

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

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 15-005669  
Issue No.: 2001  
Case No.: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date: May 21, 2015  
County: Gratiot

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:** Darryl Johnson

**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; and Mich Admin Code, R 792.11002. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on May 21, 2015, from Lansing, Michigan. Participants on behalf of Claimant included Claimant. Participants on behalf of the Department of Health and Human Services (Department) included Assistance Payments Supervisor [REDACTED].

**ISSUE**

Did the Department properly determine the eligibility of Claimant's son for Medical Assistance (MA)?

**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 March 5, 2015, [REDACTED] submitted an online application for MA for Claimant's son, allegedly without Claimant's consent. (Exhibit A Pages 4-15.)
2. On March 20, 2015, the [REDACTED] application was approved effective March 1, 2015, (Exhibit A Pages 1-3) and the child was provided coverage through the MI-Child program.
3. Claimant took her son to a doctor's office for a visit, and the doctor's office was told by the Department's data interface that the son did not have coverage.
4. Claimant subsequently learned that her son was placed in the MI-Child program, with a \$ [REDACTED] deductible/co-pay because of the application submitted by [REDACTED], whereas he was previously covered by the Other Healthy Kids (OHK) program with no comparable deductible/co-pay.

5. The Department received Claimant's hearing request on April 7, 2015.

### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

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

The Medical Assistance (MA) program is established by Title XIX of the Social Security Act, 42 USC 1396-1396w-5; 42 USC 1315; the Affordable Care Act of 2010, the collective term for the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, Pub. L. No. 111-148, as amended by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-152; and 42 CFR 430.10-.25. The Department (formerly known as the Department of Human Services) administers the MA program pursuant to 42 CFR 435, MCL 400.10, and MCL 400.105-.112k.

Claimant did not submit the March 5, 2015, application. It was submitted by a third party. BAM 110 (7/1/14) at p 10 provides the following instruction when an MA application is made behalf of someone else:

#### **Medicaid Only**

Application may be made on behalf of a client by his spouse, parent, legal guardian, adult child, stepchild, core relative or any other person provided the person is at least age 18 or married. If this person is not a spouse, parent, legal guardian, adult child, stepchild, or core relative, the person must have authorization to act on behalf of the client, by the client, client's spouse, parent(s) or legal guardian.

The application form must be signed by the client or the individual acting as his authorized representative.

When an assistance application is received in the local office without the applicant's signature or without a signed document authorizing someone to act on the applicant's behalf you must do the following:

- Register the application as a request if it contains a signature.
- Send a DHS-330, Notice of Missing Information, to the individual explaining the need for a valid signature. The signature page of the application may be copied and sent to the agency or individual who filled out the application with the notice.

- Allow 10 days for a response. You cannot deny an application due to incompleteness until 10 calendar days from the date of your initial request in writing to the applicant to complete the application form or supply missing information, or until the initial scheduled interview.
- Record the date the application or filing form with the minimum information is received. The application must be registered and disposed of on Bridges, using the receipt date as the application date.

An application received from an agency is acceptable if it is signed by an individual and is accompanied by written documentation from the individual authorizing the agency to act as the authorized representative.

Claimant denied authorizing [REDACTED] to apply on her behalf or her son's behalf. The Department did not produce evidence that it asked Claimant for written evidence that [REDACTED] was authorized to act on her behalf.

The critical issues for Claimant were that her son was denied treatment because the Department was saying that he did not have MA coverage, and the \$ [REDACTED] deductible/co-pay that is being demanded because he was enrolled in the MI-Child program instead of the OHK program.

The burden is on the Department to show that it properly determined Claimant's eligibility for MA.

When the Department presents a case for an administrative hearing, policy allows the Department to use the hearing summary as a guide when presenting the evidence, witnesses and exhibits that support the Department's position. See BAM 600 (1/1/15), page 19.

## **Hearing Summary**

### **All Programs**

Complete a DHS-3050, Hearing Summary, prior to the meaningful prehearing conference. In the event additional space is required to complete the DHS-3050, Hearing Summary, attach a Word document to the DHS-3050 and number the Word document accordingly. All case identifiers and notations on case status must be complete.

The hearing summary must include all of the following:

- A clear statement of the case action, in chronological order, including all programs involved in the case action.

- Facts which led to the action.
- Policy which supported the action.
- Correct address of the client and the AHR.
- Description of the documents the local office intends to offer as exhibits at the hearing.

Number the document copies consecutively in the lower right corner; begin numbering with the hearing summary.

But BAM 600 also requires the Department to **always** include the following in planning the case presentation: (1) an explanation of the action(s) taken; (2) a summary of the policy or laws used to determine that the action taken was correct; (3) any clarifications by central office staff of the policy or laws used; (4) the facts which led to the conclusion that the policy is relevant to the disputed case action; (5) the DHS procedures ensuring that the client received adequate or timely notice of the proposed action and affording all other rights. See BAM 600 at page 35. This implies that the Department has the initial burden of going forward with evidence during an administrative hearing.

Placing the burden of proof on the Department is a question of policy and fairness, but it is also supported by Michigan law. In *McKinstry v Valley Obstetrics-Gynecology Clinic, PC*, 428 Mich 167; 405 NW2d 88 (1987), the Michigan Supreme Court, citing *Kar v Hogan*, 399 Mich 529; 251 NW2d 77 (1979), said:

The term “burden of proof” encompasses two separate meanings. 9 Wigmore, *Evidence* (Chadbourn rev), § 2483 et seq., pp 276 ff.; McCormick, *Evidence* (3d ed), § 336, p 946. One of these meanings is the burden of persuasion or the risk of nonpersuasion.

The Supreme Court then added:

The burden of producing evidence on an issue means the liability to an adverse ruling (generally a finding or a directed verdict) if evidence on the issue has not been produced. It is usually cast first upon the party who has pleaded the existence of the fact, but as we shall see, the burden may shift to the adversary when the pleader has his initial duty. The burden of producing evidence is a critical mechanism in a jury trial, as it empowers the judge to decide the case without jury consideration when a party fails to sustain the burden.

The burden of persuasion becomes a crucial factor only if the parties have sustained their burdens of producing evidence and only when all of the evidence has been introduced. See *McKinstry*, 428 Mich at 93-94, quoting McCormick, *Evidence* (3d ed), § 336, p 947.

In other words, the burden of producing evidence (i.e., going forward with evidence) involves a party's duty to introduce enough evidence to allow the trier of fact to render a reasonable and informed decision. Thus, the Department must provide sufficient evidence to enable the Administrative Law Judge to ascertain whether the Department followed policy in a particular circumstance.

In this case, the Department did not show that [REDACTED] was authorized to act on Claimant's behalf.

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, and for the reasons stated on the record, if any, finds that the Department failed to satisfy its burden of showing that it acted in accordance with Department policy when it determined Claimant's MA eligibility.

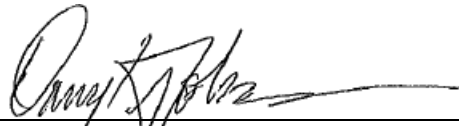
It could be that the Department accurately determined the eligibility of Claimant's son. Redetermining his eligibility might not change the end result. The undersigned does not have the authority to order the Department to provide Claimant with benefits through any particular program. Nor does he have the authority to establish a lower deductible/co-pay than is allowed by policy. Nonetheless, because the Department did not meet its burden of proof, it must redetermine the son's eligibility for MA.

### **DECISION AND ORDER**

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

THE DEPARTMENT IS ORDERED TO BEGIN DOING THE FOLLOWING, IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEPARTMENT POLICY AND CONSISTENT WITH THIS HEARING DECISION, WITHIN 10 DAYS OF THE DATE OF MAILING OF THIS DECISION AND ORDER:

1. The Department shall initiate a redetermination as to whether Claimant is entitled to MA benefits as provided by applicable policies, effective March 1, 2015.



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Darryl Johnson  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Nick Lyon, Director  
Department of Health and Human Services

Date Mailed: **5/26/2015**

DJ/jaf

**NOTICE OF APPEAL:** A party may appeal this Hearing Decision in the circuit court in the county in which he/she resides, or the circuit court in Ingham County, within 30 days of the receipt date. A copy of the claim or application for appeal must be filed with the Michigan Administrative Hearing System (MAHS).

A party may request a rehearing or reconsideration of this Hearing Decision from MAHS within 30 days of the mailing date of this Hearing Decision, or MAHS **MAY** order a rehearing or reconsideration on its own motion. MAHS **MAY** grant a party's Request for Rehearing or Reconsideration 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 party requesting a rehearing or reconsideration 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 this Hearing Decision is mailed.

A written request may be faxed or mailed to MAHS. If submitted by fax, the written request must be faxed to (517) 335-6088 and be labeled as follows:

Attention: MAHS Rehearing/Reconsideration Request

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

Michigan Administrative Hearings  
Reconsideration/Rehearing Request  
P.O. Box 30639  
Lansing, Michigan 48909-8139

cc:

