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

IN THE MATTER OF:

Reg. No.: 2013-40285 Issue No.: 2018 Case No.: Hearing Date: Oakland (63-02) County:



ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Jonathan W. Owens

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 inperson hearing was held on May 22, 2013, in Madison Heights, Michigan. Participants on behalf of Claimant included Claimant,

. Participants on behalf of the Department of Human

Services (Department) included

ISSUE

Did the Department properly \boxtimes deny Claimant's application \square close Claimant's case for:



Family Independence Program (FIP)? Food Assistance Program (FAP)?

Medical Assistance (MA)?

Adult Medical Assistance (AMP)? State Disability Assistance (SDA)?

Child Development and Care (CDC)?

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 July 2, 2012, Claimant applied for Medical Assistance (MA).
- 2. On February 27, 2013, the Department k denied Claimant's application closed Claimant's case due to not being a Michigan resident.

- On February 27, 2013, the Department sent
 Claimant Suthorized Representative (AR)
 Claimant Suthorized Representative (AR)
 Claimant Suthorized Representative (AR)
- 4. On April 4, 2013, Claimant filed a hearing request, protesting the \square denial of the application. \square closure of the case.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Department policies are contained in the Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM), and the Reference Tables Manual (RFT).

The Medical Assistance (MA) program is established by the 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 (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers the MA program pursuant to MCL 400.10, *et seq.*, and MCL 400.105.

In the instant case, Claimant was in Michigan visiting his family. Claimant was injured and was hospitalized. Claimant's representative filed an application on Claimant's behalf on July 2, 2012. The Department processed Claimant's application and determined that Claimant was not eligible for MA benefits since he failed to fulfill the residency requirements. Claimant testified he arrived a few days before June 11, 2012, to visit a newborn grandson.

The Department cites BEM 220 (January 2012), pp. 1-2. This policy indicates in order to be considered a Michigan resident, a person must meet one of the following:

- The individual lives in Michigan, except for a temporary absence, **and** intends to remain in Michigan permanently or indefinitely. If the individual indicates an intent to remain in Michigan, but his official USCIS documents indicate a **temporary or time-limited period** to the visit, the individual does **not** meet the intent to remain requirements, unless he verifies that official steps are being taken with USCIS to apply for lawful permanent resident status; see BEM 225.
- The individual or a member of the MA fiscal group has entered the state of Michigan for employment purposes, and
 - Has a job commitment, or
 - Is seeking employment.

Claima it, as indicated, was visiting Michigan when he was injured. Claimant and his spouse own a home in Illinois. Claimant indicated on his application he intends to stay in Michigan indefinitely. Claimant also intends or desires to return to his home in Illinois in the future. He was not living in Michigan prior to the application. Claimant asserts that his intent to stay indefinitely and the fact he is still in Michigan demonstrate residency. Claimant's spouse appears to be going back and forth between the two homes cending to both Claimant, when possible, and their minor daughter who remains in Illinois.

Upon reviewing the above policy, this Administrative Law Judge finds it is not simply the intent to stay indefinitely but also the requirement the individual lived in Michigan. While this policy allows for a temporary absence, the policy clearly distinguishes the need to be living in Michigan. Claimant, as indicated above, came to Michigan for a visit - not to live. Claimant has not demonstrated he was living in Michigan prior to his application for benefits.

Based upon the above Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, and for the reasons stated on the record, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the Department

properly denied Claimant's application properly closed Claimant's case

improperly de ied Claimant's application
 improperly closed Claimant's case

for: AMP FIP FAP MA SDA C C.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Ad ninistrative Law Judge, based upon the above Findin $_{15}$ of Fact and Conclusions of Law, and for the reasons stated on the record, finds that the Department \square did act properly. \square did not act properly.

Accordingly, the Department's \square AMP \square FIP \square FAP \boxtimes M \square SDA \square CDC decision is \boxtimes A FIRMED \square REVERSED for the reasons stated on the record.

/ Jonathan W. Owens Administrative Law Judge f r Maura Corrigan, Director Dep rtment of Human Services

Date Signed: Jun 35, 2013

Date Mailed: Jun 2 5, 2013

NOTIC : Michigan Administrative Hearing Systen (MAHS) may order a rehearing or reconsideration on either its own motion or at the request o 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 <u>MAY</u> 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 affect the substantial rights of the claimant:
 - 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

JWO/pf

