

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

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 14-008707
Issue No.: 4009
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: January 21, 2015
County: Emmet/Charlevoix

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 January 21, 2014, from Inkster, Michigan. Participants included the above-named Claimant. Participants on behalf of the Department of Human Services (DHS) included [REDACTED] (via telephone), hearings facilitator for Emmet County DHS, [REDACTED], specialist, [REDACTED], Supervisor, and [REDACTED] medical contact worker.

ISSUE

The issue is whether DHS properly terminated Claimant's State Disability Assistance (SDA) eligibility 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. Claimant was an ongoing SDA benefit recipient.
2. Claimant's only basis for SDA eligibility was as a disabled individual.
3. On [REDACTED], the Medical Review Team (MRT) determined that Claimant was not a disabled individual for purposes of SDA eligibility (see Exhibits 591-590).
4. On [REDACTED], DHS terminated Claimant's eligibility for SDA benefits, effective 9/2014, and mailed a Notice of Case Action informing Claimant of the termination.

5. On [REDACTED], Claimant requested a hearing disputing the termination of SDA benefits.
6. Claimant alleged disability based on lower back pain, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease (COPD), osteoporosis, and joint pain related to a previously fractured hip and femur.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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 (7/2014), 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.

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. The definition of SDA disability is identical except that only a three month period of disability is required.

Substantial gainful activity means a person does the following: performs significant duties, does them for a reasonable length of time, and does a job normally done for pay or profit. BEM 260 (7/2014), p. 10. 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.*

Once an individual has been found disabled for purposes of disability benefits, continued entitlement is periodically reviewed in order to make a current determination or decision as to whether disability remains in accordance with the medical improvement review standard. 20 CFR 416.993(a); 20 CFR 416.994. Claimant was previously certified by the DHS Medical Review Team (MRT) as unable to work for at least 90 days. At Claimant's most recent SDA benefit redetermination, DHS determined that Claimant was no longer disabled.

In evaluating a claim for ongoing disability benefits, federal regulations require a sequential evaluation process be utilized. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5). The review may cease and benefits continued if sufficient evidence supports a finding that an individual is still unable to engage in substantial gainful activity. *Id.* Prior to deciding if an individual's disability has ended, the department will develop, along with the Claimant's cooperation, a complete medical history covering at least the 12 months preceding the date the individual signed a request seeking continuing disability benefits. 20 CFR 416.993(b). The department may order a consultative examination to determine whether or not the disability continues. 20 CFR 416.993(c).

The below described evaluation process is applicable for clients that have not worked during a period of disability benefit eligibility. There was no evidence that Claimant applied for SDA benefits on [REDACTED] (see Exhibits 587-585). It is found that Claimant has not worked since DHS found Claimant to be disabled. Accordingly, a disability analysis may proceed. Prior to applying the disability analysis steps, some background of Claimant's case is appropriate.

DHS presented documents related to Claimant's initial finding of disability (Exhibits 59-1). Claimant was initially found to be disabled related to a broken hip suffered after Claimant tripped and fell over a curb in 1/2014. A primary diagnosis of left hip fracture (see Exhibit 4) was noted. Liver dysfunction, anemia, and COPD, were also noted diagnoses. It was noted that Claimant underwent cephalomedullary nailing of her left hip. Post-operatively, it was noted that Claimant underwent physical and occupational therapy.

DHS presented a Medical-Social Eligibility Certification (Exhibits 591-590) dated [REDACTED]. The document noted that DHS found that Claimant was medically improved and no longer disabled. DHS provided no analysis for their determination.

The first step in the analysis in determining the status of a claimant's disability requires the trier of fact to consider the severity of the impairment(s) and whether it meets or equals a listed impairment in Appendix 1 of subpart P of part 404 of Chapter 20. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(i). If a listing is met, an individual's disability is found to continue and no further analysis is required.

Claimant testified that she often ambulates with a cane due to back pain. Spinal disorders are covered by SSA listing 1.04 which reads as follows:

1.04 Disorders of the spine (e.g., herniated nucleus pulposus, spinal arachnoiditis, spinal stenosis, osteoarthritis, degenerative disc disease, facet arthritis, vertebral fracture), resulting in compromise of a nerve root (including the cauda equina) or the spinal cord. With:

A. Evidence of nerve root compression characterized by neuro-anatomic distribution of pain, limitation of motion of the spine, motor loss (atrophy with associated muscle weakness or muscle weakness) accompanied by sensory or reflex loss and, if there is involvement of the lower back, positive straight-leg raising test (sitting and supine);

OR

B. Spinal arachnoiditis, confirmed by an operative note or pathology report of tissue biopsy, or by appropriate medically acceptable imaging, manifested by severe burning or painful dysesthesia, resulting in the need for changes in position or posture more than once every 2 hours;

OR

C. Lumbar spinal stenosis resulting in pseudoclaudication, established by findings on appropriate medically acceptable imaging, manifested by chronic nonradicular pain and weakness, and resulting in inability to ambulate effectively, as defined in 1.00B2b.

Claimant presented a lumbar MRI report (Exhibits A1-A2) dated [REDACTED]. An impression of severe spinal canal stenosis from L1-L2 through L3-L4 was noted. It was also noted that Claimant had multilevel moderate-to-severe foraminal stenosis causing encroachment on exiting L2 spinal nerves and right L4 exiting nerve.

Severe canal stenosis at three vertebrae and nerve root impingement with near severe foraminal stenosis is highly consistent with an inability to ambulate effectively. It is found that Claimant meets the requirements for Listing 1.04 (c) and is therefore a disabled individual. Accordingly, it is found that DHS erred in terminating Claimant's SDA eligibility.

DECISION AND ORDER

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

- (1) redetermine Claimant's SDA eligibility, effective 9/2014, subject to the finding that Claimant is a disabled individual;
- (2) initiate a supplement for any benefits not issued as a result of the improper benefit termination; and

(3) 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 Nick Lyon, Interim Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: **2/12/2015**

Date Mailed: **2/12/2015**

CG / hw

NOTICE OF APPEAL: A party may appeal this Hearing Decision in the circuit court in the county in which he/she resides, or the circuit court in Ingham County, within 30 days of the receipt date.

A party may request a rehearing or reconsideration of this Hearing Decision from the Michigan Administrative Hearing System (MAHS) within 30 days of the mailing date of this Hearing Decision, or MAHS may order a rehearing or reconsideration on its own motion.

MAHS may grant a party's Request for Rehearing or Reconsideration 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 party requesting a rehearing or reconsideration 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 this Hearing Decision is mailed.

A written request may be faxed or mailed to MAHS. If submitted by fax, 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 48909-8139

CC:

