



GRETCHEN WHITMER  
GOVERNOR

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

ORLENE HAWKS  
DIRECTOR

[REDACTED]

Date Mailed: [REDACTED]  
MOAHR Docket No.: 22-001446  
Agency No.: [REDACTED]  
Petitioner: [REDACTED]

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Carmen G. Fahie**

### **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 April 27, 2022, from Lansing, Michigan. The Petitioner was represented by himself and his mother, [REDACTED]. The Department of Health and Human Services (Department) was represented by Kristina Tripp, Hearing Facilitator.

### **ISSUE**

Whether the Department properly determined that Petitioner was not disabled for purposes of the 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 [REDACTED] 2021, the Petitioner applied for SDA.
2. On January 3, 2022, the Medical Review Team (MRT) denied the Petitioner's application for SDA per BEM 261 because the nature and severity of the Petitioner's impairments would not preclude work activity due to a non-exertional impairment. The Petitioner is capable of performing other work under Medical/Vocational Grid Rule 204.00 per 20 CFR 416.920(f) at the above stated level for 90 days.
3. On January 7, 2022, the Department Caseworker sent the Petitioner a notice that his application was denied.

4. On April 5, 2022, the Department received a hearing request from the Petitioner, contesting the Department's negative action.
5. The Petitioner is a [REDACTED] year-old man whose date of birth is [REDACTED]. The Petitioner is [REDACTED] tall and weighs [REDACTED] pounds. The Petitioner completed 8<sup>th</sup> grade in school where he was in special education. The Petitioner was last employed as a cashier/clerk at a gas station for one year from July 2013 through July 2014 for 20 hours a week at the light level.
6. The Petitioner's alleged impairments are attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), Autism Spectrum Disorder, artificial (mechanical) aortic valve, metabolic disorder, and major depression disorder, single episode moderate.
7. On [REDACTED] 2019, the Petitioner was seen by a psychologist for a psychological evaluation for a differential diagnosis and a functional assessment. He was diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder; ADHD, combined presentation; and major depressive disorder, single episode, moderate. His depression is being managed with medication. He receives case management services from Lifeways in Jackson, Michigan. His current symptoms include depression, anxiety, panic attacks, agitation, impulsivity, mood swings, and suicidal ideation. He reported occasional alcohol consumption, no tobacco use, and no marijuana usage. The Petitioner spends most days sleeping and playing video games. He does not have a driver's license or a bank account. The Petitioner does chores at home, but his room is not clean because he does not clean it much. He was jailed for physically attacking his stepfather and he attempted suicide while in jail. The Petitioner demonstrated average intellectual abilities with extremely low adaptive functioning. His Personality Assessment Inventory suggests significant elevations across several scales resulting in marked distress and severe impairment in functioning. He demonstrates significant unhappiness, moodiness, and tension. The psychologist strongly recommended continued case management, mental health services, anger management courses, and compliance to medical protocols to address his mental and physical health concerns. It was also recommended that a plenary guardian be appointed because the Petitioner at his current level of functioning prevents him from making legal, medical, financial, and other essential decisions on his own and in his own best interest. Department Exhibit 1, pgs. 89-94.
8. On [REDACTED] 2021, the Petitioner was seen by his treating specialist at Henry Ford Allegiance Medication Management Clinic. He was receiving monitoring of anticoagulation for the indication of history of mechanical aortic valve replacement. He was compliant with medication with no complications. Department Exhibit 1, pgs. 265-266.
9. On [REDACTED] 2021, the Petitioner was seen by his treating therapist at Lifeways for a medication review via teleconference. He continues to do well overall. His mood is stable. He is compliant with medications and tolerates them

well. The Petitioner continues to have less stress with his stepfather out of the home. Department Exhibit 1, pgs. 138-144.

### **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.

The department's Program Eligibility Manual provides the following policy statements and instructions for caseworkers regarding the SDA program.

#### **DISABILITY – SDA**

##### **DEPARTMENT POLICY**

##### **SDA**

To receive SDA, a person must be disabled, caring for a disabled person, or age 65 or older.

**Note:** There is no disability requirement for AMP. PEM 261, p. 1.

##### **DISABILITY**

A person is disabled for SDA purposes if he:

- . receives other specified disability-related benefits or services, 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.

- . is diagnosed as having Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

If the client's circumstances change so that the basis of his/her disability is no longer valid, determine if he/she meets any of the other disability criteria. Do NOT simply initiate case closure. PEM, Item 261, p. 1.

### **Other Benefits or Services**

Persons receiving one of the following benefits or services meet the SDA disability criteria:

- . Retirement, Survivors and Disability Insurance (RSDI), due to disability or blindness.
- . Supplemental Security Income (SSI), due to disability or blindness.
- . Medicaid (including spend-down) as blind or disabled if the disability/blindness is based on:
  - .. a DE/MRT/SRT determination, or
  - .. a hearing decision, or
  - .. having SSI based on blindness or disability recently terminated (within the past 12 months) for financial reasons.

Medicaid received by former SSI recipients based on policies in PEM 150 under "**SSI TERMINATIONS**," INCLUDING "**MA While Appealing Disability Termination**," does not qualify a person as disabled for SDA. Such persons must be certified as disabled or meet one of the other SDA qualifying criteria. See "**Medical Certification of Disability**" below.

- . Michigan Rehabilitation Services (MRS). A person is receiving services if he has been determined eligible for MRS and has an active MRS case. Do not refer or advise applicants to apply for MRS for the purpose of qualifying for SDA.
- . Special education services from the local intermediate school district. To qualify, the person may be:

- .. attending school under a special education plan approved by the local Individual Educational Planning Committee (IEPC); **or**
  - .. not attending under an IEPC approved plan but has been certified as a special education student **and** is attending a school program leading to a high school diploma or its equivalent, **and** is under age 26. The program does not have to be designated as “special education” as long as the person has been certified as a special education student. Eligibility on this basis continues until the person completes the high school program or reaches age 26, whichever is earlier.
- . Refugee or asylee who lost eligibility for Social Security Income (SSI) due to exceeding the maximum time limit PEM, Item 261, pp. 1-2.

"Disability" is:

...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.

...We follow a set order to determine whether you are disabled. We review any current work activity, the severity of your impairment(s), your residual functional capacity, your past work, and your age, education and work experience. If we can find that you are disabled or not disabled at any point in the review, we do not review your claim further.... 20 CFR 416.920.

...If you are working and the work you are doing is substantial gainful activity, we will find that you are not disabled regardless of your medical condition or your age, education, and work experience. 20 CFR 416.920(b).

...[The impairment]...must have lasted or must be expected to last for a continuous period of at least 3 months. We call this the duration requirement. 20 CFR 416.909.

...If you do not have any impairment or combination of impairments which significantly limits your physical or mental

ability to do basic work activities, we will find that you do not have a severe impairment and are, therefore, not disabled.

We will not consider your age, education, and work experience. 20 CFR 416.920(c).

[In reviewing your impairment]...We need reports about your impairments from acceptable medical sources.... 20 CFR 416.913(a).

...Statements about your pain or other symptoms will not alone establish that you are disabled; there must be medical signs and laboratory findings which show that you have a medical impairment.... 20 CFR 416.929(a).

...You must provide medical evidence showing that you have an impairment(s) and how severe it is during the time you say that you are disabled. 20 CFR 416.912(c).

... [The record must show a severe impairment] which significantly limits your physical or mental ability to do basic work activities.... 20 CFR 416.920(c).

...Medical reports should include --

- (1) Medical history.
- (2) Clinical findings (such as the results of physical or mental status examinations);
- (3) Laboratory findings (such as blood pressure, X-rays);
- (4) Diagnosis (statement of disease or injury based on its signs and symptoms).... 20 CFR 416.913(b).

...The medical evidence...must be complete and detailed enough to allow us to make a determination about whether you are disabled or blind. 20 CFR 416.913(d).

Medical findings consist of symptoms, signs, and laboratory findings:

- (a) **Symptoms** are your own description of your physical or mental impairment. Your statements alone are not enough to establish that there is a physical or mental impairment.

**Signs** are anatomical, physiological, or psychological abnormalities which can be observed, apart from your statements (symptoms). Signs must be shown by

medically acceptable clinical diagnostic techniques. Psychiatric signs are medically demonstrable phenomena which indicate specific psychological abnormalities e.g., abnormalities of behavior, mood, thought, memory, orientation, development, or perception. They must also be shown by observable facts that can be medically described and evaluated.

- (c) **Laboratory findings** are anatomical, physiological, or psychological phenomena which can be shown by the use of medically acceptable laboratory diagnostic techniques. Some of these diagnostic techniques include chemical tests, electrophysiological studies (electrocardiogram, electroencephalogram, etc.), roentgenological studies (X-rays), and psychological tests. 20 CFR 416.928.

It must allow us to determine --

- (1) The nature and limiting effects of your impairment(s) for any period in question;
- (2) The probable duration of your impairment; and
- (3) Your residual functional capacity to do work-related physical and mental activities. 20 CFR 416.913(d).

Information from other sources may also help us to understand how your impairment(s) affects your ability to work. 20 CFR 416.913(e).

...You can only be found disabled if you are unable 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. See 20 CFR 416.905. Your impairment must result from anatomical, physiological, or psychological abnormalities which are demonstrable by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques.... 20 CFR 416.927(a)(1).

...Evidence that you submit or that we obtain 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 your impairment(s), including your symptoms, diagnosis and prognosis, what you can still do despite impairment(s), and your physical or mental restrictions. 20 CFR 416.927(a)(2).

...In deciding whether you are disabled, we will always consider the medical opinions in your case record together with the rest of the relevant evidence we receive. 20 CFR 416.927(b).

After we review all of the evidence relevant to your claim, including medical opinions, we make findings about what the evidence shows. 20 CFR 416.927(c).

...If all of the evidence we receive, including all medical opinion(s), is consistent, and there is sufficient evidence for us to decide whether you are disabled, we will make our determination or decision based on that evidence. 20 CFR 416.927(c)(1).

...If any of the evidence in your case record, including any medical opinion(s), is inconsistent with other evidence or is internally inconsistent, we will weigh all of the evidence and see whether we can decide whether you are disabled based on the evidence we have. 20 CFR 416.927(c)(2).

[As Judge]...We are responsible for making the determination or decision about whether you meet the statutory definition of disability. In so doing, we review all of the medical findings and other evidence that support a medical source's statement that you are disabled.... 20 CFR 416.927(e).

...A statement by a medical source that you are "disabled" or "unable to work" does not mean that we will determine that you are disabled. 20 CFR 416.927(e).

...If you have an impairment(s) which meets the duration requirement and is listed in Appendix 1 or is equal to a listed impairment(s), we will find you disabled without considering your age, education, and work experience. 20 CFR 416.920(d).

...If we cannot make a decision on your current work activities or medical facts alone and you have a severe impairment, we will then review your residual functional



capacity and the physical and mental demands of the work you have done in the past. If you can still do this kind of work, we will find that you are not disabled. 20 CFR 416.920(e).

If you cannot do any work you have done in the past because you have a severe impairment(s), we will consider your residual functional capacity and your age, education, and past work experience to see if you can do other work. If you cannot, we will find you disabled. 20 CFR 416.920(f)(1).

...Your residual functional capacity is what you can still do despite limitations. If you have more than one impairment, we will consider all of your impairment(s) of which we are aware. We will consider your ability to meet certain demands of jobs, such as physical demands, mental demands, sensory requirements, and other functions, as described in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section. Residual functional capacity is an assessment based on all of the relevant evidence.... 20 CFR 416.945(a).

...This assessment of your remaining capacity for work is not a decision on whether you are disabled but is used as the basis for determining the particular types of work you may be able to do despite your impairment(s).... 20 CFR 416.945(a).

...In determining whether you are disabled, we will consider all of your symptoms, including pain, and the extent to which your symptoms can reasonably be accepted as consistent with objective medical evidence, and other evidence.... 20 CFR 416.929(a).

...In evaluating the intensity and persistence of your symptoms, including pain, we will consider all of the available evidence, including your medical history, the medical signs and laboratory findings and statements about how your symptoms affect you... We will then determine the extent to which your alleged functional limitations or restrictions due to pain or other symptoms can reasonably be accepted as consistent with the medical signs and laboratory findings and other evidence to decide how your symptoms affect your ability to work.... 20 CFR 416.929(a).

If you have more than one impairment, we will consider all of your impairments of which we are aware. We will consider

your ability to meet certain demands of jobs, such as physical demands, mental demands, sensory requirements, and other functions as described in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section. Residual functional capacity is an assessment based upon all of the relevant evidence. This assessment of your capacity for work is not a decision on whether you are disabled but is used as a basis for determining the particular types of work you may be able to do despite your impairment. 20 CFR 416.945.

...When we assess your physical abilities, we first assess the nature and extent of your physical limitations and then determine your residual functional capacity for work activity on a regular and continuing basis. A limited ability to perform certain physical demands of work activity, such as sitting, standing, walking, lifting, carrying, pushing, pulling, or other physical functions (including manipulative or postural functions, such as reaching, handling, stooping or crouching), may reduce your ability to do past work and other work. 20 CFR 416.945(b).

Federal regulations require that the department use the same operative definition for “disabled” as used for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. 42 CFR 435.540(a).

“Disability” is:

...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

In determining whether an individual is disabled, 20 CFR 416.920 requires the trier of fact to follow a sequential evaluation process by which current work activity, the severity of the impairment(s), residual functional capacity, and vocational factors (i.e., age, education, and work experience) are assessed in that order. When a determination that an individual is or is not disabled can be made at any step in the sequential evaluation, evaluation under a subsequent step is not necessary.

#### Step 1

First, the trier of fact must determine if the individual is working and if the work is substantial gainful activity. 20 CFR 416.920(b). At Step 1, the Petitioner is not engaged in substantial gainful activity and has no pertinent history of substantial gainful

employment. Therefore, the Petitioner is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 1.

## Step 2

Secondly, in order to be considered disabled for purposes of MA, a person must have a severe impairment. 20 CFR 416.920(c). A severe impairment is an impairment which significantly limits an individual's physical or mental ability to perform basic work activities. Basic work activities means, the abilities and aptitudes necessary to do most jobs. Examples of these 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. 20 CFR 416.921(b).

The purpose of the second step in the sequential evaluation process is to screen out claims lacking in medical merit. *Higgs v. Bowen* 880 F2d 860, 862 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir, 1988). As a result, the department may only screen out claims at this level which are "totally groundless" solely from a medical standpoint. The *Higgs* court used the severity requirement as a "*de minimus* hurdle" in the disability determination. The *de minimus* standard is a provision of a law that allows the court to disregard trifling matters.

The objective medical evidence on the record further substantiates the Administrative Law judge findings:

On [REDACTED] 2019, the Petitioner was seen by a psychologist for a psychological evaluation for a differential diagnosis and a functional assessment. He was diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder; ADHD, combined presentation; and major depressive disorder, single episode, moderate. His depression is being managed with medication. He receives case management services from Lifeways in Jackson, Michigan. His current symptoms include depression, anxiety, panic attacks, agitation, impulsivity, mood swings, and suicidal ideation. He reported occasional alcohol consumption, no tobacco use, and no marijuana usage. The Petitioner spends most days sleeping and playing video games. He does not have a driver's license or a bank account. The

Petitioner does chores at home, but his room is not clean because he does not clean it much. He was jailed for physically attacking his stepfather and he attempted suicide while in jail. The Petitioner demonstrated average intellectual abilities with extremely low adaptive functioning. His Personality Assessment Inventory suggests significant elevations across several scales resulting in marked distress and severe impairment in functioning. He demonstrates significant unhappiness, moodiness, and tension. The psychologist strongly recommended continued case management, mental health services, anger management courses, and compliance to medical protocols to address his mental and physical health concerns. It was also recommended that a plenary guardian be appointed because the Petitioner at his current level of functioning prevents him from making legal, medical, financial, and other essential decisions on his own and in his own best interest. Department Exhibit 1, pgs. 89-94.

On [REDACTED] 2021, the Petitioner was seen by his treating specialist at Henry Ford Allegiance Medication Management Clinic. He was receiving monitoring of anticoagulation for the indication of history of mechanical aortic valve replacement. He was compliant with medication with no complications. Department Exhibit 1, pgs. 265-266.

On [REDACTED] 2021, the Petitioner was seen by his treating therapist at Lifeways for a medication review via teleconference. He continues to do well overall. His mood is stable. He is compliant with medications and tolerates them well. The Petitioner continues to have less stress with his stepfather out of the home. Department Exhibit 1, pgs. 138-144.

At Step 2, the objective medical evidence in the record indicates that the Petitioner has established that he has a severe impairment. The Petitioner is in therapy and taking medications for his mental impairments. He is also taking medications and medical management for his mechanical aortic valve replacement. Therefore, the Petitioner is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 2. However, this Administrative Law Judge will proceed through the sequential evaluation process to determine disability because Step 2 is a *de minimus* standard.

### Step 3

In the third step of the sequential consideration of a disability claim, the trier of fact must determine if the Petitioner's impairment (or combination of impairments) is listed in Appendix 1 of Subpart P of 20 CFR, Part 404. This Administrative Law Judge finds that the Petitioner's medical record will not support a finding that Petitioner's impairment(s) is a "listed impairment" or equal to a listed impairment. See Appendix 1 of Subpart P of 20 CFR, Part 404, Part A. Accordingly, Petitioner cannot be found to be disabled based upon medical evidence alone. 20 CFR 416.920(d). This Administrative Law Judge finds that the Petitioner's impairments do not rise to the level necessary to be listed as disabling by law. Therefore, the Petitioner is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 3.

#### Step 4

Can the Client do the former work that he performed within the last 15 years? If yes, the Client is not disabled.

In the fourth step of the sequential consideration of a disability claim, the trier of fact must determine if the Petitioner's impairment(s) prevents Petitioner from doing past relevant work. 20 CFR 416.920(e). It is the finding of this Administrative Law Judge, based upon the medical evidence and objective, physical and psychological findings, that the Petitioner testified that he does perform most of his daily living activities with the assistance and support of his mother. The Petitioner stated that he does have mental impairments and he is taking medication and in therapy. He is also physically limited with his mechanical aortic valve replacement where he is receiving medication and medical management. The Petitioner does occasionally drink alcohol but has never smoked cigarettes nor used illegal and illicit drugs. The Petitioner did not feel there was any work he could do. He has no pertinent history of substantial gainful employment. He worked part-time of 20 hours for one year as a cashier/clerk at a gas station.

At Step 4, this Administrative Law Judge finds that the Petitioner has established that he cannot perform any work. He was previously employed as a cashier/clerk at a gas station in 2013 through 2014 at the light level. The Petitioner is in therapy and taking medication for his mental impairments. He is also taking medication and medical management with his mechanical aortic valve replacement. The Petitioner may be limited to light work, but his mental impairments prevent him from being substantially gainfully employed. Therefore, the Petitioner is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 4. The Petitioner is not capable of performing work. However, the Administrative Law Judge will still proceed through the sequential evaluation process to determine whether or not the Petitioner has the residual functional capacity to perform some other less strenuous tasks than in his prior job.

#### Step 5

In the fifth step of the sequential consideration of a disability claim, the trier of fact must determine if the Petitioner's impairment(s) prevents Petitioner from doing other work. 20 CFR 416.920(f). This determination is based upon the Petitioner's:

- (1) residual functional capacity defined simply as "what can you still do despite you limitations?" 20 CFR 416.945;
- (2) age, education, and work experience, 20 CFR 416.963-.965; and

- (3) the kinds of work which exist in significant numbers in the national economy which the Petitioner could perform despite his/her limitations. 20 CFR 416.966.

...To determine the physical exertion requirements of work in the national economy, we classify jobs as sedentary, light, medium, heavy, and very heavy. These terms have the same meaning as they have in the Dictionary of Occupational Titles, published by the Department of Labor.... 20 CFR 416.967.

**Sedentary work.** Sedentary work involves lifting no more than 10 pounds at a time and occasionally lifting or carrying articles like docket files, ledgers, and small tools. 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. Jobs are sedentary if walking and standing are required occasionally, and other sedentary criteria are met. 20 CFR 416.967(a).

**Light work.** Light work involves lifting no more than 20 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 10 pounds. Even though the 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.... 20 CFR 416.967(b).

...To be considered capable of performing a full or wide range of light work, you must have the ability to do substantially all of these activities. If someone can do light work, we determine that he or she can also do sedentary work, unless there are additional limiting factors such as loss of fine dexterity or inability to sit for long periods of time. 20 CFR 416.967(b).

**Medium work.** Medium work involves lifting no more than 50 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 25 pounds. If someone can do medium work, we determine that he or she can also do sedentary and light work. 20 CFR 416.967(c).

**Unskilled work.** Unskilled work is work which needs little or no judgment to do simple duties that can be learned on the job in a short period of time. The job may or may not require considerable strength.... 20 CFR 416.968(a).

The objective medical evidence on the record is sufficient that the Petitioner lacks the residual functional capacity to perform some other less strenuous tasks than in his previous employment or that he is physically unable to do any tasks demanded of him. The Petitioner's testimony as to his limitation indicates his limitations are non-exertional and exertional.

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, App. 1, 12.00(C).

In the instant case, the Petitioner testified that he has attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and major depression disorder, single episode moderate. The Petitioner is taking medication and in therapy for his mental impairments with Lifeways that shows that he is stable. However, a psychological evaluation on [REDACTED] 2019, reflected that the Petitioner demonstrated average intellectual abilities with extremely low adaptive functioning. His Personality Assessment Inventory suggests significant elevations across several scales resulting in marked distress and severe impairment in functioning. He demonstrates significant unhappiness, moodiness, and tension. The psychologist strongly recommended continued case management, mental health services, anger management courses, and compliance to medical protocols to address his mental and physical health concerns. It was also recommended that a plenary guardian be appointed because the Petitioner at his current level of functioning prevents him from making legal, medical, financial, and other essential decisions on his own and in his own best interest. See MA analysis step 2.

At Step 5, the Petitioner can meet the physical requirements of light work, based upon the Petitioner's physical abilities. Under the Medical-Vocational guidelines, a younger aged individual with a limited education, and no pertinent work history, who is limited to light work, is considered not disabled. 20 CFR 404, Subpart P, Appendix 2, Rule 202.17. The Medical-Vocational guidelines are not strictly applied with non-exertional impairments such as attention deficit hyperactivity disorder (ADHD), and major depression disorder, single episode moderate. 20 CFR 404, Subpart P, Appendix 2, Section 200.00. Using the Medical-Vocational guidelines as a framework for making this decision and after giving full consideration to the Petitioner's mental and physical impairments, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the Petitioner could not perform work and that the Petitioner does meet the definition of disabled under the SDA program.

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 Petitioner disabled for purposes of the SDA benefit program. The Petitioner is not capable of performing work.

**DECISION AND ORDER**

Accordingly, the Department's determination is **REVERSED**.

The Department is ordered to begin doing 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 of initiating a redetermination of the Petitioner's eligibility for SDA retroactive to his SDA application dated [REDACTED] 2021, with a medical review required July 2024.

Based on policy, the Department should provide the Petitioner with written notification of the Department's revised eligibility determination and issue the Petitioner any retroactive benefits she/he may be eligible to receive, if any.

CF/cc



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**Carmen G. Fahie**  
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

**Via Email:**

MDHHS-Jackson-Hearings  
BSC4-HearingDecisions  
L. Karadsheh  
MOAHR

**Petitioner- Via USPS:**

