

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

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 20143679
Issue No.: 2003
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: February 12, 2014
County: Macomb (20)

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: C. Adam Purnell

HEARING DECISION

Following Claimant's request for a hearing, this matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and 400.37; 7 CFR 273.15 to 273.18; 42 CFR 431.200 to 431.250; 45 CFR 99.1 to 99.33; and 45 CFR 205.10. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on February 12, 2014 from Lansing, Michigan. Participants on behalf of Claimant included [REDACTED] (Claimant's Authorized Hearing Representative (AHR)) and [REDACTED] (Claimant). Participants on behalf of the Department of Human Services (Department) included [REDACTED] (Eligibility Specialist).

ISSUE

Did the Department properly close Claimant's Medical Assistance (MA) case due to failure to properly return a redetermination packet?

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

1. Claimant was active for MA benefits.
2. On August 13, 2013, the Department mailed Claimant a Redetermination (DHS-1010) packet, which was due by September 3, 2013.
3. On September 19, 2013, the Department mailed Claimant a Notice of Case Action (DHS-1605) which closed Claimant's MA case due to failure to return the redetermination packet.
4. Claimant requested a hearing on October 4, 2013 to challenge the MA case closure.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Department policies are contained in the Department of Human Services Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), Department of Human Services Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM), Department of Human Services Reference Tables Manual (RFT), and Department of Human Services Emergency Relief Manual (ERM).

The Medical Assistance (MA) program is established by the Title XIX of the Social Security Act, 42 USC 1396-1396w-5, and is implemented by 42 CFR 400.200 to 1008.59. The Department of Human Services (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers the MA program pursuant to MCL 400.10 and MCL 400.105.

The Department of Human Services must periodically redetermine an individual's eligibility for active programs. The redetermination process includes thorough review of all eligibility factors. BAM 210, p 1 (10-1-2013). Redetermination is defined as "the periodic, thorough re-evaluation of all eligibility factors to determine if the group continues to be eligible for program benefits." Bridges Program Glossary, p 54. For all programs, a complete redetermination is required at least every 12 months. BAM 210, p 1.

For MA, benefits stop at the end of the benefit period **unless** a redetermination is completed **and** a new benefit period is certified. BAM 210, p 2.

For all programs, a redetermination/review packet is considered complete when all of the sections of the redetermination form including the signature section are completed. BAM 210, p 10. When a complete packet is received, policy requires the Department record the receipt in Bridges as soon as administratively possible. BAM 210, p 10. If the redetermination is submitted through MI Bridges, the receipt of the packet will be automatically recorded. BAM 210, p 10.

In order to receive uninterrupted benefits, (benefits available on his/her scheduled issuance date) the client must file the redetermination through MI Bridges or file either a DHS-1010, Redetermination, DHS-1171, Assistance Application, or a DHS-2063B, Continuing Food Assistance Benefits, by the 15th of the redetermination month. BAM 210, p 13. Exception: If the client's redetermination materials are mailed late, the timely filing date is 17 days **after** the materials are mailed. BAM 210, p 13.

For MA, verifications are due the same date as the redetermination/review interview. When an interview is not required, verifications are due the date the packet is due. BAM 210, p 14.

Here, the Department asserts that Claimant's MA case closed because she failed to return the redetermination packet. Claimant admits that she did not return the redetermination packet, but contends that she did not receive the redetermination documents in the mail.

Testimony and other evidence must be weighed and considered according to its reasonableness. *Gardiner v Courtright*, 165 Mich 54, 62; 130 NW 322 (1911); *Dep't of Community Health v Risch*, 274 Mich App 365, 372; 733 NW2d 403 (2007). The weight and credibility of this evidence is generally for the fact-finder to determine. *Dep't of Community Health*, 274 Mich App at 372; *People v Terry*, 224 Mich App 447, 452; 569 NW2d 641 (1997). Moreover, it is for the fact-finder to gauge the demeanor and veracity of the witnesses who appear before him, as best he is able. See, e.g., *Caldwell v Fox*, 394 Mich 401, 407; 231 NW2d 46 (1975); *Zeeland Farm Services, Inc v JBL Enterprises, Inc*, 219 Mich App 190, 195; 555 NW2d 733 (1996).

This Administrative Law Judge has carefully considered and weighed the testimony and other evidence in the record. Because Claimant alleges that she did not receive the redetermination packet in the mail, the mailbox rule applies. However, Claimant did admit that she received the notice of case action in this matter.

Michigan adopts the mailbox rule which is a presumption under the common-law that letters have been received after being placed in the mail in the due course of business. *Good v Detroit Automobile Inter-Insurance Exchange*, 67 Mich App 270 (1976). In other words, the proper mailing and addressing of a letter creates a presumption of receipt but 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). Under the mailbox rule, evidence of business custom or usage is allowed to establish the fact of mailing without further testimony by an employee of compliance with the custom. *Good, supra*. Such evidence is admissible without further evidence from the records custodian that a particular letter was actually mailed. *Good supra* at 275. "Moreover, the fact that a letter was mailed with a return address but was not returned lends strength to the presumption that the letter was received." *Id* at 276. The challenging party may rebut the presumption that the letter was received by presenting evidence to the contrary. See *id*.

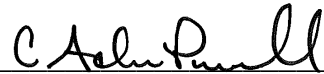
The Department has produced sufficient evidence of its business custom with respect to the mailing of the redetermination packet, allowing it to rely on the presumption of receipt. Claimant has not come forward with sufficient evidence to rebut the presumption.

The Administrative Law Judge, based on the above Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, and for the reasons stated on the record, if any, finds that the Department acted in accordance with Department policy when it closed Claimant's MA case for failure to return the redetermination packet.

DECISION AND ORDER

Accordingly, the Department's decision is **AFFIRMED**.

IT IS SO ORDERED.



C. Adam Purnell
Administrative Law Judge
for Maura Corrigan, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: February 13, 2014

Date Mailed: February 14, 2014

NOTICE OF APPEAL: 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 or Reconsideration was made, within 30 days of the receipt date of the Decision and Order of Reconsideration or Rehearing Decision.

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).

A Request for Rehearing or Reconsideration may be granted when one of the following exists:

- Newly discovered evidence that existed at the time of the original hearing that could affect the outcome of the original hearing decision;
- Misapplication of manual policy or law in the hearing decision which led to a wrong conclusion;
- Typographical, mathematical or other obvious error in the hearing decision that affects the rights of the client;
- Failure of the ALJ to address in the hearing decision relevant issues raised in the hearing request.

The Department, AHR or the claimant must specify all reasons for the request. MAHS will not review any response to a request for rehearing/reconsideration. A request must be *received* in MAHS within 30 days of the date the hearing decision is mailed.

The written request must be faxed to (517) 335-6088 and be labeled as follows:

Attention: MAHS Rehearing/Reconsideration Request

20143679/CAP

If submitted by mail, the written request must be addressed as follows:

Michigan Administrative Hearings
Reconsideration/Rehearing Request
P.O. Box 30639
Lansing, Michigan 48909-07322

CAP/aca

cc:

