

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

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 2012-18937  
Issue No.: 2009, 4031  
Case No.: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date: February 27, 2012  
Wayne County DHS (76)

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Lynn M. Ferris**

**HEARING DECISION**

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and MCL 400.37 upon the Claimant's request for a hearing. After due notice, a hearing was held in Detroit, Michigan on Monday, February 27, 2012. The Claimant appeared and testified. [REDACTED] also appeared as a witness for the Claimant. [REDACTED], ES appeared on behalf of the Department of Human Services ("Department").

**ISSUE**

Whether the Department properly determined that the Claimant was not disabled for purposes of the Medical Assistance ("MA-P") and State Disability Assistance ("SDA") benefit programs?

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

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

1. The Claimant submitted an application for public assistance seeking MA-P and State Disability Assistance (SDA) benefits on October 24, 2011.
2. On December 6, 2011, the Medical Review Team ("MRT") found the Claimant not disabled. (Exhibit 1, pp. 3).
3. The Department notified the Claimant of the MRT determination on December 7, 2011.

4. On December 10, 2011, the Department received the Claimant's timely written request for hearing. (Exhibit 1, pp 2).
5. On January 27, 2012, the State Hearing Review Team ("SHRT") found the Claimant not disabled. (Exhibit 3).
6. A second Interim Order was issued on May 23, 2012, which ordered the Department to obtain the Claimant's treatment records and an updated DHS 49-D and DHS 49-E from Team Mental Health. No medical records were received from the Department pursuant to the second Interim Order.
7. The Claimant alleged physical disabling impairments due to pain in his lower back due to a gun shot wound which lodged a bullet in his back; and uses a cane. The lower back pain radiates down his legs to the thighs with tingling and numbness.
8. The Claimant alleged mental disabling impairment(s) including Major Depressive Disorder including anxiety, paranoia, and hallucination.
9. At the time of hearing, the Claimant was [REDACTED] years old with a [REDACTED] birth date; was 5'9" in height; and weighed 204 pounds.
10. The Claimant has the equivalent of a 10<sup>th</sup> grade education and attended special education classes. The Claimant has an employment history working as a general laborer for temporary services performing unskilled work.
11. The Claimant's impairments have lasted, or are expected to last, continuously for a period of 12 months or longer.

### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

The Medical Assistance program is established by Subchapter XIX of Chapter 7 of The Public Health & Welfare Act, 42 USC 1397, and is administered by the Department of Human Services, formerly known as the Family Independence Agency, 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 Tables ("RFT").

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(a) The person claiming a physical or mental disability has the burden to establish it through the use of competent medical evidence

from qualified medical sources such as his or her medical history, clinical/laboratory findings, diagnosis/prescribed treatment, prognosis for recovery and/or medical assessment of ability to do work-related activities or ability to reason and make appropriate mental adjustments, if a mental disability is alleged. 20 CFR 413.913 An individual's subjective pain complaints are not, in and of themselves, sufficient to establish disability. 20 CFR 416.908; 20 CFR 416.929(a) Similarly, conclusory statements by a physician or mental health professional that an individual is disabled or blind, absent supporting medical evidence, is insufficient to establish disability. 20 CFR 416.927

When determining disability, the federal regulations require several factors to be considered including: (1) the location/duration/frequency/intensity of an applicant's pain; (2) the type/dosage/effectiveness/side effects of any medication the applicant takes to relieve pain; (3) any treatment other than pain medication that the applicant has received to relieve pain; and (4) the effect of the applicant's pain on his or her ability to do basic work activities. 20 CFR 416.929(c)(3) The applicant's pain must be assessed to determine the extent of his or her functional limitation(s) in light of the objective medical evidence presented. 20 CFR 416.929(c)(2)

In order to determine whether or not an individual is disabled, federal regulations require a five-step sequential evaluation process be utilized. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(1) The five-step analysis requires the trier of fact to consider an individual's current work activity; the severity of the impairment(s) both in duration and whether it meets or equals a listed impairment in Appendix 1; residual functional capacity to determine whether an individual can perform past relevant work; and residual functional capacity along with vocational factors (i.e. age, education, and work experience) to determine if an individual can adjust to other work. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4); 20 CFR 416.945

If an individual is found disabled, or not disabled, at any step, a determination or decision is made with no need evaluate subsequent steps. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4) If a determination cannot be made that an individual is disabled, or not disabled, at a particular step, the next step is required. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4) If an impairment does not meet or equal a listed impairment, an individual's residual functional capacity is assessed before moving from step three to step four. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4); 20 CFR 416.945 Residual functional capacity is the most an individual can do despite the limitations based on all relevant evidence. 20 CFR 945(a)(1) An individual's residual functional capacity assessment is evaluated at both steps four and five. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4) In determining disability, an individual's functional capacity to perform basic work activities is evaluated and if found that the individual has the ability to perform basic work activities without significant limitation, disability will not be found. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(1)(iv).

In general, the individual has the responsibility to prove disability. 20 CFR 416.912(a) An impairment or combination of impairments is not severe if it does not significantly limit an individual's physical or mental ability to do basic work activities. 20 CFR 416.921(a) An individual is not disabled regardless of the medical condition, age, education, and work experience, if the individual is working and the work is a substantial, gainful activity. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4)(i) Substantial gainful activity means work that involves doing significant and productive physical or mental duties and is done (or intended) for pay or profit. 20 CFR 416.910(a)(b) Substantial gainful activity is work activity that is both substantial and gainful. 20 CFR 416.972 Work may be substantial even if it is done on a part-time basis or if an individual does less, with less responsibility, and gets paid less than prior employment. 20 CFR 416.972(a) Gainful work activity is work activity that is done for pay or profit. 20 CFR 416.972(b)

In addition to the above, when evaluating mental impairments, a special technique is utilized. 20 CFR 416.920a(a) First, an individual's pertinent symptoms, signs, and laboratory findings are evaluated to determine whether a medically determinable mental impairment exists. 20 CFR 416.920a(b)(1) When a medically determinable mental impairment is established, the symptoms, signs and laboratory findings that substantiate the impairment are documented to include the individual's significant history, laboratory findings, and functional limitations. 20 CFR 416.920a(e)(2) Functional limitation(s) is assessed based upon the extent to which the impairment(s) interferes with an individual's ability to function independently, appropriately, effectively, and on a sustained basis. *Id.*; 20 CFR 416.920a(c)(2) Chronic mental disorders, structured settings, medication, and other treatment and the effect on the overall degree of functionality is considered. 20 CFR 416.920a(c)(1) In addition, four broad functional areas (activities of daily living; social functioning; concentration, persistence or pace; and episodes of decompensation) are considered when determining an individual's degree of functional limitation. 20 CFR 416.920a(c)(3) The degree of limitation for the first three functional areas is rated by a five point scale: none, mild, moderate, marked, and extreme. 20 CFR 416.920a(c)(4) A four point scale (none, one or two, three, four or more) is used to rate the degree of limitation in the fourth functional area. *Id.* The last point on each scale represents a degree of limitation that is incompatible with the ability to do any gainful activity. *Id.*

After the degree of functional limitation is determined, the severity of the mental impairment is determined. 20 CFR 416.920a(d) If severe, a determination of whether the impairment meets or is the equivalent of a listed mental disorder is made. 20 CFR 416.920a(d)(2) If the severe mental impairment does not meet (or equal) a listed impairment, an individual's residual functional capacity is assessed. 20 CFR 416.920a(d)(3)

As outlined above, the first step looks at the individual's current work activity. In the record presented, the Claimant is not involved in substantial gainful activity therefore is not ineligible for disability benefits under Step 1.

The severity of the Claimant's alleged impairment(s) is considered under Step 2. The Claimant bears the burden to present sufficient objective medical evidence to substantiate the alleged disabling impairments. In order to be considered disabled for MA purposes, the impairment must be severe. 20 CFR 916.920(a)(4)(ii); 20 CFR 916.920(b) An impairment, or combination of impairments, is severe if it significantly limits an individual's physical or mental ability to do basic work activities regardless of age, education and work experience. 20 CFR 916.920(a)(4)(ii); 20 CFR 916.920(c) Basic work activities means the abilities and aptitudes necessary to do most jobs. 20 CFR 916.921(b) Examples 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.

*Id.* The second step allows for dismissal of a disability claim obviously lacking in medical merit. *Higgs v Bowen*, 880 F2d 860, 862 (CA 6, 1988). The severity requirement may still be employed as an administrative convenience to screen out claims that are totally groundless solely from a medical standpoint. *Id.* at 863 *citing Farris v Sec of Health and Human Services*, 773 F2d 85, 90 n.1 (CA 6, 1985) An impairment qualifies as non-severe only if, regardless of a Claimant's age, education, or work experience, the impairment would not affect the Claimant's ability to work. *Salmi v Sec of Health and Human Services*, 774 F2d 685, 692 (CA 6, 1985)

In the present case, the Claimant alleges disability based on mental disabling impairments from Major Depressive Disorder including anxiety, paranoia, and hallucination. The Claimant alleges physical disability based on physical impairments from pain in his lower back due to a gun shot wound which lodged a bullet in his back. The lower back pain radiates down his legs to the thighs with tingling and numbness.

On [REDACTED], the Claimant attended an initial psychiatric evaluation conducted by his treating psychiatrist where he was diagnosed with Major Depressive Disorder, recurrent severe without psychotic features. A Mental Residual Functional Capacity Assessment was also completed. The Claimant was marked limited in his ability to maintain socially appropriate behavior and interact appropriately with the general public, his ability to maintain attention and concentration for extended periods, ability to complete a normal work day and work schedule without interruption from psychologically based symptoms and to perform at a consistent pace without an unreasonable number and length of rest periods and in his ability to travel in unfamiliar places or use public transportation. The Claimant was moderately limited in the remaining 20 factors. An updated psychiatric assessment and mental residual functional capacity assessment was also ordered but was not provided by the Department. The Claimant attends therapy weekly.

A consultative psychiatric mental status exam was conducted on [REDACTED]. The exam noted that the Claimant presents as anxious and paranoid. The exam noted that the Claimant was not able to manage his benefit funds. The Claimant was noted as being moderately impaired in his ability to interact with public, supervisors and coworkers. The Diagnosis was Schizoaffective Disorder, Personality Disorder Paranoid, relationships were noted as poor and coping skills low, insight and judgment are low with activities of daily living marginal. The GAF score was 55.

A consultative exam was conducted on [REDACTED] which concluded that the Claimant had chronic lumbar pain with radiculopathy, bilateral. Rectal bleeding for the last three months and manic depression. Based upon the exam the patient has moderate restrictions for occupational ability because of lower back pain, middle back pain and manic depression. The patient has limitations for walking standing and climbing the stairs and ladders. Range of motion was restricted in the lumbar spine, the exam found that the Claimant could not bend, stoop carry or push, tie shoes, write, could not squat and arise from squatting, could not heel toe walk and his gait was compensated with the use of cane.

As previously noted, the Claimant bears the burden to present sufficient objective medical evidence to substantiate the alleged disabling impairment(s). As summarized above, the Claimant has presented some objective medical evidence establishing that he does have some physical and mental limitations on his ability to perform basic work activities. Accordingly, the Claimant has an impairment, or combination thereof, that has more than a *de minimis* effect on the Claimant's basic work activities. Further, the impairments have lasted continuously for twelve months therefore, the Claimant is not disqualified from receipt of MA-P benefits under Step 2.

In the third step of the sequential analysis 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. The Claimant asserts disabling impairments due to Major Depressive Disorder including anxiety, paranoia, and hallucination. The Claimant also alleges physical disabling impairments from pain in his lower back due to a gun shot wound which lodged a bullet in his back. The lower back pain radiates down his legs to the thighs with tingling and numbness.

Listing 12.04 defines affective disorders as being characterized by a disturbance of mood, accompanied by a full or partial manic or depressive syndrome. Generally, affective disorders involve either depression or elation. The required level of severity for these disorders is met when the requirements of both A and B are satisfied, or when the requirements in C 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
    - d. Psychomotor agitation or retardation; 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:
    - a. Hyperactivity; or
    - b. Pressure of speech; or
    - c. Flight of ideas; or
    - d. Inflated self-esteem; or
    - e. Decreased need for sleep; or
    - f. Easy distractability; or
    - g. Involvement in activities that have a high probability of painful consequences which are not recognized; or
    - h. Hallucinations, delusions, or paranoid thinking; or
  - 3. Bipolar syndrome with a history of episodic periods manifested by the full symptomatic picture of both manic and depressive syndromes (and currently characterized by either or both syndromes)

AND

B. Resulting in at least two of the following:

1. Marked restriction on 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 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 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 this case, the record reveals ongoing treatment for Major Depressive Disorder, anxiety, paranoia, and hallucination. Medical records document a pervasive loss of interest in activities, sleep disturbance, decreased energy, hallucinations, delusions, and paranoia. The Claimant credibly testified that he suffers from hallucination, does not shop or go out due to paranoia, suffers crying spells, and loss of appetite and sleeps only 2 hours at a time and must take medication to sleep, and that both his energy and concentration are low. The Claimant's witness, a friend of many years, testified credibly that she assists the Claimant regularly with household chores and food preparation and general activities of daily living. She has witnessed Claimant's paranoia and hallucinations during an incident when the Claimant thought someone was shooting him and would not go to the hospital and secluded himself from everyone.

As a result, the records and testimony show that the Claimant has marked restrictions in daily living and social functioning has a GAF of 50. Ultimately, based on the medical evidence, the Claimant's impairment(s) meets, or is the medical equivalent of, a listed impairment within 12.00, specifically 12.04. The Department did not provide additional



medical evidence as ordered by the Interim Order, and in light of the Claimant's ongoing treatment for continuing mental impairments and documented physical limitations, the undersigned has determined to resolve any ambiguity in favor of the Claimant. Accordingly, the Claimant is found disabled at Step 3 with no further analysis required. Listing 1.01 was also considered, but in light of the finding that Claimant meets a listing for 12.04, Affective Disorders, the analysis under 1.01 is unnecessary. Additionally, it is determined that drug use was not material to the Claimant's mental disabling impairments.

The State Disability Assistance program, which provides financial assistance for disabled persons, was established by 2004 PA 344. The Department administers the SDA program pursuant to MCL 400.10 *et seq.* and Michigan Administrative Code Rules 400.3151 – 400.3180. Department policies are found in BAM, BEM, and RFT. A person is considered disabled for SDA purposes if the person has a physical or mental impairment which meets federal SSI disability standards for at least ninety days. Receipt of SSI or RSDI benefits based on disability or blindness, or the receipt of MA benefits based on disability or blindness automatically qualifies an individual as disabled for purposes of the SDA program.

In this case, the Claimant is found disabled for purposes of the MA-P program; therefore, he is found disabled for purposes of SDA benefit program.

### **DECISION AND ORDER**

The Administrative Law Judge, based on the above findings of fact and conclusions of law finds the Claimant disabled for purposes of the MA-P and SDA benefit programs.

Accordingly, It is ORDERED:

1. The Department's determination is REVERSED.
2. The Department shall initiate processing of the October 24, 2011 application to determine if all other non-medical criteria are met and inform the Claimant of the determination, in accordance with Department policy.
3. The Department shall supplement for any lost benefits (if any) that the Claimant was entitled to receive in accordance with the October 24, 2011 application, if otherwise eligible and qualified in accordance with Department policy.

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4. The Department shall review the Claimant's continued eligibility in August 2013 in accordance with Department policy.



**Lynn m. Ferris**  
Administrative Law Judge  
For Maura Corrigan, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: August 7, 2012

Date Mailed: August 7, 2012

**NOTICE:** Michigan Administrative Hearing System (MAHS) 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. MAHS 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. (60 days for FAP cases).

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

Claimant may request a rehearing or reconsideration for the following reasons:

- A rehearing **MAY** be granted if there is newly discovered evidence that could affect the outcome of the original hearing decision.
- A reconsideration **MAY** be granted for any of the following reasons:
  - misapplication of manual policy or law in the hearing decision,
  - typographical errors, mathematical error, or other obvious errors in the hearing decision that effect the substantial rights of the claimant:
  - the failure of the ALJ to address other relevant issues in the hearing decision.

Request must be submitted through the local DHS office or directly to MAHS by mail to:

Michigan Administrative Hearings  
Reconsideration/Rehearing Request  
P. O. Box 30639  
Lansing, Michigan 48909-07322

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cc:

