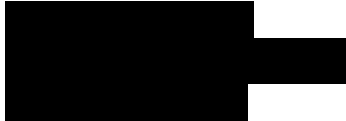


**STATE OF MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES**

IN THE MATTER OF:



Reg. No.: 20145511
Issue No.: 2009, 4001
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: February 19, 2014
County: Genesee County DHS#6

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Suzanne D. Sonneborn

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; 42 CFR 431.200 to 431.250; and 45 CFR 205.10. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on February 19, 2014. Claimant personally appeared and provided testimony. The department was represented by [REDACTED] a hearing facilitator with the department's Genesee County office.

ISSUE

Whether the Department properly determined that Claimant was not disabled for purposes of the Medical Assistance (MA-P) and State Disability Assistance (SDA) 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. On May 30, 2013, Claimant submitted an application for public assistance seeking MA-P benefits and SDA benefits.
2. On September 23, 2013, the Medical Review Team (MRT) found Claimant not disabled. (Exhibit A, pp. 4-5)
3. On September 30, 2013, the Department notified Claimant of the MRT determination.

4. On October 11, 2013, the Department received Claimant's timely written request for hearing.
5. On December 7, 2013, the State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) found Claimant not disabled. (Exhibit B, pp. 1-2)
6. Claimant alleged physical disabling impairments due to human immunodeficiency virus and epilepsy.
7. Claimant alleged a mental disabling impairment due to bipolar disorder.
8. At the time of hearing, Claimant was 24 years old with a [REDACTED] birth date; was 5'8" in height; and weighed 205 pounds.
9. Claimant completed high school and has an employment history as a sales representative.

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 found in the Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM), and the Bridges Reference Tables (RFT).

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 Program Administrative Manual (PAM), the Program Eligibility Manual (PEM) and the Program Reference Manual (PRM).

Federal regulations require that the Department use the same operative definition of the term "disabled" as is used by the Social Security Administration for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. 42 CFR 435.540(a).

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.

This is determined by a five-step sequential evaluation process where current work activity, the severity and duration of the impairment(s), statutory listings of medical

impairments, residual functional capacity, and vocational factors (i.e., age, education, and work experience) are considered. These factors are always considered in order according to the five-step sequential evaluation, and when a determination can be made at any step as to the claimant's disability status, no analysis of subsequent steps is necessary. 20 CFR 416.920.

If an individual is found disabled, or not disabled, at any step, a determination or decision is made with no need to 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).

To be eligible for disability benefits, a person must be unable to engage in substantial gainful activity (SGA). A non-blind person who is earning more than \$1,010 SGA is ordinarily considered to be engaging in SGA.

The severity of the individual's alleged impairment(s) is considered under Step 2. The individual 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 416.920(a)(4)(ii); 20 CFR 416.920(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 or combination of impairments is “not severe” when medical and other evidence establish only a slight abnormality or a combination of slight abnormalities that would have no more than a minimal effect on an individual’s ability to work. 20 CFR 404.1521; Social Security Rulings (SSRs) 85-28, 96-3p, and 96-4p. If the claimant does not have a severe medically determinable impairment or combination of impairments, he/she is not disabled. If the claimant has a severe impairment or combination of impairments, the analysis proceeds to the third step.

The third step in the process is to assess whether the impairment or combination of impairments meets a Social Security listing. If the impairment or combination of impairments meets or is the medically equivalent of a listed impairment as set forth in Appendix 1 and meets the durational requirements of 20 CFR 404.1509, the individual is considered disabled. If it does not, the analysis proceeds to the fourth step.

The fourth step of the process is whether the claimant has the residual functional capacity to perform the requirements of his/her past relevant work. 20 CFR 404.1520(f). The term past relevant work means work performed (either as the claimant actually performed it or as it generally performed in the national economy) within the

last 15 years or 15 years prior to the date that disability must be established. If the claimant has the residual functional capacity to do his/her past relevant work, then the claimant is not disabled. If the claimant is unable to do any past relevant work or does not have any past relevant work, the analysis proceeds to the fifth step.

In the fifth step, an individual's residual functional capacity is considered in determining whether disability exists. An individual's age, education, work experience and skills are used to evaluate whether an individual has the residual functional capacity to perform work despite limitations. 20 CFR 416.920(e).

In the current case, Claimant testified at his hearing that he suffers from bipolar disorder, epilepsy, and HIV. Claimant further testified that, while he is not currently employed, he was employed as recently as January 2014, working 32 hours a week as a sales representative at Best Buy. Claimant further testified that he worked at least half of his eight-hour shift on his feet and that he had no trouble working around other people. Claimant did not report his hourly wage, however he indicated in his June 5, 2013 Medical Social Questionnaire that he was also employed in sales from November 2012 through February 2013, earning \$7.35 per hour. Claimant further testified that no physician has told him he is unable to work. On the contrary, Claimant testified that his physician has told him that he is able to work with the following limitations: no more than an eight-hour shift and no extreme lifting.

The medical records show that Claimant was seen on May 16, 2013 at the Flint Neurological Centre and reported he was doing well with no seizures. It was noted that he was also tolerating very well the antiretroviral medication, Keppra, and that a March 2013 EEG monitoring study was normal. Because Claimant's multiple routine and long-term EEGs have been negative, the physician questioned whether Claimant had real epilepsy versus psychogenic manifestation.

On July 18, 2013, Claimant's physician completed a Medical Needs form noting that Claimant was last seen in June 2013 for his diagnosis of seizure disorder. The physician indicated that he is able to work at his usual occupation with the limitation being that he needs 24 hour recovery following a seizure and no driving position. The physician further indicated that Claimant is able to work at any job with the limitation being no work involving operating heavy machinery or driving.

On August 14, 2013, Claimant was seen for a routine follow-up regarding HIV. At that time, Claimant reported that he was feeling well and it was noted that his HIV has been very well controlled with antiviral medication.

Based on the foregoing, because Claimant is not currently working, he has satisfied the requirements of step 1 of the sequential evaluation. However, based on Claimant's recent work history and his testimony regarding his ability to work with minimal

restrictions, as well as the objective medical findings, it cannot be said that Claimant's impairments significantly limit his physical or mental ability to do basic work activities. Therefore, Claimant's impairments are not severe as required under step 2 and Claimant must be considered not disabled. With regard to steps 3, 4, and 5, when a determination can be made at any step as to the claimant's disability status, no analysis of subsequent steps is necessary. 20 CFR 416.920. Therefore, the Administrative Law Judge sees no reason to continue her analysis, as a determination can be made at step 2.

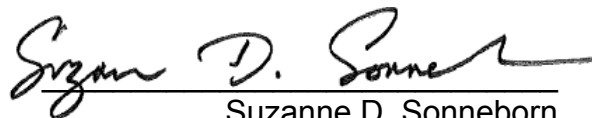
With regard to the SDA program, a person is considered disabled for the purposes of SDA if the person has a physical or mental impairment which meets federal SSI disability standards for at least 90 days. Other specific financial and non-financial eligibility criteria are found in PEM 261. As Claimant does not meet the federal standards for SSI disability, as addressed above, the undersigned concludes that Claimant is not disabled for the purposes of the SDA program as well.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based on the above findings of fact and conclusions of law finds Claimant **not disabled** for purposes of the MA-P and SDA benefit programs.

Accordingly, It is ORDERED:

The Department's determination is **AFFIRMED**.



Suzanne D. Sonneborn
Administrative Law Judge
For Maura Corrigan, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: February 27, 2014

Date Mailed: February 28, 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).

20145511/SDS

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

SDS/hj

cc:

