

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: 2009-4082 /  
2009-360

Issue No: 2009/4031

Case No: [REDACTED]

Load No: [REDACTED]

Hearing Date:

January 21, 2009

Wayne County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Linda Steadley Schwarb

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 hearing was held on January 21, 2009. Claimant appeared and testified. Claimant was represented by [REDACTED]. Following the hearing, the record was kept open for the receipt of additional medical evidence. Additional documents were received and reviewed.

ISSUES

Did the Department of Human Services (DHS or department) properly determine that claimant is not "disabled" for purposes of the Medical Assistance (MA-P) and State Disability Assistance (SDA) programs?

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 June 19, 2008, an application was filed on claimant's behalf for MA-P and SDA benefits. The application requested MA-P retroactive to May of 2008.

(2) On September 1, 2008, the department denied claimant's application for benefits based upon the belief that claimant did not meet the requisite disability criteria.

(3) On September 4, 2008, a hearing request was filed to protest the department's determination.

(4) On August 18, 2008, a second application for MA-P was filed. That application requested MA-P retroactive to May of 2008.

(5) On September 12, 2008, the second application was also denied by the department based upon the belief that claimant did not meet the requisite disability criteria.

(6) On October 21, 2008, a hearing request was filed to protest the denial of the August 18, 2008 application for benefits.

(7) Claimant, age 51, has a 9<sup>th</sup> grade education.

(8) Claimant last worked in December of 2007 packing automobile parts. Claimant has also performed relevant work as a hi-lo driver, school janitor, home healthcare provider, and operator of a zoo train at the [REDACTED]. Claimant's relevant work history consists exclusively of unskilled work activity.

(9) Claimant was hospitalized May 20-23, 2008. She was diagnosed with angina, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hypertension, gastroesophageal reflux disease, gout, hyperlipidemia, and hypoglycemia. Claimant was described as morbidly obese.

(10) Claimant was re-hospitalized August 7-12, 2008. Her discharge diagnosis was acute coronary syndrome and congestive heart failure.

(11) Claimant suffers from gout, hypertension, morbid obesity, congestive heart failure, coronary artery disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, gastroesophageal reflux disease, angina, hyperlipidemia, and sleep apnea.

(12) Claimant has severe limitations upon her ability to walk, stand, and lift. Claimant's limitations have lasted for 12 months or more.

(13) Claimant's complaints and allegations concerning her impairments and limitations, when considered in light of all objective medical evidence, as well as the record as a whole, reflect an individual who is so impaired as to be incapable of engaging in any substantial gainful activity on a regular and continuing basis.

#### 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).

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.

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). In this case, claimant is not working. Therefore, claimant may not be disqualified for MA at this step in the sequential evaluation process.

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.

In this case, claimant has presented the required medical data and evidence necessary to support a finding that claimant has significant physical limitations upon claimant’s ability to perform basic work activities such as walking, standing, lifting, pushing, pulling, reaching, carrying, or handling. Medical evidence has clearly established that claimant has an impairment (or combination of impairments) that has more than a minimal effect on claimant’s work activities. See Social Security Rulings 85-28, 88-13, and 82-63.

In the third step of the sequential consideration of a disability claim, the trier of fact must determine if the claimant’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 claimant’s medical record will not support a finding that claimant’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, claimant cannot be found to be disabled based upon medical evidence alone. 20 CFR 416.920(d).

In the fourth step of the sequential consideration of a disability claim, the trier of fact must determine if the claimant’s impairment(s) prevents claimant 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 claimant is not capable of the

walking, standing, lifting, or carrying required by her past employment. Claimant has presented the required medical data and evidence necessary to support a finding that she is not, at this point, capable of performing such work.

In the fifth step of the sequential consideration of a disability claim, the trier of fact must determine if the claimant's impairment(s) prevents claimant from doing other work.

20 CFR 416.920(f). This determination is based upon the claimant'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 claimant could perform despite his/her limitations. 20 CFR 416.966.

See *Felton v DSS* 161 Mich. App 690, 696 (1987). Once claimant reaches Step 5 in the sequential review process, claimant has already established a *prima facie* case of disability. *Richardson v Secretary of Health and Human Services*, 735 F2d 962 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir, 1984). At that point, the burden of proof is on the state to prove by substantial evidence that the claimant has the residual functional capacity for substantial gainful activity.

In this case, claimant was hospitalized May 20-23, 2008 with a discharge diagnosis of angina, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, hypertension, gastroesophageal reflux disease, gout, hyperlipidemia, and hypoglycemia. She was re-hospitalized August 7-12, 2008 with a discharge diagnosis of acute coronary syndrome and congestive heart failure. On July 2, 2008, claimant's treating physician, [REDACTED], diagnosed claimant with hypertension, gastroesophageal reflux disease, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, nicotine dependence, gout, dyslipidemia, morbid obesity, and coronary artery disease. The physician opined that

claimant was limited to standing and walking less than 2-hours in an 8-hour workday and sitting less than 6-hours in an 8-hour workday. [REDACTED] indicated that claimant was incapable of simple grasping, pushing/pulling, and finding manipulation with a bilateral upper extremities. On December 9, 2008, treating physician, [REDACTED] diagnosed claimant with hypertension, congestive heart failure, hyperlipidemia, smoker, obesity, sleep apnea, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and gout. The physician indicated that claimant was incapable of any lifting, incapable of any standing or walking, and incapable of repetitive activities with the bilateral upper and lower extremities. Claimant was seen by a consultant internist for the department on February 4, 2009. The consultant diagnosed claimant with asthma and chronic obstructive pulmonary disease; hypertension and congestive heart failure; gastroesophageal reflux; sleep apnea; and hyperlipidemia. The consultant opined that claimant was limited to occasionally lifting less than 10 lbs. and limited to standing and walking less than 2-hours in an 8-hour workday and sitting less than 6-hours in an 8-hour workday. The consultant indicated that claimant was incapable of operating foot or leg controls on a repetitive basis.

After careful review of claimant's extensive medical record and the Administrative Law Judge's personal interaction with claimant at the hearing, this Administrative Law Judge finds that claimant's exertional and non-exertional impairments render claimant unable to engage in a full range of even sedentary work activities on a regular and continuing basis. 20 CFR 404, Subpart P. Appendix 11, Section 201.00(h). See Social Security Ruling 83-10; *Wilson v Heckler*, 743 F2d 216 (1986). The department has failed to provide vocational evidence which establishes that claimant has the residual functional capacity for substantial gainful activity and that, given claimant's age, education, and work experience, there are significant numbers of jobs in the national economy which the claimant could perform despite claimant's limitations.

Accordingly, this Administrative Law Judge concludes that claimant is disabled for purposes of the MA program.

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).

A person is considered disabled for purposes of SDA if the person has a physical or mental impairment which meets federal SSI disability standards for at least 90 days. Receipt of SSI or RSDI benefits based upon disability or blindness or the receipt of MA benefits based upon disability or blindness (MA-P) automatically qualifies an individual as disabled for purposes of the SDA program. Other specific financial and non-financial eligibility criteria are found in PEM Item 261. Inasmuch as claimant has been found “disabled” for purposes of MA, she must also be found “disabled” for purposes of SDA benefits.

#### DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that claimant meets the definition of medically disabled under the Medical Assistance and State Disability Assistance programs as of May 2008.

Accordingly, the department is ORDERED to initiate a review of the June 19, 2008 application, as well as the August 18, 2008 application, if it has not already done so, to determine if all other non-medical eligibility criteria are met. The department shall inform claimant and her authorized representative of its determination in writing. Assuming that claimant is otherwise



eligible for program benefits, the department shall review claimant's continued eligibility for program benefits in April 2010.

/s/  
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Linda Steadley Schwarb  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Ismael Ahmed, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: 05/05/09

Date Mailed: 05/06/09

**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 receipt date of the rehearing decision.

LSS/dj

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