

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: 2009-10424

Issue No: 2009; 4031

Case No: [REDACTED]

Load No: [REDACTED]

Hearing Date:

March 3, 2009

Ingham 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, an in-person hearing was held on Tuesday, March 3, 2009. The claimant personally appeared and testified with her authorized representative, [REDACTED].

ISSUE

Did the department properly deny the claimant's application for Medical Assistance (MA-P), retroactive Medical Assistance, 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 May 29, 2008, the claimant applied for MA-P and SDA with retroactive MA-P to February 2008.

(2) On September 24, 2008, the Medical Review Team (MRT) denied the claimant's application for MA-P and retroactive MA-P stating that the claimant was capable of past relevant work under 20 CFR 416.920(E) and for SDA that the claimant's physical and mental impairment does not prevent employment for 90 days or more.

(3) Subsequently, the department caseworker sent the claimant a notice that her application was denied.

(4) On December 8, 2008, the department received a hearing request from the claimant, contesting the department's negative action.

(5) On January 27, 2009, 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 is alleging disability due to bipolar disorder, diabetes, and degenerative joint disease. She is 48 years old and has a 12th grade education with a history of skilled work. The claimant is capable of performing past work.

(6) During the hearing on March 3, 2009, 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 and April 1, 2009 forwarded to SHRT for review on April 17, 2009.

(7) On May 2, 2009, 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 claimant is 48 years old with 12 years of education and an unskilled work history as a nurse aid, house cleaner, and fast food worker. The claimant is alleging disability due to degenerative joint disease, diabetes, and bipolar disorder. The claimant did not meet applicable Social Security Listings 1.01, 9.01, and 12.01. The

claimant is capable of performing past work per 20 CFR 416.920(e). The additional objective information received does not significantly affect the functional capacity. The claimant retains the residual functional capacity to perform past work.

(8) The claimant is a 48 year-old woman whose date of birth is [REDACTED].

The claimant is 5' 3" tall and weighs 200 pounds. The claimant has lost 40 pounds in the past year because she can't eat. The claimant has a high school diploma and a certified nursing assistant license. The claimant can read and write and do basic math. The claimant was last employed on March 8, 2008 as a cleaner. Her previous work history is as a CNA.

(9) The claimant's alleged impairments are bipolar disorder, obsessive-compulsive disorder, attention deficit disorder, degenerative joint disease, arthritis, diabetes, high blood pressure that is controlled on medication, and bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome.

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). At Step 1, the claimant is not engaged in substantial gainful activity and has not worked since March 8, 2008. 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 (6th 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 psychological evaluation by [REDACTED]. The claimant was given a diagnosis of bipolar I disorder, most recent episode, depressed, severe without psychotic features, marijuana dependence in early remission, and cocaine dependence in full remission. The claimant was given an Axis II diagnosis of obsessive-compulsive personality disorder. The claimant was given a GAF of 50. The claimant was not capable of managing her own funds where she might be a

viable candidate for adult foster care. The prognosis was poor where the claimant would need ongoing outpatient psychological treatment, substance abuse treatment, and medical treatment. The claimant appeared to have moderately impaired capabilities to understand, retain, and follow simple instructions and to perform and complete simple tasks. The claimant appeared to have moderately impaired capabilities to interact appropriately and effectively with co-workers and supervisors and to adapt to changes in the work setting. The claimant had a low-average verbal IQ, average performance IQ, and low-average full scale IQ on the WAIS-III test. The claimant had a blunted affect during the evaluation. The claimant was subdued, depressed, and withdrawn. The claimant was taking no medication for her psychological condition and reported rapid cycling symptoms of both hypomania and depression. The claimant continued to exhibit symptoms of an underlying characterological disorder in which she projected responsibility for the problems in her life onto other individuals and situations, lacked insight into her own dynamics and characteristics, and had a long history of very maladaptive functioning in vocational settings, relationships, and social settings. The claimant also had a long history of chronic drug and continued routine use of marijuana until just one month ago. The claimant did not exhibit evidence of illogical, bizarre, or circumstantial ideation. The independent medical consultant licensed psychologist did not see evidence of a thought disorder. The claimant did not exhibit evidence of hallucinations, delusions, or obsessions. The claimant had a long history of persistent suicidal ideation and multiple suicide attempts. The claimant stated that her most recent suicide attempt was just three weeks ago when her friend kicked her out of his house. The claimant stated that she took an overdose of pills where she was not hospitalized and was not treated. The claimant exhibited evidence of severe levels of depression at the time of the current

evaluation. The claimant was oriented to time, place, and person. The claimant had normal memory, low-average capabilities for information, calculations, and abstract reasoning. The claimant had normal/average similarities and differences and judgment. (Department Exhibit 4-8)

On [REDACTED], the independent medical consultant licensed psychologist from [REDACTED] completed a Mental Residual Functional Capacity Assessment for the claimant. The claimant had no marked limitations. (Department Exhibit D-E)

On [REDACTED], the independent medical consultant submitted a Mental Residual Functional Capacity Assessment on the claimant that stated that the claimant was markedly limited in her ability to understand and remember detailed instructions for understanding and memory. In sustained concentration and persistence, the claimant was markedly limited in the ability to carry out detailed instructions, the ability to maintain attention and concentration for extended periods, the ability to perform activities within a schedule, maintain regular attendance, and be punctual within customary tolerances, the ability to sustain an ordinary routine without supervision, the ability to work in coordination with or proximity to others without being distracted by them, and the ability to complete a normal workday and worksheet without interruptions from psychologically based symptoms and to perform at a consistent pace without an unreasonable number and length of rest periods. The claimant was also markedly limited in social interaction in her ability to interact appropriately with the general public, the ability to accept instructions and respond appropriately to criticism from supervisors, and the ability to get along with co-workers or peers without distracting them or exhibiting behavioral extremes. The claimant was markedly limited in adaption in the ability to set realistic goals or make plans independently of others. (Claimant Exhibit 5-6)

On [REDACTED], the claimant was seen by an independent medical consultant for a physical examination at [REDACTED]. The claimant had a history of diabetes mellitus type II where the claimant was diagnosed approximately 10 years ago. The claimant is currently on oral hypoglycemics. The claimant's blood sugars by her history were fairly well controlled at the time of the examination. The independent medical consultant did not find any evidence of complications of her diabetes on the physical exam. The claimant had a history of degenerative joint disease. The claimant has had problems with joint pain for some time. On exam, the claimant did have some tenderness in the lower lumbar region and slightly decreased range of motion. The claimant also had some tenderness in the knee joints, but range of motion in these joints was within normal limits. The independent medical examiner thought that the claimant would benefit from weight loss. The claimant should also be limited to lifting no more than 15 pounds. The claimant had an essentially normal physical examination except that she was obese and had tenderness over the knees, but full range of motion. The claimant was alert and oriented to time, person, and place. Deep tendon reflexes were 2+ and equal bilaterally. Gait was normal. (Department Exhibit 3-5)

On [REDACTED], the claimant was seen by an independent medical consultant licensed psychologist at [REDACTED]. The claimant was diagnosed with bipolar disorder, most recent episode, depressed, severe without psychotic features, marijuana dependence, and cocaine dependence in remission. The claimant had a secondary Axis II diagnosis of personality disorder with mixed features. The claimant was given a GAF of 50. The claimant was not capable of managing her own funds. The claimant's

prognosis was poor where the claimant was in need of ongoing outpatient psychological treatment and substance abuse treatment. The claimant did not exhibit evidence of illogical, bizarre, or circumstantial ideation. The independent medical consultant licensed psychologist did not see evidence of a thought disorder. The claimant did not exhibit evidence of hallucinations, delusions, or obsessions. The claimant had not attempted suicide in the last nine years, where she denied suicidal thoughts or intent at this time in her life. The claimant showed evidence of emotional instability, difficulties modulating internal processes, and coping with the world. The claimant exhibited evidence of very labile and intense mood and affect. The claimant was oriented to time, place, and person. The claimant had appropriate memory and information. She struggled with calculations. She had average capabilities for abstract reasoning and similarities and differences. The claimant exhibited low-average capabilities for social judgment and comprehension. (Claimant Exhibit A1-A4)

On [REDACTED], the claimant was admitted to [REDACTED] with a discharge date of [REDACTED]. The claimant was admitted for chest pain. The final diagnosis was musculoskeletal chest pain, obesity, hypertension, diabetes mellitus type 2, hyperlipidemia, peptic ulcer disease, and history of chest discomfort classified as angina. However, cardiac catheterizations in the past have not shown any major coronary obstructive disease. The claimant was discharged home to follow up with her primary physician on a regular basis. The claimant was evaluated in the emergency department and admitted for further management. Physical examination apart from obesity showed very little. The claimant had serial cardiac enzymes which was negative and was put through a Cardiolite Study which was

essentially normal. The claimant had a mild elevation of white cell count at 12,100. However, no major issues were reported and no antibiotics were prescribed. The claimant made a remarkable recover and finally by [REDACTED] was fit enough to be discharged. (Department Exhibit 24-28)

At Step 2, the objective medical evidence in the record indicates that the claimant has established that she has a severe impairment. The claimant has a diagnosis of bipolar disorder where she is currently not in treatment and not taking medications. The claimant has continued to abuse drugs as cited in the independent medical evaluations performed on [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The claimant, on [REDACTED], had an essentially normal physical examination by an independent medical consultant except that she was obese and would benefit from weight loss. Her diabetes was well controlled. The claimant's Mental Residual Functional Capacity Assessment had improved from [REDACTED] based on an examination of [REDACTED] that listed several marked limitations compared to [REDACTED] where the claimant had no marked limitations. Therefore, the claimant is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 2. However, this Administrative Law Judge will 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 have a driver's license and does drive when she has a car with no problem. The claimant cooks with no problem. The claimant grocery shops when she's hungry. The claimant does not clean her own home because she is homeless. The claimant does not do any outside work. Her hobbies are reading and dancing. The claimant felt that her condition has worsened in the past year because she is barely able to walk and she's out of breath or sore. The claimant stated that for her mental impairments she is not taking any medication or in therapy, but she does have an interview with

████████████████████.

The claimant has slept under her friend's porch for the past three days. She sits at a friend's house and goes to bed whenever she's tired.

The claimant felt that she could walk one mile. The longest she felt she could stand was 30-45 minutes. The claimant did not have a problem sitting. The claimant was not sure what the heaviest weight was that she could carry and walk. The claimant stated that her level of pain on a scale of 1 to 10 without medication was an 8 that decreases to a 1/2 with medication. The claimant has smoked four cigarettes in the last three days. The claimant does not drink alcohol.

She stopped when she was younger where she would drink one-fifth of tequila a day. The claimant does not do illegal drugs currently where she stopped 19 years ago where she did heroin, cocaine, acid, and marijuana. The claimant stated that there was no work that she thought she could do.

This Administrative Law Judge finds that the claimant has not established that she cannot perform any of her prior work. The claimant was previously employed as a cleaner and a CNA. The claimant had a normal physical examination except for obesity and some tenderness on [REDACTED]. The claimant does have some mental health issues of bipolar disorder, marijuana dependence in early remission, and cocaine dependence in full remission on Axis I with an Axis II diagnosis of obsessive-compulsive personality disorder. The claimant is not in therapy or taking medication. The independent medical consultant licensed psychologist did not see any evidence of a thought disorder. The claimant was given a GAF of 50 with no marked limitations on [REDACTED]. Therefore, the claimant should be able to perform simple, unskilled, light to medium work. Therefore, the claimant is 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 her 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).

Medium work. Medium work involves lifting no more than 50 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 25 pounds. If someone can do medium work, we determine that he or she can also do sedentary and light work. 20 CFR 416.967(c).

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 she lacks the residual functional capacity to perform some other less strenuous tasks than in her previous employment or that she is physically unable to do any tasks demanded of her. The claimant's testimony as to her limitation indicates her 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 testified that she has obsessive-compulsive disorder, attention deficit disorder, and bipolar disorder. She is currently not taking medication or in therapy. The claimant was given a GAF of 50 that showed serious symptoms that affect the claimant's social, emotional, and work relationships. The claimant was given a poor prognosis where she continues to need ongoing outpatient psychological treatment, substance treatment, and medical treatment. The claimant was diagnosed with bipolar disorder, depressed, severe without psychotic features, marijuana dependence in early remission, and cocaine dependence in full remission on March 24, 2009. The claimant did not have any marked limitations on her Mental Residual Functional Capacity Assessment that was performed on [REDACTED]. The claimant's [REDACTED] Mental Residual Functional Capacity Assessment showed significant marked limitations that had improved by [REDACTED]. On [REDACTED] the claimant had the same diagnosis with a GAF of 50. The claimant could not manage her own funds and had a poor prognosis. The claimant was in need of ongoing outpatient psychological treatment and substance abuse treatment. 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 medium work, based upon the claimant's physical abilities. Under the Medical-Vocational guidelines, a younger individual, with a high school education and more, and an unskilled and skilled work history, who is limited to medium work, is not considered disabled. 20 CFR 404, Subpart P, Appendix 2, Rule 203.29. The Medical-Vocational guidelines are not strictly applied with non-exertional impairments such as bipolar disorder, depressed, severe without psychotic features, marijuana dependence in early remission, cocaine dependence in full remission, and obsessive-compulsive personality disorder. 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, medium 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, medium 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: August 27, 2009

Date Mailed: August 28, 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:

