STATE OF MICHIGAN STATE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES

ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF:

Claimant

Reg. No:2009-3170Issue No:2009Case No:1000Load No:1000Hearing Date:11, 2009Kalamazoo County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: William A. Sundquist

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 held on March 11, 2009.

<u>ISSUE</u>

Was disability medically established?

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 May 29, 2008, the claimant applied for Medicaid and was denied on July 14,2008 per PEM 260.

(2) Claimant's vocational factors are: age 62, 8th grade education, and past semi-skilled self-employed work as a tree stump grinder; semi-skilled machine repair person.

(3) Claimant's medical diagnosis is coronary artery disease.

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(4) Claimant's disabling symptoms/complaints are: back and hip pain; pain in low back/hip from standing a few minutes; pain in low back/hip from prolonged sitting; hemorrhoidal discomfort; able to lift/carry 20 to 50 pounds.

(5) Claimant has not performed substantial gainful work since May 2006.

[Physical Impairment Only]

(6) Medical exam on states the claimant is well-developed and in no acute distress (Medical Packet, page 25).

(7) Medical exam on states the claimant's condition is stable; and that he has no physical limitations (Medical Packet, page 34).

(8) Classification of patient with disease of the heart report dated states the claimant with cardiac disease but without resolving limitations of physical activity. Ordinary physical activity does not cause undue fatigue, palpitation, dyspnea or angina pain; and that ordinary physical activity need not be restricted (Medical Packet, page 35).

(9) SHRT report dated states the claimant's impairment(s) do not meet/equal Social Security listings 4.02, 4.04, and 6.01 (Medical Packet, page 68).

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).

Facts above are undisputed.

"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.

Non-severe impairment(s). An impairment or combination of impairments is not severe if it does not significantly limit your physical or mental ability to do basic work activities. 20 CFR 416.921(a).

Basic work activities. When we talk about basic work activities, we mean 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).

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).

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 <u>not</u> required. These steps are:

- 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).

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Claimant has the burden of proof to establish by a preponderance of the medical evidence record that his physical impairment meets the department's definition of disability for Medicaid purposes. PEM 260.

<u>Step #1</u>

Because the claimant was not performing substantial gainful work on date of his Medicaid application, he meets the Step 1 eligibility test. 20 CFR 416.920(b).

<u>Step #2</u>

This step determines whether the claimant, on date of application, had a severe physical impairment as defined above, which had lasted or was expected to last for a continuous period of at least 12 months. 20 CFR 416.960(a)(b). A *de minimus* standard is applied in determining severity—any ambiguities are determined in the claimant's favor.

The objective medical evidence stated above does not support the claimant's severe/duration requirement, as defined above.

[Physical Impairments]

The medicals above state the claimant has no physical limitations; and that ordinary physical activity need not be restricted. Before you can be determined disabled, the severity/duration requirement must be established by the objective medical evidence. 20 CFR 416.920(a). Therefore, Step 2 has not been established.

<u>Step #3</u>

This step determines whether the claimant, on date of application, meets or/equals a Social Security listed impairment, and the duration requirement.

SHRT determined that claimant's nondisability under the listings mentioned above. No listings were cited by the claimant specifically addressing and approving any listings by his submitted medical reports. Therefore, Step 3 has not been established.

<u>Step #4</u>

This step determines whether the claimant, on date of application, was without a residual functional capacity for any of his past work during the last 15 years, despite a severe impairment. 20 CFR 416.920(e).

The medical evidence stated above does not establish the claimant's inability to perform any of his past work, as stated above. Therefore, Step 4 has not been established.

<u>Step #5</u>

This step determines whether claimant, on date of application, was without a residual functional capacity for any other work despite a severe impairment. 20 CFR 416.920(f).

The medical evidence stated above does not establish that claimant's inability to perform medium type work, as defined above. To the contrary, the medical evidence above shows the claimant has no physical limitations.

Applicants with a residual functional capacity limited to medium type work as a result of a severe medically determinable physical impairment(s) and the claimant's vocational factors stated above are not disabled under this step. Medical-Vocational Rule 203.04.

Therefore, this ALJ is not persuaded that disability has been established by a preponderance of the medical evidence.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that disability was not medically established.

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Accordingly, Medicaid denial is UPHELD.

/S/

William A. Sundquist Administrative Law Judge for Ismael Ahmed, Director Department of Human Services

Date Signed: <u>April 1, 2009</u>

Date Mailed: <u>April 2, 2009</u>

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 receipt of the Decision and Order or, if a timely request for rehearing was made, within 30 days of the receipt date of the rehearing decision.

WAS/tg

cc:

