

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.: 2010-14291  
Issue No.: 4031  
Case No.: [REDACTED]  
Load No.: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date:  
March 3, 2010  
Wayne County DHS (49)

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 March 3, 2010. Claimant appeared and testified.

ISSUE

Did the Department of Human Services (DHS or department) properly determine that claimant is not "disabled" for purposes of the State Disability Assistance (SDA) 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 August 6, 2009, claimant applied for SDA benefits.
- 2) On November 19, 2009, the department denied claimant's application for benefits based upon the belief that claimant did not meet the requisite disability criteria.

- 3) On December 2, 2009, claimant filed a hearing request to protest the department's determination.
- 4) Claimant, age 38, has an eleventh-grade education.
- 5) Claimant last worked in 2004 inspecting automobile parts. Claimant has performed relevant work as a cook.
- 6) Claimant has a history of depression and anxiety but has never been hospitalized for same.
- 7) Claimant currently suffers from alcohol dependence in sustained remission and antisocial personality traits.
- 8) Claimant is capable of meeting the physical and intellectual demands associated with employment on a regular and continuing basis.
- 9) Claimant's psychiatric functioning does not preclude simple, unskilled work activities on a regular and continuing basis.

#### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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 Supplemental Security Income (SSI) standards for at least 90 days. Other than the more limited 90-day duration, the department must use the same

operative definition for “disabled” when considering eligibility for SDA as is used for 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 general, claimant has the responsibility to prove that he is disabled. Claimant’s impairment must result from anatomical, physiological, or psychological abnormalities which can be shown by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques. A physical or mental impairment must be established by medical evidence consisting of signs, symptoms, and laboratory findings, not only claimant’s statement of symptoms. 20 CFR 416.908; 20 CFR 416.927. Proof must be in the form of medical evidence showing that the claimant has an impairment and the nature and extent of its severity. 20 CFR 416.912. Information must be sufficient to enable a determination as to the nature and limiting effects of the impairment for the period in question, the probable duration of the impairment and the residual functional capacity to do work-related physical and mental activities. 20 CFR 416.913.

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 SDA benefits at this step in the sequential evaluation process.

Secondly, in order to be considered disabled for purposes of SDA, 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 mental limitations upon his ability to perform basic work activities such as responding appropriately to supervision, co-workers, and usual work situations. 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).

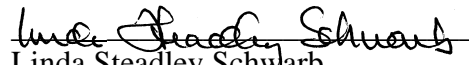
Federal regulations at 20 CFR 416.920a (d)(3) provide that, when a person has a severe mental impairment(s), but the impairment(s) does not meet or equal a listing, a residual functional capacity assessment must be done. Residual functional capacity means simply: "What can you still do despite your limitations?" 20 CFR 416.945.

In this case, claimant has a history of alcohol abuse as well as depression and anxiety. The record indicates that claimant has completed a residential program for the homeless which addressed addiction, recovery, relapse prevention, and co-dependency. At the hearing, claimant reported that he was now in transitional housing. On [REDACTED], claimant's treating psychiatrist diagnosed claimant with anxiety disorder NOS and major depressive disorder. On [REDACTED], claimant's treating psychiatrist diagnosed claimant with alcohol

dependence in sustained remission and antisocial personality traits. The psychiatrist reported that claimant was moderately limited with regard to his ability to interact appropriately with the general public; ability to accept instructions and respond appropriately to criticism from supervisors; and the ability to get along with co-workers or peers without distracting them or exhibiting behavioral extremes. With regard to all other categories of understanding and memory, sustained concentration and persistence, social interaction, and adaption, the treating psychiatrist indicated that claimant was not significantly limited or demonstrated no evidence of limitation. At the hearing, claimant testified that he has not had any alcohol for the last year. The record does not support a finding that claimant's mental residual functional capacity precludes simple, unskilled work activities on a regular and continuing basis. Claimant testified that he has been performing chores on his transitional housing such as sweeping, dusting, and mopping. Accordingly, the department's determination that claimant is not "disabled" for purposes of SDA benefits must be affirmed.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the Department of Human Services properly determined that claimant is not "disabled" for purposes of the State Disability Assistance program. Accordingly, the department's decision in this matter is hereby affirmed.

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

Date Signed: March 30, 2010

2010-14291/LSS

Date Mailed: March 31, 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.

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

cc:

