



FH
[REDACTED]

**STATE OF WISCONSIN
Division of Hearings and Appeals**

In the Matter of

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

DECISION

FCP/158433

PRELIMINARY RECITALS

Pursuant to a petition filed June 20, 2014, under Wis. Admin. Code § DHS 10.55, to review a decision by the iCare in regard to Medical Assistance, a hearing was held on October 15, 2014, at Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

The issue for determination is whether the agency erred in its determination that petitioner no longer meets the required level of care for the iCare Family Care Partnership (FCP) eligibility.

There appeared at that time and place the following persons:

PARTIES IN INTEREST:

Petitioner:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Respondent:

Department of Health Services
1 West Wilson Street, Room 651
Madison, Wisconsin 53703

By: Elizabeth Bartlett
iCare
1555 N. Rivercenter Drive
Suite 206
Milwaukee, WI 53212

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:

John P. Tedesco
Division of Hearings and Appeals

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. Petitioner (CARES # [REDACTED]) is a resident of Milwaukee County.
2. In May 2014 a long term care functional screen was completed. It indicated petitioner needed assistance with one activity of daily living (bathing), and 4 instrumental activities of daily living (meal prep, laundry and chores, telephone, and transportation).

3. The agency found petitioner ineligible for the iCare FC Partnership because she does not meet the level of care requirement. The agency sent notice of that fact on June 4, 2014.
4. Petitioner appealed.

DISCUSSION

The Family Care program, which is supervised by the Department of Health Services, is designed to provide appropriate long-term care services for elderly or disabled adults. It is authorized in the Wisconsin Statutes, §46.286, and is described comprehensively in the Wisconsin Administrative Code, Chapter DHS 10.

Wis. Adm. Code, §DHS 10.33(2) provides that an FCP applicant must have a functional capacity level of comprehensive or intermediate; I note here that Wis. Stat., §46.286, uses the terms “nursing home” and “non-nursing home” levels just as the agency in this case. If the person meets the comprehensive (nursing home) level, she is eligible for full services through a care management organization (CMO), including Medical Assistance (MA). Wis. Adm. Code, §DHS 10.36(1)(a). If the person meets the intermediate (non-nursing home) level, he is eligible for full services only if he is in need of adult protective services, he is financially eligible for MA, or she is grandfathered as described in §DHS 10.33(3). Wis. Adm. Code, §DHS 10.36(1)(b). In order to be enrolled in the iCare FCP, a person must meet the nursing home LOC.

Wis. Adm. Code, §DHS 10.33(2)(c) describes comprehensive functional capacity:

(c) *Comprehensive functional capacity level.* A person is functionally eligible at the comprehensive level if the person requires ongoing care, assistance or supervision from another person, as is evidenced by any of the following findings from application of the functional screening:

1. The person cannot safely or appropriately perform 3 or more activities of daily living.
2. The person cannot safely or appropriately perform 2 or more ADLs and one or more instrumental activities of daily living.
3. The person cannot safely or appropriately perform 5 or more IADLs.
4. The person cannot safely or appropriately perform one or more ADL and 3 or more IADLs and has cognitive impairment.
5. The person cannot safely or appropriately perform 4 or more IADLs and has cognitive impairment.
6. The person has a complicating condition that limits the person's ability to independently meet his or her needs as evidenced by meeting both of the following conditions:
 - a. The person requires frequent medical or social intervention to safely maintain an acceptable health or developmental status; or requires frequent changes in service due to intermittent or unpredictable changes in his or her condition; or requires a range of medical or social interventions due to a multiplicity of conditions.
 - b. The person has a developmental disability that requires specialized services; or has impaired cognition exhibited by memory deficits or disorientation to person, place or time; or has impaired decision making ability exhibited by wandering, physical abuse of self or others, self neglect or resistance to needed care.

ADLs include bathing, dressing, eating, mobility, and transferring. Wis. Adm. Code, § DHS 10.13(1m). IADLs include meal preparation, medication management, money management, laundry and chores, telephone, and transportation. Petitioner simply needs assistance with 4 of those items, and she needs help with only one ADL. This does not meet the criteria. Petitioner did not articulate any dispute with the Long-Term Functional Screen findings. Petitioner vaguely argued that her health has changed since the May screen. If that is the case, then petitioner may wish to seek enrollment in a new program or reapply for FCP if that option is available. But, the issue for determination is whether the May/June 2014 determination was

incorrect. The record supports that petitioner no longer met the requirements of the program at that time. Any new enrollment or determination based on current condition would require new assessments.

I conclude that the agency’s determination was correct.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The agency correctly determined that petitioner no longer meets the requisite nursing home level of care for FCP eligibility.

THEREFORE, it is ORDERED

That the petition for review is hereby dismissed.

REQUEST FOR A REHEARING

You may request a rehearing if you think this decision is based on a serious mistake in the facts or the law or if you have found new evidence that would change the decision. Your request must be **received within 20 days after the date of this decision**. Late requests cannot be granted.

Send your request for rehearing in writing to the Division of Hearings and Appeals, 5005 University Avenue, Suite 201, Madison, WI 53705-5400 **and** to those identified in this decision as "PARTIES IN INTEREST." Your rehearing request must explain what mistake the Administrative Law Judge made and why it is important or you must describe your new evidence and explain why you did not have it at your first hearing. If your request does not explain these things, it will be denied.

The process for requesting a rehearing may be found at Wis. Stat. § 227.49. A copy of the statutes may be found online or at your local library or courthouse.

APPEAL TO COURT

You may also appeal this decision to Circuit Court in the county where you live. Appeals must be filed with the Court **and** served either personally or by certified mail on the Secretary of the Department of Health Services, 1 West Wilson Street, Room 651, Madison, Wisconsin 53703, **and** on those identified in this decision as “PARTIES IN INTEREST” **no more than 30 days after the date of this decision** or 30 days after a denial of a timely rehearing (if you request one).

The process for Circuit Court Appeals may be found at Wis. Stat. §§ 227.52 and 227.53. A copy of the statutes may be found online or at your local library or courthouse.

Given under my hand at the City of Madison,
Wisconsin, this 30th day of October, 2014

\sJohn P. Tedesco
Administrative Law Judge
Division of Hearings and Appeals



State of Wisconsin\DIVISION OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS

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The preceding decision was sent to the following parties on October 30, 2014.

iCare
Office of Family Care Expansion