

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: 2009-31898
Issue No: 4031
Case No: [REDACTED]
Load No: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date:
September 16, 2009
Delta County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Jana A. Bachman

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 telephone hearing was held on September 16, 2009.

ISSUE

Whether the Department of Human Services (department) properly determined that claimant has not established disability for purposes of 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) January 28, 2009, claimant applied for SDA. Claimant submitted medical records for department consideration.

(2) June 17, 2009, the Medical Review Team denied claimant's application.

Department Exhibit (Department) A.

(3) June 24, 2009, the department sent claimant written notice that the application was denied.

(4) July 1, 2009, the department received claimant's timely request for hearing.

(5) August 20, 2009, the State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) denied claimant's application. Department B.

(6) September 16, 2009, the telephone hearing was held.

(7) Claimant asserts disability based on impairments caused by diabetes and heart disease.

(8) Claimant testified at hearing. Claimant is 44 years old, 5' 10" tall, and weighs 230 pounds. Claimant completed high school and is able to read, write, and perform basic math.

Claimant has some training in auto body work, carpentry, and auto mechanics. Claimant cares for his needs at home.

(9) Claimant's past relevant employment has been as a roofer and in a saw mill.

(10) On or about February 2007, claimant entered hospital and underwent left heart catheterization X2 and longitudinal resection in mid and distal left circumflex artery successfully treated with placement of two bare-metal stents following diagnosis of heart attack. Objective medical procedures and testing resulted in following findings: proximal left circumflex lesion of 75% was reduced to 0%; left circumflex stent was patent; Claimant was found to have hyperglycemia that was treated with medication. Claimant was stable and discharged after 72 hours. Department A, pages 70-76.

(11) On or about October 2007, claimant entered hospital due to complaint of recurrent angina and history of ischemic heart disease. Surgical procedures were performed as follows: left heart catheterization, cardiac flowwire, and percutaneous intervention with an extra vessel.

Post surgery objective medical testing revealed the following: left ventricular end-diastolic pressures were normal; left ventricular systolic and aortic pressures were within normal limits; no abnormal transaortic Valvular gradient; minimal intravascular calcification as well as previously placed stent; widely patent stent of the left circumflex coronary; no disease identified in right coronary artery; normal left ventricular systolic function; abnormal fractional flow reserve indicating hemodynamically significant lesion in the mid segment of the left anterior descending artery but not critical disease in the distal left anterior descending artery following stent placement; percutaneous intervention, intra-coronary stent of the mid left anterior descending artery with a 2.5mm Cypher stent with no residual stenosis and without complication followed by a nondrug-eluting stent placement in the intermediate vessel reducing a 90% stenosis to normal without complication. Department A, pages 84-87, 135-139. Ejection fraction was within normal limits at 65%. Department A, page 115.

(12) October 27, 2008, claimant was examined by a physician who noted claimant to be alert and oriented X3. Affect was normal. Blood pressure was 110/76. neck was supple without JVD, adenopathy, thyromegaly or carotid bruits. Lungs were clear to auscultation. Heart had regular rate and rhythm with no murmurs, rubs, or gallups noted. In extremities, radial and posterior malleolar pulses are 2+ and equal. No pedal edema. Skin was warm and dry. Assessment was hypertension, hyperlipidemia, type I diabetes, coronary artery disease, and dyspepsia. Department A, page 25. February 4, 2009, claimant was examined by a second physician who notes heart was clear with no murmurs and regular rate and rhythm. Lungs were normal. Albumin creatinine ratio was 17, within normal limits. Department A, page 15.

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).

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.

Standards to qualify for SDA disability are the same as for Medicaid disability with the exception of the time frame. Duration is 90 days for SDA as opposed to 12 months for MA.

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, the objective medical evidence of record indicates that in 2007, claimant had a heart attack and was treated at hospital in February and October for placement of stents. Cardiac testing following surgery revealed heart function within normal limits. Finding of Fact 10-11. Claimant was examined by a physician in 2008 and a second physician in 2009. Neither physician notes any objective evidence to establish claimant has severe impairments due to heart disease. The second physician notes that claimant has “mental problems, psychic overlay”. Physician does not indicate any objective findings from the exam or objective psychiatric/psychological reports or test reports upon which this opinion is based. Accordingly, the opinion must be given little legal weight. Finding of Fact 12. See Department A, page 15.

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 90 days or more and

prevent employment at any job for 90 days or more. Therefore, 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 as a roofer and carpenter. These positions are generally performed at the level of "heavy" work. Claimant's heart disease appears to make it unlikely that he can perform heavy work. See discussion at Step 2, above. Finding of Fact 9-12.

At Step 4, the objective medical evidence of record is sufficient to establish that claimant has functional impairments that prevent claimant, for a period of 90 days or more, from engaging in a full range of duties required by claimant's past relevant employment. Therefore, 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, above. Finding of Fact 9-12.

At Step 5, the objective medical evidence of record is sufficient to establish that claimant retains the residual functional capacity to perform at least light work activities. Considering claimant's Vocational Profile (high school graduate, history of semi-skilled work, and younger individual) and relying on Vocational Rule 202.21, claimant is not disabled. Therefore, claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 5.

After careful examination of the record and for reasons discussed at Steps 2-5, above, the Administrative Law Judge decides that claimant does not have severe impairments that prevent work for 90 days or more. Therefore, claimant does not qualify for SDA based on disability and the department properly denied his application.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that claimant has not established disability for State Disability Assistance.

Accordingly, the department's action is **HEREBY UPHOLD**.

/s/ _____
Jana A. Bachman
Administrative Law Judge
for Ismael Ahmed, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: October 5, 2009

Date Mailed: October 5, 2009

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.

JAB/db

cc:

