

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

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 2013-69225  
Issue No.: 2009, 4009  
Case No.: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date: February 18, 2014  
County: Wayne (41)

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:** Christian Gardocki

**HEARING DECISION**

Following Claimant's request for a hearing, this matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and 400.37; 7 CFR 273.15 to 273.18; 42 CFR 431.200 to 431.250; 45 CFR 99.1 to 99.33; and 45 CFR 205.10. After due notice, an in-person hearing was held on February 18, 2014, from Detroit, Michigan. Participants included the above-named Claimant, [REDACTED], Claimant's son, testified on behalf of Claimant. Participants on behalf of the Department of Human Services (DHS) included [REDACTED], Medical Contact Worker.

**ISSUE**

The issue is whether DHS properly denied Claimant's application for Medical Assistance (MA) and State Disability Assistance (SDA) for the reason that Claimant is not a disabled individual.

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

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

1. On [REDACTED], Claimant applied for MA and SDA benefits.
2. Claimant's only basis for MA and SDA benefits was as a disabled individual.
3. On [REDACTED], the Medical Review Team (MRT) determined that Claimant was not a disabled individual (see Exhibits 4-5).

4. On [REDACTED], DHS denied Claimant's application for MA and SDA benefits and mailed a Notice of Case Action informing Claimant of the denial.
5. On [REDACTED] Claimant requested a hearing disputing the denial of MA and SDA benefits.
6. On [REDACTED], SHRT determined that Claimant was not a disabled individual, in part, by application of Medical-Vocational Rule 204.00
7. As of the date of the administrative hearing, Claimant was a 52-year old male with a height of 5'9" and weight of 265 pounds.
8. Claimant has no known relevant history of alcohol or illegal substance abuse.
9. Claimant's highest education year completed was the 5<sup>th</sup> grade.
10. As of the date of the administrative hearing, Claimant was an Adult Medical Program recipient.
11. Claimant alleged disability based on impairments and issues including blindness, body pain, headaches and various psychological disorders.

#### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

The Medical Assistance (MA) program is established by the Title XIX of the Social Security Act, 42 USC 1396-1396w-5, and is implemented by 42 CFR 400.200 to 1008.59. The Department of Human Services (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers the MA program pursuant to MCL 400.10 and MCL 400.105. Department policies are contained in the Department of Human Services Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM) and Department of Human Services Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) and Department of Human Services Reference Tables Manual (RFT).

The Medicaid program is comprised of several sub-programs which fall under one of two categories; one category is FIP-related and the second category is SSI-related. BEM 105 (10/2010), p. 1. To receive MA under an SSI-related category, the person must be aged (65 or older), blind, disabled, entitled to Medicare or formerly blind or disabled. *Id.* Families with dependent children, caretaker relatives of dependent children, persons under age 21 and pregnant, or recently pregnant, women receive MA under FIP-related categories. *Id.* AMP is an MA program available to persons not eligible for Medicaid through the SSI-related or FIP-related categories though DHS does always offer the program to applicants. It was not disputed that Claimant's only potential category for Medicaid eligibility would be as a disabled individual.

Disability for purposes of MA benefits is established if one of the following circumstances applies:

- by death (for the month of death);
- the applicant receives Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits;
- SSI benefits were recently terminated due to financial factors;
- the applicant receives Retirement Survivors and Disability Insurance (RSDI) on the basis of being disabled; or
- RSDI eligibility is established following denial of the MA benefit application (under certain circumstances).  
BEM 260 (7/2012) pp. 1-2

There was no evidence that any of the above circumstances apply to Claimant. Accordingly, Claimant may not be considered for Medicaid eligibility without undergoing a medical review process which determines whether Claimant is a disabled individual. *Id.* at 2.

Generally, state agencies such as DHS must use the same definition of SSI disability as found in the federal regulations. 42 CFR 435.540(a). Disability is federally defined as the inability to do any substantial gainful activity (SGA) 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 functionally identical definition of disability is found under DHS regulations. BEM 260 (7/2012), p. 8.

Substantial gainful activity means a person does the following:

- Performs significant duties, and
- Does them for a reasonable length of time, and
- Does a job normally done for pay or profit. *Id.* at 9.

Significant duties are duties used to do a job or run a business. *Id.* They must also have a degree of economic value. *Id.* The ability to run a household or take care of oneself does not, on its own, constitute substantial gainful activity. *Id.*

The person claiming a physical or mental disability has the burden to establish a disability 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).

Federal regulations describe a sequential five step process that is to be followed in determining whether a person is disabled. 20 CFR 416.920. If there is no finding of disability or lack of disability at each step, the process moves to the next step. 20 CFR 416.920 (a)(4).

The first step in the process considers a person's current work activity. 20 CFR 416.920 (a)(4)(i). A person who is earning more than a certain monthly amount is ordinarily

considered to be engaging in SGA. The monthly amount depends on whether a person is statutorily blind or not. The 2013 monthly income limit considered SGA for non-blind individuals is \$1,040.

Claimant denied performing any employment since the date of the MA application; no evidence was submitted to contradict Claimant's testimony. Without ongoing employment, it can only be concluded that Claimant is not performing SGA. It is found that Claimant is not performing SGA; accordingly, the disability analysis may proceed to step two.

The second step in the disability evaluation is to determine whether a severe medically determinable physical or mental impairment exists to meet the 12 month duration requirement. 20 CFR 416.920 (a)(4)(ii). The impairments may be combined to meet the severity requirement. If a severe impairment is not found, then a person is deemed not disabled. *Id.*

The impairments must significantly limit a person's basic work activities. 20 CFR 416.920 (a)(5)(c). "Basic work activities" refers to the abilities and aptitudes necessary to do most jobs. *Id.* Examples of basic work activities include:

- physical functions (e.g. walking, standing, sitting, lifting, pushing, pulling, reaching, carrying, or handling)
- capacities for seeing, hearing, and speaking, understanding; carrying out, and remembering simple instructions
- use of judgment
- responding appropriately to supervision, co-workers and usual work situations; and/or
- dealing with changes in a routine work setting.

Generally, federal courts have imposed a de minimus standard upon claimants to establish the existence of a severe impairment. *Grogan v. Barnhart*, 399 F.3d 1257, 1263 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005); *Hinkle v. Apfel*, 132 F.3d 1349, 1352 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1997). *Higgs v Bowen*, 880 F.2d 860, 862 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1988). Similarly, Social Security Ruling 85-28 has been interpreted so that a claim may be denied at step two for lack of a severe impairment only when the medical evidence establishes a slight abnormality or combination of slight abnormalities that would have no more than a minimal effect on an individual's ability to work even if the individual's age, education, or work experience were specifically considered. *Barrientos v. Secretary of Health and Human Servs.*, 820 F.2d 1, 2 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1987). Social Security Ruling 85-28 has been clarified so that the step two severity requirement is intended "to do no more than screen out groundless claims." *McDonald v. Secretary of Health and Human Servs.*, 795 F.2d 1118, 1124 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1986).

SSA specifically notes that age, education, and work experience are not considered at the second step of the disability analysis. 20 CFR 416.920 (5)(c). In determining whether Claimant's impairments amount to a severe impairment, all other relevant

evidence may be considered. The analysis will begin with background information and a summary of relevant submitted medical documentation.

Claimant testified that he was in a motorcycle accident in 2007. Claimant testified that he wore a helmet but suffered numerous body injuries, most notably to his left eye, left hip and left ankle. Claimant testified that various surgeries were performed and botched which leaves him physically, optically and psychologically restricted.

An eye institute document (Exhibit 39; 61) dated [REDACTED] was presented. Suspected glaucoma was noted.

A Psychiatric & Medication Review (Exhibit 73) dated [REDACTED] was noted. It was noted that Claimant reported a stable mood, audio hallucinations and keeping to himself. Claimant's lithium dosage was noted as decreased per Claimant's request. Other medication reviews (Exhibits 74-79) were presented and verified regular treatment for Claimant at least from [REDACTED].

Eye institute documents (Exhibits 97-99) dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that Claimant had very little vision in his left eye for approximately 6 years. Claimant reported a daily eye pain; the condition was noted as "severe" and "getting worse". The following impressions were noted: traumatic optic neuropathy with severe orbital fractures and reduced vision, enophthalmos, nuclear sclerosis, suspected glaucoma, hypertensive retinopathy and extensive facial fractures. A DVA Sc of 20-100 and HM were noted.

A Psychiatric Evaluation (Exhibits 69-71) dated [REDACTED] was presented. It was noted that Claimant complained of the following: mood swings, impulsiveness, depression, insomnia, confusion and a feeling of being abandoned. A psychiatric-related hospitalization from 2011 was noted. Claimant's past memory was noted to be intact. The evaluation provided diagnoses based on Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders (4<sup>th</sup> edition) (DSM-IV). Oddly, the DSM-IV was noted as signed by a limited licensed psychologist on [REDACTED]. Axis I diagnoses of bipolar disorder, intermittent explosive disorder and PTSD were noted. Claimant's GAF was noted to be 50. Claimant's psychiatrist signed the evaluation under the LLP. A guarded prognosis was noted. Recommendations of continuing lithium and individual therapy were noted.

Hospital documents (Exhibits 92-94) dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that Claimant presented for pre-operative evaluation for corrective nose and eye surgery. Extensive post-surgical changes of the orbit were noted.

Various hospital documents (Exhibits 22-26; 36-38; 44-48; 58-60) dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that a CT of Claimant's face was taken in anticipation of surgery. It was noted that Claimant was examined for a facial fracture.

Hospital operative notes (Exhibits 27-35; 49-57) dated [REDACTED] were presented. A pre-operative diagnosis of multiple facial fractures and cosmetic deformity of the orbit were

noted. It was noted that various surgeries were performed on Claimant including repair of the left orbital floor and mid-face fractures of the zygoma and maxilla.

Otolaryngology documents (Exhibits 17-21; 40-43) from an appointment dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that Claimant presented with pain in his left cheek, left eye and left hip. It was noted that Claimant could walk two blocks before stopping. A hospitalization from [REDACTED] was noted. An assessment noted that Claimant was given pain meds and advised that surgical options would have to wait for further healing to occur.

A Medical Examination Report (Exhibits 8-9) was presented. The person completing the form noted an approximate three-year history treating Claimant; presumably, the document was completed by a treating physician but no signature page was presented. The document was not dated but was likely completed between [REDACTED] (the apparent form creation date) and [REDACTED] (the date the form was submitted to DHS. Noted diagnoses included mood disorder, left hip pain, left facial pain, GERD and asthma). An impression was given that Claimant's condition was stable. It was noted that Claimant had limitations but that he needed a functional capacity evaluation.

Hospital surgery documents (Exhibits 81-91) dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that Claimant complained of tethering with a lower lid. It was noted that surgery was performed and that Claimant was discharged.

Eye institute documents (Exhibits 100-106) dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that Claimant presented complaining of irritation and constant left eye pain. A DVA Sc of 20-100 and HM were noted.

Psychiatric treatment documents (Exhibits 107-109) dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that Claimant lost vision in his left eye and had glaucoma in his right eye. Claimant's clinical status was "maintaining".

Claimant alleged that he is disabled, in part, due to walking and lifting restrictions caused by ankle and hip pain. Claimant testified that he always uses a cane and can only walk 100 feet before his foot swells. Claimant testified that he could not lift anything. Claimant's testimony was unsupported. None of the records verified walking restrictions, lifting restrictions or a need for a walking assistance device. Claimant failed to establish any walking and lifting restrictions.

It was verified that Claimant has restricted vision. Ideally, unequivocal eye test results would have been submitted. Eye institute documents referenced Claimant's vision though neither the results nor an impression made it clear what Claimant's acuity was for each eye. Claimant testified that he was blind in his left eye. Claimant's statement is consistent with documents noting very little vision in the left eye. It is also consistent with a visual acuity of HM (which is interpreted to mean vision so poor that it can only detect if a hand is moving in front of somebody's face). Glaucoma was noted in Claimant's right eye, which would be consistent with a visual acuity of 20/100. It is also

worth noting that Claimant's right eye visual acuity substantially decreased from 20/60 only four months earlier.

The presented evidence established that Claimant has vision impairments which have lasted longer than 12 months. As it was found that Claimant established significant impairment to basic work activities for a period longer than 12 months, it is found that Claimant established having a severe impairment. Accordingly, the disability analysis may move to step three.

The third step of the sequential analysis requires a determination whether the Claimant's impairment, or combination of impairments, is listed in Appendix 1 of Subpart P of 20 CFR, Part 404. 20 CFR 416.920 (a)(4)(iii). If Claimant's impairments are listed and deemed to meet the 12 month requirement, then the claimant is deemed disabled. If the impairment is unlisted, then the analysis proceeds to the next step.

Claimant established a severe impairment for loss of visual acuity. The applicable listing reads

**2.02 Loss of Visual Acuity.** Remaining vision in the better eye after best correction is 20/200 or less.

Claimant's most recently tested eye had acuity of 20/100. Claimant failed to establish that he has worse than 20/200 in his best eye.

It is found that Claimant failed to establish meeting a SSA listing. Accordingly, the analysis moves to step four.

The fourth step in analyzing a disability claim requires an assessment of the Claimant's residual functional capacity (RFC) and past relevant employment. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4)(iv). An individual is not disabled if it is determined that a claimant can perform past relevant work. *Id.*

Past relevant work is work that has been performed within the past 15 years that was a substantial gainful activity and that lasted long enough for the individual to learn the position. 20 CFR 416.960(b)(1). Vocational factors of age, education, and work experience, and whether the past relevant employment exists in significant numbers in the national economy is not considered. 20 CFR 416.960(b)(3). RFC is assessed based on impairment(s), and any related symptoms, such as pain, which may cause physical and mental limitations that affect what can be done in a work setting. RFC is the most that can be done, despite the limitations.

Claimant testified that he performed past employment as a hi-lo driver and as a baker. Claimant testified that his vision and headaches would prevent him from performing his former employment. Claimant's testimony was consistent with presented evidence.

In the fifth step in the process, the individual's RFC in conjunction with his or her age, education, and work experience, are considered to determine whether the individual can engage in any other substantial gainful work which exists in the national economy. SSR 83-10. While a vocational expert is not required, a finding supported by substantial evidence that the individual has the vocational qualifications to perform specific jobs is needed to meet the burden. *O'Banner v Sec of Health and Human Services*, 587 F2d 321, 323 (CA 6, 1978). Medical-Vocational guidelines found at 20 CFR Subpart P, Appendix II, may be used to satisfy the burden of proving that the individual can perform specific jobs in the national economy. *Heckler v Campbell*, 461 US 458, 467 (1983); *Kirk v Secretary*, 667 F2d 524, 529 (CA 6, 1981) *cert den* 461 US 957 (1983).

To determine the physical demands (i.e. exertional requirements) of work in the national economy, jobs are classified as sedentary, light, medium, heavy, and very heavy. 20 CFR 416.967. The definitions for each are listed below.

Sedentary work involves lifting of no more than 10 pounds at a time and occasionally lifting or carrying articles like docket files, ledgers, and small tools. 20 CFR 416.967(a). 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. *Id.* Jobs are sedentary if walking and standing are required occasionally and other sedentary criteria are met.

Light work involves lifting no more than 20 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying objects weighing up to 10 pounds. 20 CFR 416.967(b) Even though 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. *Id.* To be considered capable of performing a full or wide range of light work, an individual must have the ability to do substantially all of these activities. *Id.* An individual capable of light work is also capable of sedentary work, unless there are additionally limiting factors such as loss of fine dexterity or inability to sit for long periods of time. *Id.*

Medium work involves lifting no more than 50 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 25 pounds. 20 CFR 416.967(c). An individual capable of performing medium work is also capable of light and sedentary work. *Id.*

Heavy work involves lifting no more than 100 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 50 pounds. 20 CFR 416.967(d). An individual capable of heavy work is also capable of medium, light, and sedentary work. *Id.*

Finally, very heavy work involves lifting objects weighing more than 100 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying objects weighing 50 pounds or more. 20 CFR 416.967(e). An individual capable of very heavy work is able to perform work under all categories. *Id.*

Limitations or restrictions which affect the ability to meet the demands of jobs other than strength demands are considered nonexertional. 20 CFR 416.969a(a). Examples of non-exertional limitations include difficulty functioning due to nervousness, anxiousness, or depression; difficulty maintaining attention or concentration; difficulty understanding or remembering detailed instructions; difficulty in seeing or hearing; difficulty tolerating some physical feature(s) of certain work settings (i.e. can't tolerate dust or fumes); or difficulty performing the manipulative or postural functions of some work such as reaching, handling, stooping, climbing, crawling, or crouching. 20 CFR 416.969a(c)(1)(i)-(vi) If the impairment(s) and related symptoms, such as pain, only affect the ability to perform the non-exertional aspects of work-related activities, the rules in Appendix 2 do not direct factual conclusions of disabled or not disabled. 20 CFR 416.969a(c)(2)

The determination of whether disability exists is based upon the principles in the appropriate sections of the regulations, giving consideration to the rules for specific case situations in Appendix 2. *Id.* In using the rules of Appendix 2, an individual's circumstances, as indicated by the findings with respect to RFC, age, education, and work experience, is compared to the pertinent rule(s).

It was found in step two of the analysis that Claimant failed to verify any exertional impairments. Thus, an exertional level of employment need not be determined. Claimant's non-exertional impairments must be considered.

Presented records verified facial fractures described as "severe". It was verified that Claimant's left eye vision was virtually non-existent and that Claimant's right eye vision was worsening to the edge, by itself, of meeting a SSA listing. Claimant also verified ongoing pain from headaches and various psychological problems. Claimant also has a history of seizures though Claimant conceded that the seizures were controlled by medication. The combination of non-exertional problems would make Claimant unsuitable for any type of employment. It is found that Claimant is a disabled individual. Accordingly, it is found that DHS erred by denying Claimant's MA application.

The State Disability Assistance (SDA) program which provides financial assistance for disabled persons is established by 2004 PA 344. DHS administers the SDA program pursuant to MCL 400.10, *et seq.*, and MAC R 400.3151-400.3180. DHS policies for SDA are found in the Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) and the Reference Tables Manual (RFT).

SDA provides financial assistance to disabled adults who are not eligible for Family Independence Program (FIP) benefits. BEM 100 (1/2013), p. 4. The goal of the SDA program is to provide financial assistance to meet a disabled person's basic personal and shelter needs. *Id.* To receive SDA, a person must be disabled, caring for a disabled person, or age 65 or older. BEM 261 (1/2012), p. 1.

A person is disabled for SDA purposes if he/she:

- receives other specified disability-related benefits or services, see Other Benefits or Services below, 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; or
  - is diagnosed as having Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).
- Id.*

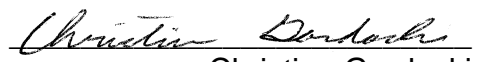
It has already been found that Claimant is disabled for purposes of MA benefits based on a finding that Claimant's impairments combine to make employment amounting to SGA functionally impossible for Claimant. The analysis and finding applies equally for Claimant's SDA benefit application. It is found that Claimant is a disabled individual for purposes of SDA eligibility and that DHS improperly denied Claimant's application for SDA benefits.

### **DECISION AND ORDER**

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law finds that DHS improperly denied Claimant's application for MA and SDA benefits. It is ordered that DHS:

- (1) reinstate Claimant's MA and SDA benefit application dated [REDACTED];
- (2) evaluate Claimant's eligibility for MA and SDA benefits subject to the finding that Claimant is a disabled individual;
- (3) initiate a supplement for any benefits not issued as a result of the improper application denial; and
- (4) schedule a review of benefits in one year from the date of this administrative decision, if Claimant is found eligible for future benefits.

The actions taken by DHS are **REVERSED**.

  
Christian Gardocki  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Maura Corrigan, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: 3/10/2014

Date Mailed: 3/10/2014

**NOTICE OF APPEAL:** 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 or Reconsideration was made, within 30 days of the receipt date of the Decision and Order of Reconsideration or Rehearing Decision.

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).

A Request for Rehearing or Reconsideration may be granted when one of the following exists:

- Newly discovered evidence that existed at the time of the original hearing that could affect the outcome of the original hearing decision;
- Misapplication of manual policy or law in the hearing decision which led to a wrong conclusion;
- Typographical, mathematical or other obvious error in the hearing decision that affects the rights of the client;
- Failure of the ALJ to address in the hearing decision relevant issues raised in the hearing request.

The Department, AHR or the claimant must specify all reasons for the request. MAHS will not review any response to a request for rehearing/reconsideration. A request must be *received* in MAHS within 30 days of the date the hearing decision is mailed.

The written request must be faxed to (517) 335-6088 and be labeled as follows:

Attention: MAHS Rehearing/Reconsideration Request

If submitted by mail, the written request must be addressed as follows:

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

CG/hw

cc:

