

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

**IN THE MATTER OF:**



Reg. No.: 201318875  
Issue No.: 2009  
Case No.:   
Hearing Date: April 8, 2013  
County: Wayne DHS (76)

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:** Christian Gardocki

**HEARING DECISION**

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and MCL 400.37 following Claimant's request for a hearing. After due notice, an in-person hearing was held on April 8, 2013, from Detroit, Michigan. Participants included the above-named claimant. appeared as Claimant's authorized hearing representative. Participants on behalf of Department of Human Services (DHS) included , Specialist.

**ISSUE**

The issue is whether DHS properly denied Claimant's application for Medical Assistance (MA) on the basis that Claimant is not a disabled individual.

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

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

1. On 7/19/12, Claimant applied for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits from the Social Security Administration (SSA).
2. On 8/14/12, Claimant applied for MA benefits, including retroactive MA benefits from 6/2012.
3. Claimant's only basis for MA benefits was as a disabled individual.
4. On 10/9/12, the Medical Review Team (MRT) determined that Claimant was not a disabled individual.

5. On 10/11/12, DHS mailed Claimant notice of the MA application denial.
6. On an unspecified date, either in or close to 12/2012, SSA denied Claimant's application for SSI benefits on the basis that Claimant is not a disabled individual.
7. On 12/18/12, Claimant requested a hearing disputing the denial of MA benefits.
8. On 2/20/13, the State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) determined that Claimant was not disabled, in part, by application of Medical-Vocational Rule 202.20.
9. Claimant failed to timely appeal the SSI benefit denial.

### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

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). DHS (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) 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).

MA provides medical assistance to individuals and families who meet financial and nonfinancial eligibility factors. The goal of the MA program is to ensure that essential health care services are made available to those who otherwise would not have financial resources to purchase them.

The Medicaid program is comprised of several sub-programs which fall under one of two categories; one category is FIP-related and the second category is SSI-related. BEM 105 (10/2010), p. 1. To receive MA under an SSI-related category, the person must be aged (65 or older), blind, disabled, entitled to Medicare or formerly blind or disabled. *Id.* Families with dependent children, caretaker relatives of dependent children, persons under age 21 and pregnant, or recently pregnant, women receive MA under FIP-related categories. *Id.* AMP is an MA program available to persons not eligible for Medicaid through the SSI-related or FIP-related categories though DHS does always offer the program to applicants. It was not disputed that Claimant's only potential category for Medicaid eligibility would be as a disabled individual.

Disability for purposes of MA benefits is established if one of the following circumstances applies (see BEM 260 (7/2012), pp. 1-2):

- by death (for the month of death);
- the applicant receives Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits;
- SSI benefits were recently terminated due to financial factors;
- the applicant receives Retirement Survivors and Disability Insurance (RSDI) on the basis of being disabled; or
- RSDI eligibility is established following denial of the MA benefit application (under certain circumstances).

There was no evidence that any of the above circumstances apply to Claimant. Accordingly, Claimant may not be considered for Medicaid eligibility without undergoing a medical review process which determines whether Claimant is a disabled individual. (see *Id.*, p. 2).

Eligibility for MA based on disability or blindness does not exist once SSA's determination is final. *Id.*, p. 3. SSA's determination that disability or blindness does not exist for SSI is final for MA if:

- The determination was made after 1/1/90, and
- No further appeals may be made at SSA; or
- The client failed to file an appeal at any step within SSA's 60 day limit, and
- The client is not claiming:
  - A totally different disabling condition than the condition SSA based its determination on, or
  - An additional impairment(s) or change or deterioration in his condition that SSA has not made a determination on.

*Id.*, pp. 3-4.

It was not disputed that Claimant was denied SSI benefits by SSA. Claimant was uncertain of the exact date of denial, but she estimated that the denial occurred in 12/2012. Claimant conceded at the hearing that she did not appeal the SSI benefit denial. Based on the 60 day timeframe to appeal the decision, the SSI benefit denial was final.

The proximity between Claimant's SSI application date (7/19/12) and MA application date (8/14/12) makes it improbable that Claimant is now disabled by a differing or deteriorating condition. Further, Claimant made no such allegation.

The unfavorable SSA decision is binding on Claimant's application for MA benefits. It is found that DHS properly determined that Claimant is not disabled and properly denied Claimant's MA benefit application.

### **DECISION AND ORDER**

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, finds that DHS properly denied Claimant's MA benefit application dated 8/14/12, including retroactive MA benefit from 6/2012, on the basis of a final SSA decision that Claimant is not a disabled individual. The actions taken by DHS are AFFIRMED.



Christian Gardocki  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Maura Corrigan, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: 4/12/2013

Date Mailed: 4/12/2013

**NOTICE**: Michigan Administrative Hearing System (MAHS) 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. MAHS 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. (60 days for FAP cases).

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.

Claimant may request a rehearing or reconsideration for the following reasons:

- A rehearing **MAY** be granted if there is newly discovered evidence that could affect the outcome of the original hearing decision.
- A reconsideration **MAY** be granted for any of the following reasons:
  - misapplication of manual policy or law in the hearing decision,
  - typographical errors, mathematical error, or other obvious errors in the hearing decision that effect the substantial rights of the claimant:
  - the failure of the ALJ to address other relevant issues in the hearing decision.

Request must be submitted through the local DHS office or directly to MAHS by mail at  
Michigan Administrative Hearings  
Reconsideration/Rehearing Request  
P. O. Box 30639  
Lansing, Michigan 48909-07322

CG/hw

cc:

