



RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS
LANSING

SHELLY EDGERTON
DIRECTOR

Date Mailed: October 11, 2017
MAHS Docket No.: 17-011443
Agency No.: [REDACTED]
Petitioner: [REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Landis Lain

HEARING DECISION

Following Petitioner'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; 42 CFR 438.400 to 438.424; 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 October 5, 2017, from [REDACTED], Michigan. The Petitioner was represented by Petitioner [REDACTED]. The Department of Health and Human Services (Department or Respondent) was represented by [REDACTED], Hearings Facilitator.

Respondent's Exhibit pages 1-49 were admitted as evidence.

ISSUE

Did the Department properly deny Petitioner's application for Medical Assistance (MA) benefits?

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 [REDACTED], the Department received an application for Medical Assistance benefits for Petitioner and his household group (including his spouse and adult offspring).
2. Petitioner's annual gross income is \$ [REDACTED].

3. On [REDACTED], a DHS 1606 Health Care Coverage Determination Notice was issued to advise Petitioner that he was not eligible for Medical Assistance (MA) due to excess income.
4. On [REDACTED], the Department received a Request for Hearing.
5. On [REDACTED], the Michigan Administrative Hearing System received the Request for Hearing to contest the Department's Determination.

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.

Pertinent Department Policy dictates:

The Healthy Michigan Plan (HMP) is based on Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) methodology. The Healthy Michigan Plan provides health care coverage for a category of eligibility authorized under the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act and Michigan Public Act 107 of 2013 effective April 1, 2014.

The Healthy Michigan Plan (HMP) provides health care coverage for individuals who:

- Are 19-64 years of age.
- Do not qualify for or are not enrolled in Medicare.
- Do not qualify for or are not enrolled in other Medicaid programs.
- Are not pregnant at the time of application.
- Meet Michigan residency requirements.
- Meet Medicaid citizenship requirements.
- Have income at or below 133% Federal Poverty Level (FPL) Cost Sharing.

The Healthy Michigan Plan has beneficiary cost sharing obligations. Cost sharing includes copays and contributions based on income, when applicable. Copayments for services may apply to HMP beneficiaries. Prior to enrollment in a health plan, beneficiaries are eligible to receive Healthy Michigan Plan services through the

Fee-for-Service system. Copays are collected at the point of service, with the exception of chronic conditions and preventive services. Modified adjusted gross income must be at or below 133 percent of the Federal Poverty Level (FPL). BEM 137, pages 1-3

MAGI for purposes of Medicaid eligibility is a methodology which state agencies and the federally facilitated marketplace (FFM) must use to determine financial eligibility. It is based on Internal Revenue Service (IRS) rules and relies on federal tax information to determine adjusted gross income. It eliminates asset tests and special deductions or disregards. Every individual is evaluated for eligibility based on MAGI rules. The MAGI rules are aligned with the income rules that will be applied for determination of eligibility for premium tax credits and cost-sharing reductions through exchanges. Department of Health and Human Services Bridges Eligibility Manual. (BEM) 500 (January 1, 2016), pages 3-4

Modified adjusted gross income (MAGI) is a methodology for how income is counted and how household composition and family size are determined. It is based on federal tax rules for determining adjusted gross income. It eliminates asset tests and special deductions or disregards. Every individual is evaluated for eligibility based on MAGI rules. The MAGI rules are aligned with the income rules that will be applied for determination of eligibility for premium tax credits and cost-sharing reductions through exchanges. The 5% disregard is the amount equal to 5% of the Federal Poverty Level for the applicable family size. It is not a flat 5% disregard from the income. The 5% disregard shall be applied to the highest income threshold. The 5% disregard shall be applied only if required to make someone eligible for Medicaid.

Department policy requires the department to count and budget all income received that is not specifically excluded. There are 3 main types of income: countable earned, countable unearned, and excluded. Earned income means income received from another person or organization or from self-employment for duties that were performed for remuneration or profit. Unearned income is any income that is not earned. The amount of income counted maybe more than the amount a person actually receives, because it is the amount before deductions are taken including the deductions for taxes and garnishments. The amount before any deductions are taken is called a gross amount. BEM, item 500, p. 1.

Petitioner's Gross countable yearly income is \$ [REDACTED]. The MA household limit for a family of three persons (FPL), between the ages of 19-64 is \$ [REDACTED].

Petitioner testified that he does not have any insurance because of the ACA (Affordable Care Act). He cannot afford Obamacare. Petitioner had a heart attack on [REDACTED], and he knows that the bills are not going to be something he can afford and still pay other bills. He is a hard-working American trying to support his family. He is not on disability, SSI or any other help.

Petitioner's allegation that he has worked many years and cannot afford the Affordable Care Act insurance because of other expenses is a compelling equitable argument to

be excused for the department's program policy requirements. Unfortunately, this Administrative Law Judge has no equity powers. Petitioner's grievance centers on dissatisfaction with the Department's current policy. The Petitioner's request is not within the scope of authority delegated to this Administrative Law Judge. Administrative Law Judges have no authority to make exceptions to the department policy set out in the program manuals. Furthermore, administrative adjudication is an exercise of executive power rather than judicial power, and restricts the granting of equitable remedies. *Michigan Mutual Liability Co. v Baker*, 295 Mich 237; 294 NW 168 (1940).

A review of Petitioner's case reveals that the Department budgeted the correct amount of income earned by the Petitioner. Petitioner's protected income level and amounts are set by Medicaid policy and cannot be changed by the Department or this Administrative Law Judge.

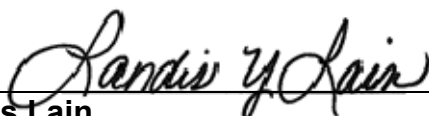
Therefore, this Administrative Law Judge finds the Department has established by the necessary competent, material and substantial evidence on the record that it acted in accordance with department policy when determined Petitioner has excess income for purposes of Medical Assistance benefit eligibility.

DECISION AND ORDER

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 determined that Petitioner had excess income for Medical Assistance eligibility.

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

LL/hb



Landis Lain
Administrative Law Judge
for Nick Lyon, Director
Department of Health and Human Services

NOTICE OF APPEAL: A party may appeal this Order in circuit court within 30 days of the receipt date. A copy of the circuit court appeal must be filed with the Michigan Administrative Hearing System (MAHS).

A party may request a rehearing or reconsideration of this Order if the request is received by MAHS within 30 days of the date the Order was issued. The party requesting a rehearing or reconsideration must provide the specific reasons for the request. MAHS will not review any response to a request for rehearing/reconsideration.

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

DHHS

[REDACTED]

Petitioner

[REDACTED]