

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: 2009-8163

Issue No: 2009; 4031

Case No:

Load No:

Hearing Date:

May 28, 2009

Monroe County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Jonathan W. Owens

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 May 28, 2009. The Claimant appeared and testified.

ISSUE

Whether the department properly determined the claimant is not "disabled" for purposes of the 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 a material fact:

1. On October 30, 2008, the Claimant applied for MA-P, SDA and retro MA-P.
2. On November 18, 2008, MRT denied the Claimant's request for MA-P but approved SDA.

3. On January 14, 2009, the Claimant submitted, to the Department, a request for hearing.
4. The State Hearing and Review Team (SHRT) denied request.
5. The Claimant is 38 years old.
6. The Claimant completed education through GED.
7. The Claimant has employment experience as general labor and construction.
8. The Claimant's limitations have lasted for 12 months or more.
9. The Claimant suffers from ACL tear of left knee, major depression, and severe degenerative arthritis.
10. The Claimant has significant limitations on physical activities involving sitting, standing, walking, bending, lifting, and stooping.
11. GAF of 45.

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).

The Department of Human Services conforms to state statute in administering the State Disability Assistance program.

2000 PA 294, Sec. 604, of the statute states:

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 exempted from the supplemental security income citizenship requirement who are at least 18 years of age or emancipated minors meeting 1 or more of the following requirements:

- (a) 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 supplemental security income 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.

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.

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).

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).

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).

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.

Pursuant to 20 CFR 416.920 a five step sequential evaluation process is used to determine disability. An individual's current work activity, the severity of the impairment, the residual functional capacity, past work, age, education and work experience are evaluated. If an individual is found disabled or not disabled at any point no further review is made.

The first step is to determine if an individual is working and if that work is "substantial gainful activity" If the work is SGA, an individual is not considered disabled regardless of medical condition, age or other vocational factors. 20 CFR 416.920(b)

Secondly, the individual must have a medically determinable impairment that is "severe" or a combination of impairments that is "severe" (20 CFR 404.1520(c)). An impairment or combination of impairments is "severe" within the meaning of regulations if it significantly limits an individual's ability to perform basic work activities. An impairment or combination of impairments is "not severe" when medical and other evidence establish only a slight abnormality or a combination of slight abnormalities that would have no more than a minimal effect on an individual's ability to work (20 CFR 404.1521; Social Security Rulings (SSRs) 85-28, 96-3p, and 96-4p.) If the Claimant does not have a severe medically determinable impairment or combination of impairments, he/she is not disabled. If the Claimant has a severe impairment or combination of impairments, the analysis proceeds to the third step.

The third step in the process is to assess whether the impairment or combination of impairments meets a social security listing. If the impairment or combination of impairments meet or is the medically equivalent of a listed impairment as set forth in appendix 1 and meets

the durational requirements of (20 CFR 404.1509.), the individual is considered disabled. If it does not, the analysis proceeds to the next step.

Before considering step four of the sequential evaluation process, the trier must determine the Claimant's residual functional capacity (20 CFR 404.1520(e)). An individual's residual functional capacity is his/her ability to do physical and mental work activities on a sustained basis despite limitations from his/her impairments. In making this finding, the trier must consider all of the Claimant's impairments, including impairments that are not severe (20 CFR 404.1520(e) and 404.1545; SSR 96-8p).

The fourth step of the process whether the Claimant has the residual functional capacity to perform the requirements of his/her past relevant work (20 CFR 404.1520(f)). The term past relevant work means work performed (either as the Claimant actually performed it or as is it generally performed in the national economy) within the last 15 years or 15 years prior to the date that disability must be established. If the Claimant has the residual functional capacity to do his/her past relevant work, the Claimant is not disabled. If the Claimant is unable to do any past relevant work or does not have any past relevant work, the analysis proceeds to the fifth step.

In the fifth step, an individual's residual functional capacity is considered in determining whether disability exists. An individual's age, education, work experience and skills are use to evaluated whether an individual has the residual functional capacity to perform work despite limitations. 20 CFR 416.920(e)

Here, claimant has satisfied requirement as set forth in steps one, two and three of the sequential evaluation. However, claimant's impairments do not meet a listing as set forth in Appendix 1, 20 CFR 416. 926. Therefore, vocational factors will be considered to determine the claimant's residual functional capacity to do relevant work.

The Claimant testified to the following symptoms and issues: The Claimant uses a cane to ambulate; he is very depressed; tries to hurt self; chronic severe pain in knee; releases anger by self mutilation; anger issues; physically violent towards self; isolates self from others; goes four days, at times, without showering; fatigue and tired; knee is always swelling; needs to ice knee throughout the day; knee gives out and he have problems with balance and falling due to knee condition; paranoid - thinking that people are out to hurt him and are talking about him; can walk a few feet without cane; can sit for about 10 minutes due to knee locking up; and can stand for a few minutes at a time.

In the present case, claimant has been diagnosed with ACL tear of left knee, major depression and severe degenerative arthritis. Claimant has a number of symptoms and limitations, as cited above as a result of these conditions. Claimant's treating physician noted that claimant would not be able to stand, walk or sit due to condition. This same physician opined, the Claimant's severe degenerative arthritis in his knee limits his ability to stand. This same physician limits the Claimant's ability to lift weight and use of hands/arms and feet/legs. The Claimant's treating psychiatrist indicates he has a GAF of 45 and suffers with severe depression.

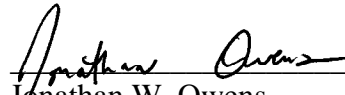
After careful review of the Claimant's medical record and the Administrative Law Judge's personal observation of the Claimant at the hearing, this Administrative Law Judge finds the Claimant's exertional and non-exertional impairments render the Claimant unable to engage in a full range of sedentary 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 F 2d 216 (1986).

The record supports a finding that the Claimant does not have the residual functional capacity for substantial gainful activity. The Department has failed to provide vocational evidence which establishes that, given the Claimant's age, education, 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 the Claimant is disabled for purposes of the Medical Assistance and State Disability programs.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the Claimant is medically disabled as of July 2008.

Accordingly, the Department's decision is hereby REVERSED and the Department is ORDERED to initiate a review of the application dated October 30, 2008, if not done previously, to determine Claimant's non-medical eligibility. The Department shall inform Claimant of the determination in writing. A review of this case shall be set for April 2011.


Jonathan W. Owens
Administrative Law Judge
for Ismael Ahmed, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: April 21, 2010

Date Mailed: April 21, 2010

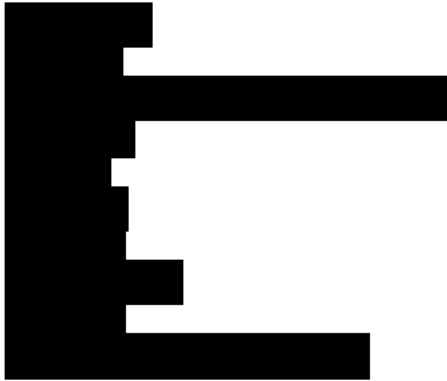
NOTICE: Administrative Hearings may order a rehearing or reconsideration on either its own motion or at the request of a party within 30 days of the mailing date of this Decision and Order. Administrative Hearings will not order a rehearing or reconsideration on the Department's motion where the final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

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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.

JWO/dj

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