



GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS
MICHIGAN OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES

ORLENE HAWKS
DIRECTOR

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED], MI [REDACTED]

Date Mailed: April 21, 2022
MOAHR Docket No.: 22-000606
Agency No.: [REDACTED]
Petitioner: [REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Aaron McClintic

HEARING DECISION

Following Petitioner'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. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on March 24, 2022, from Lansing, Michigan. The Petitioner was represented by herself. The Department of Health and Human Services (Department) was represented by Tamara Jackson Hearing Facilitator. Department Exhibit 1, pp. 1-2284 was received and admitted.

ISSUE

Whether the Department properly determined that Petitioner was no longer disabled for purposes of the State Disability Assistance (SDA) benefit program?

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

1. Petitioner was receiving SDA based on a finding of disability.
2. In July 2021 Petitioner's eligibility for SDA was reviewed.
3. On November 10, 2021, the Medical Review Team determined that Petitioner had medically improved and was no longer disabled because she was capable of performing other work and cited grid rule 202.20.
4. On January 25, 2022, Notice of Case Action was sent to Petitioner informing her that her SDA benefits would close.
5. Petitioner filed a request for hearing on February 7, 2022, regarding the SDA closure.

6. A telephone hearing was held on March 24, 2022.
7. Petitioner is [REDACTED]" tall and weighs approximately [REDACTED] pounds.
8. Petitioner is [REDACTED] years of age.
9. Petitioner's impairments have been medically diagnosed as autoimmune mixed connective tissue disorder, spastic paralysis, bulging discs, carpal tunnel syndrome, Sjogren's syndrome, depression, anxiety, borderline personality disorder.
10. Petitioner has the following symptoms: pain, fatigue, balance problems, muscle spasm, tremors, involuntary movements, inflammation, insomnia, crying spells, panic attacks, memory, and concentration problems.
11. Petitioner completed high school.
12. Petitioner is able to read, write, and perform basic math skills.
13. Petitioner is not working. Petitioner last worked in 2013 as a gas station cashier.
14. Petitioner lives alone.
15. Petitioner testified that she cannot perform some household chores.
16. Petitioner takes the following prescribed medications:
 - a. Gabapentin
 - b. Xanax
 - c. Omeprazole
 - d. Tramadol
 - e. Simvastatine
 - f. Trazodone
 - g. Flexeril
 - h. Diazepam
 - i. Prilocarpine
17. Petitioner testified to the following physical limitations:
 - i. Sitting: 20 minutes
 - ii. Standing: 5 minutes
 - iii. Walking: 3 blocks
 - iv. Bend/stoop: some difficulty
 - v. Lifting: 10 lbs.
 - vi. Grip/grasp: no limitations

18. Petitioner credibly testified that she has not had medical improvement since she was found to be disabled.
19. The Department did not explain how Petitioner had medically improved.
20. In a Neuropsychological evaluation dated December 20, 2017, the examining psychologist stated the following under recommendations: "Regarding employment recommendations, the patient will be unlikely to succeed in competitive employment until her emotional distress (including anxiety and depression), housing instability and transportation limitations have been successfully managed." (Ex. 1, p.158)

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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

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.

Receipt of SSI or RSDI 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 applicants 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).

Once an individual has been found disabled for purposes of SDA 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. In evaluating a claim for ongoing MA 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 an individual's disability has ended the Department will develop, along with the Petitioner'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 first step in the analysis in determining whether an individual's disability has ended 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 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(i). If a Listing is met, an individual's disability is found to continue with no further analysis required.

If the impairment(s) does not meet or equal a Listing, then Step 2 requires a determination of whether there has been medical improvement as defined in 20 CFR 416.994(b)(1); 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(ii). Medical improvement is defined as any decrease in the medical severity of the impairment(s) which was present at the time of the most favorable medical decision that the individual was disabled or continues to be disabled. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(1)(i). If no medical improvement is found and no exception applies (see listed exceptions below), then an individual's disability is found to continue. Conversely, if medical improvement is found, Step 3 calls for a determination of whether there has been an increase in the residual functional capacity ("RFC") based on the impairment(s) that were present at the time of the most favorable medical determination. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(iii).

If medical improvement is not related to the ability to work, Step 4 evaluates whether any listed exception applies. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(iv). If no exception is applicable, disability is found to continue. *Id.* If the medical improvement is related to an individual's ability to do work, then a determination of whether an individual's impairment(s) are severe is made. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(iii), (v). If severe, an

assessment of an individual's residual functional capacity to perform past work is made. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(vi). If an individual can perform past relevant work, disability does not continue. *Id.* Similarly, when evidence establishes that the impairment(s) do (does) not significantly limit an individual's physical, or mental, abilities to do basic work activities, continuing disability will not be found. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(v). Finally, if an individual is unable to perform past relevant work, vocational factors such as the individual's age, education, and past work experience are considered in determining whether despite the limitations an individual is able to perform other work. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(vii). Disability ends if an individual is able to perform other work. *Id.*

The first group of exceptions (as mentioned above) to medical improvement (i.e., when disability can be found to have ended even though medical improvement has not occurred) found in 20 CFR 416.994(b)(3) are as follows:

- (i) Substantial evidence shows that the individual is the beneficiary of advances in medical, or vocational, therapy or technology (related to the ability to work);
- (ii) Substantial evidence shows that the individual has undergone vocational therapy related to the ability to work;
- (iii) Substantial evidence shows that based on new, or improved, diagnostic, or evaluative, techniques the impairment(s) is not as disabling as previously determined at the time of the most recent favorable decision;
- (iv) Substantial evidence demonstrates that any prior disability decision was in error.

The second group of exceptions [20 CFR 416.994(b)(4)] to medical improvement are as follows:

- (i) A prior determination was fraudulently obtained;
- (ii) The individual failed to cooperate;
- (iii) The individual cannot be located;
- (iv) The prescribed treatment that was expected to restore the individual's ability to engage in substantial gainful activity was not followed.

If an exception from the second group listed above is applicable, a determination that the individual's disability has ended is made. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(iv). The second group of exceptions to medical improvement may be considered at any point in the process. *Id.*

As discussed above, the first step in the sequential evaluation process to determine whether the Petitioner's disability continues looks at the severity of the impairment(s) and whether it meets, or equals, a listed impairment in Appendix 1.

At the time of the Petitioner's initial approval, the Petitioner had a diagnosis of autoimmune mixed connective tissue disorder, spastic paralysis, bulging discs, carpal tunnel syndrome, Sjogren's syndrome, depression, anxiety, borderline personality disorder. The Petitioner was previously found disabled.

Listing:

In this case, the Petitioner's diagnoses have not changed. Petitioner's impairments do not meet or equal listing, 12.04 and 1.02. In light of the foregoing, a determination of whether the Petitioner's condition has medically improved is necessary.

As noted above, the Petitioner was previously found disabled as of January 2021. In comparing those medical records to the recent evidence (as detailed above), it is found that the Petitioner's condition has not medically improved. Accordingly, the Petitioner's disability is found to have continued at Step 2. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(1); 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(ii) The Department has failed to meet its burden proving that the Petitioner has had medical improvement that would warrant a finding that the Petitioner is no longer disabled. The Department could not explain at hearing in what way the Petitioner's health had improved.

In this case, the Petitioner is found disabled for purposes of continued SDA entitlement. The Department failed to present adequate proof that Petitioner has had medical improvement.

Therefore, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the Petitioner met the Department's definition of disabled for the purposes of continued SDA.

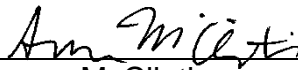
DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law finds the Petitioner disabled for purposes of continued SDA benefits.

Accordingly, it is **ORDERED**:

1. The Department's determination is **REVERSED**.
2. The Department shall initiate review of the July 2021 redetermination application for SDA to determine if all other non-medical criteria are met and inform the Petitioner of the determination.
3. The Department shall supplement for any lost benefits (if any) that the Petitioner was entitled to receive if otherwise eligible and qualified in accordance with Department policy.
4. The Department shall review the Petitioner's continued eligibility in April 2023 in accordance with Department policy.

AM/nr



Aaron McClintic
Administrative Law Judge

NOTICE OF APPEAL: A party may appeal this Order in circuit court within 30 days of the receipt date. A copy of the circuit court appeal must be filed with the Michigan Office of Administrative Hearings and Rules (MOAHR).

A party may request a rehearing or reconsideration of this Order if the request is received by MOAHR within 30 days of the date the Order was issued. The party requesting a rehearing or reconsideration must provide the specific reasons for the request. MOAHR will not review any response to a request for rehearing/reconsideration.

A written request may be mailed or faxed to MOAHR. If submitted by fax, the written request must be faxed to (517) 763-0155; Attention: MOAHR Rehearing/Reconsideration Request.

If submitted by mail, the written request must be addressed as follows:

Michigan Office of Administrative Hearings and Rules
Reconsideration/Rehearing Request
P.O. Box 30639
Lansing, Michigan 48909-8139

DHHS

Brenda Buhl
1505 Suncrest Drive
Lapeer, MI 48846

Lapeer County DHHS- via electronic mail

BSC2- via electronic mail

L. Karadsheh- via electronic mail

Petitioner

[REDACTED]
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[REDACTED], MI [REDACTED]