

**STATE OF MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH**

P.O. Box 30763, Lansing, MI 48909
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IN THE MATTER OF:

██████████

Appellant

_____ /

Docket No. 2013-37932 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.*, upon the Appellant's request for a hearing.

After due notice, a hearing was held on ██████████. Appellant appeared and testified on her own behalf. Her witness was her daughter, ██████████. ██████████, Appeals Review Officer, represented the Department. ██████████, Adult Services Supervisor, appeared as a witness for the Department.

At the commencement of the hearing, the Department representative indicated that the Adult Services Worker (ASW) who completed the assessment in this case was unavailable for the hearing because she was on medical leave. Appellant was given the opportunity to adjourn the hearing until the ASW was available, but chose to go forward with the hearing.

ISSUE

Did the Department properly deny the Appellant's Home Help Services ("HHS") application?

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, born ██████████, who applied for HHS on or about ██████████. (Exhibit A, p 5; Testimony)
2. Appellant has been diagnosed with arthritis, major depression, hypertension, and COPD. Appellant has a bad left knee and a bad back. (Exhibit B)
3. On ██████████, the ASW went to Appellant's home and completed an initial evaluation with the Appellant. Appellant reported that she mainly needed assistance with Incidental Activities of Daily Living (IADL's) and not

Activities of Daily Living (ADL's). Appellant reported that she is able to bathe, groom, dress, eat, and toilet herself; and that she can walk, and stand for short periods of time. Appellant reported that she mainly needs assistance with dishes, laundry, and meal preparation because her knee is bad. (Exhibit A, p 9; Testimony)

4. Based on the information available at the time of the assessment, the ASW concluded that Appellant did not have a medical need for hands on assistance with at least one ADL. (Exhibit A, p 9; Testimony)
5. On [REDACTED], the Department sent Appellant an Adequate Action Notice informing her that her HHS application was denied based on the policy requiring a need for hands on assistance with at least one ADL. (Exhibit A, p 5; Testimony)
6. On [REDACTED], Appellant's hearing request was received by the Michigan Administrative Hearing System. (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 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) 101, 11-1-11, addresses HHS payments:

Payment Services Home Help

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.

*Adult Services Manual (ASM) 101,
11-1-2011, Page 1of 4.*

Adult Services Manual (ASM) 105, 11-1-11, addresses HHS eligibility requirements:

Requirements

Home help eligibility requirements include all of the following:

- Medicaid eligibility.
- Certification of medical need.
- Need for service, based on a complete comprehensive assessment (DHS-324) indicating a functional limitation of level 3 or greater for activities of daily living (ADL).
- Appropriate Level of Care (LOC) status.

Necessity For Service

The adult services specialist is responsible for determining the necessity and level of need for home help services based on:

- Client choice.
- A completed DHS-324, Adult Services Comprehensive Assessment. 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.

- Verification of the client's medical need by a Medicaid enrolled medical professional via the DHS-54A. The client is responsible for obtaining the medical certification of need; see ASM 115, Adult Services Requirements.

Adult Services Manual (ASM 120, 5-1-2012), pages 1-4 of 5 addresses the adult services comprehensive assessment:

INTRODUCTION

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 will be entered on the computer program.

Requirements

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.
 - Use the DHS-27, Authorization to Release Information, when requesting client information from another agency.
 - Use the DHS-1555, Authorization to Release Protected Health Information, if requesting additional medical documentation; see RFF 1555. The form is primarily used for APS cases.
- Follow rules of confidentiality when home help cases have companion APS cases, see SRM 131 Confidentiality.

Functional Assessment

The **Functional Assessment** module of the **ASCAP** comprehensive assessment is the basis for service planning and for the home help services 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 ranking 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 IADLs if the assessment determined 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.

Time and Task

The specialist 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.

An assessment of need, at a ranking of 3 or higher, does not automatically guarantee the maximum allotted time allowed by the reasonable time schedule (RTS). **The specialist must assess each task according to the actual time required for its completion.**

Example: A client needs assistance with cutting up food. The specialist would only pay for the time required to cut the food and not the full amount of time allotted under the RTS for eating.

IADL Maximum Allowable Hours

There are monthly maximum hour limits on all instrumental activities of daily living 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

Proration of IADLs

If the client does not require the maximum allowable hours for IADLs, authorize only the amount of time needed for each task. Assessed hours for IADLs (except medications) must be prorated by **one half** in shared living arrangements where other adults reside in the home, as home help services are **only** for the benefit of the client.

Note: This does not include situations where others live in adjoining apartments/flats or in a separate home on shared property and there is no shared, common living area.

In shared living arrangements, where it can be **clearly** documented that IADLs for the eligible client are completed separately from others in the home, hours for IADLs do not need to be prorated.

Example: Client has special dietary needs and meals are prepared separately; client is incontinent of bowel and/or bladder and laundry is completed separately; client's shopping is completed separately due to special dietary needs and food is purchased from specialty stores; etc.

*Adult Services Manual (ASM) 120, 5-1-2012,
Pages 1-5 of 5*

Certain services are not covered by HHS. ASM 101 provides a listing of the services not covered by HHS.

Services not Covered by Home Help

Home help services must **not** be approved for the following:

- Supervising, monitoring, reminding, guiding, teaching or encouraging (functional assessment rank 2).
- Services provided for the benefit of others.

- Services for which a responsible relative is **able** and **available** to provide (such as house cleaning, laundry or shopping).
- Services provided by another resource at the same time (for example, hospitalization, MI-Choice Waiver).
- Transportation - See Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM) 825 for medical transportation policy and procedures.
- Money management such as power of attorney or representative payee.
- Home delivered meals.
- Adult or child day care.
- Recreational activities. (For example, accompanying and/or transporting to the movies, sporting events etc.)

Note: The above list is not all inclusive.

*Adult Services Manual (ASM) 101, 11-1-2011,
Pages 3-4 of 4.*

The Adult Services Supervisor testified that on ██████████, the ASW went to Appellant's home and completed an initial HHS evaluation with Appellant. Appellant reported that she mainly needed assistance with Incidental Activities of Daily Living (IADL's) and not Activities of Daily Living (ADL's). Appellant reported that she is able to bathe, groom, dress, eat, and toilet herself; and that she can walk, and stand for short periods of time. Appellant reported that she mainly needs assistance with dishes, laundry, and meal preparation because her knee is bad. The Adult Services Supervisor also noted that Appellant's doctor only indicated that Appellant needed assistance with the IADL's of meal preparation, shopping, laundry and housework in the medical needs form submitted with Appellant's HHS application. The Adult Services Supervisor also noted that in her own request for hearing Appellant indicated that she only needed assistance with the IADL's of laundry, cooking and washing dishes. The Adult Services Supervisor testified that based on the information available at the time of the assessment, the ASW concluded that Appellant did not have a medical need for hands on assistance with any ADL and on ██████████ the Department sent Appellant an Adequate Action Notice informing her that the HHS application was denied based on the policy requiring a need for hands on assistance with at least one ADL.

Appellant first testified that she recalled the visit from the ASW on ██████████ and that the information she provided to the ASW was accurate. Later in her testimony, Appellant indicated that she could not recall exactly what she told the ASW on ██████████. Appellant indicated that she sometimes needs assistance with grooming and dressing. Appellant testified that she can feed and toilet herself, but that she needs someone to clean the tub for her and run the water for her bath. Appellant indicated that she is mobile, but sometimes uses a single pronged cane.

Appellant's daughter testified that Appellant has arthritis as well as a number of other physical problems. Appellant's daughter indicated that Appellant needs help with hygiene, dishes, cooking, and laundry. Appellant's daughter testified that she sometimes helps Appellant do her hair and get dressed. Appellant's daughter confirmed that Appellant is mobile, although she sometimes needs to use a single pronged cane.

Appellant did not bring the cane to the hearing at the [REDACTED] DHS office.

The evidence was not sufficient to establish that Appellant had a need for hands on assistance, functional ranking 3 or greater, with at least one ADL, based on the information available to the ASW for this assessment. The testimony from the Adult Services Supervisor, combined with the documentation submitted, provided credible evidence that Appellant does not need hands on assistance with at least one ADL. Furthermore, Appellant's doctor did not certify on Appellant's medical needs form that she needed hands on assistance with at least one ADL and Appellant did not even indicate the need for hands on assistance with at least one ADL in her request for hearing. Accordingly, the denial of the Appellant's HHS application is upheld.

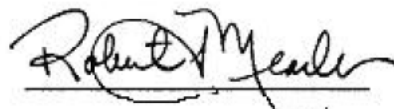
If Appellant's needs change, she can request another assessment.

DECISION AND ORDER

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

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT:

The Department's decision is AFFIRMED.



Robert J. Meade
Administrative Law Judge
for James K. Haveman, Director
Michigan Department of Community Health

[REDACTED]
cc: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
Docket No. 2013-37932 HHS
Decision and Order

Date Signed: June 18, 2013

Date Mailed: June 18, 2013

***** 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.