

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

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

[REDACTED]

Reg. No: 201238637  
Issue No: 2009, 4031

[REDACTED]

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:** Aaron McClintic

**DECISION AND ORDER**

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 telephone hearing was held on [REDACTED]. The Claimant appeared and testified. Claimant's Authorized Hearings Representative, [REDACTED], also appeared. The Department was represented by [REDACTED].

**ISSUE**

Did the Department properly deny Claimant's Medical Assistance (MA-P) program and State Disability Assistance (SDA) applications?

**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 [REDACTED].
2. The Medical Review Team denied the application on [REDACTED].
3. Claimant filed a request for hearing on [REDACTED] regarding the MA and SDA denials.
4. A telephone hearing was held on [REDACTED].
5. On [REDACTED] the State Hearing Review Team denied the application because the medical evidence of record indicates the Claimant retains the capacity to perform simple, unskilled, light work.
6. Claimant is 5' 7" tall and weighs 132 pounds having lost 30 pounds in the last year.

7. Claimant is 32 years of age.
8. Claimant's impairments have been medically diagnosed as depression, anxiety, scoliosis, arthritis, and back pain.
9. Claimant has the following symptoms: pain, fatigue, diarrhea, insomnia, memory and concentration problems, flashbacks, panic attacks and night terrors.
10. Claimant completed a GED and training as a nurse assistant.
11. Claimant is able to read, write, and perform basic math skills.
12. Claimant is not working. Claimant last worked in [REDACTED] as a cashier at a gas station. Claimant previously worked as a waitress and nurse assistant.
13. Claimant lives with his parents.
14. Claimant testified that she cannot perform some household chores.
15. Claimant takes the following prescribed medications:
  - a. [REDACTED]
  - b. [REDACTED]
  - c. [REDACTED]
  - d. [REDACTED]
  - e. [REDACTED]
16. At hearing, the record was extended to obtain updated records. Claimant agreed to the record being extended to consider these records and waived timeliness standards.
17. After updated records were forwarded to the State Hearing Review Team they again denied on [REDACTED], because the medical evidence of record indicates that Claimant retains the capacity to perform unskilled light work.
18. Claimant testified to the following physical limitations:
  - i. Sitting: 10-15 minutes
  - ii. Standing: 10-15 minutes
  - iii. Walking: 1½ blocks
  - iv. Bend/stoop: no difficulty
  - v. Lifting: 5 pounds
  - vi. Grip/grasp: no limitations

19. Claimant testified to experiencing pain at a high level of 9 on an every day basis with some pain always present at a low level of 7.
20. In a Mental Residual Functional Capacity Assessment dated [REDACTED] Claimant was found to be Markedly Limited in 4 of 20 categories, moderately limited in 10 of 20 categories and not significantly limited in 6 of 20 categories.
21. In a psychological examination report dated [REDACTED], Claimant was found to have a GAF score of 50. In this report Claimant described her daily activities as, "cleaning and scrapping metal."

### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

The regulations governing the hearing and appeal process for applicants and recipients of public assistance in Michigan are found in the Michigan Administrative Code, MAC R 400.901-400.951. An opportunity for a hearing shall be granted to an applicant who requests a hearing because his or her claim for assistance has been denied. MAC R 400.903(1). Clients have the right to contest a department decision affecting eligibility or benefit levels whenever it is believed that the decision is incorrect. The department will provide an administrative hearing to review the decision and determine the appropriateness of that decision. BAM 600.

The Medical Assistance (MA-P) 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 administers the MA-P 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 Program Reference Manual (PRM).

The State Disability Assistance (SDA) program which provides financial assistance for disabled persons is established by 2004 PA 344. The 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 Program Eligibility Manual (BEM) and the Bridges Reference Manual (PRM).

The Department conforms to state statute in administering the SDA program. 2000 PA 294, Sec. 604, of the statute states:

- (1) The department shall operate a state disability assistance program. Except as provided in subsection
- (3), persons eligible for this program shall include needy citizens of the United States or aliens exempted from the supplemental security income citizenship requirement who are at least 18 years of age or emancipated minors meeting 1 or more of the following requirements:

- (a) A recipient of supplemental security income, social security, or medical assistance due to disability or 65 years of age or older.
- (b) A person with a physical or mental impairment which meets federal supplemental security income disability standards, except that the minimum duration of the disability shall be 90 days. Substance abuse alone is not defined as a basis for eligibility.

Pursuant to Federal Rule 42 CFR 435.540, the Department uses the Federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) policy in determining eligibility for disability under the MA-P program. Under SSI, 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.

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 working. Claimant is earning very close to the statutory substantial gainful activity threshold. There was a discrepancy between the income testified to by Claimant at hearing and the income state by Claimant's employer on the employment verification. Both totals

were less than statutory SGA; therefore, the Claimant is not disqualified at this step in the evaluation.

The second step to be determined in considering whether the Claimant is considered disabled is whether the severity of the impairment. In order to qualify the impairment must be considered severe which is defined as an impairment which significantly limits an individual's physical or mental ability to perform basic work activities. Examples of these include:

1. Physical functions such as walking, standing, sitting, lifting, pushing, 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).

In this case, the Claimant's medical evidence of record supports a finding that Claimant has significant physical and mental limitations upon Claimant's ability to perform basic work activities such as walking, standing, sitting, lifting, pushing, pulling, reaching, carrying, or handling; Medical evidence has clearly established that the Claimant has an impairment (or combination of impairments) that has more than a minimal effect on the Claimant's work activities. See Social Security Rulings: 85-28, 88-13, and 82-63.

In this case, the Claimant's medical evidence of record supports a finding that Claimant has significant physical and mental limitations upon Claimant's ability to perform basic work activities such as walking, standing, sitting, lifting, pushing, pulling, reaching, carrying, or handling; Medical evidence has clearly established that the Claimant has an impairment (or combination of impairments) that has more than a minimal effect on the Claimant's work activities. See Social Security Rulings: 85-28, 88-13, and 82-63.

In the third step of the analysis, 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 does not support a finding that the 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. Listings 5.05 and 12.04 were considered.

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

clinical/laboratory findings, diagnosis/prescribed treatment, prognosis for a recovery and/or medical assessment of ability to do work-related activities or ability to reason and to make appropriate mental adjustments, if a mental disability is being alleged. 20 CFR 416.913. A conclusory statement by a physician or mental health professional that an individual is disabled or blind is not sufficient, without supporting medical evidence, to establish disability. 20 CFR 416.927.

The fourth step of the analysis to be considered is whether the Claimant has the ability to perform work previously performed by the Claimant within the past 15 years. The trier of fact must determine whether the impairment(s) presented prevent the Claimant from doing past relevant work. In the present case, the Claimant's past relevant work was as a gas station cashier. Working as a gas station cashier as testified to by Claimant would be considered light exertional work.


Claimant would be able to perform her past relevant work because she is able to do the requisite sitting, standing, walking, and lifting for light exertional work. Therefore, Claimant's appeal is denied at step 4. Claimant's testimony regarding her ability to sit, stand, walk, lift and carry as well as his testimony regarding debilitating pain was not supported by substantial medical evidence. Claimant failed to present sufficient evidence that she has a psychological impairment that is substantially limiting.

**DECISION AND ORDER**

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that Claimant is not medically disabled for the purposes of the MA and SDA programs.

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

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Aaron  
Administrative  
for  
Department

  
McClintic  
Law Judge  
Maura Corrigan, Director  
of Human Services

Date Signed: 03/21/2013

Date Mailed: 03/21/2013

**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 receipt 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 at:

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

AM/kl

cc:

