

**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. 2011-2491 HHS
Case No. 19212553

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 ██████████. The Appellant appeared without representation. Her witness was her ██████████. ██████████, represented the Department. Her witnesses were ██████████ and ██████████.

ISSUE

Did the Department properly reduce home help services (HHS) owing to a shared household?

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

1. At the time of hearing the Appellant is ██████████, Medicaid beneficiary. (Appellant's Exhibit 1)
2. The Appellant is afflicted with fibromyalgia, lumbosacral radiculopathy, HTN, GERD, hyperlipidemia, asthma, and diabetes. (Department's Exhibit A, p. 9)
3. On ██████████, the ASW ██████████ sent the Appellant an advance negative action notice advising her that HHS was being reduced owing to shared household. (Department's Exhibit A, pp. 2, 4-8)
4. The Appellant testified that her ██████████ recently moved in with her. She said the ██████████ is afflicted with mental illness, disabled and hard to handle. See Testimony of Appellant and Appellant's Exhibit #1.

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5. The Appellant said that the [REDACTED] is the only other person in the home. See Testimony of Appellant.
6. The Appellant's [REDACTED] is [REDACTED]. (Department's Exhibit A, p. 8)
7. The Appellant testified that her physical condition has "worsened" recently. She reports being wheelchair bound for the last month and is attending rehabilitation therapy in the hopes of avoiding another surgery. Appellant's Exhibit #1.
8. The ASW reported that the Appellant had yet to return a completed DHS 54A medical needs form – although such document had been provided to the Appellant for completion by her physician. (Department's Exhibit A, p. 8)
9. The instant appeal was received by the State Office of Administrative Hearings and Rules for the Department of Community Health on [REDACTED]. (Appellant's Exhibit #1)

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 Administrative Code, and the State Plan under Title XIX of the Social Security Act Medical Assistance Program.

Home Help Services 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.

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 customer in his/her place of residence.

- An interview must be conducted with the caregiver, if applicable.
- Observe a copy of the customer'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 re-determination.
- A release of information must be obtained when requesting documentation from confidential sources and/or sharing information from the agency 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 customer'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. When hours exceed the RTS rationale must be provided.

Adult Service Manual (ASM), §363, pp. 2, 3 of 24, 9-1-2008.

Service Plan Development

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

- 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.

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- 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).

(Emphasis supplied) *Supra*, p. 5 of 24.

The Department witnesses, ██████████ and ██████████, testified that on in-home assessment the evidence showed that the Appellant was living in a shared household arrangement with her ██████████. They said that shared household policy for IADL was applied with the resulting reduction in benefits for shopping, housework, laundry and meal preparation. Services were divided by the number of people in the home – which was reported by ██████████ to be two people.

The Appellant testified that her ██████████ requires great assistance owing to her mental illness and disability and that she provides no assistance to the household as a choreprovider.

The Appellant also stated that her own physical condition has recently deteriorated resulting in greater disability and confinement to a wheelchair.

On review of the testimony and the evidence the Administrative Law Judge finds that the comprehensive assessment was accurate and drawn according to policy. The Appellant had not preponderated her burden of proof that the Department erred in the reduction of her HHS benefit owing to shared household. The ██████████ may well require CMH services or face a long term in-patient hospitalization, but there was no dispute that she lived with the Appellant at her residence.

The following indicates the application of proration to the Appellant's IADLs and the ALJ's agreement:

- Housework was prorated by half.
- Laundry was prorated by half
- Shopping was prorated by half.
- Meal preparation was prorated by half.

Based on the information presented at hearing I found the proration policy to be correctly applied.

If the Appellant has sustained a recent and demonstrable change in condition – she needs to alert her ASW of this development and request a new assessment.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based on the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the Department properly reduced the Appellant's HHS payment.

[REDACTED]

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IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

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

Dale Malewska
Administrative Law Judge
for Olga Dazzo, Director
Michigan Department of Community Health

cc:

[REDACTED]

Date Mailed: 1/18/2011

***** NOTICE *****

The State Office of Administrative Hearings and Rules 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 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.