

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

IN THE MATTER OF:



Reg. No.: 15-005193
Issue No.: 2009
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: July 15, 2015
County: EATON

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Susanne E. Harris

HEARING DECISION

Following the 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 July 15, 2015, from Charlotte, Michigan. Participants on behalf of the Claimant included the Claimant, [REDACTED]; his witness and friend, [REDACTED] and his Authorized Hearing Representative (AHR), [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] who participated via telephone. Participants on behalf of the Department of Health and Human Services (Department) included Eligibility Specialist and Hearing Coordinator, [REDACTED].

ISSUE

Whether the Department properly determined that the Claimant was not disabled for purposes of the Medical Assistance (MA) and Retro-MA benefit programs?

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

1. On March 27, 2014, the Claimant applied for MA and Retro-MA, requesting coverage to December 2013.
2. On February 6, 2015, the Medical Review Team denied the Claimant's request.
3. On March 26, 2015, the Claimant's AHR submitted to the Department a request for hearing.
4. The Claimant is [REDACTED] years old.
5. The Claimant was in special education throughout school and cannot read and write and cannot do basic math.

6. The Claimant has employment experience and last worked in 2011 doing janitorial work. He lost that job because he could not do basic tasks and read, write and do math and the job involved working with hazardous chemicals.
7. The Claimant's limitations have lasted for 12 months or more.
8. The Claimant suffers from syncope, learning disability, ADHD, depression, generalized anxiety, memory loss, chest palpitations, insomnia, seizure disorder, daily panic attacks and Dyspnea.
10. The Claimant has significant limitations on understanding, carrying out, and remembering simple instructions; use of judgment; responding appropriately to supervision, co-workers and usual work situations; and dealing with changes in a routine work setting. The Claimant has suffered from memory loss and problems, and has difficulty focusing and concentrating.

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 impairment 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.

The Department conforms to State statute in administering the SDA program.

2000 PA 294, Sec. 604, of the statute states:

Sec. 604. (1) The department shall operate a state disability assistance program. Except as provided in subsection (3), persons eligible for this program shall include

needy citizens of the United States or aliens exempted from the supplemental security income citizenship requirement who are at least 18 years of age or emancipated minors meeting 1 or more of the following requirements:

- (a) A recipient of supplemental security income, social security, or medical assistance due to disability or 65 years of age or older.
- (b) A person with a physical or mental impairment which meets federal supplemental security income disability standards, except that the minimum duration of the disability shall be 90 days. Substance abuse alone is not defined as a basis for eligibility.

Pursuant to Federal Rule 42 CFR 435.540, the Department uses the Federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) policy in determining eligibility for disability under MA. Under SSI, 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 set order is used to determine disability. Current work activity, severity of impairments, residual functional capacity, past work, age, or education and work experience are reviewed. If there is a finding that an individual is disabled or not disabled at any point in the review, there will be no further evaluation. 20 CFR 416.920.

Medical evidence may contain medical opinions. Medical opinions are statements from physicians and psychologists or other acceptable medical sources that reflect judgments about the nature and severity of the impairment(s), including symptoms, diagnosis and prognosis, what an individual can do despite impairment(s), and the physical or mental restrictions. 20 CFR 416.927(a)(2).

The Administrative Law Judge is responsible for making the determination or decision about whether the statutory definition of disability is met. The Administrative Law Judge reviews all medical findings and other evidence that support a medical source's statement of disability. 20 CFR 416.927(e).

For mental disorders, severity is assessed in terms of the functional limitations imposed by the impairment. Functional limitations are assessed using the criteria in paragraph (B) of the listings for mental disorders (descriptions of restrictions of activities of daily living, social functioning; concentration, persistence or pace; and ability to tolerate

increased mental demands associated with competitive work). 20 CFR, Part 404, Subpart P, Appendix 1, 12.00(C).

In this case, the Claimant suffers from syncope, learning disability, ADHD, depression, generalized anxiety, memory loss, chest palpitations, insomnia, seizure disorder, daily panic attacks and Dyspnea. During the hearing, the Claimant's witness testified that the Claimant cannot keep a job because his memory is so bad that he simply forgets to go to work. The cause of the Claimant's memory problems is not clear; however, the Claimant and his witness credibly testified that the Claimant was electrocuted at a young age. Furthermore, the Claimant testified that he's been in several bike accidents and when he was younger he was in a boating accident. In that boating accident he was dragged behind a boat with a rope that was wound around his neck and the Claimant does not know how long he was unconscious.

The objective evidence in the record contains a neuropsychological evaluation. That evaluation indicates, quite significantly, that even from a preliminary intake the Claimant's skills and scores indicated that he had some functional abilities that literally spanned from below the equivalence of a 6 ½ year old to a 10 ½ year old. The Claimant was administered the Stanford-Binet Intelligence Scale, fourth edition. The Claimant had an IQ equivalent of 70 for digital recall, 62 for vocabulary and 74 for comprehension. The neuropsychological evaluation indicates that it is possible the Claimant has a combination of learning disability, possible seizures from childhood that were not well diagnosed or treated and multiple brain injuries. The Claimant is very near to if not actually mildly, mentally retarded. The neuropsychologist concludes that even if the Claimant found employment it is not likely the Claimant could be adequately trained due to his memory deficits. The Claimant would not be able to maintain the duties of employment and would likely make mistakes and be fired. The Claimant is vulnerable to developing further brain disruptions such as additional loss of memory and even a dementing process given his significantly impaired functional level and the fact that he has had multiple head injuries.

In this case, this Administrative Law Judge finds that the Claimant may be considered presently disabled at the third step. The Claimant appears to meet listing 12.05 or its equivalent. This Administrative Law Judge will not continue through the remaining steps of the assessment. The Claimant's testimony and the medical documentation support the finding that the Claimant meets the requirements of a listing.

Therefore, the Claimant is found to be disabled.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the Claimant is medically disabled as of December, 2013.

Accordingly, the Department's decision is hereby REVERSED and the Department is ORDERED to initiate a review of the application dated March 27, 2014, if not done previously, to determine the Claimant's non-medical eligibility. The Department shall inform the Claimant of the determination in writing. A review of this case shall be set for July, 2016.



Susanne E. Harris
Administrative Law Judge
for Nick Lyon, Director
Department of Health and Human Services

Date Signed: **7/27/2015**

Date Mailed: **7/27/2015**

SEH/sw

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:

