

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

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

Reg. No: 20112907

Issue No: 2009

Case No: [REDACTED]

Load No: [REDACTED]

Hearing Date:

February 10, 2011

Wayne County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Robert J. Chavez

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 hearing was held on February 10, 2011.

ISSUE

Was the denial of claimant's application for MA-P and SDA for lack of disability correct?

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

- (1) Claimant applied for MA-P and SDA on March 19, 2010.
- (2) Claimant is 47 years old.
- (3) Claimant has a tenth grade education.
- (4) Claimant is not currently working.

- (5) Claimant has a prior work history of light, medium, and heavy unskilled employment.
- (6) Claimant's treating source completed a psychiatric evaluation and diagnosed claimant with major depressive disorder and bipolar I disorder, severe, with psychotic episodes.
- (7) Claimant's treating source noted that claimant has, among other things, anhedonia, thoughts of suicide, difficulty thinking or concentrating, perceptual or thinking disturbances, illogical thinking, memory impairment, sleep disturbances, and hallucinations.
- (8) Claimant resides in subsidized housing.
- (9) Claimant's case manager makes daily visits to assist claimant with basic needs and most activities of daily living.
- (10) Claimant's treating source stated that claimant has been living there for over a year, and does not retain the ability to function outside this structured environment.
- (11) This assessment is supported by claimant's psychiatric records.
- (12) On May 5, 2010, the Medical Review Team denied MA-P, stating that claimant was capable of past relevant work.
- (13) On October 8, 2010, claimant filed for hearing.
- (14) On September 29, 2010, the State Hearing Review Team denied MA-P and SDA, citing vocational rule 203.25.
- (15) On February 2, 2011, a hearing was held before the Administrative Law Judge.

(16) Claimant was represented by her psychological case manager, who also testified in the case, [REDACTED],

[REDACTED].

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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 Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) and the Bridges Reference Manual (BRM).

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 Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) and the Bridges Reference Manual (BRM).

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

Disability is defined as 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

This is determined by a five step sequential evaluation process where current work activity, the severity and duration of the impairment(s), statutory listings of medical impairments, residual functional capacity, and vocational factors (i.e., age, education, and work experience) are considered. These factors are always considered in order according to the five step sequential evaluation, and when a determination can be made at any step as to the claimant's disability status, no analysis of subsequent steps are necessary. 20 CFR 416.920

The first step that must be considered is whether the claimant is still partaking in Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA). 20 CFR 416.920(b). To be considered disabled, a person must be unable to engage in SGA. A person who is earning more than a certain monthly amount (net of impairment-related work expenses) is ordinarily considered to be engaging in SGA. The amount of monthly earnings considered as SGA depends on the nature of a person's disability; the Social Security Act specifies a higher SGA amount for statutorily blind individuals and a lower SGA amount for non-blind individuals. Both SGA amounts increase with increases in the national average wage index. The monthly SGA amount for statutorily blind individuals for 2010 is \$1,640. For non-blind individuals, the monthly SGA amount for 2010 is \$1000.

In the current case, claimant has testified that she is not working, and the Department has presented no evidence or allegations that claimant is working. Therefore, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the claimant is not engaging in SGA, and thus passes the first step of the sequential evaluation process.

The second step that must be considered is whether or not the claimant has a severe impairment. A severe impairment is an impairment expected to last 12 months or more (or result in death), which significantly limits an individual's physical or mental ability to perform basic work activities. The term "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. This is a *de minimus* standard in the disability determination that the court may use only to disregard trifling matters. As a rule, any impairment that can reasonably be expected to significantly impair basic activities is enough to meet this standard.

In the current case, claimant has presented medical evidence of a depressive disorder that has rendered her unable to maintain concentration, persistence, or pace, according to the great weight of the evidence by both the Department and claimant's

treating sources. Claimant also has problems with concentration, persistence and pace, which would prohibit claimant from acting appropriately while on the job. Claimant's medical records show that claimant has had this condition for several years. The Administrative Law Judge finds that this is a significant impairment to claimant's performance of basic physical work activities, and is therefore enough to pass step two of the sequential evaluation process.

In the third step of the sequential evaluation, we must determine if the claimant's impairments are listed in Appendix 1 of Subpart P of 20 CFR, Part 404. 20 CFR 416.925. This is, generally speaking, an objective standard; either claimant's impairment is listed in this appendix, or it is not. However, at this step, a ruling against the claimant does not direct a finding of "not disabled"; if the claimant's impairment does not meet or equal a listing found in Appendix 1, the sequential evaluation process must continue on to step four.

The Administrative Law Judge finds that the claimant's medical records contain medical evidence of an impairment that meets or equals a listed impairment.

After considering the listings contained in Section 12.00 (Mental Impairments), the Administrative Law Judge finds that the claimant's medical records contain medical evidence of an impairment that meets or equals a listed impairment.

Appendix 1 of Subpart P of 20 CFR 404, Section 12.00 has this to say about mental disorders:

The criteria in paragraph A substantiate medically the presence of a particular mental disorder. Specific symptoms, signs, and laboratory findings in the paragraph A criteria of any of the listings in this section cannot be considered in isolation from the description of the mental disorder contained at the beginning of each listing category.

Impairments should be analyzed or reviewed under the mental category(ies) indicated by the medical findings...

The criteria in paragraphs B and C describe impairment-related functional limitations that are incompatible with the ability to do any gainful activity. The functional limitations in paragraphs B and C must be the result of the mental disorder described in the diagnostic description, that is manifested by the medical findings in paragraph A...

