

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: 2008-29956  
Issue No: 2009; 4031  
Case No: [REDACTED]  
Load No: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date:  
January 28, 2009  
Mecosta County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Jana Bachman

HEARING DECISION

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and MCL 400.37 claimant's request for a hearing. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on January 28, 2009.

ISSUE

Whether claimant has established disability for Medical Assistance (MA) and State Disability Assistance (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) May 20, 2008, claimant applied for MA and SDA.
- (2) June 26, 2008, the Medical Review Team (MRT) denied claimant's application.

Department Exhibit A.

(3) June 27, 2008, the department sent claimant written notice that the application was denied.

(4) September 2, 2008, the department received claimant's timely request for hearing.

(5) September 12, 2008, the State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) denied claimant's application. Department Exhibit B.

(6) January 28, 2009, the telephone hearing was held.

(7) Claimant asserts disability based on impairments caused by a brain tumor, vasculitis, seizures, COPD, painful joints, osteoporosis, confusion, and poor memory.

(8) Claimant testified at hearing. Claimant is 51 years old, 6' tall, and weighs 155 pounds. Claimant completed high school and HVAC training. Claimant is able to read, write, and perform basic math. Claimant is unable to drive due to seizures. Claimant cares for his needs at home with some assistance.

(9) Claimant's past relevant employment has been installing and servicing heating and cooling equipment; spray painting; and machinist grinder.

(10) March 28, 2008, claimant underwent pulmonary function test that revealed minimal obstructive airways disease and moderate diffusion. Department Exhibit A, pgs 165-168.

(11) April 12, 2007, claimant underwent an electroencephalogram and the prepared report indicates no specific abnormality was noted on the EEG. Department Exhibit A, pg 48.

(12) April 12, 2007, claimant underwent MRI of the cervical spine. A report was prepared that indicates the following impression: Degenerative changes, most pronounced at the C5-6 and C6-7 disc levels, including degenerative narrowing of the especially right C5-6 and

both C6-7 foramina and small right disc herniation and posterior spurring at the C5-6 level.

Department Exhibit A, pgs 50-51.

(13) April 12, 2007, claimant underwent MRI of the brain and the prepared report states the following impression: Non specific areas of increased T2 signal particularly involving frontal white matter. More localized altered similar intensity in the region of the junction of the posterior left temporal, parotidal, and occipital lobe, which could be related to previous trauma or could be related to previous ischemic injury. No acute or abnormalities otherwise suggested. Department Exhibit A, pgs 52-53.

(14) March 21, 2007, claimant underwent a neurological exam and a letter was prepared regarding that exam that states the following, in pertinent part: Patient reports remote history of grand mal seizures and recent history of episodes of “staring spells” that occur approximately 2 to 3 times a week. Patient reports he feels palpitations, his left arm goes numb and he apparently has a staring spell where he loses track of time and forgets what he is doing. Patient reports that his friends tell him they have noticed occasional facial twitching. Patient complains of throbbing headaches. Physical exam reveals carotid pulses in neck are equal with no bruits heard. Neck is subtle. No Lhermitte’s sign elicited with neck movement. Cardiac rhythm is regular with no murmurs heard. Lung fields are clear. Abdomen is soft with normal bowel sounds and no areas of tenderness noted. Extremities show no edema. Patient is alert with no language deficits. Visual acuity in right eye is 20/27, left eye 20/25 with corrective lenses. Patient has some mild pallor of the optic disc, but right more than the left side. Extraocular movements were full in all directions of gaze. Pupils were 3mm, dilated, reactive to light. Facial sensation was slightly diminished on the left half of the face. Tongue protruded in the midline. No dysarthria or dysphagia noted. There is no focal motor weakness noted on

direct testing of the proximal and distal muscles of the upper and lower extremities. Tone was normal. Pain, touch, position, and vibration sense were intact bilaterally. Finger-to-nose, heel-to-shin, and tandem gait were intact. Muscle stretch reflexes were symmetrical at +2. No Babinski sign was noted. Doctors' assessment was history of seizure disorder with patient appearing to be still symptomatic with partial seizures; chronic headaches suggestive of migraine headaches or possibly due to overuse of analgesics; history of left brain lesion which by biopsy was told evidenced for vasculitis. Department Exhibit A, pgs 161-163.

(13) March 18, 2008 physician treatment notes indicate that claimant has discontinued prednisone but is now having an increase in the amount of seizures. Most of them are "absent seizures" with no loss of consciousness. People around him have noted that he just seems "out of it" and this may last several seconds to minutes before he responds. There is no loss bowel or bladder continence. Patient has been diagnosed with migraine headaches and treated with medication. Physical exam revealed vital signs to be stable. Head is atraumatic, mesocephalic. Eyes are anicteric. Neck is supple with no lymphadenopathy, thyroid enlargement, or bruits. Heart has regular rate and rhythm without murmurs, gallops or rubs. Lungs are clear to auscultation with very distant breath signs and poor air movement. Abdomen is soft without masses, tenderness, hepatosplenomegaly, guarding or rebound. Extremities do not show clubbing, cyanosis or edema. Doctors' impression is chronic migraine headaches, COPD-acute exacerbation, CNS vasculitis; and oral candidiasis. Department Exhibit A, pgs 182-183.

#### 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).

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).

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).

If an individual fails to cooperate by appearing for a physical or mental examination by a certain date without good cause, there will not be a finding of disability. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(4)(ii).

When determining disability, the federal regulations require that several considerations be analyzed in sequential order. If disability can be ruled out at any step, analysis of the next step is not required. These steps are:

1. Does the client perform Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA)? If yes, the client is ineligible for MA. If no, the analysis continues to Step 2. 20 CFR 416.920(b).
2. Does the client have a severe impairment that has lasted or is expected to last 12 months or more or result in death? If no, the client is ineligible for MA. If yes, the analysis continues to Step 3. 20 CFR 416.920(c).

3. Does the impairment appear on a special listing of impairments or are the client's symptoms, signs, and laboratory findings at least equivalent in severity to the set of medical findings specified for the listed impairment? If no, the analysis continues to Step 4. If yes, MA is approved. 20 CFR 416.290(d).
4. Can the client do the former work that he/she performed within the last 15 years? If yes, the client is ineligible for MA. If no, the analysis continues to Step 5. 20 CFR 416.920(e).
5. Does the client have the Residual Functional Capacity (RFC) to perform other work according to the guidelines set forth at 20 CFR 404, Subpart P, Appendix 2, Sections 200.00-204.00? If yes, the analysis ends and the client is ineligible for MA. If no, MA is approved. 20 CFR 416.920(f).

At Step 1, claimant is not engaged in substantial gainful activity and so is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 1.

At Step 2, claimant has minimal airway disease and moderate diffusion defect. Claimant has been diagnosed with migraine headaches and is being treated with medication. Objective medical testing revealed degenerative changes in claimant's cervical spine. Claimant has been diagnosed with CNS vasculitis. He suffers occasional "absence" seizures where he is non-responsive for a few seconds or minutes and may lose track of what he is doing. There is no loss of bowel or bladder continence. Finding of Fact 10-14.

At Step 2, the objective medical evidence of record is not sufficient to establish that claimant has severe impairments that have lasted or are expected to last 12 months or more and prevent all employment for 12 months or more. Accordingly, claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 2.

At Step 3, claimant's impairments do not rise to the level necessary to be specifically disabling by law.

At Step 4, claimant's past relevant employment has been installing and repairing heating and cooling equipment, machine grinding and spray painting. See discussion at Step 2 above. Finding of Fact 9-14. Claimant's combination of conditions would appear to make it difficult for him to perform the duties required by his past relevant employment.

At Step 4, the objective medical evidence of record is sufficient to establish that claimant has impairments that have lasted or are expected to last 12 months or more and prevent claimant from performing the duties required by his past relevant employment for 12 months or more. Accordingly, claimant is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 4.

The residual functional capacity is what an individual can do despite limitations. All impairments will be considered in addition to ability to meet certain demands of jobs in the national economy. Physical demands, mental demands, sensory requirements and other functions will be evaluated.... 20 CFR 416.945(a).

To determine the physical demands (exertional requirements) of work in the national economy, we classify jobs as sedentary, light, medium and 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).

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).

Heavy work. Heavy work involves lifting no more than 100 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 50 pounds. If someone can do heavy work, we determine that he or she can also do medium, light, and sedentary work. 20 CFR 416.967(d).

At Step 5, see discussion at Step 2-5 above. Finding of Fact 9-14.

At Step 5, the objective medical evidence of record is sufficient to establish that claimant is capable of performing sedentary work duties. Considering claimant's Vocational Profile (closely approaching advanced age, high school graduate, and history of semi-skilled work, skills not transferable) and relying on Vocational Rule 201.14, claimant is disabled. Therefore, claimant is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 5.

Claimant meets the federal statutory requirements to qualify for disability. Therefore, claimant meets the disability requirements to qualify for Medical Assistance based on disability.

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).

2004 PA 344, Sec. 604, establishes the State Disability Assistance program. It reads in part:

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 exempt from the Supplemental Security Income citizenship requirement who are at least 18 years of age or emancipated minors meeting one or more of the following requirements:

- (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 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.
  - (c) A resident of an adult foster care facility, a home for the aged, a county infirmary, or a substance abuse treatment center.
  - (d) A person receiving 30-day post-residential substance abuse treatment.
  - (e) A person diagnosed as having Acquired Immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDs).
  - (f) A person receiving special education services through the local intermediate school district.
  - (g) A caretaker of a disabled person as defined in subdivision (a), (b), (e), or (f) above.
- (2) Applicants for and recipients of the State Disability Assistance program shall be considered needy if they:
- (a) Meet the same asset test as is applied to applicants for the Family Independence Program.
  - (b) Have a monthly budgetable income that is less than the payment standard.

- (3) Except for a person described in subsection (1)(c) or (d), a person is not disabled for purposes of this section if his or her drug addiction or alcoholism is a contributing factor material to the determination of disability. 'Material to the determination of disability' means that, if the person stopped using drugs or alcohol, his or her remaining physical or mental limitations would not be disabling. If his or her remaining physical or mental limitations would be disabling, then the drug addiction or alcoholism is not material to the determination of disability and the person may receive State Disability Assistance. Such a person must actively participate in a substance abuse treatment program, and the assistance must be paid to a third party or through vendor payments. For purposes of this section, substance abuse treatment includes receipt of inpatient or outpatient services or participation in Alcoholics Anonymous or a similar program. 1995 PA 156, Sec. 605.
- (4) A refugee or asylee who loses his or her eligibility for the federal Supplemental Security Income program by virtue of exceeding the maximum time limit for eligibility as delineated in Section 402 of Title IV of the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Public Law 104-193, 8 U.S.C. 1612, and who otherwise meets the eligibility criteria under this section shall be eligible to receive benefits under the State Disability Assistance program.

After careful examination of the record and for reasons discussed at Steps 2 through 5 above, the Administrative Law Judge decides that claimant does have severe impairments that prevent all work for 90 days or more. Therefore, claimant meets the disability requirements for SDA based on disability.

#### DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides claimant has established disability for Medical Assistance and State Disability Assistance.

