



RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

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

SHELLY EDGERTON
DIRECTOR

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Date Mailed: December 19, 2016
MAHS Docket No.: 16-015030
Agency No.: [REDACTED]
Petitioner: [REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Steven Kibit

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 Petitioner's request for a hearing.

After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on December 13, 2016. [REDACTED], Petitioner's caregiver, appeared and testified on Petitioner's behalf. [REDACTED], Petitioner's representative's mother, was also present during the hearing. [REDACTED] Appeals Review Officer, represented the Respondent Department of Health and Human Services. [REDACTED], Adult Services Worker (ASW), and [REDACTED] Adult Services Supervisor, testified as witnesses for the Department.

ISSUE

Did the Department properly deny Petitioner'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. Petitioner is a seventy-eight-year-old Medicaid beneficiary who has been diagnosed with bilateral osteoarthritis in her knees, a gait abnormality, and muscle weakness. (Exhibit A, page 11).
2. Petitioner was referred for HHS and, as part of her application, Petitioner submitted a Medical Needs Form signed by her medical provider. (Exhibit A, page 11).

3. In that form, the medical provider certified that Petitioner has a medical need for assistance with at least one of the personal care activities listed on the form and specifically circled the Activities of Daily Living (ADLs) of toileting, bathing, grooming, dressing and mobility, and the Instrumental Activities of Daily Living (IADLs) of taking medications, shopping, laundry, housework, and meal preparation. (Exhibit A, page 19).
4. The form also indicated that Petitioner is ambulatory with the assistance of a walker. (Exhibit A, page 11).
5. On September 8, 2016, the ASW conducted a home visit and assessment with Petitioner and her representative in their home. (Exhibit A, pages 16-17).
6. During that assessment, the ASW observed Petitioner transferring independently and ambulating with the use of a cane. (Exhibit A, page 9; Testimony of ASW).
7. Petitioner's cane is single-pronged. (Testimony of Petitioner's representative).
8. Petitioner also reported that she could complete the tasks of bathing, grooming, dressing, toileting, eating, taking medications, and meal preparation on her own. (Exhibit A, page 10; Testimony of ASW).
9. Petitioner did report needing assistance with housework, laundry, and shopping. (Exhibit A, page 10; Testimony of ASW).
10. On September 13, 2016, the Department sent Petitioner written notice that her request for HHS was denied because she did not require hands-on assistance with at least one ADL as required by policy. (Exhibit A, pages 5-8).
11. On October 20, 2016, the Michigan Administrative Hearing System (MAHS) received the request for hearing filed by Petitioner in this matter. (Exhibit A, pages 6-7).

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 (8-1-2016) (hereinafter “ASM 101”) and Adult Services Manual 120 (8-1-2016) (hereinafter “ASM 120”) addresses 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.
- Light housecleaning.

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

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). 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

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.

Complex Care Needs

Complex care refers to conditions requiring intervention with special techniques and/or knowledge. These complex care tasks are performed on client's whose diagnoses or conditions require more management. The conditions may also require special treatment and equipment for which specific instructions by a health professional or client may be required in order to perform.

- Eating and feeding.
- Catheters or legs bags.
- Colostomy care.
- Bowel program.
- Suctioning.
- Specialized skin care.
- Range of motion exercises.
- Peritoneal dialysis.
- Wound care.
- Respiratory treatment.
- Ventilators.
- Injections.

When assessing a client with complex care needs, refer to the complex care guidelines on the adult services home page.

Time and Task

The specialist will allocate time for each task assessed a rank of 3 or greater, 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.

An assessment of need, at a ranking of 3 or greater, 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 suggested under the RTS for eating.

IADL Maximum Allowable Hours

There are monthly maximum hour limits on all instrumental activities of daily living (IADL) 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.

ASM 120, pages 2-7

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 Petitioner's request for HHS on the basis that Petitioner did not have a need for assistance with any ADLs at a level 3 or greater on the functional scale. Specifically, the ASW testified and wrote in her notes that Petitioner only reported a need for assistance with IADLs during the home visit and that she was observed to both transfer independently and ambulate with the use of a cane.

In response, Petitioner's representative testified that Petitioner moved in with her after Petitioner fell while living alone and that she helps Petitioner with meal preparation, shopping, laundry, housework, taking medications, and getting to appointments. With respect to mobility, she also testified that Petitioner does not leave the house, because she cannot use the stairs, but that Petitioner can ambulate around the home with the

occasional use of a single-pronged cane. With respect to bathing, Petitioner's representative further testified that Petitioner needs assistance with bathing as she cannot wash her own lower body, but that no one is assisting her right now. Petitioner's representative also stated that Petitioner reported her need for bathing assistance to the ASW during the home visit. Regarding toileting, Petitioner's representative also testified that Petitioner wears diapers and is receiving assistance from a home health aide in that area.

Petitioner bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the Department erred in denying her 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, Petitioner has failed to meet her burden of proof and the Department's decision must therefore be affirmed.

The ASW testified that Petitioner only reported a need for assistance with IADLs during the home visit and, while Petitioner's representative disputes that testimony with respect to the ADL of bathing, the undersigned Administrative Law Judge finds the ASW more credible, especially given that Petitioner is not currently receiving any help in that area and her representative did not identify such a need during her initial testimony regarding what Petitioner requires help with.

Moreover, there is no suggestion that Petitioner reported wearing diapers or needing assistance with toileting, and her use of a single-pronged cane does not rise to a level 3 or greater on the functional scale with respect to mobility.

Additionally, while the submitted medical needs form appears to indicate that Petitioner needs assistance with both ADLs and IADLs, it also states that Petitioner uses a walker, which both sides disagreed with, and identifies grooming and dressing as areas where Petitioner needs assistance with, which even Petitioner's representative did not claim during the hearing. Given those errors, the medical needs form lacks probative value and likewise fails to establish that the Department erred.

To the extent Petitioner's needs have changed or she has new or updated information to provide, she may always reapply for HHS. With respect to the decision at issue in this case however, the Department's decision must be affirmed given the information that was available at the time the decision was made.

DECISION AND ORDER

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

IT IS, THEREFORE, ORDERED that:

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

SK/tm



Steven Kibit
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 Department Rep.

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]