We measure severity according to the functional limitations imposed by your medically determinable mental impairment(s). We assess functional limitations using the four criteria in paragraph B of the listings: Activities of daily living; social functioning; concentration, persistence, or pace; and episodes of decompensation.

Where we use "marked" as a standard for measuring the degree of limitation, it means more than moderate but less than extreme. A marked limitation may arise when several activities or functions are impaired, or even when only one is impaired, as long as the degree of limitation is such as to interfere seriously with your ability to function independently, appropriately, effectively, and on a sustained basis. See §§ 404.1520a and 416.920a.

12.04 Affective disorders: Characterized by a disturbance of mood, accompanied by a full or partial manic or depressive syndrome. Mood refers to a prolonged emotion that colors the whole psychic life; it generally involves either depression or elation.

The required level of severity for these disorders is met when the requirements in both A and B are satisfied....

- A. Medically documented persistence, either continuous or intermittent, of one of the following:
 - 1. Depressive syndrome characterized by at least four of the following:
 - a. Anhedonia or pervasive loss of interest in almost all activities; or
 - b. Appetite disturbance with change in weight; or
 - c. Sleep disturbance; or
 - e. Decreased energy; or

- f. Feelings of guilt or worthlessness; or
 - g. Difficulty concentrating or thinking; or
 - h. Thoughts of suicide; or
 - i. Hallucinations, delusions, or paranoid thinking; or
- 2. Manic syndrome characterized by at least three of the following: ...
 - 3. Bipolar syndrome with a history of episodic periods manifested by the full symptomatic picture of both manic and depressive syndrome (and currently characterized by both syndromes);

AND

B. Resulting in at least two of the following:

- 1. Marked restriction of activities of daily living; or
- 2. Marked difficulties in maintaining social functioning; or
- 3. Marked difficulties in maintaining concentration, persistence, or pace; or
- 4. Repeated episodes of decompensation, each of extended duration;

OR

C. Medically documented history of a chronic affective disorder of at least 2 years' duration that has caused more than a minimal limitation of ability to do basic work activities, with symptoms or signs currently attenuated by medication or psychosocial support, and one of the following:

- 1. Repeated episodes of decompensation, each of extended duration; or
- 2. A residual disease process that has resulted in such marginal adjustment that even a minimal increase in mental demands or change in the environment would be predicted to cause the individual to decompensate; or
- 3. Current history of 1 or more years' inability to function outside a highly supportive living arrangement, with

an indication of continued need for such an arrangement.

In order to meet or equal the listings for mental impairment, a claimant must either meet or equal the recommended listings contained in both the A and B criteria, or meet or equal the listings in the C criteria. After examination of the C criteria, the undersigned holds that there is sufficient evidence to show that the claimant meets this listing.

Claimant's psychological reports, as well as those administered by the Department, show documented persistence of claimant's bipolar and depressive disorder. Claimant's records also show an individual with decreased energy. Claimant has poor concentration, some sleep disturbances, flight of ideas, pressure of speech and is easily distractible. Finally, claimant's treating sources stated that claimant experienced difficulties with logical thinking, memory, and concentration persistence and pace, which would provide more than a minimal interference with basic work functions. Claimant thus meets the first part of the C criteria.

Finally, claimant's case manager testified that claimant is currently living in subsidized housing, and has done so for over a year. Claimant's case manager makes daily visits to claimant's home in order to assist claimant with normal activities of daily living. Claimant needs constant reminders for basic activities, including personal grooming. Claimant is unable to keep normal appointments, and needs assistance. Claimant's case manager helps claimant with shopping, and sometimes needs assistance with basic activities, such as eating. Claimant would be unable to function without the highly supportive help of her case manager. This home, therefore is a highly structured environment that, according to treating source testimony, claimant could not

function outside of. Claimant requires the structure provided by this home, and would quickly decompensate outside the home. The undersigned finds this testimony credible, and sees no reason to discount it. Therefore, claimant meets the second part of the C criteria.

As claimant meets both parts of the C criteria, the Administrative Law Judge holds that claimant meets or equals the listings contained in section 12.00, and therefore, passes step 3 of our 5 step process. By meeting or equaling the listing in question, claimant must be considered disabled. 20 CFR 416.925.

With regard to steps 4 and 5, when a determination can be made at any step as to the claimant's disability status, no analysis of subsequent steps are necessary. 20 CFR 416.920. Therefore, the Administrative Law Judge sees no reason to continue his analysis, as a determination can be made at step 3.

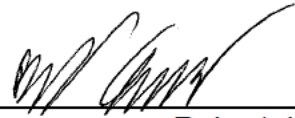
As claimant meets all requirements for disability with regards to the MA-P program, the undersigned holds that claimant is therefore also qualified for the SDA program. BEM 261.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the claimant is disabled for the purposes of the MA and SDA program. Therefore, the decision to deny claimant's application for MA-P and SDA was incorrect.

Accordingly, the Department's decision in the above stated matter is, hereby, REVERSED.

The Department is ORDERED to process claimant's MA-P and SDA application and award required benefits, provided claimant meets all non-medical standards as well. The Department is further ORDERED to initiate a review of claimant's disability case in June, 2012.



Robert J. Chavez
Administrative Law Judge
for Maura Corrigan, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: 05/31/11

Date Mailed: 06/02/11

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.

RJC/dj

cc:

