

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: 2008-17146  
Issue No: 2009; 4031  
Case No: [REDACTED]  
Load No: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date:  
June 18, 2008  
Wayne County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Jay W. Sexton

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, a telephone hearing was held in Taylor on June 18, 2008.

The department was represented by Judith Kapko (Medical Contact Worker).

The Administrative Law Judge appeared by telephone from Lansing.

Claimant requested additional time to submit new medical evidence. The new medical evidence was received and submitted to the State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) on August 14, 2009. Claimant waived the timeliness requirements so her new medical evidence could be reviewed by SHRT. After SHRT's second disability denial, the Administrative Law Judge made the final decision below.

ISSUES

(1) Did claimant establish a severe mental impairment expected to preclude her from substantial gainful work, **continuously**, for one year (MA-P) or 90 days (SDA)?

(2) Did claimant establish a severe physical impairment expected to preclude her from substantial gainful work, **continuously**, for one year (MA-P) or 90 days (SDA)?

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

(1) Claimant is an MA-P/Retro/SDA applicant (January 17, 2008) who was denied by SHRT (May 27, 2008) due to claimant's failure to provide sufficient medical evidence to determine her disability. Claimant requests Retro-MA for October, November and December 2007.

(2) Claimant's vocational factors are: age--34; education—11<sup>th</sup> grade, post-high school education--none; work experience—telephone sales agent, nanny and manual laborer.

(3) Claimant has not performed Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA) since February 2006 when she worked as a telephone sales agent.

(4) Claimant has the following unable-to-work complaints:

- (a) Heart dysfunction;
- (b) Decreased energy;
- (c) Recent heart procedure (May 28, 2008);
- (d) Depression over medical condition;
- (e) Bowel dysfunction.

(5) SHRT evaluated claimant's medical evidence as follows:

**OBJECTIVE MEDICAL EVIDENCE(MAY 27, 2008)**

Claimant was admitted in 11/2006 due to atypical chest pain. She was noted to have chronic benzodiazepine and barbiturate dependency and chronic malnutrition (page 97). She underwent cardiac catheterization on 11/8/2006 which showed normal coronary artery (New Information).

Claimant was admitted in 1/2008. She was noted to be 5'4" and 87 pounds (page 30). Claimant reported chronic diarrhea. Her exam was basically unremarkable other than breath sound were decreased at the bases (page 20). A DHS-49 form, dated 1/2008 showed claimant had inflammatory bowel disease, hypothyroidism and WPW Syndrome. Her weight was 91 pounds (page 10). The doctor indicated claimant could occasionally lift 10 pounds (page 11).

On 2/23/2008, claimant was noted to be 64" and 100 pounds (page 70).

ANALYSIS:

**Claimant's BMI in 1/2008 and 2/2008 would meet the new weight loss listing, except that it requires the BMI be less than 17.5 on at least 2 evaluations, at least 60 days apart. The 1/2008 and 2/2009 weights are not at least 60 days apart. An additional weight is needed at least 60 days after the January 2008 weight to determine if claimant would meet the new weight loss Listing or not.**

\* \* \*

- (6) On August 18, 2009, SHRT approved claimant for MA-P.

**CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

**LEGAL BASE**

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).

Pursuant to Federal Rule 42 CFR 435.540, the Department of Human Services uses the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) policy in determining eligibility for disability under the Medical Assistance program. 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 is 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.

If an individual is working and the work is substantial gainful activity, the individual is not disabled regardless of the medical condition, education and work experience. 20 CFR 416.920(c).

If the impairment or combination of impairments do not significantly limit physical or mental ability to do basic work activities, it is not a severe impairment(s) and disability does not exist. Age, education and work experience will not be considered. 20 CFR 416.920.

Statements about pain or other symptoms do not alone establish disability. There must be medical signs and laboratory findings which demonstrate a medical impairment.... 20 CFR 416.929(a).

...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).

In determining disability under the law, the ability to work is measured. An individual's functional capacity for doing basic work activities is evaluated. If an individual has the ability to perform basic work activities without significant limitations, he or she is not considered disabled. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(1)(iv).

Basic work activities are 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).

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

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 your symptoms, diagnosis and prognosis, what an individual can do despite impairment(s), and the physical or mental restrictions. 20 CFR 416.927(a)(2).

All of the evidence relevant to the claim, including medical opinions, is reviewed and findings are made. 20 CFR 416.927(c).

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).

A statement by a medical source finding that an individual is "disabled" or "unable to work" does not mean that disability exists for the purposes of the program. 20 CFR 416.927(e).

Since SHRT has approved claimant for MA-P/SDA benefits, the Administrative Law Judge does not have to decide the disability issue presented in claimant's application.

#### DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that claimant is disabled for MA-P/SDA purposes, effective January 2008.

Accordingly, the department's denial of claimant's MA-P/SDA application is, hereby, REVERSED. The department shall open an MA-P/SDA case for claimant, forthwith.

The department shall submit a new physical and mental examination for claimant in August 2010.

SO ORDERED.

/s/  
Jay W. Sexton  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Ismael Ahmed, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: August 24, 2009

Date Mailed: August 25, 2009

**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.

JWS/sd

cc:

A large black rectangular redaction box covering several lines of text in the 'cc:' field.