

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

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 2014-5377  
Issue No.: 2009  
Case No.: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date: March 3, 2014  
County: Wayne (35)

**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, a telephone hearing was held on March 3, 2014, from Detroit, Michigan. Participants included the above-named Claimant, [REDACTED], Claimant's sister, and [REDACTED], Claimant's mother, testified on behalf of Claimant. Participants on behalf of the Department of Human Services (DHS) included [REDACTED], Specialist.

**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 Exhibit 7).

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 202.13.
7. On [REDACTED], an administrative hearing was held.
8. Claimant presented new medical documents (Exhibits A1-A12) at the hearing.
9. During the hearing, Claimant waived the right to receive a timely hearing decision.
10. During the hearing, Claimant and DHS waived any objections to allow the admission of any additional medical documents considered and forwarded by SHRT.
11. On [REDACTED], an updated hearing packet was forwarded to SHRT and an Interim Order Extending the Record for Review by State Hearing Review Team was subsequently issued which extended the record an additional 90 days.
12. On [REDACTED], SHRT determined that Claimant was not disabled, in part, by application of Medical-Vocational Rule 202.13.
13. On [REDACTED], the Michigan Administrative Hearings System received the hearing packet, additional medical documents (Exhibits 2-1 -2-6) and updated SHRT decision (Exhibits 2-7 – 2-8).
14. As of the date of the administrative hearing, Claimant was a 54 year old female with a height of 5'5 or 5'6"" and weight of 131 pounds.
15. Claimant has no known relevant history of alcohol or illegal substance abuse.
16. Claimant's highest education year completed was the 12<sup>th</sup> grade.
17. As of the date of the administrative hearing, Claimant had no health coverage but had insurance from COBRA through [REDACTED].
18. Claimant alleged disability based on impairments and issues including scoliosis, right rib deformity, neck arthritis, back arthritis, and schizophrenia.

## 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 testified that she worked for 3 weeks for a national department store in [REDACTED]. Claimant testified that her job requirements included lifting 20 pound boxes. Claimant testified that she had to quit her job because she was "losing it"; Claimant clarified that "losing it" referred to her mind, not her job. Claimant's wages were not verified, but presented evidence was not strongly suggestive that Claimant's wages amounted to SGA. Without employment amounting to SGA, it can only be concluded that Claimant is not performing and has not performed 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 from Claimant's testimony and a summary of the relevant submitted medical documentation.

Claimant testified that she has a history of back pain from scoliosis. Claimant also testified that she broke her neck in a motor vehicle accident in [REDACTED]. Claimant testified that multiple surgeries were performed.

Claimant also testified that she has psychological problems. Claimant stated she often gets paranoid and begins to "lose it", typically triggered by stress, especially job stress. Claimant stated that her psychiatric history includes 5 hospitalizations, none of which were verified by documentation.

A physical examination report (Exhibits 10-15) dated [REDACTED] was presented. It was noted that Claimant has obvious right thoracic left lumbar curve with forward flexion. A right thoracic hump was also noted. It was noted that Claimant had mild difficulty with hopping and squatting. Claimant's grip strength was noted as normal. Absences of spasm and edema were noted. All cervical ranges of motion were noted as significantly limited. In response to cervical spine radiology, an impression of disc disease was noted. An impression of degenerative changes on Claimant's right hand was noted.

A Medical Examination Report (Exhibits 4-6; A2-A4) dated [REDACTED] from Claimant's treating physician was presented. The physician noted an 8 year history of treating Claimant. The physician provided diagnoses of chronic neck pain, chronic back pain from scoliosis, schizophrenia and thyroid nodules. An impression was given that Claimant's condition was stable. Limitations were noted in social interaction and sustaining concentration. It was noted that Claimant can meet her household needs but that she also "needs have somebody with her for 24 hours a day".

A letter (Exhibits A5) dated [REDACTED] from a treating nurse practitioner and therapist was presented. It was noted that Claimant has been in psychological treatment since [REDACTED]. A diagnosis of paranoid schizophrenia was noted. It was noted that Claimant required medication reviews at least every 8 weeks. It was noted that work increases Claimant's stress, which exacerbates Claimant's symptoms. A guarded prognosis was noted.

A note (Exhibit A9) dated [REDACTED] from Claimant's physician was presented. It was noted that Claimant has an enlarged thyroid and hypothyroidism which must be monitored for the rest of Claimant's life.

Various medication reviews from [REDACTED] (Exhibits 2-1-2-4) were presented. Consistently noted comments included the following: maintains focus, good memory, orientation x3, good judgment, good insight, no hallucination or delusions, and organized thought process.

Claimant testified that she has a low-stress tolerance, problems dealing with people, and difficulties dealing with people. Claimant's testimony was consistent with presented evidence.

Claimant alleged that her ambulation was restricted due to back pain. Claimant's physician noted that Claimant had lifting restrictions.

Based on the presented evidence, it is found that Claimant established significant impairment to basic work activities for a period longer than 12 months. 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.

A listing for spinal disorders (Listing 1.04) was considered based on Claimant's cervical spine complaints. This listing was rejected due to a failure to establish a spinal disorder resulting in a compromised nerve root or that Claimant has the inability to ambulate effectively.

A listing for paranoid schizophrenia (Listing 12.03) was considered based on diagnoses for the same. This listing was rejected due to a failure to establish marked restrictions in social functioning, completion of daily activities or concentration. It was also not established that Claimant suffered repeated episodes of decompensation or that the residual disease process resulted in a marginal adjustment so that even a slight increase in mental demands would cause decompensation.

Consideration was given to whether Claimant required a highly supportive living arrangement. Claimant's physician noted that Claimant required someone to be with her every hour of the day. The statement was compelling but not supported with specifics of why such an arrangement is required.

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 she worked for 3 weeks in [REDACTED] stocking shelves for a retailer. Claimant credibly testified that her job required lifting 20 pound boxes. Claimant testified that she quit due to back pain. Claimant contended that back pain would prevent the future performance of such a job.

Claimant testified that she used to clean airplanes. Claimant testified that the job required significant bending which she can no longer perform.

Claimant testified that she also worked for the [REDACTED]. Claimant testified that this job also required significant bending which she can no longer perform.

Claimant testified that she used to work as a dental assistant. Claimant testified that she is unable to perform the standing and bending of this job.

Each of Claimant's former employment sounded comparable to what SSA describes as light employment. A finding concerning Claimant's ability to perform light employment will be reserved for step five of the disability analysis. For purposes of this decision, it is

found that Claimant cannot perform past employment and the analysis will proceed to step five.

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).

Given Claimant's age, education and employment history a determination of disability is dependent on Claimant's ability to perform light employment. Social Security Rule 83-10 states that the full range of light work requires standing or walking, off and on, for a total of approximately 6 hours of an 8-hour workday.

It was established that Claimant has walking and lifting restrictions, in large part due to cervical spine pain. The evidence was mixed in establishing restrictions from neck pain.

Claimant's physician noted that Claimant was restricted to occasional lifting of 10 pounds or less (see Exhibit 5). Over an 8-hour workday, Claimant's physician restricted Claimant to less than 2 hours of standing and/or walking, and less than 6 hours of sitting. Claimant's physician restricted Claimant from performing any pushing/pulling or operating leg/foot controls. Claimant's back pain was the basis for Claimant's physical restrictions. The physician stated lifting and standing restrictions were consistent with an inability to perform light employment.

A consultative examiner noted that Claimant had "significant" cervical range of motion restrictions. This is highly evident of neck problems which would likely impact Claimant's ability to lift and carry. This evidence is consistent with finding that Claimant cannot perform light employment.

A consultative examiner noted that Claimant had no difficulty getting on and off an examination table or performing heel and toe walking (see Exhibit 11). Claimant conceded that she could walk up to a mile if she took pain pills. Claimant's strength was

also noted as 5/5. This evidence was consistent with finding that Claimant could perform light employment.

It was established that Claimant was diagnosed with paranoid schizophrenia. Though Claimant's symptoms do not equal a listing, the diagnosis, by itself, is interpreted to be a serious and chronic condition which impacts a person's ability to cope with reality. The impairment alone does not preclude the performance of light employment, but it would likely make it much more difficult for Claimant to overcome pain obstacles in performing light employment.

Overall, evidence of Claimant's exertional restrictions favored a finding that Claimant could not perform light employment. When factoring Claimant's psychological problems, it becomes more certain that Claimant is unlikely to maintain light employment. It is found that Claimant cannot perform light employment.

Based on Claimant's exertional work level (sedentary), age (approaching advanced age), education (high school- no direct entry into skilled employment), employment history (semi-skilled- not transferrable), Medical-Vocational Rule 201.14 is found to apply. This rule dictates a finding that Claimant is disabled. Accordingly, it is found that DHS improperly found Claimant to be not disabled for purposes of MA benefits.

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 application of Medical-Vocational Rule 201.14. The analysis and finding applies equally for Claimant's SDA benefit application. It is found that Claimant is a disabled

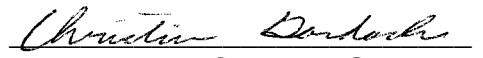
individual for purposes of SDA eligibility and that DHS improperly denied Claimant's application for SDA benefits.

### **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 benefit eligibility 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: 6/16/2014

Date Mailed: 6/16/2014

**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:

