

**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) 373-4147

IN THE MATTER OF:

██████████,

Appellant.

_____ /

Docket No. 2013-36684 HHS

Case No. ██████████

DECISION AND ORDER

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

After due notice, a hearing was held on ██████████. At Appellant's request on the record, her daughter ██████████ appeared and testified on her behalf. Appellant also testified as a witness. ██████████, Appeals Review Officer, represented the Department of Community Health. ██████████, Adult Services Worker (ASW), and ██████████, Services Program Director, from the ██████████ HHS also testified as witnesses for the Department.

ISSUE

Did the Department properly terminate 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. Appellant is a ██████ year-old Medicaid beneficiary who has been diagnosed with chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hypertension, coronary artery disease, asthma, hiatal hernia, and arthritis. (Respondent's Exhibit A, pages 10, 14).
2. Appellant has received HHS through the Department and was authorized for 33 hours and 32 minutes of HHS per month, with a total monthly care cost of \$██████ per month. Specifically, Appellant was authorized for assistance with taking medication, housework, laundry, shopping, and meal preparation. (Respondent's Exhibit A, page 13).
3. The tasks of taking medication, housework, laundry, shopping, and meal preparation are all identified as Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs) by the Department. (Adult Services Manual 101 (11-1-2011) (hereinafter "ASM 101"), page 1 of 4).

4. On ██████████, ASW ██████████ conducted a home visit and reassessment of Appellant's services. Both Appellant and her provider were present. (Respondent's Exhibit A, page 12).
5. During that home visit, Appellant reported that she was independent in all Activities of Daily Living (ADLs). Appellant also reported that she had a cane, but was able to ambulate in her apartment without it. Appellant did not produce a cane and ASW ██████████ observed Appellant stand up and walk without assistance. (Respondent's Exhibit A, page 12; Testimony of ASW ██████████).
6. Appellant and her provider did report a need for assistance with the same five IADLs she was already receiving assistance for. (Respondent's Exhibit A, page 12; Testimony of ASW ██████████).
7. On ██████████, the Department issued an Advance Negative Action Notice to Appellant indicating that her HHS would be terminated effective ██████████. The notice of termination also stated that Appellant's HHS was being terminated because she did not have a need for hands-on assistance with any ADLs as required by policy. (Respondent's Exhibit A, pages 5-8).
8. On ██████████, the Michigan Administrative Hearing System (MAHS) received a Request for Hearing in this matter. (Respondent's Exhibit A, page 4).
9. Following the termination, ASW ██████████ received a DHS 54-A Medical Needs Form in which Appellant's doctor certified that Appellant has a medical need for assistance with some personal care activities. The tasks circled on the form were mobility, taking medications, housework, laundry, shopping, and meal preparation. (Respondent's Exhibit A, page 14).

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.

ASM 101 and Adult Services Manual 120 (5-1-2012) (hereinafter "ASM 120") address the issues of what services are included in Home Help Services and how such services are assessed. For example, ASM 101 provides:

Home Help Payment Services

Home help services are non-specialized personal care service activities provided under the independent living services program to persons who meet eligibility requirements.

Home help services are provided to enable individuals with functional limitation(s), resulting from a medical or physical disability or cognitive impairment to live independently and receive care in the least restrictive, preferred settings.

Home help services are defined as those tasks which the department is paying for through Title XIX (Medicaid) funds. These services are furnished to individuals who are **not** currently residing in a hospital, nursing facility, licensed foster care home/home for the aged, intermediate care facility (ICF) for persons with developmental disabilities or institution for mental illness.

These activities must be certified by a Medicaid enrolled medical professional and may be provided by individuals or by private or public agencies. **The medical professional does not prescribe or authorize personal care services.** Needed services are determined by the comprehensive assessment conducted by the adult services specialist.

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.

An individual must be assessed with at least one activity of daily living (ADL) in order to be eligible to receive home help services.

Note: If the assessment determines a need for an ADL at a level 3 or greater but these services are not paid for by the department, the individual would be eligible to receive IADL services.

Example: Ms. Smith is assessed at a level 4 for bathing however she refuses to receive assistance. Ms. Smith would be eligible to receive assistance with IADL's if the assessment determines a need at a level 3 or greater. [ASM 101, pages 1-2 of 4 (italics added).]

Moreover, ASM 120 states:

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

ADLs and IADLs 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.

Home Help payments may only be authorized for needs assessed at the 3 level or greater.

An individual must be assessed with at least one activity of daily living in order to be eligible to receive home help services.

Note: If the assessment determines a need for an ADL at a level 3 or greater but these services are not paid for by the department, the individual would be eligible to receive IADL services.

Example: Ms. Smith is assessed at a level 4 for bathing however she refuses to receive assistance. Ms. Smith would

be eligible to receive assistance with IADL's if the assessment determines a need at a level 3 or greater.

See ASM 121, Functional Assessment Definitions and Ranks for a description of the rankings for activities of daily living and instrumental activities of daily living. [ASM 120, pages 2-3 of 5 (italics added).]

As described in the above policy, an individual is only eligible to receive HHS in general or for assistance with an IADL specifically if he or she has a need for assistance with at least one ADL at a level 3 or greater, *i.e.* some hands-on physical assistance.

The Department found that Appellant has no such need in this case and is therefore ineligible to receive any HHS. That decision was based on ASW ██████████ observations and information obtained directly from Appellant and provider. As testified to by ASW ██████████, while Appellant continued to identify a need for assistance with the IADLs she was previously authorized HHS for, Appellant also reported that she was independent in all ADLs and Appellant was able to stand up and walk without assistance during the home visit.

In response, Appellant's representative testified that Appellant has difficulties with mobility and she reported during the home visit that Appellant occasionally falls and sometimes using a cane or walker while walking. Appellant's representative also testified that Appellant's health has gotten worse since the home visit/termination. In support of that testimony, she pointed to the medical needs form submitted after the termination that identified a need for assistance with mobility.

Appellant bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the Department erred in terminating her HHS. Here, this Administrative Law Judge finds ASW ██████████ credible as to what she was told during the home visit and, consequently, also finds that the Department's decision to terminate Appellant's HHS was proper. Moreover, to the extent Appellant's health has deteriorated or new information has come forth after the termination of services at issue in this case, that evidence is immaterial to this decision as this Administrative Law Judge is limited to reviewing the Department's decision in light of the information it had at the time it made that decision. Appellant may re-apply for HHS at any time.

Appellant has therefore failed to meet her burden of proof and the Department properly found that she does not require assistance with any ADLs at level 3 or greater. Accordingly, the decision to terminate her HHS must be affirmed.

[REDACTED]
Docket No. 2013-36684 HHS
Decision and Order

DECISION AND ORDER

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

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT:

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

Steven Kibit

Steven Kibit
Administrative Law Judge
for James K. Haveman, Director
Michigan Department of Community Health

[REDACTED]
Date Signed: 6/17/2013

Date Mailed: 6/17/2013

cc:

[REDACTED]

***** NOTICE *****

The Michigan Administrative Hearing System 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 Michigan Administrative Hearing System 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.