

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
STATE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES

ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF: [REDACTED],  
Claimant

Reg. No: 2007-19856  
Issue No: 2009; 4031  
Case No: [REDACTED]  
Load No: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date:  
December 6, 2007  
Genessee County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Janice Spodarek

HEARING DECISION

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9; and MCL 400.37 upon claimant's request for a hearing. After due notice, an in-person hearing was requested and scheduled by claimant's representative. The undersigned Administrative Law Judge and the representative appeared for the administrative hearing. Claimant did not appear but requested to appear by conference telephone as he had moved out of state.

ISSUE

Did the Department of Human Services (DHS) properly deny claimant's Medical Assistance (MA-P) and State Disability Assistance (SDA) application?

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 1/3/07 claimant applied for MA-P and SDA with the Michigan DHS.
- (2) Claimant applied for three months of retro MA.

(3) On 3/15/07 the MRT denied.

(4) On 3/22/07 the DHS issued notice.

(5) On 6/19/07 claimant filed a request for an in person hearing. Claimant failed to appear but requested to appear by conference telephone as claimant moved to Arizona on 9/22/07. The undersigned Administrative Law Judge and the representative appeared in person for the administrative hearing.

(6) Claimant testified at the administrative hearing that he as applied for SSI with SSA on about three different occasions. On 12/10/09 the undersigned Administrative Law Judge was informed that claimant has been denied SSI by the Social Security Administration (SSA) and has received a final determination once again. The most recent claim was filed about the same time as claimant's application with the DHS. Claimant is alleging the same impairments. Claimant has had a final determination by SSA. None of the exceptions apply.

(7) On 9/27/07 the State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) denied claimant. Pursuant to claimant's request to hold the record open for the submission of new and additional medical documentation, on 6/12/08 SHRT once again denied claimant.

(8) The undersigned Administrative Law Judge was on an extended leave from 8/1/08, returning full time 2/1/09. None of the ALJ's pending cases were reassigned while on leave; no protected time afforded before or after leave for issuing decisions.

(9) As of the date of application, claimant was a 47-year-old male standing 5'9 tall and weighing 235 pounds. Claimant's BMI index is 34.7 classifying claimant under the medical BMI table as obese. Claimant has one year of college.

(10) Claimant does not have an alcohol/drug abuse problem. Claimant testified that he does having problems with both alcohol and drugs historically. Claimant does not smoke.

(11) Claimant does have a driver's license and can drive an automobile.

(12) Claimant testified at the administrative hearing that he is not currently working.

Claimant's work history is unskilled.

(13) Claimant alleges disability on the basis of an enlarged heart, 3 blocked arteries and coronary artery disease.

(14) The 9/27/07 and 6/12/08 SHRT decisions are adopted and incorporated by reference herein.

### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Medical Assistance (MA) program is established by Title XIX of the Social Security Act and is implemented by Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The Department of Human Services (DHS or department) administers the MA program pursuant to MCL 400.10, *et seq.*, and MCL 400.105. Department policies are found in the Program Administrative Manual (PAM), the Program Eligibility Manual (PEM) and the Program Reference Manual (PRM).

The State Disability Assistance (SDA) program which provides financial assistance for disabled persons is established by 2004 PA 344. The Department of Human Services (DHS or department) administers the SDA program pursuant to MCL 400.10, *et seq.*, and MAC R 400.3151-400.3180. Department policies are found in the Program Administrative Manual (PAM), the Program Eligibility Manual (PEM) and the Program Reference Manual (PRM).

Statutory authority for the SDA program states in part:

- (b) A person with a physical or mental impairment which meets federal SSI 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.

Prior to any substantive review, jurisdiction is paramount. Applicable to the case herein, policy states:

### **Final SSI Disability Determination**

SSA's determination that disability or blindness does **not** exist for SSI purposes is **final** for MA if:

- . The determination was made after 1/1/90, **and**
- . No further appeals may be made at SSA, **or**
- . The client failed to file an appeal at any step within SSA's 60-day limit, **and**
- . The client is **not** claiming:
  - .. A totally different disabling condition than the condition SSA based its determination on, **or**
  - .. An additional impairment(s) or change or deterioration in his condition that SSA has **not** made a determination on.

Eligibility for MA based on disability or blindness does **not** exist once SSA's determination is **final**. PEM, Item 260, pp. 2-3.

Relevant federal regulations are found at 42 CFR Part 435. These regulations provide: "An SSA disability determination is binding on an agency until the determination is changed by the SSA." 42 CFR 435.541(a)(b)(i). These regulations further provide: "If the SSA determination is changed, the new determination is also binding on the agency." 42 CFR 435.541(a)(b)(ii).

In this case, there is apparently no dispute relative to the facts. Claimant's claim was considered by SSA and benefits denied. The determination was final. Claimant is alleging the same impairments. None of the exceptions apply.

For these reasons, under the above-cited policy and federal law, this Administrative Law Judge has no jurisdiction to proceed with a substantive review. The department's denial must be upheld.

As noted above, should the SSA change its determination, then the new determination would also be binding on the DHS.

In the alternative, should the sequential analysis be applied, the undersigned Administrative Law Judge would concur with the findings and conclusions of the SHRT decisions in finding claimant not disabled under federal law and state policy.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the department's actions were correct.

Accordingly, the department's determination in this matter is upheld.

/s/  
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Janice Spodarek  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Ismael Ahmed, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: March 1, 2010

Date Mailed: March 3, 2010

**NOTICE:** Administrative Hearings may order a rehearing or reconsideration on either its own motion or at the request of a party within 30 days of the mailing date of this Decision and Order. Administrative Hearings will not order a rehearing or reconsideration on the Department's motion where the final decision cannot be implemented within 90 days of the filing of the original request.

The Claimant may appeal the Decision and Order to Circuit Court within 30 days of the mailing of the Decision and Order or, if a timely request for rehearing was made, within 30 days of the mailing date of the rehearing decision.

JS/

cc:

