

**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. 2014-23432 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 on his own behalf.

██████████, Appeals Review Officer, represented the Department. ██████████, Adult Services Worker, appeared as a witness for the Department.

ISSUE

Did the Department properly propose to reduce the Appellant's Home Help Services ("HHS") authorization?

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 all relevant times, Appellant has been a Medicaid SSI beneficiary of the Social Security program and a recipient of the HHS program. Appellant is a ██████ year old male.
2. Appellant has been diagnosed with high blood pressure, NIDDM, hyperlipidemia, and a pressure ulcer pursuant to the most recent DHS-54A signed ██████████. (Exhibit A.25)
3. On ██████████ the Department conducted an "annual" (Testimony) review and went to Appellant's home for an in home assessment. The worker determined that Appellant no longer needed assistance with toileting, transferring, wound care, bathing, and dressing. The Department determined that Appellant's wound is healed by self-report; Appellant is able and demonstrated ability to transfer himself; states he can bathe

himself; uses a milk crate in the tub. At the review, Appellant was advised that he should ask his doctor for a prescription for a bath chair and apply for one through Medicaid. As of the administrative hearing, Appellant did not have a bath chair. (Exhibit A.12 & Testimony)

4. The Department continued hours for Appellant for grooming (toe nail cutting once a month); housework; laundry not to include folding; Shopping; and meal prep. (Exhibit A.12 & 13) The only ADL that entitles Appellant to eligibility is toe nail cutting, 8 minutes per month. (Exhibit A.24)
5. On ██████████ the Department issued an Advanced Negative Action Notice informing Appellant that his HHS will be reduced from \$ ██████████ per month to \$ ██████████. (Exhibits A.23 & 24)
6. A ██████████ contact progress note indicates that Appellant appeared at the DHS office to submit a change of mailing address and was not using a wheelchair or a cane. (Exhibit A.15)
7. In ██████████, Appellant moved to a new apartment where he indicated that he could now get his wheelchair into the bathroom, unlike his old apartment. (Exhibit A.12)
8. On ██████████, Appellant filed a Request for Hearing.

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) 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) 105,
11-1-2011, Pages 1-3 of 3*

Adult Services Manual (ASM) 115, 11-1-11, addresses the DHS-54A Medical Needs form:

MEDICAL NEEDS FORM (DHS-54A)

The DHS-54A, Medical Needs form must be signed and dated by a medical professional certifying a medical need for personal care services. The medical professional must be

an enrolled Medicaid provider and hold one of the following professional licenses:

- Physician (M.D. or D.O.).
- Nurse practitioner.
- Occupational therapist.
- Physical therapist.

Note: A physician assistant (PA) is not an enrolled Medicaid provider and **cannot** sign the DHS-54A.

The medical needs form is only required at the initial opening for SSI recipients and disabled adult children (DAC). All other Medicaid recipients must have a DHS-54A completed at the initial opening and annually thereafter.

The client is responsible for obtaining the medical certification of need but the medical professional and not the client must complete the form. The National Provider Identifier (NPI) number must be entered on the form by the medical provider and the medical professional must indicate whether they are a Medicaid enrolled provider.

The medical professional certifies that the client's need for service is related to an existing medical condition. **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.

*Adult Services Manual (ASM) 115,
11-1-2011, Pages 1-2 of 3*

Adult Services Manual (ASM) 120, 5-1-12, addresses the 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 must 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 IADL's 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

Adult Services Manual (ASM) 101, 11-1-11, addresses 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)

Note: The above list is not all inclusive.

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

Adult Services Manual (ASM 150, 11-1-2011), pages 1-4 addresses notification of eligibility determinations:

INTRODUCTION

Individuals who submit an application (DHS-390) for home help services or adult community placement must be given written notification of approval or denial for services. A written notice must be sent within the 45 day standard of promptness.

Clients with active service cases must be provided written notice of any change in their services (increase, reduction, suspension or termination).

Written Notification of Disposition

All notifications are documented under ASCAP contacts when they are generated. This documentation acts as the file copy for the case record. For this purpose, the form letters used are:

- DHS-1210, Services Approval Notice.
- DHS-1212A, Adequate Negative Action Notice.
- DHS-1212, Advance Negative Action Notice.

Each notification letter includes an explanation of the procedures for requesting an administrative hearing.

The adult services specialist **must sign** the bottom of the second page of all notices (DHS-1210, DHS-1212A, DHS-1212) before they are mailed to the client.

Adequate Negative Action Notice (DHS-1212A)

The DHS-1212A, Adequate Negative Action Notice, is used and generated on ASCAP when home help services and adult community placement services cases have been denied. Appropriate notations **must** be entered in the comment section explaining the reason for the denial.

Adequate Negative Action Notices **do not** require a 10 business day notice to the client.

Administrative Hearings

The client may appeal any negative action by requesting an administrative hearing. A DCH-0092, Request for Hearing form, is generated whenever a negative action notice is printed from ASCAP and must be mailed to the client with the negative action notice.

*Adult Services Manual (ASM) 150, 11-1-2011,
Pages 1-2 of 4.*

The purview of an Administrative Law Judge is to make a determination if the Department acted correctly under its policy and procedure, and to ensure that the determination is not contrary to law.

After a careful review of the credible and substantial evidence on the whole record, the undersigned ALJ finds that the action is supported by credible and substantial evidence. Evidence indicates that while Appellant represents that he has a need for a wheel chair, evidence shows that Appellant does not use or need one for ambulation. In fact, at a visit to the DHS in ██████████, Appellant presented himself without a wheel chair and, without a cane. Appellant was ambulatory.

As to bathing, Appellant was also given information as to how to request a bath chair. To date, he has not done so. Appellant also self-reported that he bathes himself.

As to his previously approved time for wound care, Appellant self-reported that his wound has healed.

In addition, at the assessment, Appellant demonstrated the ability to transfer himself.

In short, the Department's determination that Appellant only has an eight minute per month need for an ADL (which allows for eligibility for other IADL hours) is supported by the substantial and credible evidence of record. (Exhibit A.23)

It is noted that Appellant was given a copy of the evidentiary packet and did not question the credibility of the ASW's statements found on Exhibits A.10 & 11.

**Docket No. 2014-23432 HHS
Decision and Order**

The Department's reduction is upheld.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based on the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, finds that the Department correctly reduced Appellant's HHS hours pursuant to the [REDACTED], redetermination.

Accordingly, IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT:

The Department's reduction of Appellant's HHS is hereby AFFIRMED.

/s/ _____

Janice Spodarek
Administrative Law Judge
for James K. Haveman, Director
Michigan Department of Community Health

[REDACTED]
cc: [REDACTED]

Date Signed: March 7, 2014

Date Mailed: March 10, 2014

***** 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.