

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

IN THE MATTER OF:

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Reg. No.: 14-012206
Issue No.: 2009
Case No.: ██████████
Hearing Date: November 05, 2014
County: MACOMB-12 (MT CLEMENS)

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Lynn M. Ferris

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, an in person hearing was held on November 5, 2014, from Detroit, Michigan. Participants on behalf of Claimant included the Claimant. ██████████s, the Claimant's AHR, also appeared. Participants on behalf of the Department of Human Services (Department) included ██████████ Hearing Facilitator.

ISSUE

Whether the Department properly determined that Claimant was not disabled for purposes of the Medical Assistance (MA) and/or State Disability Assistance (SDA) benefit 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 March 25, 2014, the Claimant submitted an application for public assistance seeking Medical Assistance (MA-P)
2. On August 29, 2014, the Medical Review Team ("MRT") found the Claimant not disabled. (Exhibit 1)
3. The Department notified the Claimant's AHR of the MRT determination on September 2, 2014.
4. On September 19, 2014, the Department received the Claimant's written request for hearing.

5. An Interim Order was issued on November 6, 2014. New evidence was received by the undersigned from Advomas and reviewed.
6. The Claimant has not alleged any mental disabling impairments.
7. The Claimant alleges physical disabling impairments due to sever chronic pain in his lumbar spine with pain radiation to legs bilaterally and diabetes type I.
8. At the time of hearing, the Claimant was 32 years old with a [REDACTED] birth date. Claimant is 5'9" tall in height; and weighed 140 pounds. The Claimant is right handed.
9. The Claimant completed high school and two years of college studying computer science and did not earn a degree. The Claimant's work experience included performing work as a network administrator and manager of 3 or 4 employees, which employment ended in 2013. The Claimant also worked for the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] as a field service tech from 2009 through 2011. The Claimant also worked for [REDACTED] from 2007 through 2008.
10. The Claimant's impairments have lasted or are expected to last 12 months or longer.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Department policies are contained in the Department of Human Services Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), Department of Human Services Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM), and Department of Human Services Reference Tables Manual (RFT).

The Medical Assistance (MA) program is established by Title XIX of the Social Security Act, 42 USC 1396-1396w-5; 42 USC 1315; the Affordable Care Act of 2010, the collective term for the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, Pub. L. No. 111-148, as amended by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-152; and 42 CFR 430.10-.25. The Department (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers the MA program pursuant to 42 CFR 435, MCL 400.10, and MCL 400.105-.112k.

The State Disability Assistance (SDA) program, which provides financial assistance for disabled persons, was established by 2004 PA 344. The Department administers the SDA program pursuant to 42 CFR 435, MCL 400.10 *et seq.* and Mich Admin Code, Rules 400.3151 – 400.3180. A person is considered disabled for SDA purposes if the person has a physical or mental impariment which meets federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) disability standards for at least ninety days. Receipt of SSI benefits based on disability or blindness, or the receipt of MA benefits based on disability or blindness, automatically qualifies an individual as disabled for purposes of the SDA program.

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(a). 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 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). Similarly, conclusory statements by a physician or mental health professional that an individual is disabled or blind, absent supporting medical evidence, is insufficient to establish disability. 20 CFR 416.927.

When determining disability, the federal regulations require several factors to be considered including: (1) the location/duration/frequency/intensity of an applicant's pain; (2) the type/dosage/effectiveness/side effects of any medication the applicant takes to relieve pain; (3) any treatment other than pain medication that the applicant has received to relieve pain; and, (4) the effect of the applicant's pain on his or her ability to do basic work activities. 20 CFR 416.929(c)(3). The applicant's pain must be assessed to determine the extent of his or her functional limitation(s) in light of the objective medical evidence presented. 20 CFR 416.929(c)(2).

In order to determine whether or not an individual is disabled, federal regulations require a five-step sequential evaluation process be utilized. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(1). The five-step analysis requires the trier of fact to consider an individual's current work activity; the severity of the impairment(s) both in duration and whether it meets or equals a listed impairment in Appendix 1; residual functional capacity to determine whether an individual can perform past relevant work; and residual functional capacity along with vocational factors (e.g., age, education, and work experience) to determine if an individual can adjust to other work. 20 CFR 416.920(a) (4); 20 CFR 416.945.

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 impairment does not meet or equal a listed impairment, an individual's residual functional capacity is assessed before moving from Step 3 to Step 4. 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 4 and 5. 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). The individual has the responsibility to provide evidence of prior work experience; efforts to work; and any other factor showing how the impairment affects the ability to work. 20 CFR 416.912(c)(3)(5)(6).

As outlined above, the first step looks at the individual's current work activity. In the record presented, the Claimant is not involved in substantial gainful activity and, therefore, is not ineligible for disability benefits under Step 1.

The severity of the Claimant's alleged impairment(s) is considered under Step 2. The Claimant 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 916.920(a)(4)(ii); 20 CFR 916.920(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 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 qualifies as non-severe only if, regardless of a Claimant's age, education, or work experience, the

impairment would not affect the Claimant's ability to work. *Salmi v Sec of Health and Human Services*, 774 F2d 685, 692 (CA 6, 1985).

The Claimant alleges physical disabling impairments due to chronic severe lumbar pain with pain radiation to legs bilaterally and diabetes type I.

The Claimant has not alleged any mental disabling impairments.

A summary of the medical evidence presented at the hearing and received pursuant to the Interim Order follows.

On July 8, 2014, the Claimant had an MRI of the thoracic and lumbar spine. The findings for the thoracic spine noted small central disc protrusion at T-5-6, T-6-7 and T7-8, the largest being at T-7-8 abutting the ventral aspect of the thoracic spinal cord. As regards the lumbar spine, the results noted moderate chronic compression fracture wedging of the L1 vertebral body, slight retolisthesis of L1 relative to T-12 and L2. Mild canal stenosis at T-12-L1 and L1-L2. Mild disc space desiccation at T-12-L1, L4-L5 and L5-S1. Mild facet arthropathy L4-L5 and L5-S1. Small central disc protrusion at L5-S1. No significant stenosis. The impression was central disc protrusions at L5-6, largest at T-7-8, and result in mild canal stenosis. Moderate chronic compression fracture of L1. Small central disc protrusion at L5-S1, with no significant lumbar stenosis.

The Claimant was admitted for a three day stay on October 14, 2014. The final impression on discharge included uncontrolled diabetes mellitus type 1, status diabetic ketoacidosis, which was severe. Acute kidney injury resolved. Reactive leukocytosis which resolved, poly substance abuse, electrolyte abnormalities which resolved, chronic back pain, sinus tachycardia and respiratory insufficiency, which did improve. Discharge notes indicate that Claimant stopped taking his diabetes medications because his stomach was upset. The notes indicate Claimant was also out of medications and is inconsistent with his insulin regimen. The notes indicate no alcohol use for last three months and patient denied illicit drug use.

A Medical Exam Report was completed on May 7, 2014 by Claimant's pain management doctor, who has seen him since June 2010. The current diagnosis was chronic low back pain and bilateral leg pain. The doctor noted slow gait, lumbar spine limited range of motion, flexion 70°, extension 10°, lateral rotation on both left and right was 10°. The report noted depression from pain. The doctor imposed limitations which follow which were expected to last more than 90 days. The Claimant was capable of lifting less than 10 pounds occasionally, and could stand/walk less than 2 hours in an 8 hour work day.

The Claimant could perform simple grasping with both hands, but was limited in reaching, pushing/pulling and fine manipulation and could not operate foot controls with either foot.

On January 15, 2104, the Claimant was seen in the ER for triage due to severe back pain and assault where the history reports Claimant was hit and kicked multiple times, on head/face, neck, and back. Patient presents with back pain and radiating leg pain bilaterally. As a result of a finding of pain level of 8, Claimant was administered morphine. The CT noted no acute fracture of spondylolisthesis, mild vertebral body height loss at T-11 and T-12. A severe wedge anterior compression deformity. A view of the lumbar spine noted evidence of spinal canal stenosis at L1 and moderate bilateral neural foramina narrowing at the L1-L2 level, with no evidence of spinal canal stenosis. A CT of cervical spine noted no acute fracture or spondylolisthesis. The CT of thoracic spine noted no acute fracture or spondylolisthesis, with mild vertebral body height loss at T-11 and T-12. Claimant's discharge reported that Claimant had sustained a head injury and also notes compression fracture.

