

STATE OF MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF:



Monroe County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Vicki L. Armstrong

HEARING DECISION

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and MCL 400.37 upon the Claimant's request for a hearing received on July 19, 2011. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on September 14, 2011. Claimant personally appeared and testified.

ISSUE

Did the department properly place Claimant's Medicaid (MA) case in deductible status with a \$726.00 monthly deductible amount?

Whether the department properly closed Claimant's Family Independence Program (FIP) case?

FINDINGS OF FACT

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the competent, material, and substantial evidence on the whole record, finds as material fact:

1. Claimant was receiving MA and FIP. (Hearing Summary).
2. Claimant receives Retirement Survivor's Disability Insurance (RSDI) in the amount of [REDACTED]. (Department Exhibits 4-8).
3. Based on Claimant's RSDI income, the department calculated a monthly MA deductible based on their income, as required in the MA Group 2 income eligibility policy set forth in BEM 545.
4. For MA eligible clients with income, the department must consider a Protected Income Level, which is a set amount. Federal regulations at 42 CFR 435.811 provide standards for income. In accordance with the federal regulations, the department has prepared income and issuance

tables which can be found at RFT 240, which mandates a [REDACTED] MA Monthly Protected Income Level in Claimant's case. BEM 544.

5. On May 13, 2011, the department mailed Claimant a Notice of Case Action informing her that her FIP was closing effective June 1, 2011, because the group members did not meet the program requirements. (Department Exhibits 4-6).
6. Claimant submitted a hearing request on July 19, 2011, protesting the [REDACTED] Medicaid deductible and the closure of her FIP benefits. (Request for a Hearing).

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The regulations governing the hearing and appeal process for applicants and recipients of public assistance in Michigan are found in the Michigan Administrative Code, MAC R 400.901-400.951. Clients have the right to contest a department decision affecting eligibility or benefit levels whenever it is believed that the decision is incorrect. The department will provide an administrative hearing to review the decision and determine the appropriateness. BAM 600.

The Medical Assistance (MA) program is established by Title XIX of the Social Security Act and is implemented by Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The Department of Human Services (DHS or department) administers the MA program pursuant to MCL 400.10, *et seq.*, and MCL 400.105. Department policies are found in the Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) and the Reference Tables Manual (RFT).

The goal of the Medicaid program is to ensure that essential health care services are made available to those who otherwise could not afford them. Medicaid is also known as Medical Assistance (MA).

The State of Michigan has set guidelines for income, which determine if a Medicaid group is eligible. Income eligibility exists for the calendar month tested when there is no excess income, or allowable medical expenses equal or exceed the excess income (under the Deductible Guidelines). BEM 545.

Net income (countable income minus allowable income deductions) must be at or below a certain income limit for eligibility to exist. BEM 105. Income eligibility exists when net income does not exceed the Group 2 needs in BEM 544. BEM 166. The protected income level is a set allowance for non-medical need items such as shelter, food and incidental expenses. RFT 240 lists the Group 2 Medicaid protected income levels based on shelter area and fiscal group size. BEM 544. An eligible Medicaid group (Group 2 MA) has income the same as or less than the "protected income level" as set forth in the policy contained in the Reference Table (RFT). An individual or Medicaid group whose income is in excess of the monthly protected income level is ineligible to receive Medicaid. BEM 545.

However, a Medicaid group may become eligible for assistance under the deductible program. The deductible program is a process, which allows a client with excess income to be eligible for Medicaid, if sufficient allowable medical expenses are incurred. Each calendar month is a separate deductible period. The fiscal group's monthly excess income is called the deductible amount. Meeting a deductible means reporting and verifying allowable medical expenses that equal or exceed the deductible amount for the calendar month. The Medicaid group must report expenses by the last day of the third month following the month it wants medical coverage. BEM 545; 42 CFR 435.831.

In order to qualify for Group 2 MA coverage, a medically needy person like Claimant must have income which is equal to or less than the Protected Income Level. This dollar figure is a set amount for all non-medical needs, such as food, shelter and incidental expenses. If an individual's income exceeds the Protected Income Level, the excess amount must be used to pay medical expenses before Group 2 MA coverage can begin. This process is known as a "deductible" case. In Claimant's case, the Protected Income Level is [REDACTED]. RFT 240. When the department subtracted this dollar amount (i.e., [REDACTED] 0) from Claimant's countable net income (i [REDACTED]), a [REDACTED] deductible amount resulted.

The inclusion of Claimant's unearned income into her MA budget is required by policy. BEM 500. Unfortunately for Claimant, the imposition of a deductible restriction is inevitable in this case. Additionally, this Administrative Law Judge has reviewed the department's MA budgeting processes and finds all calculations were properly made. Consequently, the department's actions must be upheld, because they are in complete compliance with the department's policies, and with the governing laws and regulations on which those policies are based.

The Family Independence Program (FIP) was established pursuant to the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Public Law 104-193, 8 USC 601, et seq. The Department of Human Services (DHS or Department) administers the FIP program pursuant to MCL 400.10, et seq., and MAC R 400.3101-3131. The FIP program replaced the Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program effective October 1, 1996. Department policies are found in the Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM), and the Reference Tables Manual (RFT).

When a legal guardian is receiving FIP for a child, and the parent of the only eligible child returns to the home, the parent's data is entered on the legal guardian's Bridges case and continued eligibility is determined. The legal guardian's FIP will be terminated. If the parent applies and is found eligible for FIP, the legal guardian must be made the protective payee for the parent's FIP. BEM 210. Whenever a FIP Eligible Child has a legal guardian, the legal guardian must be the protective payee for the FIP grant; see BAM 420. This applies whether or not the guardian resides with the FIP group and continues until guardianship is terminated.

In this case, Claimant's daughters moved back into her home, which she duly reported on her Redetermination. When the department received her Redetermination and

entered the information into Bridges, Claimant's FIP case was closed. Once the policy was explained to Claimant, Claimant indicated she understood and would facilitate her daughter's applying for their children's FIP.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides the department correctly placed Claimant's MA case in deductible status with a [REDACTED] monthly deductible amount and properly closed Claimant's FIP case.

Accordingly, the department's actions are AFFIRMED.

It is SO ORDERED.

/s/

Vicki L. Armstrong
Administrative Law Judge
for Maura D. Corrigan, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: 9/16/11

Date Mailed: 9/16/11

NOTICE: Administrative Hearings may order a rehearing or reconsideration on either its own motion or at the request of a party within 30 days of the mailing date of this Decision and Order. Administrative Hearings will not order a rehearing or reconsideration on the Department's motion where the final decision cannot be implemented within 90 days of the filing of the original request.

The Claimant 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 date of the rehearing decision.

VLA/ds

[REDACTED]