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

IN THE MATTER OF:				
	Reg. No.: Issue No.: Case No.: Hearing Date: County:	201327336 2006 July 11, 2013 St. Clair		
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Susanne B	E. Harris			
HEARING D	ECISION			
This matter is before the undersigned Administration and MCL 400.37 following Claimant's required telephone hearing was held on July 11, 2013 behalf of Claimant included participants on behalf of Department of Hun Worker, and Family Independent	uest for a hearing. B, from Lansing, Michinis The state of the state	After due notice, a gan. Participants or and		
ISSU	<u>JE</u>			
Did the Department properly \boxtimes deny Claims for:	ant's application 🔲 c	lose Claimant's case		
☐ Family Independence Program (FIP)? ☐ Food Assistance Program (FAP)? ☐ Medical Assistance (MA)?	State Disability A	sistance (AMP)? ssistance (SDA)? ent and Care (CDC)?		
FINDINGS OF FACT				
The Administrative Law Judge, based on evidence on the whole record, finds as materi	•	rial, and substantia		
. Claimant ⊠ applied for benefits ☐ received benefits for:				
 ☐ Family Independence Program (FIP). ☐ Food Assistance Program (FAP). ☒ Medical Assistance (MA). 	State Disability	ssistance (AMP). Assistance (SDA). ent and Care (CDC).		
 On January 24, 2013, the Department	osed Claimant's case edical appointment.			

3.	On January 24, 2013, the Department sent Claimant Claimant's Authorized Representative (AR) notice of the denial. Closure.			
4.	On January 29, 2013, Claimant filed a hearing request, protesting the ⊠ denial of the application. ☐ 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).				
Re 42 Ag thr	The Family Independence Program (FIP) was established pursuant to the Personal esponsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Public Law 104-193, USC 601, et seq. The Department (formerly known as the Family Independence gency) administers FIP pursuant to MCL 400.10, et seq., and 1999 AC, R 400.3101 rough Rule 400.3131. FIP replaced the Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program fective October 1, 1996.			
pro imp Re Ag	The Food Assistance Program (FAP) [formerly known as the Food Stamp (FS) ogram] is established by the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, and is plemented by the federal regulations contained in Title 7 of the Code of Federal egulations (CFR). The Department (formerly known as the Family Independence gency) administers FAP pursuant to MCL 400.10, et seq., and 1999 AC, R 400.3001 rough Rule 400.3015.			
Se Th Ag	The Medical Assistance (MA) program is established by the Title XIX of the Social ecurity 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 gency) administers the MA program pursuant to MCL 400.10, et seq., and MCL 0.105.			
	The Adult Medical Program (AMP) is established by 42 USC 1315, and is ministered by the Department pursuant to MCL 400.10, et seq.			
for Se pro	The State Disability Assistance (SDA) program, which provides financial assistance disabled persons, is established by 2004 PA 344. The Department of Human ervices (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers the SDA ogram pursuant to MCL 400.10, <i>et seq.</i> , and 2000 AACS, R 400.3151 through Rule 0.3180.			
an 19 Th an	The Child Development and Care (CDC) program is established by Titles IVA, IVE d XX of the Social Security Act, the Child Care and Development Block Grant of 90, and the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. The program is implemented by Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 98 d 99. The Department provides services to adults and children pursuant to MCL 0.14(1) and 1999 AC, R 400.5001 through Rule 400.5015.			

The Claimant protested that he did not receive the DHS-800, Medical Appointment Confirmation Notice. The Claimant's testified that he gets the mail every day and anything that comes for the Claimant goes straight to his room. testified that the Claimant's appointments are always written down on the dry erase board on the refrigerator. The Claimant testified that his address had remained the same at all times relevant to this matter and that he did receive the Notice of Hearing and the DHS-1605. Notice of Case Action denying his application for MA. The Claimant also testified that Case Worker Nelson telephoned him to tell him his appointment was for the 28th. This testimony was found to be less than credible as it was contested by the Case Worker Nelson and it is inconsistent with the DHS-800, Medical Appointment Confirmation Notice in evidence. Furthermore, the Administrative Law Judge takes official notice that departmental case workers have enormous case loads and it is simply not likely that a case worker would telephone a Claimant with an appointment time and date when a written notice of appointment could be sent instead.

The proper mailing and addressing of a letter creates a presumption of receipt. That presumption may be rebutted by evidence. *Stacey v Sankovich*, 19 Mich App 638 (1969); *Good v Detroit Automobile Inter-Insurance Exchange*, 67 Mich App 270 (1976). Because the Claimant's address has remained the same at all times relevant to this matter and because he received the Notice of Hearing and DHS-1605, Notice of Case Action, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the evidence is insufficient to rebut the presumption that the Claimant received the DHS-800, Medical Appointment Confirmation Notice.

The DHS-800, Medical Appointment Confirmation Notice was sent so that the Claimant could see a who would then complete the departmental forms so that the Claimant's disability could be verified. Bridges Assistance Manual (BAM) 130 (2012) p. 5 instructs Department workers to send a negative action notice when the client indicates refusal to provide a verification, or when the time period given has elapsed and the client has not made a reasonable effort to provide it. In this case, the Administrative Law Judge determines that the Claimant made no reasonable effort to attend the appointment set for him so that he could provide the verification the Department required. As such, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the Department has met its burden of establishing that it was acting in accordance with policy when taking action to deny the Claimant's MA application for failure to attend the required appointment and therefore submit the required verification.

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 improperly denied C	laimant's application
☐ properly closed Claimant's case ☐ improperly closed	Claimant's case for:
☐ AMP ☐ FIP ☐ FAP ☒ MA ☐ SDA ☐ CDC.	

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the of Law finds that the Department ☑ did act pro	
Accordingly, the Department's ☐ AMP ☐ FIP is ☑ AFFIRMED ☐ REVERSED.	☐ FAP ☑ MA ☐ SDA ☐ CDC decision
	/s/
	Susanne E. Harris
	Administrative Law Judge
	For Maura Corrigan, Director
	Department of Human Services
Date Signed: 7/16/13	
Date Mailed: 7/17/13	

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 <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 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

SEH/tb

cc: