

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
STATE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES

ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF: [REDACTED],  
Claimant

Reg. No: 2007-17689  
Issue No: 2009; 4031  
Case No: [REDACTED]  
Load No: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date:  
December 13, 2007  
Macomb County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Carmen G. Fahie

HEARING DECISION

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and MCL 400.37 upon claimant's request for a hearing. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on Thursday, December 13, 2007. The claimant personally appeared and testified with his girlfriend, [REDACTED] as a witness.

ISSUE

Did the department properly deny the claimant's application for Medical Assistance (MA-P) and State Disability Assistance (SDA)?

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

(1) On October 16, 2006, the claimant applied for MA-P and SDA without filing a retroactive MA-P application.

(2) On March 2, 2007, the Medical Review Team (MRT) denied the claimant's application for MA-P stating that the claimant was capable of performing other work and for SDA that the claimant's physical and mental impairment does not prevent employment for 90 days or more.

(3) On March 12, 2007, the department caseworker sent the claimant a notice that his application was denied.

(4) On March 22, 2007, the department received a hearing request from the claimant, contesting the department's negative action.

(5) On November 6, 2007, the State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) considered the submitted objective medical evidence in making its determination of MA-P, retroactive MA-P, and SDA eligibility for the claimant. The SHRT report reads in part:

The claimant's impairments can be controlled with medical compliance.

The medical evidence of record does not document a mental/physical impairment(s) that significantly limits the claimant's ability to perform basic work activities. Therefore, MA-P is denied per 20 CFR 416.921(a). Retroactive MA-P was reviewed and denied. SDA is denied per PEM 261 due to lack of severity.

(6) During the hearing on December 13, 2007, the claimant requested permission to submit additional medical information that needed to be reviewed by SHRT. Additional medical information was received from the local office on January 17, 2008 and forwarded to SHRT for review on January 18, 2008.

(7) On January 29, 2008, the SHRT considered the newly submitted objective medical evidence in making its determination of MA-P, retroactive MA-P, and SDA. The SHRT report reads in part:

The objective medical evidence presented does not establish a disability of a listing or equivalence level. The collective medical evidence shows that the claimant is capable of performing a wide range unskilled, medium work.

The claimant's impairments do not meet/equal the intent or severity of a Social Security listing. The medical evidence of record indicates that the claimant retains the capacity to perform a wide range of unskilled, medium work. Therefore, based on the claimant's vocational profile (younger individual, high school graduate, and an unskilled work history), MA-P is denied using Vocational Rule 203.28 as a guide. Retroactive MA-P was considered in this case and is also denied. SDA is denied per PEM 261 because the nature and severity of the claimant's impairments would not preclude work activity at the above stated level for 90 days.

(8) The claimant is a 46 year-old man whose date of birth is [REDACTED]. The claimant is 5' 10" tall and weighs 275 pounds. The claimant has gained 100 pounds in the past year because he quit drinking and started eating. The claimant has a high school diploma. The claimant testified that he can read and write, but could not do basic math. The claimant was last employed as a welder in 2000, which is his pertinent work history.

(9) The claimant's alleged impairments are bipolar disorder, depression, closed head injury, herniated disc in low back, and neuropathy.

#### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The State Disability Assistance (SDA) program which provides financial assistance for disabled persons is established by 2004 PA 344. The Department of Human Services (DHS or department) administers the SDA program pursuant to MCL 400.10, *et seq.*, and MAC R 400.3151-400.3180. Department policies are found in the Program Administrative Manual (PAM), the Program Eligibility Manual (PEM) and the Program Reference Manual (PRM).

The Medical Assistance (MA) program is established by 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 (DHS or department) administers the MA program pursuant to MCL 400.10, *et seq.*, and MCL 400.105. Department policies are found in the Program Administrative Manual (PAM), the Program Eligibility Manual (PEM) and the Program Reference Manual (PRM).

"Disability" is:

...the inability to do any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months.... 20 CFR 416.905.

...We follow a set order to determine whether you are disabled. We review any current work activity, the severity of your impairment(s), your residual functional capacity, your past work, and your age, education and work experience. If we can find that you are disabled or not disabled at any point in the review, we do not review your claim further.... 20 CFR 416.920.

...If you are working and the work you are doing is substantial gainful activity, we will find that you are not disabled regardless of your medical condition or your age, education, and work experience. 20 CFR 416.920(b).

...[The impairment]...must have lasted or must be expected to last for a continuous period of at least 12 months. We call this the duration requirement. 20 CFR 416.909.

...If you do not have any impairment or combination of impairments which significantly limits your physical or mental ability to do basic work activities, we will find that you do not have a severe impairment and are, therefore, not disabled. We will not consider your age, education, and work experience. 20 CFR 416.920(c).

[In reviewing your impairment]...We need reports about your impairments from acceptable medical sources.... 20 CFR 416.913(a).

...Statements about your pain or other symptoms will not alone establish that you are disabled; there must be medical signs and laboratory findings which show that you have a medical impairment.... 20 CFR 416.929(a).

...You must provide medical evidence showing that you have an impairment(s) and how severe it is during the time you say that you are disabled. 20 CFR 416.912(c).

... [The record must show a severe impairment] which significantly limits your physical or mental ability to do basic work activities.... 20 CFR 416.920(c).

...Medical reports should include --

- (1) Medical history.
- (2) Clinical findings (such as the results of physical or mental status examinations);
- (3) Laboratory findings (such as blood pressure, X-rays);
- (4) Diagnosis (statement of disease or injury based on its signs and symptoms).... 20 CFR 416.913(b).

...The medical evidence...must be complete and detailed enough to allow us to make a determination about whether you are disabled or blind. 20 CFR 416.913(d).

Medical findings consist of symptoms, signs, and laboratory findings:

- (a) **Symptoms** are your own description of your physical or mental impairment. Your statements alone are not enough to establish that there is a physical or mental impairment.
- (b) **Signs** are anatomical, physiological, or psychological abnormalities which can be observed, apart from your statements (symptoms). Signs must be shown by medically acceptable clinical diagnostic techniques. Psychiatric signs are medically demonstrable phenomena which indicate specific psychological abnormalities e.g., abnormalities of behavior, mood, thought, memory, orientation, development, or perception. They must also be shown by observable facts that can be medically described and evaluated.
- (c) **Laboratory findings** are anatomical, physiological, or psychological phenomena which can be shown by the use of a medically acceptable laboratory diagnostic techniques. Some of these diagnostic techniques include chemical tests, electrophysiological studies (electrocardiogram, electroencephalogram, etc.), roentgenological studies (X-rays), and psychological tests. 20 CFR 416.928.

It must allow us to determine --

- (1) The nature and limiting effects of your impairment(s) for any period in question;
- (2) The probable duration of your impairment; and
- (3) Your residual functional capacity to do work-related physical and mental activities. 20 CFR 416.913(d).

Information from other sources may also help us to understand how your impairment(s) affects your ability to work. 20 CFR 416.913(e).

...You can only be found disabled if you are unable to do any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death, or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months. See 20 CFR 416.905. Your impairment must result from anatomical, physiological, or psychological abnormalities which are demonstrable by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques.... 20 CFR 416.927(a)(1).

...Evidence that you submit or that we obtain may contain medical opinions. Medical opinions are statements from physicians and psychologists or other acceptable medical sources that reflect judgments about the nature and severity of your impairment(s), including your symptoms, diagnosis and prognosis, what you can still do despite impairment(s), and your physical or mental restrictions. 20 CFR 416.927(a)(2).

...In deciding whether you are disabled, we will always consider the medical opinions in your case record together with the rest of the relevant evidence we receive. 20 CFR 416.927(b).

After we review all of the evidence relevant to your claim, including medical opinions, we make findings about what the evidence shows. 20 CFR 416.927(c).

...If all of the evidence we receive, including all medical opinion(s), is consistent, and there is sufficient evidence for us to decide whether you are disabled, we will make our determination or decision based on that evidence. 20 CFR 416.927(c)(1).

...If any of the evidence in your case record, including any medical opinion(s), is inconsistent with other evidence or is internally inconsistent, we will weigh all of the evidence and see whether we can decide whether you are disabled based on the evidence we have. 20 CFR 416.927(c)(2).

[As Judge]...We are responsible for making the determination or decision about whether you meet the statutory definition of disability. In so doing, we review all of the medical findings and other evidence that support a medical source's statement that you are disabled.... 20 CFR 416.927(e).

...A statement by a medical source that you are "disabled" or "unable to work" does not mean that we will determine that you are disabled. 20 CFR 416.927(e).

...If you have an impairment(s) which meets the duration requirement and is listed in Appendix 1 or is equal to a listed impairment(s), we will find you disabled without considering your age, education, and work experience. 20 CFR 416.920(d).

...If we cannot make a decision on your current work activities or medical facts alone and you have a severe impairment, we will then review your residual functional capacity and the physical and mental demands of the work you have done in the past. If you can still do this kind of work, we will find that you are not disabled. 20 CFR 416.920(e).

If you cannot do any work you have done in the past because you have a severe impairment(s), we will consider your residual functional capacity and your age, education, and past work experience to see if you can do other work. If you cannot, we will find you disabled. 20 CFR 416.920(f)(1).

...Your residual functional capacity is what you can still do despite limitations. If you have more than one impairment, we will consider all of your impairment(s) of which we are aware. We will consider your ability to meet certain demands of jobs, such as physical demands, mental demands, sensory requirements, and other functions, as described in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section. Residual functional capacity is an assessment based on all of the relevant evidence.... 20 CFR 416.945(a).

...This assessment of your remaining capacity for work is not a decision on whether you are disabled, but is used as the basis for

determining the particular types of work you may be able to do despite your impairment(s).... 20 CFR 416.945(a).

...In determining whether you are disabled, we will consider all of your symptoms, including pain, and the extent to which your symptoms can reasonably be accepted as consistent with objective medical evidence, and other evidence.... 20 CFR 416.929(a).

...In evaluating the intensity and persistence of your symptoms, including pain, we will consider all of the available evidence, including your medical history, the medical signs and laboratory findings and statements about how your symptoms affect you... We will then determine the extent to which your alleged functional limitations or restrictions due to pain or other symptoms can reasonably be accepted as consistent with the medical signs and laboratory findings and other evidence to decide how your symptoms affect your ability to work.... 20 CFR 416.929(a).

If you have more than one impairment, we will consider all of your impairments of which we are aware. We will consider your ability to meet certain demands of jobs, such as physical demands, mental demands, sensory requirements, and other functions as described in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section. Residual functional capacity is an assessment based upon all of the relevant evidence. This assessment of your capacity for work is not a decision on whether you are disabled but is used as a basis for determining the particular types of work you may be able to do despite your impairment. 20 CFR 416.945.

...When we assess your physical abilities, we first assess the nature and extent of your physical limitations and then determine your residual functional capacity for work activity on a regular and continuing basis. A limited ability to perform certain physical demands of work activity, such as sitting, standing, walking, lifting, carrying, pushing, pulling, or other physical functions (including manipulative or postural functions, such as reaching, handling, stooping or crouching), may reduce your ability to do past work and other work. 20 CFR 416.945(b).

Federal regulations require that the department use the same operative definition for “disabled” as used for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. 42 CFR 435.540(a).

“Disability” is:

...the inability to do any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months  
... 20 CFR 416.905

In determining whether an individual is disabled, 20 CFR 416.920 requires the trier of fact to follow a sequential evaluation process by which current work activity, the severity of the impairment(s), residual functional capacity, and vocational factors (i.e., age, education, and work experience) are assessed in that order. When a determination that an individual is or is not disabled can be made at any step in the sequential evaluation, evaluation under a subsequent step is not necessary.

First, the trier of fact must determine if the individual is working and if the work is substantial gainful activity. 20 CFR 416.920(b). In this case, the claimant is not engaged in substantial gainful activity and has not worked since 2000. Therefore, the claimant is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 1.

Secondly, in order to be considered disabled for purposes of MA, a person must have a severe impairment. 20 CFR 416.920(c). A severe impairment is an impairment which significantly limits an individual’s physical or mental ability to perform basic work activities. Basic work activities means the abilities and aptitudes necessary to do most jobs. Examples of these include:

- (1) Physical functions such as walking, standing, sitting, lifting, pushing, pulling, reaching, carrying or handling;
- (2) Capacities for seeing, hearing, and speaking;
- (3) Understanding, carrying out, and remembering simple instructions;

- (4) Use of judgment;
- (5) Responding appropriately to supervision, co-workers and usual work situations; and
- (6) Dealing with changes in a routine work setting. 20 CFR 416.921(b).

The purpose of the second step in the sequential evaluation process is to screen out claims lacking in medical merit. *Higgs v. Bowen* 880 F2d 860, 862 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir, 1988). As a result, the department may only screen out claims at this level which are “totally groundless” solely from a medical standpoint. The *Higgs* court used the severity requirement as a “*de minimus* hurdle” in the disability determination. The *de minimus* standard is a provision of a law that allows the court to disregard trifling matters.

The objective medical evidence on the record further substantiates the following:

On [REDACTED], the claimant was given a pulmonary functional analysis from [REDACTED]. The physician’s comments were oxygen saturation by pulse oximetry was 95 percent on room air at rest, heart rate of 98 BPM. The physician’s interpretation was FVC, FEV1 and FEV1/FVC ratio were reduced. There was significant improvement in the FEV1 immediately after administration of a bronchodilator. Total lung capacity was normal. Residual volume was increased and defusing capacity was reduced. Aerate resistance was increased. Oxygen saturation by pulse oximetry was normal. The conclusion was moderate obstructive disease with reversibility. (Department Exhibit 149-151)

On [REDACTED], the claimant was seen by a treating specialist at [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. for a complaint of dyspnea. The treating specialist’s impression was chronic obstructive pulmonary disease with spirometry performed today showed an 8 FVC of 3.95 or 85 percent of projected FEV1 of 2.66 with 70 percent of projected. Tobacco abuse

which was active up to a pack a day of cigarettes. Persistent infiltrate in left upper lobe region by report from x-ray done on [REDACTED]. Hypersomnolence with probable obstructive sleep apnea. Infiltrate with prior history of pneumonia from December 2006. The claimant was a well-nourished, obese individual with multiple tattoos throughout the exposed area. The claimant had a normal physical examination. Chest exam revealed symmetrical chest expansion bilaterally with harsh breath sounds in the mid and lower lung field bilaterally with occasional rhonchi noted. There was no wheezing noted. On heart exam the treating physician specialist noted diminished heart tones, but regular rate and rhythm. (Department Exhibit 146-148)

On [REDACTED], the claimant's treating therapist submitted a letter on his behalf from [REDACTED] stated that he was receiving services since [REDACTED]. The claimant's diagnosis was bipolar I disorder, MRE depressed. The claimant is currently taking medication for his impairment to target his symptoms of anxiety, depression, hypomania, sleep/appetite disturbance, impulsivity, and poor impulse control. The claimant participated in his clinical and psychiatric appointments that he attends consistently. The claimant showed significant impairment in his ability to understand and remember detailed information, maintain attention, and concentrate for extended periods of time. The claimant struggles with orientation and has daily confusion and memory difficulties. The claimant has made some progress in treatment, but requires ongoing clinical and psychiatric services to assist with his clinical and mental health needs. (Department Exhibit 137)

On [REDACTED], the claimant was given an EMG/NTC study from [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. The specialist neurologist's interpretation was severe axonal neuropathy in both lower extremities with a likely etiology of alcoholism and peripheral vascular disease. There

were no symptoms in the upper extremities. The neurologist specialist suggested vitamin B1 and arterial Dopplers. (Department Exhibit 152)

On [REDACTED], the claimant was seen by [REDACTED] for an initial psychiatric examination. The claimant was given a diagnosis of bipolar I depressed type. In addition, he was also given a personality disorder NOS, which may be part of a closed head injury. The claimant has a history of seizures and ventricular tachycardia. The claimant was given a GAF of 44 to 46. The claimant was started on medications and to follow up with neurology for his closed head injury. One-to-one and supportive therapy was recommended. The claimant was casually groomed and dressed. His hygiene was okay. He made good eye contact. He had deliberate soft speech often with some memory impairments, especially with recent memory. The claimant denies any homicidal or suicidal ideation. He denies any auditory or visual hallucinations with no paranoid delusions or material evidence. There was no thought disorder noted by the psychiatrist. The examining psychiatrist noted that the claimant did not appear to be overly depressed or anxious, but tired and appeared as if there was a lack of sleep. (Department Exhibit A26-A29)

On [REDACTED], the claimant was given a MRI of the spine. The radiologist noted degenerative disc disease with disc herniation and facet degenerative changes at L5-S1 and at L4-L5 being eccentric to the right lateral distribution and more pronounced right foraminal encroachment at L4-L5. The radiologist was concerned for colonic diverticulosis. The radiologist recommended a dedicated MRI of the bilateral hips as well as conventional radiographs of the bilateral hips with signal abnormality of the bilateral hips identified. (Department Exhibit 139-140)

On [REDACTED], the claimant was admitted to [REDACTED] with a discharge date of [REDACTED]. The claimant was admitted with a diagnosis of chronic obstructive pulmonary disease exacerbation with hypoxemia secondary to chronic obstructive pulmonary disease exacerbation, and lower extremity edema. The claimant is still smoking. He is a recovering alcoholic for the last 4 weeks. The claimant had a recent inpatient psychiatric hospitalization about 3 to 4 months ago. The claimant has a history of bipolar disease and attention deficit disorder. The claimant gave a history of a closed head injury secondary to an accident about 7 years ago. The claimant while hospitalized stated that he has been having seizures, but has never put on any anti-epileptic medications. (Department Exhibit 54-56)

On [REDACTED], the claimant was admitted to [REDACTED] with a discharge of [REDACTED]. The claimant was transferred because of psychotic-like symptomatology. The claimant had been having difficulty in terms of underlying anger. The claimant was experiencing auditory hallucinations of hearing voices throughout his detoxification. The claimant was agitated, irritable with mood swings, and had a poor attention span. He was hyperverbal, hyperactive, and had some difficulty going to sleep and staying asleep. The claimant was diagnosed upon admission with bipolar disorder, mixed, attention deficit disorder, and alcohol dependence. The claimant was given a GAF of 25. The claimant was seen by a medical doctor with no significant findings. The claimant was placed on medication for his mental impairments where he continued to show improvement on the unit. The claimant was interacting appropriately with peers and participating well in groups to the point where the claimant denied any audio or visual hallucinations or any suicidal or homicidal ideation. The claimant was discharged to continue with outpatient substance abuse counseling through [REDACTED]. The claimant was restricted from use of alcohol and street drugs. The

claimant's discharge diagnosis was bipolar disorder, mixed, attention deficit disorder, and alcohol dependence. His Global Assessment Functioning score was 35. (Department Exhibit 82)

At Step 2, the objective medical evidence in the record indicates that the claimant has established that he has a severe impairment. The claimant was given a GAF of 35 in September 2006, but has continued to receive treatment but still shows some significant impairment. His treating clinical therapist has noted that he has made some progress in treatment, but requires ongoing clinical and psychiatric services to assist with his clinical and mental health needs. The claimant was diagnosed with moderate obstructive disease with reversibility on [REDACTED] 7, but continues to smoke cigarettes. A MRI showed degenerative disc disease with disc herniation and more pronounced right foraminal encroachment on [REDACTED]. Therefore, the claimant is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 2. However, this Administrative Law Judge will still proceed through the sequential evaluation process to determine disability because Step 2 is a *de minimus* standard.

In the third step of the sequential consideration of a disability claim, the trier of fact must determine if the claimant's impairment (or combination of impairments) is listed in Appendix 1 of Subpart P of 20 CFR, Part 404. This Administrative Law Judge finds that the claimant's medical record will not support a finding that claimant's impairment(s) is a "listed impairment" or equal to a listed impairment. See Appendix 1 of Subpart P of 20 CFR, Part 404, Part A. Accordingly, claimant cannot be found to be disabled based upon medical evidence alone. 20 CFR 416.920(d). This Administrative Law Judge finds that the claimant's impairments do not rise to the level necessary to be listed as disabling by law. Therefore, the claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 3.

In the fourth step of the sequential consideration of a disability claim, the trier of fact must determine if the claimant's impairment(s) prevents claimant from doing past relevant work. 20 CFR 416.920(e). It is the finding of this Administrative Law Judge, based upon the medical evidence and objective, physical and psychological findings, that the claimant does not have a driver's license and does not drive. He said that he had test issues; then he had the accident. The claimant cooks twice a day. He stated that he forgets or that he does something wrong when he's cooking. The claimant shops once a week to twice a month where his girlfriend helps. The claimant stated that he forgets and has panic attacks if too many people are in the store and his feet hurt. The claimant does not clean his own home, but he does occasionally clean the cat dishes, wipes down the TV screen, washes dishes, and makes the couch. The claimant doesn't do any outside work. His hobby is watching TV. The claimant felt that his condition has worsened in the past year because he can't do the stairs, he gets dizzy, he can't walk, or stand as long as he used to. He has an increase in pain where he can't sleep at night.

The claimant wakes up between 12:00 a.m. to 10:00 a.m. He watches TV. He microwaves something to eat. He plays cards. He goes to bed between 9:00 p.m. to 5:00 a.m. He stated that he had a weird sleeping pattern.

The claimant felt that he could walk half a block. The longest he felt he could stand was 15 minutes. The longest he felt he could sit was 20 to 25 minutes. The claimant stated that he did not think he could lift and carry any weight. The claimant stated that his level of pain on a scale of 1 to 10 without medication was a 10 that decreases to a 7/8 with medication. The claimant stated that he smokes one to two cigarettes a day. The claimant stated that he stopped drinking alcohol in September 2006 where before he drank a lot. The claimant stated that he used to smoke marijuana. The claimant stated that there was no work that he thought he could do.

This Administrative Law Judge finds that the claimant has established that he cannot perform any of his prior work. The claimant was previously employed as a welder, which is his pertinent employment history. The claimant with his mental impairments would have a hard time performing the duties where he is required to concentrate and focus on the job at hand. In addition, the claimant would be unable to stand for a long period of time with his back issues. The claimant with his COPD may have a hard time breathing in the fumes from a welding job. Therefore, the claimant is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 4. However, the Administrative Law Judge will still proceed through the sequential evaluation process to determine whether or not the claimant has the residual functional capacity to perform some other less strenuous tasks than in his prior jobs.

In the fifth step of the sequential consideration of a disability claim, the trier of fact must determine if the claimant's impairment(s) prevents claimant from doing other work.

20 CFR 416.920(f). This determination is based upon the claimant's:

- (1) residual functional capacity defined simply as "what can you still do despite you limitations?" 20 CFR 416.945;
- (2) age, education, and work experience, 20 CFR 416.963-.965; and
- (3) the kinds of work which exist in significant numbers in the national economy which the claimant could perform despite his/her limitations. 20 CFR 416.966.

...To determine the physical exertion requirements of work in the national economy, we classify jobs as sedentary, light, medium, heavy, and very heavy. These terms have the same meaning as they have in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, published by the Department of Labor.... 20 CFR 416.967.

**Sedentary work.** Sedentary work involves lifting no more than 10 pounds at a time and occasionally lifting or carrying articles like docket files, ledgers, and small tools. Although a sedentary job is defined as one which involves sitting, a certain amount of walking

and standing is often necessary in carrying out job duties. Jobs are sedentary if walking and standing are required occasionally and other sedentary criteria are met. 20 CFR 416.967(a).

**Light work.** Light work involves lifting no more than 20 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 10 pounds. Even though the weight lifted may be very little, a job is in this category when it requires a good deal of walking or standing, or when it involves sitting most of the time with some pushing and pulling of arm or leg controls.... 20 CFR 416.967(b).

...To be considered capable of performing a full or wide range of light work, you must have the ability to do substantially all of these activities. If someone can do light work, we determine that he or she can also do sedentary work, unless there are additional limiting factors such as loss of fine dexterity or inability to sit for long periods of time. 20 CFR 416.967(b).

**Unskilled work.** Unskilled work is work which needs little or no judgment to do simple duties that can be learned on the job in a short period of time. The job may or may not require considerable strength.... 20 CFR 416.968(a).

The claimant has submitted insufficient evidence that he lacks the residual functional capacity to perform some other less strenuous tasks than in his previous employment or that he is physically unable to do any tasks demanded of him. The claimant's testimony as to his limitation indicates his limitations are exertional and non-exertional.

For mental disorders, severity is assessed in terms of the functional limitations imposed by the impairment. Functional limitations are assessed using the criteria in paragraph (B) of the listings for mental disorders (descriptions of restrictions of activities of daily living, social functioning; concentration, persistence, or pace; and ability to tolerate increased mental demands associated with competitive work).... 20 CFR, Part 404, Subpart P, App. 1, 12.00(C).

In the instant case, the claimant stated that he has bipolar disorder and depression. The claimant was initially hospitalized [REDACTED] for his mental impairments where his Global Assessment Functioning score was 25 at admittance on [REDACTED] but had risen

to a 35 by [REDACTED]. The claimant responded well to treatment and his medication. In addition, he was recommended to continue his medication and treatment, which he has [REDACTED]. He has made some progress with treatment referenced by his treating therapist on [REDACTED], but he still struggles with orientation and deals with confusion and memory difficulties. As a result, there is sufficient medical evidence of a mental impairment that is so severe that it would prevent the claimant from performing skilled, detailed work, but the claimant should be able to perform simple, unskilled work.

At Step 5, the claimant should be able to meet the physical requirements of light work, based upon the claimant's physical abilities. Under the Medical-Vocational guidelines, a younger individual, with a high school education, and a skilled work history, is not considered disabled. 20 CFR 404, Subpart P, Appendix 2, Rule 202.21. The Medical-Vocational guidelines are not strictly applied with non-exertional impairments such as bipolar disorder and depression. 20 CFR 404, Subpart P, Appendix 2, Section 200.00. Using the Medical-Vocational guidelines as a framework for making this decision and after giving full consideration to the claimant's physical and mental impairments, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the claimant can still perform a wide range of simple, unskilled, light activities and that the claimant does not meet the definition of disabled under the MA program.

The department's Program Eligibility Manual provides the following policy statements and instructions for caseworkers regarding the SDA program.

**DISABILITY – SDA**

**DEPARTMENT POLICY**

**SDA**

To receive SDA, a person must be disabled, caring for a disabled person, or age 65 or older.

**Note:** There is no disability requirement for AMP. PEM 261, p. 1.

## **DISABILITY**

A person is disabled for SDA purposes if he:

- . receives other specified disability-related benefits or services, or
- . resides in a qualified Special Living Arrangement facility, or
- . is certified as unable to work due to mental or physical disability for at least 90 days from the onset of the disability.
- . is diagnosed as having Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

If the client's circumstances change so that the basis of his/her disability is no longer valid, determine if he/she meets any of the other disability criteria. Do NOT simply initiate case closure. PEM, Item 261, p. 1.

## **Other Benefits or Services**

Persons receiving one of the following benefits or services meet the SDA disability criteria:

- . Retirement, Survivors and Disability Insurance (RSDI), due to disability or blindness.
- . Supplemental Security Income (SSI), due to disability or blindness.
- . Medicaid (including spend-down) as blind or disabled if the disability/blindness is based on:
  - .. a DE/MRT/SRT determination, or
  - .. a hearing decision, or
  - .. having SSI based on blindness or disability recently terminated (within the past 12 months) for financial reasons.

Medicaid received by former SSI recipients based on policies in PEM 150 under "**SSI TERMINATIONS,**" INCLUDING "**MA While Appealing Disability**

**Termination,"** does not qualify a person as disabled for SDA. Such persons must be certified as disabled or meet one of the other SDA qualifying criteria. See "**Medical Certification of Disability**" below.

- . Michigan Rehabilitation Services (MRS). A person is receiving services if he has been determined eligible for MRS and has an active MRS case. Do not refer or advise applicants to apply for MRS for the purpose of qualifying for SDA.
- . Special education services from the local intermediate school district. To qualify, the person may be:
  - .. attending school under a special education plan approved by the local Individual Educational Planning Committee (IEPC); **or**
  - .. not attending under an IEPC approved plan but has been certified as a special education student **and** is attending a school program leading to a high school diploma or its equivalent, **and** is under age 26. The program does not have to be designated as "special education" as long as the person has been certified as a special education student. Eligibility on this basis continues until the person completes the high school program or reaches age 26, whichever is earlier.
- . Refugee or asylee who lost eligibility for Social Security Income (SSI) due to exceeding the maximum time limit PEM, Item 261, pp. 1-2.

Because the claimant does not meet the definition of disabled under the MA program and because the evidence in the record does not establish that the claimant is unable to work for a period exceeding 90 days, the claimant does not meet the disability criteria for SDA.

#### DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the department has appropriately established that it was acting in compliance with department policy when it denied the claimant's application for MA-P, retroactive MA-P,

and SDA. The claimant should be able to perform any level of simple, unskilled, light work. The department has established its case by a preponderance of the evidence.

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

/s/ \_\_\_\_\_  
Carmen G. Fahie  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Ismael Ahmed, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: February 9, 2009

Date Mailed: February 9, 2009

**NOTICE:** Administrative Hearings 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. Administrative Hearings 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.

The Claimant may appeal the Decision and Order to Circuit Court within 30 days of the mailing 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.

CGF/vmc

cc:

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