On July 19, 2014, a consultative medical examination by an internal medicine doctor was performed. The report notes the Claimant used a cane to ambulate. The examining doctor reported limitation of range of motion with pain in neck. There was noted significant limitation to range of motion of the thoracic and lumbar spine due to pain and deformity. Gait was antalgic and leaning forward. Noted use of cane was for stabilization and balance. The impression was osteoarthritis and spinal disorder. There was joint deformity mainly affecting thoracic and lumbar spine. Patient had difficulty squatting and difficulty getting on the table. Grip was reasonable, but easy fatigability limited the ability to carry or lift objects for a long time.

The medical source statement for the consultative exam concludes that Claimant will have significant disability doing much of any activities to compensate for his age. The patient will be limited for climbing ropes, ladders, scaffolding or even normal stairs. The patient might require lots of physical therapy in addition to back surgery. An assistive device, walking aid was deemed necessary. The Claimant could not heel, toe, walk or tandem walk, and gait was compensated with significant range of motion limitations in the lumbar spine. Limitations were noted that Claimant could not stand, stoop, carry, push, pull and squat and arise from squatting.

The Claimant presented at the ER on September 23, 2013, and was admitted for a two day stay. On admission he was intubated due to lack of reaction to pain stimuli and uncontrolled diabetes. The patient did have respiratory failure secondary to DKA and the possibility of diaphragmatic hernia.

As previously noted, the Claimant bears the burden to present sufficient objective medical evidence to substantiate the alleged disabling impairment(s). As summarized above, the Claimant has presented objective medical evidence establishing that he does have some physical limitations on his ability to perform basic work activities. Accordingly, the Claimant has an impairment, or combination thereof, that has more than a *de minimis* effect on the Claimant's basic work activities. Further, the impairments have lasted continuously for twelve months; therefore, the Claimant is not disqualified from receipt of MA-P benefits under Step 2.

In the third step of the sequential analysis of a disability claim, 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. The Claimant alleges physical disabling impairments due to chronic severe back pain and Diabetes Type I.

Listing 1.04 Disorders of the spine was reviewed in light of the medical evidence submitted regarding the Claimant's chronic back pain. The listing requires demonstration of the following documented medical conditions:

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.

A review of the MRI submitted does not demonstrate the severity requirement necessary was met, as no finding of nerve root compression was found and no positive straight leg raising was documented.

Ultimately, it is found that the Claimant suffers from some medical conditions; however, the Claimant's impairments do not meet the intent and severity requirement of Listing 1.04 based upon the available medical evidence.

Therefore, the Claimant cannot be found disabled, or not disabled, at Step 3. Accordingly, the Claimant's eligibility is considered under Step 4. 20 CFR 416.905(a).

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 he/she can perform past relevant work. *Id.*; 20 CFR 416.960(b)(3). 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 are 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.

To determine the physical demands (exertional requirements) of work in the national economy, jobs are classified as sedentary, light, medium, heavy, and very heavy. 20 CFR 416.967.

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 additional 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 (exertional requirements, e.g., sitting, standing, walking, lifting, carrying, pushing, or pulling) are considered nonexertional. 20 CFR 416.969a(a). In considering whether an individual can perform past relevant work, a comparison of the individual's residual functional capacity to the demands of past relevant work must be made. *Id.* If an individual can no longer do past relevant work, the same residual functional capacity assessment along with an individual's age, education, and work experience is considered to determine whether an individual can adjust to other work which exists in the national economy. *Id.* Examples of non-exertional limitations or restrictions include difficulty function 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 (e.g., 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.*

The Claimant's prior work history consists of employment performing work as computer technician and field service computer tech. This job required crawling, lifting, carrying and stooping under desks and in ceilings to repair and diagnose computer problems, and carrying items related to computer repair and installation, including printers and other computers items which the Claimant credibly testified he could no longer do. In addition, based upon the above documented limitations by the Claimant's treating pain management specialist and the consultative examiner's findings, it is clear that the Claimant's current restrictions imposed by these doctors would no longer allow the Claimant to perform his prior work. In light of the Claimant's testimony and records, and in consideration of the Occupational Code, the Claimant's prior work is classified as semi-skilled light work.

At the hearing, the Claimant testified that he would require a job where he could lay down several times a day due to back pain. Claimant can only drive short distances, and credibly testified that he could stand only 10-15 minutes and sit for the same period due to pain, and frequently has to lie down. He is capable of walking only short distances (50 feet) and uses a cane. Claimant also experiences pain in his legs and feet. The Claimant also experiences sleep interruptions several times a night due to ongoing back pain.

If the impairment or combination of impairments does not limit physical or mental ability to do basic work activities, it is not a severe impairment(s) and disability does not exist. 20 CFR 416.920. In consideration of the Claimant's testimony, medical records, and

current limitations, it is found that the Claimant is not able to return to past relevant work due in large part the lifting requirements and moving requirements including stooping, crawling, and climbing stairs, and his limited ability to walk any significant distance. Thus, the fifth step in the sequential analysis is required.

In Step 5, an assessment of the individual's residual functional capacity and age, education, and work experience is considered to determine whether an adjustment to other work can be made. 20 CFR 416.920(4)(v). The Claimant is 32 years old and, thus, is considered to be a younger individual for MA purposes. The Claimant also completed high school and two years of college in computer technology. Disability is found if an individual is unable to adjust to other work. *Id.* At this point in the analysis, the burden shifts from the Claimant to the Department to present proof that the Claimant has the residual capacity to substantial gainful employment. 20 CFR 416.960(2); *Richardson v Sec of Health and Human Services*, 735 F2d 962, 964 (CA 6, 1984). 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).

Based upon the foregoing objective medical evidence particularly the limitations imposed by the Claimant's pain management treating doctor, and in light of the limitations imposed by the consultative examiner which include the patient will be limited for climbing ropes, ladders, scaffolding or even normal stairs, the patient might require lots of physical therapy in addition to back surgery. An assistive device, a walking aid was necessary. The Claimant could not heel, toe, wand or tandem walk, and gait was compensated with significant range of motion limitations in the lumbar spine. Limitations were noted that Claimant could not stand, stoop, carry, push, pull and squat and arise from squatting. These limitations do not support a finding that Claimant is capable of performing sedentary work. Sedentary work requires lifting 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.

This Administrative Law Judge does take into account Claimant's complaints of pain in that the diagnosis of chronic back pain does support such a claim based upon medical pain management, limitations imposed and the MRI provided. Subjective complaints of pain where there are objectively established medical conditions that can reasonably be expected to produce the pain must be taken into account in determining a Claimant's limitations. *Duncan v Secretary of HHS*, 801 F2d 847, 853 (CA6, 1986); 20 CFR 404.1529-416.929.

Both the Claimant's treating doctor and the consultative doctor note serious restrictions due to Claimant's physical impairment related to his lumbar spine.

The evaluations and medical opinions of a "treating" physician is "controlling" if it is well-supported by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques and is not inconsistent with the other substantial evidence in the case record. 20 CFR § 404.1527(d)(2), Deference was given by the undersigned to objective medical testing and clinical observations of the Claimant's treating physician that completed the DHS 49 who places the Claimant at less than sedentary. The total impact caused by the physical impairment suffered by the Claimant must be considered. In doing so, it is found that the Claimant's physical impairments have a major impact on his ability to perform even basic work activities. In consideration of the foregoing and in light of the medically objective physical limitations and pain, and the fact that the Department did not present any vocational evidence to support whether any jobs exist in the national economy that the Claimant could perform given his limitations, accordingly, it is found that the Claimant is unable to perform the full range of activities for even sedentary work as defined in 20 CFR 416.967(a).

After review of the entire record, and in consideration of the Claimant's age, education, work experience and residual functional capacity, it is found that the Claimant is disabled for purposes of the MA-P program at Step 5.

The Administrative Law Judge, based on the above Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, and for the reasons stated on the record, if any, finds Claimant disabled for purposes of the MA and/or SDA benefit program.

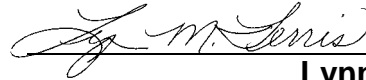
DECISION AND ORDER

Accordingly, the Department's determination is REVERSED.

THE DEPARTMENT IS ORDERED TO INITIATE THE FOLLOWING, IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEPARTMENT POLICY AND CONSISTENT WITH THIS HEARING DECISION, WITHIN 10 DAYS OF THE DATE OF MAILING OF THIS DECISION AND ORDER:

1. The Department shall process the Claimant's March 25, 2014 application for MA-P to determine Claimant's non-medical eligibility. if it has not previously done so.

2. A review of this case shall be scheduled for February 2016.



Lynn M. Ferris
Administrative Law Judge
for Nick Lyon, Interim Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: **2/25/2015**

Date Mailed: **2/25/2015**

LMF/tm

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:

[REDACTED]