

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.: 2009-13893

Issue No.: 2009/4031

Case No.: ██████████

Load No.: ██████████

Hearing Date:

May 21, 2009

Wayne County DHS (18)

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Colleen M. Mamelka

HEARING DECISION

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and MCL 400.37 upon the Claimant's request for a hearing. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held in Detroit, Michigan on Thursday, May 21, 2009. The Claimant appeared and testified. ██████████ appeared on behalf of the Department.

At the Claimant's request, the record was extended to allow for the submission of additional medical records. The additional records were received, reviewed, and entered as Exhibit 3. This matter is now before the undersigned for a final determination.

ISSUE

Whether the Department properly determined that the Claimant was not disabled for purposes of Medical Assistance ("MA-P") and the State Disability Assistance ("SDA") programs?

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

1. The Claimant submitted a public assistance application seeking MA-P and SDA benefits on December 3, 2008.
2. On January 7, 2009, the Medical Review Team (“MRT”) determined the Claimant was not disabled finding the Claimant’s impairment(s) did not prevent employment of 90 days or more for SDA purposes, and finding the Claimant capable of performing other work for MA-P purposes. (Exhibit 1, pp. 3, 4)
3. On January 12, 2009, the Department sent an eligibility notice to the Claimant informing her that she was found not disabled. (Exhibit 1, pp. 2)
4. On March 5, 2009, the State Hearing Review Team (“SHRT”) found the Claimant not disabled. (Exhibit 2)
5. On January 20, 2009, the Department received the Claimant’s timely written Request for Hearing. (Exhibit 1, p. 1)
6. The Claimant’s alleged physical disabling impairments are due to asthma, chest pain, myocardial infarction, high blood pressure, and diabetes.
7. The Claimant’s alleged mental disabling impairments are due to depression and anxiety.
8. At the time of hearing, the Claimant was 53 years old with a [REDACTED] birth date; was 5’ 2” in height; and weighed 190 pounds.
9. The Claimant completed through the 7th grade and has a work history of as a waitress, maintenance, cook, and other general labor type positions.
10. The Claimant’s impairment(s) has lasted, or is expected to last, continuously for a period of at least 12 months.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Medical Assistance (“MA”) program is established by Subchapter XIX of Chapter 7 of The Public Health & Welfare Act, 42 USC 1397, and is administered by the Department of Human Services (“DHS”), formally known as the Family Independence Agency, 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”).

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) The person claiming a physical or mental disability has the burden to establish it through the use of competent medical evidence from qualified medical sources such as his or her medical history, clinical/laboratory findings, diagnosis/prescribed treatment, prognosis for recovery and/or medical assessment of ability to do work-related activities or ability to reason and make appropriate mental adjustments, if a mental disability is alleged. 20 CFR 413.913 An individual’s subjective pain complaints are not, in and of themselves, sufficient to establish disability. 20 CFR 416.908; 20 CFR 416.929(a) Similarly, conclusory statements by a physician or mental health professional that an individual is disabled or blind, absent supporting medical evidence, is insufficient to establish disability. 20 CFR 416.927

When determining disability, the federal regulations require several factors to be considered including: (1) the location/duration/frequency/intensity of an applicant’s pain; (2) the type/dosage/effectiveness/side effects of any medication the applicants takes to relieve pain; (3) any treatment other than pain medication that the applicant has received to relieve pain; and (4)

the effect of the applicant's pain on his or her ability to do basic work activities. 20 CFR 416.929(c)(3) The applicant's pain must be assessed to determine the extent of his or her functional limitation(s) in light of the objective medical evidence presented. 20 CFR 416.929(c)(2)

In order to determine whether or not an individual is disabled, federal regulations require a five-step sequential evaluation process be utilized. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(1) The five-step analysis requires the trier of fact to consider an individual's current work activity; the severity of the impairment(s) both in duration and whether it meets or equals a listed impairment in Appendix 1; residual functional capacity to determine whether an individual can perform past relevant work; and residual functional capacity along with vocational factors (i.e. age, education, and work experience) to determine if an individual can adjust to other work. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4); 20 CFR 416.945

If an individual is found disabled, or not disabled, at any step, a determination or decision is made with no need evaluate subsequent steps. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4) If a determination cannot be made that an individual is disabled, or not disabled, at a particular step, the next step is required. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4) If an impairment does not meet or equal a listed impairment, an individual's residual functional capacity is assessed before moving from step three to step four. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4); 20 CFR 416.945 Residual functional capacity is the most an individual can do despite the limitations based on all relevant evidence. 20 CFR 945(a)(1) An individual's residual functional capacity assessment is evaluated at both steps four and five. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4) In determining disability, an individual's functional capacity to perform basic work activities is evaluated and if found that the individual has the ability to perform basic work activities without significant limitation, disability will not be found. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(1)(iv)

In addition to the above, when evaluating mental impairments, a special technique is utilized. 20 CFR 416.920a(a) First, an individual's pertinent symptoms, signs, and laboratory findings are evaluated to determine whether a medically determinable mental impairment exists. 20 CFR 416.920a(b)(1) When a medically determinable mental impairment is established, the symptoms, signs and laboratory findings that substantiate the impairment are documented to include the individual's significant history, laboratory findings, and functional limitations. 20 CFR 416.920a(e)(2) Functional limitation(s) is assessed based upon the extent to which the impairment(s) interferes with an individual's ability to function independently, appropriately, effectively, and on a sustained basis. *Id.*; 20 CFR 416.920a(c)(2) Chronic mental disorders, structured settings, medication, and other treatment and the effect on the overall degree of functionality is considered. 20 CFR 416.920a(c)(1) In addition, four broad functional areas (activities of daily living; social functioning; concentration, persistence or pace; and episodes of decompensation) are considered when determining an individual's degree of functional limitation. 20 CFR 416.920a(c)(3) The degree of limitation for the first three functional areas is rated by a five point scale: none, mild, moderate, marked, and extreme. 20 CFR 416.920a(c)(4) A four point scale (none, one or two, three, four or more) is used to rate the degree of limitation in the fourth functional area. *Id.* The last point on each scale represents a degree of limitation that is incompatible with the ability to do any gainful activity. *Id.*

After the degree of functional limitation is determined, the severity of the mental impairment is determined. 20 CFR 416.920a(d) If severe, a determination of whether the impairment meets or is the equivalent of a listed mental disorder. 20 CFR 416.920a(d)(2) If the severe mental impairment does not meet (or equal) a listed impairment, an individual's residual functional capacity is assessed. 20 CFR 416.920a(d)(3)

In general, the individual has the responsibility to prove disability. 20 CFR 416.912(a) An impairment or combination of impairments is not severe if it does not significantly limit an individual's physical or mental ability to do basic work activities. 20 CFR 416.921(a) As outlined above, the first step looks at the individual's current work activity. An individual is not disabled regardless of the medical condition, age, education, and work experience, if the individual is working and the work is a substantial, gainful activity. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4)(i) The individual has the responsibility to provide evidence of prior work experience; efforts to work; and any other factor showing how the impairment affects the ability to work. 20 CFR 416.912(c)(3)(5)(6) In the record presented, the Claimant is not involved in substantial gainful activity. The Claimant is not disqualified from receipt of disability benefits under Step 1.

The severity of the Claimant's alleged impairment(s) is considered under Step 2. The Claimant bears the burden to present sufficient objective medical evidence to substantiate the alleged disabling impairments. In order to be considered disabled for MA purposes, the impairment must be severe. 20 CFR 916.920(a)(4)(ii); 20 CFR 916.920(b) An impairment, or combination of impairments, is severe if it significantly limits an individual's physical or mental ability to do basic work activities regardless of age, education and work experience. 20 CFR 916.920(a)(4)(ii); 20 CFR 916.920(c) Basic work activities means the abilities and aptitudes necessary to do most jobs. 20 CFR 916.921(b) Examples 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.

Id. The second step allows for dismissal of a disability claim obviously lacking in medical merit. *Higgs v Bowen*, 880 F2d 860, 862 (CA 6, 1988). The severity requirement may still be employed as an administrative convenience to screen out claims that are totally groundless solely from a medical standpoint. *Id.* at 863 citing *Farris v Sec of Health and Human Services*, 773 F2d 85, 90 n.1 (CA 6, 1985) An impairment qualifies as severe only if, regardless of a claimant's age, education, or work experience, the impairment would not affect the claimant's ability to work. *Salmi v Sec of Health and Human Services*, 774 F2d 685, 692 (CA 6, 1985)

In the present case, the Claimant alleges disability asthma, myocardial infarction, high blood pressure, diabetes, depression, and anxiety.

On [REDACTED], the Claimant was admitted to the hospital's psychiatric unit after complaints of severe depression with suicidal ideation. The Claimant was discharged on [REDACTED] with the diagnoses of major depression, recurrent, severe, with suicidal thoughts and panic disorder (in remission). The Global Assessment Functioning score at discharge was 55.

On [REDACTED], the Claimant was admitted to the hospital with complaints of chest pain. A cardiac catheterization revealed 90% blockage of the right coronary artery and 100% on circumflex. The Claimant underwent a left heart catheterization, left ventriculogram, and coronary angiogram. The ejection fraction was 55%. The Claimant was discharged on October 9th with the final diagnoses of acute coronary syndrome, nicotine dependence, type 2 diabetes, and moderate obesity.

On [REDACTED], the Claimant was transferred to another hospital for stenting of the right artery. The Claimant was found with 80 to 90 percent stenosis. The Claimant was found to have severe coronary artery disease with a successful coronary angioplasty and stenting, diabetes mellitus, hypertension, and hyperlipidemia. The Claimant was discharged the following day.

On [REDACTED], a Medical Examination Report was completed on behalf of the Claimant. The current diagnoses were diabetes mellitus, hypertension, depression, anxiety, shortness of breath, and severe dyslipidemia. The laboratory findings revealed hypercholesterol and uncontrolled diabetes mellitus. The Claimant was limited to lifting/carrying 10 pounds with sitting at less than (or about) 6 hours in an 8 hour day. The Claimant was able to perform repetitive action with both upper extremities with the exception that she was unable to perform simple grasping with her right hand/arm or fine manipulation.

On [REDACTED], the Claimant presented to the hospital with chest pain. The pain was determined not to be suggestive of pulmonary embolism, cardiac ischemia, aortic dissection, or other serious etiology. The Claimant was discharged with the diagnosis of chest wall pain.

On [REDACTED], a Medical Examination Report was completed on behalf of the Claimant. The current diagnoses were listed as diabetes mellitus, hypertension, depression, anxiety, trigger finger, shortness of breath, headaches, and myocardial infarction. The Claimant's condition was deteriorating and she was limited to lifting/carrying 10 pounds with sitting at less than (or about) 6 hours in an 8 hour day. The Claimant was able to perform repetitive action with both upper extremities with the exception that she was unable to perform simple grasping with her right hand/arm. The Claimant was unable to operate foot/leg controls with either lower extremity. The mental limitations were listed as anxiety/depression with limitations on social interaction.

On [REDACTED], images of the Claimant's heart revealed a small to moderate area of reversible perfusion within the lateral wall which was suspicious for myocardial ischemia. The left ventricle ejection fraction was 75%.

On [REDACTED], a diagnostic mammogram and ultrasound was performed which revealed palpable lumps within the left breast that had features most compatible with benign lipomas. There was no sonographic evidence for malignancy. The mammogram was normal.

On [REDACTED], the Claimant attended a psychiatric evaluation. The Claimant's gait was slow with a slight limp and there was decreased eye contact. The Claimant was found to lack self esteem, have poor motivation with a tendency to minimize her symptoms. The Claimant reported hearing and seeing her deceased son. A Mental Residual Functional Capacity Assessment was completed on behalf of the Claimant. The Claimant was moderately limited in 16 of the 20 factors and markedly limited in the other 4. Ultimately, the Claimant was diagnosed with major depressive disorder, recurrent with psychotic features in partial remission.

As previously noted, the Claimant bears the burden to present sufficient objective medical evidence to substantiate the alleged disabling impairment(s). As summarized above, the Claimant has presented objective medical evidence establishing that she does have physical and mental limitations on her ability to perform basic work activities. Accordingly, the Claimant has an impairment, or combination thereof, that has more than a *de minimis* effect on the Claimant's basic work activities. Further, the impairments have lasted continuously for twelve months therefore, the Claimant is not disqualified from receipt of MA-P benefits under Step 2.

In the third step of the sequential analysis 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.

The Claimant asserts physical and mental disabling impairment(s) due to asthma, chest pain, myocardial infarction, high blood pressure, diabetes, depression, and anxiety.

The Claimant has alleged physical disabling impairments due in part to shortness of breath and asthma. Listing 3.00 defines respiratory system impairments. Respiratory disorders, along with any associated impairment(s), must be established by medical evidence sufficient enough in detail to evaluate the severity of the impairment. 3.00A Evidence must be provided in sufficient detail to permit an independent reviewer to evaluate the severity of the impairment. *Id.* A major criteria for determining the level of respiratory impairments that are episodic in nature, is the frequency and intensity of episodes that occur despite prescribed treatment. 3.00C Attacks of asthma, episodes of bronchitis or pneumonia or hemoptysis (more than blood-streaked sputum), or respiratory failure as referred to in paragraph B of 3.03, 3.04, and 3.07, are defined as prolonged symptomatic episodes lasting one or more days and requiring intensive treatment, such as intravenous bronchodilator or antibiotic administration or prolonged inhalational bronchodilator therapy in a hospital, emergency room or equivalent setting. 3.00C Hospital admissions are defined as inpatient hospitalizations for longer than 24 hours. *Id.* Medical evidence must include information documenting adherence to a prescribed regimen of treatment as well as a description of physical signs. *Id.*

In this case, medical records confirm treatment for shortness of breath however there record is devoid of any diagnoses that would meet or be the equivalent of a listed impairment within 3.00. Accordingly, the Claimant cannot be found disabled under this Listing.

The Claimant also alleged physical disabling impairments based upon hypertension and chest pain. Listing 4.00 defines cardiovascular impairment in part, as follows:

. . . any disorder that affects the proper functioning of the heart or the circulatory system (that is, arteries, veins, capillaries, and the

lymphatic drainage). The disorder can be congenital or acquired. Cardiovascular impairment results from one or more of four consequences of heart disease:

- (i) Chronic heart failure or ventricular dysfunction.
- (ii) Discomfort or pain due to myocardial ischemia, with or without necrosis of heart muscle.
- (iii) Syncope, or near syncope, due to inadequate cerebral perfusion from any cardiac cause, such as obstruction of flow or disturbance in rhythm or conduction resulting in inadequate cardiac output.
- (iv) Central cyanosis due to right-to-left shunt, reduced oxygen concentration in the arterial blood, or pulmonary vascular disease.

An uncontrolled impairment means one that does not adequately respond to the standard prescribed medical treatment. 4.00A3f In a situation where an individual has not received ongoing treatment or have an ongoing relationship with the medical community despite the existence of a severe impairment, the disability evaluation is based on the current objective medical evidence. 4.00B3a If an individual does not receive treatment, an impairment that meets the criteria of a listing cannot be established. *Id.* Hypertension (high blood pressure) generally causes disability through its effect on other body systems and is evaluated by reference to specific body system(s) affected (heart, brain, kidneys, or eyes). 4.00H1 Hypertension, to include malignant hypertension, is not a listed impairment under 4.00 thus the effect on the Claimant's other body systems were evaluated by reference to specific body parts.

In the record presented, the Claimant had a heart attack requiring stenting and angioplasty with the ejection fraction of 55%. Subsequent to this procedure, the Claimant was treated for chest pain but without further cardiac incident. The record is devoid of any end organ damage as a result of the Claimant's high blood pressure. Ultimately, the record does not support a finding of disabled under this listing.

The Claimant also asserts physical disabling impairments due to diabetes mellitus. Listing 9.08 discusses diabetes mellitus and, in order to meet this Listing, an individual must also establish:

- A. *Neuropathy* demonstrated by significant and persistent disorganization of motor function in two extremities resulting in sustained disturbance of gross and dexterous movements, or gait and station (see 11.00C); or
- B. *Acidosis* occurring at least on the average of once every 2 months documented by appropriate blood chemical tests (pH or pCO₂ or bicarbonate levels); or
- C. *Retinitis proliferans*; evaluate the visual impairment under the criteria in 2.02, 2.03, or 2.04.

11.00C. Persistent disorganization of motor function in the form of paresis or paralysis, tremor or other involuntary movements, ataxia and sensory disturbances (any or all of which may be due to cerebral, cerebellar, brain stem, spinal cord, or peripheral nerve dysfunction) which occur singly or in various combinations establish a neurological impairment. 11.00C The degree of interference with locomotion and/or interference with the use of fingers, hands, and arms are considered. *Id.* Visual disorders are abnormalities of the eye, the optic nerve, the optic tracts, or the brain that may cause a loss of visual acuity or visual fields. 2.00A1 A loss of visual acuity limits your ability to distinguish detail, read, do fine work, or to perceive visual stimuli in the peripheral extent of vision. *Id.* The loss of visual acuity is met when vision in the better eye after best correction is 20/200 or less. 2.02 Similarly, the loss of visual efficiency is established when the better eye of 20% or less after best correction.

In the record presented, medical records document the Claimant's diabetes mellitus. The records do not establish significant and persistent disorganization of motor function in two

extremities, acidosis, or visual impairment. Ultimately, the record does not support a finding of disabled under this Listing.

The Claimant asserts mental disabling impairment(s) due to depression and anxiety. Listing 12.00 encompasses adult mental disorders. The evaluation of disability on the basis of mental disorders requires documentation of a medically determinable impairment(s) and consideration of the degree in which the impairment limits the individual's ability to work, and whether these limitations have lasted or are expected to last for a continuous period of at least 12 months. 12.00A The existence of a medically determinable impairment(s) of the required duration must be established through medical evidence consisting of symptoms, signs, and laboratory findings, to include psychological test findings. 12.00B The evaluation of disability on the basis of a mental disorder requires sufficient evidence to (1) establish the presence of a medically determinable mental impairment(s), (2) assess the degree of functional limitation the impairment(s) imposes, and (3) project the probable duration of the impairment(s). 12.00D The evaluation of disability on the basis of mental disorders requires documentation of a medically determinable impairment(s) and consideration of the degree in which the impairment limits the individual's ability to work consideration, and whether these limitations have lasted or are expected to last for a continuous period of at least 12 months. 12.00A

I Listing 12.04 defines affective disorders as being characterized by a disturbance of mood, accompanied by a full or partial manic or depressive syndrome. Generally, affective disorders involve either depression or elation. The required level of severity for these disorders are met when the requirements of both A and B are satisfied, or when the requirements in C are satisfied.

- A. Medically documented persistence, either continuous or intermittent, of one of the following:

1. Depressive syndrome characterized by at least four of the following:
 - a. Anhedonia or pervasive loss of interest in almost all activities; or
 - b. Appetite disturbance with change in weight; or
 - c. Sleep disturbance; or
 - d. Psychomotor agitation or retardation; or
 - e. Decreased energy; or
 - f. Feelings of guilt or worthlessness; or
 - g. Difficulty concentrating or thinking; or
 - h. Thoughts of suicide; or
 - i. Hallucinations, delusions, or paranoid thinking; or
2. Manic syndrome characterized by at least three of the following:
 - a. Hyperactivity; or
 - b. Pressure of speech; or
 - c. Flight of ideas; or
 - d. Inflated self-esteem; or
 - e. Decreased need for sleep; or
 - f. Easy distractability; or
 - g. Involvement in activities that have a high probability of painful consequences which are not recognized; or
 - h. Hallucinations, delusions, or paranoid thinking; or
3. Bipolar syndrome with a history of episodic periods manifested by the full symptomatic picture of both manic and depressive syndromes (and currently characterized by either or both syndromes)'

AND

- B. Resulting in at least two of the following:
 1. Marked restriction on activities of daily living; or
 2. Marked difficulties in maintaining social functioning; or
 3. Marked difficulties in maintaining concentration, persistence, or pace; or

4. Repeated episodes of decompensation, each of extended duration;
OR
- C. Medically documented history of chronic affective disorder of at least 2 years' duration that has caused more than a minimal limitation of ability to do basic work activities, with symptoms or signs currently attenuated by medication or psychosocial support, and one of the following:
1. Repeated episodes of decompensation, each of extended duration;
or
 2. A residual disease process that has resulted in such marginal adjustment that even minimal increase in mental demands or change in the environment would be predicted to cause the individual to decompensate; or
 3. Current history of 1 or more years' inability to function outside a highly supportive living arrangement, with an indication of continued need for such an arrangement.

Listing 12.06 discusses anxiety-related disorders where anxiety is either the predominant disturbance or it is experienced if the individual attempts to master symptoms. The required level of severity for these disorders are met when the requirements of both A and B are satisfied, or when the requirements in both A and C are satisfied.

- A. Medically documented findings of at least one of the following:
1. Generalized persistent anxiety accompanied by three out of four of the following signs or symptoms:
 - a. Motor tension; or
 - b. Autonomic hyperactivity; or
 - c. Apprehensive expectation; or
 - d. Vigilance and scanning; or
 2. A persistent irrational fear of a specific object, activity, or situation which results in a compelling desire to avoid the dreaded object, activity, or situation; or

3. Recurrent severe panic attacks manifested by a sudden unpredictable onset of intense apprehension, fear, terror and sense of impending doom occurring on the average of at least once a week; or
4. Recurrent obsessions or compulsions which are a source of marked distress; or
5. Recurrent and intrusive recollections of a traumatic experience, which are a source of marked distress;

AND

B. Resulting in at least two of the following:

1. Marked restriction of activities of daily living; or
2. Marked difficulties in maintaining social functioning; or
3. Marked difficulties in maintaining concentration, persistence, or pace; or
4. Repeated episodes of decompensation, each of extended duration.

OR

C. Resulting in complete inability to function independently outside the area of one's home.

In this case, the medical records establish that the Claimant suffers from major, recurrent depression with psychotic features. Auditory and visual hallucinations are also noted. The Claimant's GAF in [REDACTED] and in [REDACTED] was 55 which establish moderate symptoms/difficulty in social, occupational, or school functioning. Additionally, the Claimant was markedly limited only in her ability to understand/remember detailed instructions; maintain attention and concentration for extended periods; and work in coordination with or proximity to others without be distracted by them. Ultimately, the record does not support a finding of disabled, or not disabled within Listing 12.00 thus the Claimant cannot be found disabled, or not

disabled under this listing. Accordingly, the Claimant's eligibility is considered under Step 4.
20 CFR 416.905(a)

The fourth step in analyzing a disability claim requires an assessment of the Claimant's residual functional capacity ("RFC") and past relevant employment. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4)(iv) An individual is not disabled if he/she can perform past relevant work. *Id.*; 20 CFR 416.960(b)(3) Past relevant work is work that has been performed within the past 15 years that was a substantial gainful activity and that lasted long enough for the individual to learn the position. 20 CFR 416.960(b)(1) Vocational factors of age, education, and work experience, and whether the past relevant employment exists in significant numbers in the national economy is not considered. 20 CFR 416.960(b)(3) RFC is assessed based on impairment(s), and any related symptoms, such as pain, which may cause physical and mental limitations that affect what can be done in a work setting. RFC is the most that can be done, despite the limitations.

To determine the physical demands (exertional requirements) of work in the national economy, jobs are classified as sedentary, light, medium, heavy, and very heavy. 20 CFR 416.967 Sedentary work involves lifting of no more than 10 pounds at a time and occasionally lifting or carrying articles like docket files, ledgers, and small tools. 20 CFR 416.967(a) 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. *Id.* Jobs are sedentary if walking and standing are required occasionally and other sedentary criteria are met. Light work involves lifting no more than 20 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying objects weighing up to 10 pounds. 20 CFR 416.967(b) Even though 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. *Id.* To be considered capable of

performing a full or wide range of light work, an individual must have the ability to do substantially all of these activities. *Id.* An individual capable of light work is also capable of sedentary work, unless there are additionally limiting factors such as loss of fine dexterity or inability to sit for long periods of time. *Id.* Medium work involves lifting no more than 50 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 25 pounds. 20 CFR 416.967(c) An individual capable of performing medium work is also capable of light and sedentary work. *Id.* Heavy work involves lifting no more than 100 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 50 pounds. 20 CFR 416.967(d) An individual capable of heavy work is also capable of medium, light, and sedentary work. *Id.* Finally, very heavy work involves lifting objects weighing more than 100 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying objects weighing 50 pounds or more. 20 CFR 416.967(e) An individual capable of very heavy work is able to perform work under all categories. *Id.*

Limitations or restrictions which affect the ability to meet the demands of jobs other than strength demands (exertional requirements, i.e. sitting, standing, walking, lifting, carrying, pushing, or pulling) are considered nonexertional. 20 CFR 416.969a(a) In considering whether an individual can perform past relevant work, a comparison of the individual's residual functional capacity with the demands of past relevant work. *Id.* If an individual can no longer do past relevant work the same residual functional capacity assessment along with an individual's age, education, and work experience is considered to determine whether an individual can adjust to other work which exists in the national economy. *Id.* Examples of non-exertional limitations or restrictions include difficulty function due to nervousness, anxiousness, or depression; difficulty maintaining attention or concentration; difficulty understanding or remembering detailed instructions; difficulty in seeing or hearing; difficulty tolerating some

physical feature(s) of certain work settings (i.e. can't tolerate dust or fumes); or difficulty performing the manipulative or postural functions of some work such as reaching, handling, stooping, climbing, crawling, or crouching. 20 CFR 416.969a(c)(1)(i) – (vi) If the impairment(s) and related symptoms, such as pain, only affect the ability to perform the non-exertional aspects of work-related activities, the rules in Appendix 2 do not direct factual conclusions of disabled or not disabled. 20 CFR 416.969a(c)(2) The determination of whether disability exists is based upon the principles in the appropriate sections of the regulations, giving consideration to the rules for specific case situations in Appendix 2. *Id.*

Over the past 15 years, the Claimant worked as a waitress, maintenance, cook, and other general labor type positions. In the light of the Claimant's testimony and in consideration of the Occupational Code, the Claimant's past employment is considered unskilled light work.

