

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
STATE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES  
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 2010-39916  
Issue No.: 2009  
Case No.: [REDACTED]  
Load No.: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date: July 26, 2010  
Macomb County DHS (36)

**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 July 26, 2010. 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.

**ISSUE**

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

**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 April 22, 2010, an application was filed on claimant's behalf for MA-P benefits. The application requested MA-P retroactive to March of 2010.
2. On June 5, 2010, the department denied claimant's application for benefits based upon the belief that claimant did not meet the requisite disability criteria.
3. On June 11, 2010, a hearing request was filed to protest the department's determination.
4. Claimant, age 61, has a high-school education.

5. Claimant last worked in January of 2010 as a roofing consultant. Claimant has also performed relevant work as a roofer, siding installer, construction laborer, and truck driver. Claimant no longer has the physical capacity to engage in past work activities.
6. Claimant was hospitalized [REDACTED] as a result of chest pain. He underwent heart catheterization with angioplasty and stent placement. Claimant's discharge diagnosis was acute coronary syndrome and non-ST elevation myocardial infarction; status post heart catheterization with angioplasty and stent placement of a mid totally occluded right coronary artery; a 30-35% ejection fraction with chronic systolic heart failure; left anterior descending 50% proximal stenosis; chronic back pain; anxiety; hypertension; and tobacco use.
7. Claimant currently suffers from atherosclerotic coronary heart disease; 30-35% ejection fraction with chronic systolic heart failure; chronic low back pain secondary to degenerative disc disease with spinal stenosis; mild cognitive impairment; and depression.
8. Claimant has severe limitations upon his ability to walk, stand, lift, carry, and handle as well as limitations with memory and ability to respond to change. Claimant's limitations have lasted or are expected to last twelve months or more.
9. Claimant's complaints and allegations concerning his 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 (BAM), the Program Eligibility Manual (BEM) 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 he has significant physical and mental limitations upon his

ability to perform basic work activities such as walking, standing, lifting, pushing, pulling, reaching, carrying, or handling as well as remembering simple instructions and dealing with change. 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, carrying, or handling as required by his past employment. Claimant has presented the required medical data and evidence necessary to support a finding that he 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 your 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 in [REDACTED] following complaints of chest pain. He was diagnosed with acute coronary syndrome and myocardial infarction. He

underwent a heart catheterization with angioplasty and stent placement. Testing revealed a 30-35% ejection fraction with chronic systolic heart failure. There was said to be 50% proximal stenosis in the left anterior descending. On [REDACTED], claimant's treating physician diagnosed claimant with atherosclerotic coronary heart disease post angioplasty and stent placement, chronic back pain, and lumbar degenerative disc disease with spinal stenosis. The physician opined that claimant was limited to lifting less than ten pounds and limited to standing and walking less than two hours in an eight-hour work day. The treating physician indicated that claimant was incapable of operating foot or leg controls and incapable of pushing/pulling or fine manipulation with the bilateral upper extremities. Records from [REDACTED], include EMG testing of the bilateral lower extremities which documented moderately severe electrodiagnostic evidence of bilateral L5-S1 radiculopathy with abnormalities appearing acute and chronic. An MRI of the lumbar spine performed on the same day documented moderate left lateral disc herniation at L3-L4 as well as herniation at L5. Claimant was seen by a consulting internist for the [REDACTED] on [REDACTED]. The consultant indicated as follows:

"... has severe fatigue secondary to the poor cardiac reserve... Patient seems to have significant arthritic changes in the lumbosacral spine with limitations to exclusion of the LS spine... The patient has extensive coronary artery disease with limitation in activity secondary to very limited cardiac reserve, which significantly limits his standing, walking, lifting, carrying and pushing. The patient does not get chest pain at rest but always on exertion... He has heart failure secondary to coronary artery disease which limits his activities... Based upon today's examination, the claimant should not be able to work secondary to the severe cardiac reserve reduction and limitation of ability to walk, stand, push, or pull. Climbing stairs would be limited to one flight at a maximum. Walking would be limited to less than half of a block. Pushing, pulling and lifting would be significantly limited to probably 5-10 pounds maximum. Manipulations would be satisfactory, but fatigue would limit him if there is any significant effort with manipulations."

Claimant was also seen by a consulting psychologist for the [REDACTED] on [REDACTED]. The consultant diagnosed claimant with mild cognitive impairment affecting his short-term memory, concentration and attention likely due to his medical condition and/or organic disorder. He was also said to present with symptoms of mild depression secondary to his medical condition.

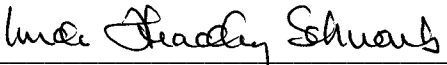
After careful review of claimant's extensive medical record and the Administrative Law Judge's personal interaction with claimant at the hearing, this Administrative Law Judge finds that claimant's exertional and non-exertional impairments render claimant unable to engage in a full range of even sedentary 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.

**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 program as of March of 2010.

Accordingly, the department is ordered to initiate a review of the April 22, 2010, 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 his 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 August of 2011.

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

Date Signed: August 9, 2010

Date Mailed: August 10, 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.

LSS/pf

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