

**STATE OF MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

P.O. Box 30763, Lansing, MI 48909
(517) 335-2484; Fax: (517) 373-4147

IN THE MATTER OF:

Docket No. 15-009401 HHS

██████████

██████████

██████████

Appellant.

_____ /

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 Appellant's request for a hearing.

After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on ██████████, Appellant's sister, appeared and testified on Appellant's behalf. Appellant was also present on his own behalf. ██████████, Appeals Review Officer, represented the Respondent Department of Health and Human Services (DHHS or Department). ██████████ Adult Services Worker (ASW), and ██████████, Adult Services Supervisor, testified as witnesses for the Department.

ISSUE

Did the Department properly deny Appellant's request for 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 incontinence; hemorrhoids; and a developmental delay. (Exhibit A, pages 9, 11).
2. On ██████████, Appellant was referred for HHS. (Exhibit A, page 10).
3. On ██████████ ASW ██████████ conducted an initial assessment with Appellant and Appellant's representative in their home. (Exhibit A, page 13).

4. During that assessment, Appellant reported that he is able to complete the following tasks by himself: bathing, grooming, dressing, moving around, getting up-and-down, housework, laundry, shopping, and meal preparation. (Exhibit A, page 13; Testimony of ASW ██████████).
5. Appellant's sister reported that she does "everything" for Appellant and completes all his housework, laundry, shopping, and meal preparation. (Exhibit A, page 13; Testimony of ASW ██████████).
6. On ██████████, ASW ██████████ sent Appellant written notice that his HHS would be terminated, effective ██████████, because he did not require assistance with any Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) as required by policy. (Exhibit A, pages 5-8).
7. While the notice stated that Appellant's services were to be terminated, that was a mistake as his case was never opened and no services were ever authorized. (Testimony of ASW ██████████).
8. The notice should have stated that his request for services was denied. (Testimony of ASW ██████████).
9. On ██████████, the Michigan Administrative Hearing System (MAHS) received the request for hearing filed in this matter. (Exhibit A, page 4).

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 statutes, 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 101 (12-1-2013) (hereinafter "ASM 101") and Adult Services Manual 120 (12-1-2013) (hereinafter "ASM 120") address the issues of what services are included in HHS and how such services are assessed. For example, ASM 101 provides in part:

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 [sic] if the assessment determines a need at a level 3 or greater.

Note: If an individual uses adaptive equipment to assist with an ADL, and without the use of this equipment the person would require hands-on care, the individual must be ranked a level 3 or greater on the functional assessment. This individual would be eligible to receive home help services.

Example: Mr. Jones utilizes a transfer bench to get in and out of the bathtub which allows him to bathe himself without the hands-on assistance of another. The adult services specialist must rank Mr. Jones a 3 or greater under the functional assessment. Mr. Jones would be eligible to receive home help services.

Assistive technology would include such items as walkers, wheelchairs, canes, reachers, lift chairs, bath benches, grab bars and handheld showers.

* * *

Services not Covered by Home Help

- 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). A responsible relative is defined as an individual's spouse or a parent of an unmarried child under age 18.
- 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.

ASM 101, pages 1-3, 5 of 5

Moreover, ASM 120 states in part:

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 if assessed at a level 3 or greater.

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 [sic] if the assessment determines a need at a level 3 or greater.

Note: If an individual uses adaptive equipment to assist with an ADL, and without the use of this equipment the person would require hands-on care, the individual must be ranked a level 3 or greater on the functional assessment. This individual would be eligible to receive home help services.

Example: Mr. Jones utilizes a transfer bench to get in and out of the bathtub, which allows him to bathe himself without the hands-on assistance of another. The adult services specialist must rank Mr. Jones a 3 or greater under the functional assessment. Mr. Jones would be eligible to receive home help services.

Assistive technology includes such items as walkers, wheelchairs, canes, reachers, lift chairs, bath benches, grab bars and hand held showers.

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 2-4 of 7

As described in the above policy, an individual is only eligible to receive HHS in general, or with any IADLs in particular, if he or she has a need for assistance with at least one ADL at a level 3 or greater on the functional scale.

In this case, the Department decided to deny Appellant's request for HHS on the basis that Appellant did not have a need for assistance with any ADLs at a level 3 or greater on the functional scale. Specifically, ASW ██████████ wrote in her notes and testified during the hearing that Appellant reported that he was independent in all tasks and, while Appellant's representative generally stated she helps Appellant with everything, she only specifically reported assisting him with the IADLs of housework, laundry, shopping, and meal preparation.

In response, Appellant's representative testified that, while Appellant reported that he was independent in all tasks, he misstated his own abilities and she assists him with everything. Specifically, she testified that she completes all of Appellant's housework, laundry, shopping, and meal preparation, while also supervising him while he does anything else, such as bathing. She further testified that she shaves Appellant and cuts his hair. Appellant's representative also testified that she did not really say much during the home visit because she did not know the visit would lead to a denial, appeal, and hearing.

Docket No. 15-009401 HHS
Decision and Order

Appellant bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the Department erred in denying his request for HHS. Moreover, the undersigned Administrative Law Judge is limited to reviewing the Department's decision in light of the information available at the time the decision was made.

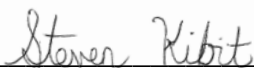
Given the evidence and applicable policies in this case, Appellant has failed to meet his burden of proof and the Department's decision must be affirmed. During the assessment, Appellant reported that he is independent in all tasks and his representative only specifically reported assisting him with IADLs, and, while Appellant's representative now testifies that the reported information was incorrect or incomplete, the Department is justified in relying on what it is told. Moreover, while Appellant's representative both stated during the assessment and testified during the hearing that she helps Appellant with everything, she also testified that, for most ADLs, that assistance is just supervision and, per the above policy, supervision is not covered as part of HHS. The only ADL Appellant's representative specifically testified that she provides hands-on assistance with is grooming. However, she was not clear as to whether she identified such assistance during the assessment and the undersigned Administrative Law Judge finds ASW [REDACTED] contemporaneous notes and subsequent testimony to be more credible as to what needs were actually reported during the home visit. Based on those notes and testimony, Appellant and his representative did not identify any need for assistance with at least one ADL at a level 3 or greater on the functional scale and the Department properly denied Appellant's request.

DECISION AND ORDER

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

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT:

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



Steven Kibit

Administrative Law Judge


For Nick Lyon, Director

Michigan Department of Health and Human Services

Date Signed: [REDACTED]

Date Mailed: [REDACTED]

SK/db


Docket No. 15-009401 HHS
Decision and Order

cc:



***** 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.