The Claimant was unsure how much weight she could lift/carry. The medical records limited the Claimant to 10 pounds. The Claimant can sit "all day" and is able to bend and squat. As detailed above, the medical findings reveal that the Claimant is markedly limited in her ability to understand/remember detailed instructions; maintain attention and concentration for extended periods; and work in coordination with or proximity to others without be distracted by them. If the impairment or combination of impairments does not limit physical or mental ability to do basic work activities, it is not a severe impairment(s) and disability does not exist. 20 CFR 416.920 Based on the foregoing, it is found that the Claimant is unable to perform past relevant work therefore the fifth-step in the sequential evaluation process is required.

In Step 5, an assessment of the individual's residual functional capacity and age, education, and work experience is considered to determine whether an adjustment to other work can be made. 20 CFR 416.920(4)(v) At the time of hearing, the Claimant was 53 years old thus

considered to be closely approaching advanced age for MA-P purposes. The Claimant has a limited education. Disability is found disabled if an individual is unable to adjust to other work. *Id.* At this point in the analysis, the burden shifts from the Claimant to the Department to present proof that the Claimant has the residual capacity to substantial gainful employment. 20 CFR 416.960(2); *Richardson v Sec of Health and Human Services*, 735 F2d 962, 964 (CA 6, 1984). While a vocational expert is not required, a finding supported by substantial evidence that the individual has the vocational qualifications to perform specific jobs is needed to meet the burden. *O'Banner v Sec of Health and Human Services*, 587 F2d 321, 323 (CA 6, 1978). Medical-Vocational guidelines found at 20 CFR Subpart P, Appendix II, may be used to satisfy the burden of proving that the individual can perform specific jobs in the national economy. *Heckler v Campbell*, 461 US 458, 467 (1983); *Kirk v Secretary*, 667 F2d 524, 529 (CA 6, 1981) *cert den* 461 US 957 (1983).

In the record presented, the total impact caused by the combination of medical problems suffered by the Claimant must be considered. In doing so, it is found that the combination of the Claimant's physical and mental impairments have a major effect on her ability to perform basic work activities. That being stated, it is found that the Claimant retains the residual functional capacity for work activities on a regular and continuing basis to meet the physical and mental demands required to perform sedentary work as defined in 20 CFR 416.967(a). After review of the entire record and in consideration of the Medical-Vocational Guidelines [20 CFR 404, Subpart P, Appendix II], specifically 201.09, it is found that the Claimant is disabled for purposes of the MA-P program at Step 5.

The State Disability Assistance ("SDA") program, which provides financial assistance for disabled persons, was established by 2004 PA 344. DHS administers the SDA program

purusant to MCL 400.10 *et seq.* and Michigan Administrative Code (“MAC R”) 400.3151 – 400.3180. Department policies are found in PAM, PEM, and PRM. A person is considered disabled for SDA purposes if the person has a physical or mental impariment which meets federal SSI disability standards for at least ninety days. Receipt of SSI or RSDI benefits based on disability or blindness, or the receipt of MA benefits based on disability or blindness (MA-P) automatically qualifies an individual as disabled for purposes of the SDA program.

In this case, because the Claimant was found disabled for the purposes of the MA-P program, the Claimant is disabled for purposes of the SDA program.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the findings of fact and conclusions of law, finds the Claimant disabled for purposes of the Medical Assistance program and the State Disability Assistance program.

It is ORDERED:

1. The Department’s determination is REVERSED.
2. The Department shall initiate review of the December 3, 2008 application to determine if all other non-medical criteria are met and inform the Claimant of the determination.
3. The Department shall supplement for any lost lost benefit the Claimant was entitled to receive if otherwise eligible and qualified in accordance with department policy.
4. The Department shall review the Claimant’s continued eligibility in accordance with department policy in January 2011.

Colleen M. Mamelka

Colleen M. Mamelka
Administrative Law Judge
For Ishmael Ahmed, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: 12/17/09

Date Mailed: 12/17/09

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 the Circuit 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.

CMM/jlg

cc:

