RICK SNYDER GOVERNOR STATE OF MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM Christopher Seppanen Executive Director

SHELLY EDGERTON DIRECTOR



Date Mailed: June 14, 2016 MAHS Docket No.: 16-003144 Agency No.: Petitioner:

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Landis Lain

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 Petitioner's request for a hearing.

After due notice, a hearing was held on a second and her daughter appeared on behalf of the Petitioner. Appeals Review Officer and a second and human Services (Department).

<u>ISSUE</u>

Did the Department properly deny Petitioner's request from 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. Petitioner is a Medicaid beneficiary, Date of birth
- 2. Petitioner requested HHS.
- 3. On and was unable to conduct the initial assessment.
- 4. On **Department**, the Department sent Petitioner an Adequate Negative Notice stating that the worker attempted a home visit. No one answered the door. (State's Exhibit A pages 7-8)
- 5. On the caseworker conducted a home visit.

- 6. On the caseworker conducted a home visit.
- 7. Petitioner lives alone. Her spouse died on
- 8. On **Example 1**, Petitioner's Physician provided a letter stating that Petitioner needs assistance with Activities of Daily Living including: meal preparation, cleaning the house, laundry, shopping, grooming and bathing. (State's Exhibit A page 5)
- 9. Petitioner has a diagnosis of Atrial Fibrillation, Congestive Heart Failure, chronic Lymphedema of legs, Advance Arthritis in both knees, LS spine and cervical spine, morbid obesity and history of stroke. (State's Exhibit A page 5)
- 10. On **Example**, the Department caseworker conducted an in-home visit with Petitioner. Petitioner was able to cook, walk, access clothing and hang it in the closet. She could zip clothing up and down. She could bend over, pick something off the floor, get on/off toilet, step in/out of shower. She could transfer in/out of bed and up/down into chairs and was able to open/close doors.
- 11. The Department caseworker made three home visits on and and and a second se
- 12. On physician who stated that he was not treating Petitioner for a broken leg; to his knowledge the leg had healed. Petitioner could walk around her apartment. He had concerns about swelling in Petitioner's legs. She was attentive to her husband during one visit and assisted him back to a recliner in the apartment. (Department's Exhibit A page 15)
- 13. On Adequate Negative Action Notice stating that HHS would be denied because the client displayed ability on multiple occasions and does not qualify for HHS. (State's Exhibit A pages 11-12)
- 14. On **Example 1**, the Michigan Administrative Hearing System received a Request for Hearing contesting the denial of HHS.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Medical Assistance Program (MA) 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 health professional and may be provided by individuals or by private or public agencies.

A referral may be received by phone, mail or in person and must be entered on ASCAP upon receipt. The referral source does not have to be the individual in need of the services.

For case registration and disposition the department must:

Print introduction letter, the DHS-390, Adult Services Application and the DHS-54A, Medical Needs form and mail to the client. The introduction letter allows the client 21 calendars days to return the documentation to the local office.

Note: The introduction letter does **not** serve as adequate notification if home help services are denied. The specialist must send the client a DHS-1212A, Adequate Negative Action Notice; see ASM 150, Notification of Eligibility Determination.

The adult services specialist must determine eligibility within the 45 day standard of promptness which begins from the time the referral is received and entered on ASCAP. The referral date entered on ASCAP must be the date the referral was received into the local office. The computer system calculates the 45 days beginning the day after the referral date and counting 45 calendar days. If the due date falls on a weekend or holiday, the due date is the next business day.

When a signed DHS-390 serves as the initial request for services, the referral date must be the date the application was received in the local office.

Note: A medical need form does not serve as an application for services. If the local office receives the DHS-54A, a referral must be entered on ASCAP for the date the form was received in the local office and an application sent to the individual requesting services.

After receiving the assigned case, the adult services specialist gathers information through an assessment,

contacts, etc. to make a determination to open, deny or withdraw the referral; see ASM 115, Adult Services Requirements.

ASM 110, pages 1-2 5-1-2013, ASB 2013-003

Medical needs are certified utilizing the DHS-54A, Medical Needs form and must be completed by a Medicaid enrolled medical professional. The medical professional must hold one of the following professional licenses:

- Physician (M.D. or D.O.)
- Physician Assistant
- Nurse Practitioner
- Occupational Therapist.
- Physical therapist. ASM 105, page 3 4-4-2015, ASB 2015-003

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) 105, 4-01-2015, Pages 1-3 of 3

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 adjoined 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, 12-1-2013 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, 12-01-2013, Pages 3-4 of 4.

Petitioner and her daughter testified that Petitioner does need help with bathing, cleaning the house and cooking. She and her family members have been taking turns caring for her mother. Petitioner denies meeting with the case worker on the second denies her husband was in the hospital and he died on the second denies. She

was at the hospital visiting him. The doctor has stated that Petitioner should not be left alone.

The Department witness testified that because Petitioner does not speak English, the caseworker modelled behavior for Petitioner and that Petitioner was able to perform all tasks. She has had Petitioner for a client in the past and has worked with her. She observed Petitioner cooking. Petitioner provided the caseworker with a tour of the home. She mixed items in a bowl in the kitchen. She accessed clothing and was able to zip and unzip clothing. She could bend over, pick something off the floor, get on/off toilet, step in and out of the shower. She could transfer into/out of the bed and could get up and down in a char. She was able to open and close doors. She grasped knobs, locking/unlocking dead bolt locks.

This Administrative Law judge finds that the testimony of the Adult Services Worker is credible. The Department has established by the necessary competent, substantial and material evidence on the record that it was acting in compliance with Department policy when it denied claimant's application for HHS based upon

the fact that Petitioner has not established a medical necessity for assistance with ADLs. The Department's determination must be upheld.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based on the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, finds that, based on the available information, the Department did properly deny Petitioner's HHS under the circumstances.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED THAT:

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

LL/

Administrative Law Judge for Nick Lyon, Director Department of Health and Human Services

NOTICE OF APPEAL: A party may appeal this Order in circuit court within 30 days of the receipt date. A copy of the circuit court appeal must be filed with the Michigan Administrative Hearing System (MAHS).

A party may request a rehearing or reconsideration of this Order if the request is received by MAHS within 30 days of the date the Order was issued. The party requesting a rehearing or reconsideration must provide the specific reasons for the request. MAHS will not review any response to a request for rehearing/reconsideration.

A written request may be mailed or faxed to MAHS. If submitted by fax, the written request must be faxed to (517) 335-6088; Attention: MAHS Rehearing/Reconsideration Request.

If submitted by mail, the written request must be addressed as follows:

Michigan Administrative Hearings Reconsideration/Rehearing Request P.O. Box 30763 Lansing, Michigan 48909-8139 DHHS

Agency Representative

Petitioner

Authorized Hearing Rep.

DHHS Department Rep.

DHHS -Dept Contact







