant at the assessment, the worker decreased the HHS hours authorized for housework for the Appellant based on the shared household. (Exhibit 1, page 9)
6. On [REDACTED], the Department sent an Advance Negative Action Notice notifying the Appellant that her Home Help Services payments would be reduced to [REDACTED] per month, effective to [REDACTED]. (Exhibit 1, pages 4-6)
7. On [REDACTED], the State Office of Administrative Hearings and Rules received the Appellant's Request for Hearing. (Exhibit 1, page 3)

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.

Adult Services Manual (ASM 363, 9-1-08), pages 2-5 of 24 addresses the issue of assessment:

COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT

The Adult Services Comprehensive Assessment (FIA-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
- Dressing
- Transferring
- Mobility

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.

IADL Maximum Allowable Hours

There are monthly maximum hour limits on all IADLs except medication. The limits are as follows:

- 5 hours/month for shopping
- 6 hours/month for light housework
- 7 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.

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.
- 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).

Adult Services Manual (ASM) 9-1-2008, Pages 2-5 of 24

On ██████████, the Adult Services Worker (worker) completed an HHS comprehensive assessment for redetermination in accordance with Department policy. The worker testified that using the functional scale, based on her observations and the information she was provided at the time of the assessment, HHS hours authorized for housework were decreased. The worker testified proration was applied to the HHS hours for this activity in accordance with Department policy requiring that IADL's be prorated based upon the number of adults living in the home.

The Appellant's representative disagrees with the reduction and testified that the Appellant is a very fragile individual and can not make motions or movements without assistance. The Appellant's daughter testified that the only reason her mother is living with her is because the Appellant can not live on her own. The Appellant's daughter explained that the Appellant began living with her after the gall bladder surgery because the doctor did not want the Appellant to be by herself until she was fully recuperated. However, the Appellant's condition has not improved enough for her to be able to return to her own home. (See also Exhibit 1, page 9) The Appellant's daughter explained that she must assist her mother with toileting and that due to incontinence; she still has to wash the sheets 2-3 times daily. The Appellant's daughter testified that the Appellant does have her own room, which she cleans on a daily basis as part of the assistance she provides for her mother. The Appellant's daughter stated she feels the Department's proration policy denies the situation and requested consideration of the circumstances.

The policy implemented by the Department recognizes that in most cases, certain tasks are performed that benefit all members who reside in the home together, such as cleaning, laundry, shopping and meal preparation. Normally, it is appropriate to pro-rate the payment for those tasks by the number of adults residing in the home together, as the Appellant's daughter would have to clean her own home, make meals, shop and do laundry for herself if she did not reside with the Appellant. The HHS program will not compensate for tasks that benefit other members of a shared household. Accordingly, the authorized hours for these activities must be prorated under Department policy.

In the present case, the Department only reduced the HHS hours authorized for housework. The Department did not apply proration to the other IADL's (shopping, laundry and meal preparation) because consideration was given to the Appellant's circumstances. For example meal preparation was not prorated because of the Appellant's dietary restrictions. (Exhibit 1, page 9) The HHS hours for laundry were not prorated with is appropriate given the Appellant's daughter's testimony regarding this activity.

The Department did apply proration to the HHS hours authorized for housework. This was appropriate as cleaning common areas of the home benefits both the Appellant and her daughter. Department policy allows for a maximum of 6 hours per month for this activity. The Department authorized 3.01 hours per month for this activity. (Exhibit 1 pg. 8) The authorized hours are approximately one half of the maximum allowed and are reflective of the Appellant's household composition and need for assistance with this activity.

DECISION AND ORDER

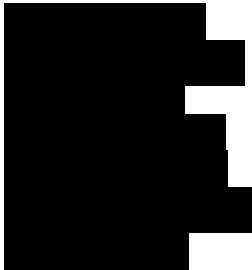
The Administrative Law Judge, based on the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, finds that the Department properly reduced the Appellant's HHS payments in the area of housekeeping.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT:

The Department's decision is **AFFIRMED**.

Colleen Lack
Administrative Law Judge
for Janet Olszewski, Director
Michigan Department of Community Health

cc:



Date Mailed: _____

***** NOTICE *****

The State Office of Administrative Hearings and Rules March 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 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 March 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.