

**STATE OF MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM
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. 2012-30735 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 on ██████████. The Appellant appeared without representation. His witness was his choreprovider, ██████████, ██████████, Appeals Review Officer, represented the Department. Her witnesses were ██████████ ASW and ██████████, ASW Supervisor.

PRELIMINARY MATTER

At hearing the Appellant sought the introduction of assorted grocery store receipts, a scooter envelope and copies of identification cards. On receipt, post hearing, the ALJ finds the material irrelevant and thus inadmissible.

ISSUE

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

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 a disabled ██████-year-old Medicaid beneficiary. (Appellant's Exhibit #1)
2. The Appellant alleges disability through manic depression, chronic back pain and schizophrenia. (See Testimony and Department's Exhibit A, page 14)

3. The Appellant said that he needs help bathing on a weekly basis and that owing to his schizophrenia he is just as ill and needful for services as he was when he first qualified for HHS. (See Testimony)
4. The Department's witness testified that she observed the Appellant and that he did not appear to need assistance with any ADL. This was verified by his choreprovider who testified that he might help him "bathe once or twice a month." (See Testimony and Department's Exhibit A, pp. 2, 6 and 9)
5. The Department witness testified that she made contact with the Appellant on [REDACTED] for an in-home assessment. While there, the Appellant did not identify a need for hands on services for any ADL at a ranking of 3 or greater. (See Testimony and Department's Exhibit A, pages 2 and 9)
6. The Department witness, ASW [REDACTED], sent the Appellant an Advance Negative Action Notice on [REDACTED], terminating services effective [REDACTED]. (Department's Exhibit A, pages 2 and 5)
7. The Appellant's further appeal rights were contained in the Advance Negative Action Notice.
8. The request for hearing on the instant appeal was received by the Michigan Administrative Hearing System for the Department of Community Health on [REDACTED]

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 (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 medical professional.

COMPREHENSIVE ASSESSMENT

The DHS-324, Adult Services Comprehensive Assessment is the primary tool for determining need for services. The comprehensive assessment must be completed on all open independent living services cases. ASCAP, the automated workload management system, provides the format for the comprehensive assessment and all information must 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.
- The assessment may also include an interview with the individual who will be providing home help services.
- A new face-to-face assessment is required if there is a request for an increase in services before payment is authorized.
- A face-to-face assessment is required on all transfer-in cases before a payment is authorized.
- 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.

Adult Service Manual (ASM), §120, page 1 of 6,
11-1-2011.

Changes in the home help eligibility criteria:

Home Help Eligibility Criteria

To qualify for home help services, an individual must require assistance with at least one activity of daily living (ADL) assessed at a level 3 or greater. The change in policy must be applied to any new cases opened on or after October 1, 2011, and to all ongoing cases as of October 1, 2011.

Comprehensive Assessment Required Before Closure

Clients currently receiving home help services must be assessed at the next face-to-face contact in the client's home to determine continued eligibility. If the adult services specialist has a face-to-face contact in the client's home prior to the next scheduled review/redetermination, an assessment of need must take place at that time.

Example: A face-to-face review was completed in August 2011; the next scheduled review will be in February 2012. The specialist meets with the client in his/her home for a provider interview in December 2011. Previous assessments indicate the client only needing assistance with instrumental activities of daily living (IADL). A new comprehensive assessment must be completed on this client.

If the assessment determines a need for an ADL at level 3 or greater but these services are **not** paid for by the department, or the client refuses to receive assistance, the client would **continue** to be eligible to receive IADL services.

If the client is receiving only IADLs and does **not** require assistance with at least one ADL, the client no longer meets eligibility for home help services and the case must close after negative action notice is provided.

Each month, beginning with October, 2011, clients with reviews due who only receive IADL services must take priority.

Negative Action Notice

The adult services specialist must provide a DHS-1212, Advance Negative Action notice, if the assessment determines the client is no longer eligible to receive home help services. The effective date of the negative action is ten business days after the date the notice is mailed to the client.

Right to Appeal

Clients have the right to request a hearing if they disagree with the assessment. If the client requests a hearing within ten business days, do not proceed with the negative action until after the result of the hearing.

Explain to the client that if the department is upheld, recoupment must take place back to the negative action date if payments continue. Provide the client with an option of continuing payment or suspending payment until after the hearing decision is rendered.

If the client requests a hearing after the 10-day notice and case closure has occurred, do not reopen the case pending the hearing decision. If the department's action is reversed,

the case will need to be reopened and payment re-established back to the effective date of the negative action. If the department's action is upheld, no further action is required.

Adult Service Bulletin (ASB) 2011-001;
Interim Policy Bulletin Independent Living Services (ILS)
Eligibility Criteria, pp. 1–3, October 1, 2011

The Department witness testified that on in-home assessment she observed the Appellant had no need for ADL assistance with a ranking of 3 or greater. She said she ranked him at a level "2" for bathing and grooming – still below the minimum threshold of 3 or greater on need for ADL. She explained policy developments and advised the Appellant and his choreprovider that he would be terminated from the Home Help Program for lack of need with hands-on assistance.

At hearing the Appellant's witness explained that the Appellant required assistance with bathing one or twice a month. The Appellant said he required more frequent assistance with bathing "...usually provided by one of [his] lady friends." The choreprovider said he did the chore duties of "cooking, shopping laundry and vacuuming" – occasionally helping the Appellant with his sox or getting in and out of the car.

The Appellant agreed with the characterization that he had good days and bad days. He said that his HHS care was "vital." He said his restrictions are more of a mental variety than physical. "I may look strong – but I am not," he said. He added that he received some mental health services from the Development Center¹ and a psychiatrist on a monthly basis. He concluded his remarks stating he was "...just as ill now as he was when he first qualified for HHS."

It is the province of the ASW to determine eligibility for services; the ASM requires an in-home, comprehensive assessment of HHS recipients. Based on new policy an HHS recipient must utilize at least one (1) ADL requiring hands on service at the three (3) ranking or higher in order to remain eligible for HHS. The ASW found him to rank at level two (2) for the ADLs of bathing and grooming.

The Appellant failed to preponderate his burden of proof that the Department erred in terminating his HHS, because at the time of assessment he demonstrated no physical need for assistance.

¹ It is unknown if CMH is in the home providing like services of supervision and prompting.

