

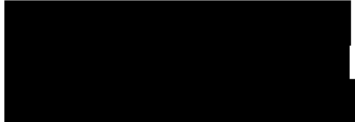
**Office of Medicaid
BOARD OF HEARINGS**

Appellant Name and Address:



Appeal Decision:	Approved in part; Denied in part; Dismissed in part	Appeal Number:	2413155
Decision Date:	10/21/2024	Hearing Date:	09/26/2024
Hearing Officer:	Amy B. Kullar, Esq.		

Appearances for Appellant:




Appearance for MassHealth:

Robin Brown, OT/L, Clinical Reviewer, Optum



*The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
Executive Office of Health and Human Services
Office of Medicaid
Board of Hearings
100 Hancock Street, Quincy, Massachusetts 02171*

APPEAL DECISION

Appeal Decision:	Approved in part; Denied in part; Dismissed in part	Issue:	Prior Authorization; Personal Care Attendant Services
Decision Date:	10/21/2024	Hearing Date:	09/26/2024
MassHealth's Rep.:	Robin Brown, OT/L	Appellant's Reps.:	
Hearing Location:	Quincy Harbor South 2 (Telephone)	Aid Pending:	Yes

Authority

This hearing was conducted pursuant to Massachusetts General Laws Chapter 118E, Chapter 30A, and the rules and regulations promulgated thereunder.

Jurisdiction

Through a notice dated August 15, 2024, MassHealth modified the appellant's prior authorization request for personal care attendant services. *See* 130 CMR 450.024(A), 130 CMR 422.410(A)(7), 130 CMR 422.410(B)(1) and Exhibit 1. The appellant filed this appeal in a timely manner on August 25, 2024. *See* 130 CMR 610.015(B) and Exhibit 2. MassHealth's decision to restrict or modify a member's assistance is valid grounds for appeal. *See* 130 CMR 610.032.

Action Taken by MassHealth

MassHealth modified the appellant's prior authorization request for personal care attendant (PCA) services.

Issue

The appeal issue is whether MassHealth was acting within its discretion in modifying the appellant's prior authorization request for PCA services.

Summary of Evidence

The MassHealth representative appeared via telephone and identified herself as an occupational therapist and clinical appeals reviewer. The appellant is a MassHealth member between the ages of [REDACTED] and was represented at hearing by her mother and social worker. The parties' testimony and record evidence are summarized as follows:

The appellant's medical history includes a primary diagnosis of spastic quadriplegic cerebral palsy with dystonia. The appellant is also legally blind, suffers frequent urinary tract infections, recently endured pneumonia, has poor trunk flexion and limited range of motion in her limbs. Testimony and Exhibit 6. The appellant lives at home with her parents and siblings, and she attends school 6.5 hours per day. Testimony and Exhibit 6. The appellant is categorized as being "totally dependent" on her PCA to accomplish all activities of daily living (ADLs) and instrumental activities of daily living (IADLs). Exhibit 6.

The appellant was reevaluated for PCA services on July 10, 2024, and on July 22, 2024, her PCM agency, [REDACTED] requested 68 hours and 45 minutes per week for 40.14 school weeks, and 79 hours and 15 minutes per week for 12 vacation weeks for the service period of 8/29/2024-8/28/2025. MassHealth modified this request on August 15, 2024, to 65 hours per week for 40.14 school weeks and 70 hours and 45 minutes per week for 12 vacation weeks for the service period of 8/29/2024-8/28/2025. Testimony, Exhibit 6. MassHealth made eight (8) modifications related to PCA assistance with mobility (vacation weeks), transfers (vacation weeks), repositioning (vacation weeks), grooming/nail care (vacation weeks), bathing (school and vacation weeks), menses care (school and vacation weeks), other healthcare needs (school and vacation weeks), and medical transportation (school and vacation weeks).

After testimony and additional information were disclosed at hearing, MassHealth approved the following two categories as requested by the appellant's PCM agency: transfers 5x10x7 (350 minutes per week) during vacation weeks and grooming/nail care 5x2x7 (70 minutes per week) during vacation weeks. Therefore, the categories of transfers and grooming: nail care are no longer in dispute.

The remaining disputed categories are mobility (vacation weeks), repositioning (vacation weeks), bathing (school and vacation weeks), menses care (school and vacation weeks), other healthcare needs (school and vacation weeks), and medical transportation (school and vacation weeks).

Mobility (vacation weeks)

The MassHealth representative testified that the appellant's PCM agency requested two minutes per episode, ten times per day, seven days per week (2x10x7) for each episode of mobility during vacation weeks. MassHealth modified this request to two minutes per episode, six times per day,

seven days per week (2x6x7) for each episode of mobility during vacation weeks. Testimony, Exhibit 6. The MassHealth representative explained that that this category “is only talking about time needed for the PCA to assist the appellant moving from one room to another. The PCM agency requested 2x10x7 during vacation weeks, and the reviewer modified this request to 2x6x7 to move from room to room in the wheelchair because the time requested for this activity is considered longer than ordinarily required. Testimony. The appellant’s mother explained that during vacation weeks the appellant does not lay in her bed all day. Testimony. She goes to the living room to socialize with family and watch television, she is taken to the bathroom periodically, she is taken to her bedroom for diaper changes and approximately 7-8 catheter changes per day. Testimony. In response, the MassHealth representative reminded the appellant’s mother that this category does not concern any toileting activities. The categories of toileting are not in dispute at this hearing. Testimony and Exhibit 1. The MassHealth representative stressed that this category of mobility solely concerns the appellant being transported room to room in her wheelchair in the home for activities such as meals or watching television. Testimony.

Repositioning (vacation weeks)

The MassHealth representative testified that the appellant’s PCM agency requested three minutes per episode, eight times per day, seven days per week (3x8x7) for each episode of repositioning during vacation weeks. MassHealth modified this request to three minutes per episode, six times per day, seven days per week (3x6x7) for each episode of repositioning during vacation weeks. Testimony, Exhibit 6. The MassHealth representative explained that this category involves the PCA physically changing the appellant’s position in the chair that she is sitting in or the bed that the appellant is lying in. Testimony. The purpose of repositioning is to make the appellant more comfortable wherever she is currently sitting or reclining. Testimony. What this category does not include is getting in and out of a chair. Testimony. The appellant’s mother stated that the repositioning task for the appellant involves repositioning the appellant’s legs out of “frog position” when she is sitting in her wheelchair, her bed, or her recliner chair. Testimony.

Bathing (school and vacation weeks)

The MassHealth representative testified that the appellant’s PCM agency requested forty-five minutes per episode, 1 time per day, seven days per week (45x1x7) for each episode of bathing during school weeks and vacation weeks. MassHealth modified this request to thirty-five minutes per episode, one time per day, seven days per week (35x1x7) for each episode of bathing during school weeks and vacation weeks¹. Testimony, Exhibit 6. The MassHealth representative explained that the task of bathing consists of the PCA physically washing the appellant’s body and hair. It does not include the application of drops or lotion, just washing time. Testimony. She asked the

¹ The appellant was approved for a daily “quick wash” 15x1x7 for both school and vacation weeks as requested by her PCM agency. The time allotted for the daily “quick wash” was not in dispute at this hearing. Testimony and Exhibit 6 at 15 and 48.

appellant's mother how long it typically takes her to complete the bathing task for the appellant. Testimony. The appellant's mother was unsure of the exact time and stated that the nurse that performed the evaluation did not ask her these questions, rather she was trying to "add hours" for the appellant. Testimony. The appellant's mother acknowledged that 35 minutes "could be" a sufficient amount of time to accomplish bathing the appellant. Testimony.

Menses care (school and vacation weeks)

The MassHealth representative testified that the appellant's PCM agency requested 150 minutes per month, which equates to thirty-eight minutes per week (38x1x1) for menses care during school weeks and vacation weeks. MassHealth modified this request to fifteen (15) minutes per week (15x1x1) for menses care during school weeks and vacation weeks. Testimony. The MassHealth representative explained that this category was modified because the time requested is longer than is ordinarily required for someone with the appellant's needs. Testimony. The MassHealth representative stated that she reviewed what had been approved the previous year for the appellant in this category, and she stated that the appellant had been approved for 8 minutes per week during the previous prior authorization period. Testimony. The MassHealth representative asked the appellant's mother if it is typical for the appellant to have a menstrual cycle or periods of menstruation more than one week a month. The appellant's mother stated that the appellant will experience bleeding two to three times per month. Testimony. The MassHealth representative emphasized that time allotted by MassHealth is for menses care is only for instances of toileting hygiene that occur concurrently with menses care. The appellant's mother stated that during the appellant's periods of menstruation she would change the appellant's absorbents 5-6 times per day and that she would have to wash the appellant more than she typically would. Testimony.

Other healthcare needs (school and vacation weeks)

The MassHealth representative testified that the appellant's PCM agency requested five minutes per episode, 2 times per day, seven days per week (5x2x7) for each episode of other healthcare needs during school weeks and vacation weeks. MassHealth modified this request to zero for each episode of other healthcare needs during school weeks and vacation weeks. The MassHealth representative explained that the "other healthcare need" task requested by the PCM agency is for the application and removal of sheepskin booties to the appellant's bilateral heels when in she is bed due to recurrent blistering sores on the appellant's heels. Testimony and Exhibit 6. The MassHealth representative explained that this category was modified from 70 minutes per week to zero minutes per week because the time for the application and removal of the sheepskin booties is included in the time for dressing the appellant². The appellant's mother explained that this task is for the appellant's "pressure sores, she has two boots, resting and night time – [I use

² The appellant was approved for 315 minutes per week for dressing and undressing during school and vacation weeks and these categories were not in dispute at this hearing. Exhibit 6.

them] to position her leg so that her heel is not touching anything; she gets very bad pressure sores; her heels turn black; when she is up they are okay, they are not good at night.” Testimony. The appellant’s mother explained that she applies the sheepskin booties and removes them every couple of hours because the appellant does not like to wear them. Testimony. She stated that the appellant wears AFOs³ at night to keep her from digging her heels into the surface of the bed or chair that the appellant is sitting in. Testimony. When the appellant is not wearing her sheepskin booties, she is wearing her AFOs. Testimony.

Medical transportation (school and vacation weeks)

The MassHealth representative testified that the appellant’s PCM agency requested fifty minutes per week for PCA assistance with the IADL of medical transportation. Testimony. The MassHealth representative explained that this category is calculated by totaling the number of doctor appointments in a year and dividing by 365. Testimony. The MassHealth representative stated that MassHealth modified this request to zero because the appellant resides with her parents and this is a parental responsibility according to MassHealth regulations. Testimony. The appellant’s mother stated that this is not parental responsibility solely because she must have someone with her when she is transporting the appellant to her medical appointments. Testimony. When she is sitting in her chair inside the vehicle, the appellant will need to be repositioned because “her head hangs, her hands get limp and go spastic.” Testimony. The appellant’s mother explained that it is a safety issue for the appellant because the appellant will also put her hands in her hair, remove her neck pillow, and try to remove her glasses during the trip to the medical appointment. Testimony. The appellant’s mother further testified that when she gets to her destination, she needs assistance to transfer the appellant. Testimony. The medical professionals will not lift the appellant and the appellant’s mother cannot lift her herself. The appellant’s mother stated, “I cannot take her alone safely.” Testimony.

Findings of Fact

1. Appellant is an adult MassHealth member between the ages of [REDACTED]
2. Appellant has a primary diagnosis of spastic quadriplegic cerebral palsy with dystonia. The appellant is also legally blind, suffers frequent urinary tract infections, recently endured pneumonia, has poor trunk flexion and limited range of motion in her limbs. Testimony and Exhibit 6.
3. On July 22, 2024, appellant’s PCM agency sent MassHealth a PA request seeking 68 hours and 45 minutes per week for 40.14 school weeks and 79 hours and 15 minutes per week for 12 vacation weeks for the service period of 8/29/2024-8/28/2025. Testimony and Exhibit 6.

³ AFOs are ankle-foot orthotics, a type of brace that is used for various foot/ankle problems. Testimony.

4. On August 15, 2024, MassHealth modified the request in eight (8) categories and approved the appellant for 65 hours per week for 40.14 school weeks, and 70 hours and 45 minutes per week for 12 vacation weeks for the service period of 8/29/2024-8/28/2025; specifically, by modifying the times for “mobility (vacation weeks), transfers (vacation weeks), repositioning (vacation weeks), grooming/nail care (vacation weeks), bathing (school and vacation weeks), menses care (school and vacation weeks), other healthcare needs (school and vacation weeks), and medical transportation (school and vacation weeks).” Exhibits 1 and 6.
5. At hearing, MassHealth approved the following two categories as requested by the appellant’s PCM agency: transfers 5x10x7 (350 minutes per week) during vacation weeks and grooming/nail care 5x2x7 (70 minutes per week) during vacation weeks, resolving the disputes related to PCA assistance with these tasks. Testimony.
6. The appellant seeks time for PCA assistance with mobility as follows: two minutes per episode, ten times per day, seven days per week (2x10x7) for each episode of mobility during vacation weeks (140 minutes per week). Testimony and Exhibit 6.
7. MassHealth approved two minutes per episode, six times per day, seven days per week (2x6x7) for each episode of mobility during vacation weeks (84 minutes per week) for mobility. Testimony and Exhibit 6.
8. The appellant seeks time for PCA assistance with repositioning as follows: three minutes per episode, eight times per day, seven days per week (3x8x7) for each episode of repositioning during vacation weeks (168 minutes per week). Testimony and Exhibit 6.
9. MassHealth approved three minutes of PCA assistance per episode, 6 times per day, 7 days a week (126 minutes per week) during vacation weeks for repositioning. Testimony and Exhibit 6.
10. The appellant seeks time for PCA assistance with bathing as follows: 45 minutes per episode, 1 time per day, 7 days a week for both school and vacation weeks (315 minutes per week). Testimony and Exhibit 6.
11. MassHealth approved 35 minutes of PCA assistance per episode, 1 time per day, 7 days a week for both school and vacation weeks (105 minutes per week) for bathing. Testimony and Exhibit 6.

12. The appellant seeks time for PCA assistance with menses care as follows: 150 minutes per month, which equates to thirty-eight minutes per week (38x1x1) for menses care during school weeks and vacation weeks. Testimony and Exhibit 6.
13. MassHealth approved fifteen (15) minutes per week (15x1x1) for menses care during school weeks and vacation weeks for menses care. Testimony and Exhibit 6.
14. The appellant seeks time for PCA assistance with other healthcare needs as follows: five minutes per episode, 2 times per day, seven days per week (5x2x7) for each episode of other healthcare needs during school weeks and vacation weeks. Testimony and Exhibit 6.
15. MassHealth approved zero minutes for other healthcare needs during school and vacation weeks. Testimony and Exhibit 6.
16. The appellant seeks time for PCA assistance with medical transportation needs as follows: fifty (50) minutes per week. Testimony and Exhibit 6.
17. MassHealth approved zero minutes per week for medical transportation. Testimony and Exhibit 6.
18. The appellant resides in a household with her two parents and her siblings. Testimony and Exhibit 6.

Analysis and Conclusions of Law

MassHealth covers personal care services provided to eligible MassHealth members who can be appropriately cared for in the home when all of the following conditions are met:

- (1) The personal care services are prescribed by a physician or a nurse practitioner who is responsible for the oversight of the member's health care.
- (2) The member's disability is permanent or chronic in nature and impairs the member's functional ability to perform ADLs and IADLs without physical assistance.
- (3) The member, as determined by the personal care agency, requires physical assistance with two or more of the following ADLs as defined in 130 CMR 422.410(A):
 - (a) mobility, including transfers;

- (b) medications,
- (c) bathing or grooming;
- (d) dressing or undressing;
- (e) range-of-motion exercises;
- (f) eating; and
- (g) toileting.

(4) The Division has determined that the PCA services are medically necessary and has granted a prior authorization for PCA services.

See 130 CMR 422.403(C).

The requested services must also be medically necessary for the prior authorization to be approved. MassHealth will not pay a provider for services that are not medically necessary and may impose sanctions on a provider for providing or prescribing a service or for admitting a member to an inpatient facility where such service or admission is not medically necessary.

A service is “medically necessary” if:

- 1) it is reasonably calculated to prevent, diagnose, prevent worsening of, alleviate, correct, or cure conditions in the member that endanger life, cause suffering or pain, cause physical deformity or malfunction, threaten to cause or to aggravate a handicap, or result in illness or infirmity; and
 - 2) there is no other medical service or site of service, comparable in effect, available, and suitable for the member requesting the service, that is more conservative or less costly to the Division. Services that are less costly to the Division include, but are not limited to, health care reasonably known by the provider or identified by the Division pursuant to a prior authorization request, to be available to the member through sources described in 130 CMR 450.317(C), 503.007, or 517.007.
- (B) Medically necessary services must be of a quality that meets professionally recognized standards of health care, and must be substantiated by records including evidence of such medical necessity and quality. A provider must make those records, including medical records, available to the Division upon request. (See 42 U.S.C. 1396a(a)(30) and 42 CFR 440.230 and 440.260.)
- (C) A provider's opinion or clinical determination that a service is not medically necessary does not constitute an action by the MassHealth agency.

See 130 CMR 450.204.

Pursuant to 130 CMR 422.410(A), activities of daily living include the following:

- (1) mobility: physically assisting a member who has a mobility impairment that prevents unassisted transferring, walking, or use of prescribed durable medical equipment;
- (2) assistance with medications or other health-related needs: physically assisting a member to take medications prescribed by a physician that otherwise would be self-administered;
- (3) bathing or grooming: physically assisting a member with basic care such as bathing, personal hygiene, and grooming skills;
- (4) dressing or undressing: physically assisting a member to dress or undress;
- (5) passive range-of-motion exercises: physically assisting a member to perform range-of-motion exercises;
- (6) eating: physically assisting a member to eat. This can include assistance with tube-feeding and special nutritional and dietary needs; and
- (7) toileting: physically assisting a member with bowel and bladder needs.

Pursuant to 130 CMR 422.410(B), instrumental activities of daily living include the following:

- (1) household services: physically assisting with household management tasks that are incidental to the care of the member, including laundry, shopping, and housekeeping;
- (2) meal preparation and clean-up: physically assisting a member to prepare meals;
- (3) transportation: accompanying the member to medical providers; and
- (4) special needs: assisting the member with:
 - (a) the care and maintenance of wheelchairs and adaptive devices;
 - (b) completing the paperwork required for receiving personal care services; and
 - (c) other special needs approved by the Division as being instrumental to the health care of the member.

Pursuant to 130 CMR 422.410(C)(1), the PCM agency **must assume**:

- (1) **When a member is living with family members, the family members will provide assistance with most IADLs.** For example, routine laundry, housekeeping, shopping, and meal preparation and clean-up should include those needs of the member.

See, 130 CMR 422.410 (emphasis added).

MassHealth **does not cover** any of the following as part of the PCA program or the transitional living program:

- (A) social services, including, but not limited to, babysitting, respite care, vocational rehabilitation, sheltered workshop, educational services, recreational services, advocacy, and liaison services with other agencies;
- (B) medical services available from other MassHealth providers, such as physician, pharmacy, or community health center services;
- (C) assistance provided in the form of cueing, prompting, supervision, guiding, or coaching;
- (D) PCA services provided to a member while the member is a resident of a nursing facility or other inpatient facility;
- (E) PCA services provided to a member during the time a member is participating in a community program funded by MassHealth including, but not limited to, day habilitation, adult day health, adult foster care, or group adult foster care;
- (F) services provided by family members, as defined in 130 CMR 422.402; or
- (G) surrogates, as defined in 130 CMR 422.402.

See, 130 CMR 422.412 (emphasis added).

The appeal is dismissed as to PCA assistance with transfers during vacation weeks and grooming/nail care during vacation weeks because at hearing, the parties were able to resolve the disputes in these categories of PCA assistance. MassHealth fully restored time as requested for PCA assistance with transfers (5x10x7 or 350 minutes per week during vacation weeks), and grooming/nail care (5x2x7 or 70 minutes per week during vacation weeks), which resolved the disputes related to PCA assistance with those tasks.

These portions of the appeal are therefore DISMISSED.

As to the appellant's request for PCA assistance with mobility, this portion of the appeal is approved. The appellant requested two minutes per episode, ten times per day, seven days per week (2x10x7) for each episode of mobility during vacation weeks, and this was modified to two minutes per episode, six times per day, seven days per week (2x6x7) for each episode of mobility during vacation weeks. The appellant is categorized as being totally dependent upon her PCA to accomplish all mobility tasks. The appellant's mother's testimony was credible and demonstrated that the appellant participates in activities in the family home throughout the day and therefore needs additional episodes of mobility. It was clear from the appellant's mother's testimony that the appellant requires these additional episodes of mobility to fully meet the appellant's needs to move around her home. The appellant has shown that PCA assistance with mobility is medically necessary. The appellant is approved for two minutes per episode, ten times per day, seven days

per week (2x10x7) for each episode of mobility during vacation weeks.

This portion of the appeal is therefore APPROVED.

As to the Appellant's request for PCA assistance with menses care, this portion of the appeal is approved. The Appellant requested 150 minutes per month, which equates to thirty-eight minutes per week (38x1x1) during school weeks and vacation weeks for assistance with menses care. The Appellant's mother's testimony was credible and demonstrated that the appellant experiences more frequent episodes of menstrual bleeding each month than during the previous year. The Appellant has shown that additional assistance with menses care is medically necessary. The Appellant is approved for menses care as requested: thirty-eight minutes per week (38x1x1) for menses care during school weeks and vacation weeks.

This portion of the appeal is therefore APPROVED.

As to the appellant's request for PCA assistance with repositioning, the appeal is denied. The appellant requested three minutes per episode, eight times per day, seven days per week (3x8x7) for each episode of repositioning during vacation weeks. MassHealth modified this request to three minutes per episode, six times per day, seven days per week (3x6x7) for each episode of repositioning during vacation weeks. The MassHealth representative's testimony on this category was persuasive. She explained that this task involves the PCA physically changing the appellant's position in the chair that she is sitting in or the bed that the appellant is lying in, to make the appellant more comfortable wherever she is currently sitting or reclining. This is a seated task and the appellant's mother stated that she moves the appellant's legs out of frog position to accomplish this task. Based on the testimony, it was unclear as to why extra time was needed to accomplish this task. The appellant did not show that extra time for repositioning was medically necessary.

This portion of the appeal is therefore DENIED.

As to the appellant's request for PCA assistance with bathing, the appeal is denied. The appellant requested 45x1x7, or 315 minutes per week, of PCA assistance with bathing and this was modified to 35x1x7, or 245 minutes per week. This task involves the appellant's PCA washing the appellant's body. The appellant's mother's testimony on this category was not persuasive. When the MassHealth representative asked the appellant's mother how long it took her to physically wash the appellant in the shower, the appellant's mother was unsure of the exact time and stated that the nurse that performed the evaluation did not ask her these questions; rather, the nurse evaluator was trying to "add hours" for the appellant. In her own testimony, the appellant's mother acknowledged that 35 minutes could be a sufficient amount of time to accomplish bathing the appellant. The appellant's mother was unable to credibly explain why the extra ten minutes for each episode of bathing are medically necessary, and there was no evidence presented that explained why the appellant needs additional time for bathing. The appellant has not shown that

additional time for bathing is medically necessary.

This portion of the appeal is therefore DENIED.

As to the appellant's request for PCA assistance with other healthcare needs, the appeal is denied. The appellant requested five minutes per episode, 2 times per day, seven days per week (5x2x7) for each episode of PCA assistance with other healthcare needs during school and vacation weeks, and this category was modified to zero by MassHealth. This "other healthcare need" task involves the application and removal of sheepskin booties to the appellant's bilateral heels when in she is bed due to recurrent blistering sores on the appellant's heels. The appellant was approved for all the time that her PCM requested for dressing and undressing, and MassHealth correctly modified this category because the time for dressing and undressing was not in dispute and sufficient to meet the appellant's medical needs. The sheepskin booties are applied to give the appellant a "break" from her AFO boots, but they are not prescribed by a physician or physical therapist or other medical provider as being required to be worn by the appellant when she is not wearing her AFO boots. There is ample time for the sheepskin booties to be applied and removed from the appellant during the time allotted for dressing and undressing.

This portion of the appeal is therefore DENIED.

As to the Appellant's request for PCA assistance with medical transportation, this portion of the appeal is denied. The Appellant requested 50 minutes per week for assistance with medical transportation. MassHealth modified this request to zero minutes per week. MassHealth correctly modified this request because the record shows that appellant resides in a household with both of her parents, and the regulations direct that the PCM agency must consider the shared nature of IADL tasks where the appellant resides in the same household with both of her parents and the regulations direct that family members shall provide assistance with most IADLs. Under the regulations, medical transportation is a parental responsibility and no evidence was presented at hearing that demonstrated that the appellant's parents are not able to provide transportation for the appellant for any reason.

This portion of the appeal is therefore DENIED.

Order for MassHealth

Remove aid pending.

For the prior authorization period 8/29/2024-8/28/2025, approve the following amounts of PCA assistance for the appellant:

- Mobility (vacation weeks): 2x10x7 (140 minutes per week);
- Transfers (vacation weeks): 5x10x7 (350 minutes per week);
- Repositioning (vacation weeks) 3x6x7 (126 minutes per week);
- Grooming/nail care (vacation weeks): 5x2x7 (70 minutes per week);
- Bathing (school and vacation weeks): 35x1x7(245 minutes per week);
- Menses care (school and vacation weeks): 38x1x1 (38 minutes per week);
- Other healthcare needs (school and vacation weeks): zero minutes per week; and
- Medical transportation (school and vacation weeks): zero minutes per week.

Notification of Your Right to Appeal to Court

If you disagree with this decision, you have the right to appeal to court in accordance with Chapter 30A of the Massachusetts General Laws. To appeal, you must file a complaint with the Superior Court for the county where you reside, or Suffolk County Superior Court, within 30 days of your receipt of this decision.

Implementation of this Decision

If this decision is not implemented within 30 days after the date of this decision, you should contact your MassHealth Enrollment Center. If you experience problems with the implementation of this decision, you should report this in writing to the Director of the Board of Hearings, at the address on the first page of this decision.

Amy B. Kullar, Esq.
Hearing Officer
Board of Hearings

MassHealth Representative: Optum MassHealth LTSS, P.O. Box 159108, Boston, MA 02215