

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.: 2010-3483
Issue No.: 2009
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Load No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: January 11, 2010
DHS County: Macomb (20)

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 January 11, 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 30, 2009, an application was filed on claimant's behalf for MA-P benefits. The application requested MA-P retroactive to February of 2009.
2. On July 16, 2009, the department denied claimant's application for benefits based upon the belief that claimant did not meet the requisite disability criteria.
3. On August 14, 2009, a hearing request was filed to protest the department's determination.
4. Claimant, age 39, has an eleventh-grade education with a history of special education services.

5. Claimant last worked in 2004 as a driver/delivery person. Claimant has also performed relevant work as a machine operator. Claimant's relevant work history consists exclusively of unskilled work activities.
6. Claimant has a history of a congenital heart defect with transposition of the great arteries status post Mustard procedure at seventeen months of age and, in [REDACTED], implantable cardioverter-defibrillator placement.
7. Claimant was hospitalized [REDACTED]. His discharge diagnosis was chronic atrial fibrillation; history of transposition of vessels and status post Mustard procedure; obesity; and depression.
8. Claimant was re-hospitalized [REDACTED] for atrial fibrillation with rapid ventricular response.
9. Claimant underwent heart catheterization on [REDACTED]. His catheterization revealed severe right ventricular diastolic dysfunction with markedly elevated end diastolic pressures. He had elevated pulmonary vascular resistance and diminished cardiac output which improved on oxygen and inhaled nitric oxide.
10. Claimant currently suffers from congenital heart defect with transposition of the great arteries status post Mustard procedure at seventeen months of age and placement of an implantable cardioverter defibrillator in [REDACTED]; congestive heart failure; pulmonary hypertension; atrial fibrillation with rapid ventricular response; severe systemic ventricular (diastolic and systolic) dysfunction; obesity; and major depressive disorder, recurrent, severe.
11. Claimant has severe limitations upon his ability to walk, stand, lift, push, pull, reach, carry, or handle as well as ability to respond appropriately to others and deal with change. Claimant's limitations have lasted or are expected to last twelve months or more.
12. 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 (6th 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, sitting, lifting, pushing, pulling, reaching, carrying, or handling; responding appropriately to supervision, co-workers, and usual work situations; and dealing with changes in a routine work setting. 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, handling, or personal interaction 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 you 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 (6th 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, on [REDACTED], claimant's treating cardiologist at the University of Michigan Adult Congenital Heart Clinic stated as follows:

"... is a 38 year old male under my care for complex congenital heart disease, consistent of D-transposition of the great vessels. He underwent surgery as a child and has subsequently developed severe systemic ventricular dysfunction. He underwent cardiac catheterization on [REDACTED], demonstrating severely elevated ventricular filling pressures and low cardiac output. This data is consistent with the symptoms he is experiencing, including shortness of breath, lightheadedness, and dizziness with minimal activity, and therefore is completely and totally disabled. These symptoms prevent him from performing activities related to work."

On [REDACTED], claimant's treating cardiologist diagnosed claimant with D-transposition of the great arteries status post Mustard procedure, congestive heart failure, severe diastolic dysfunction and severe systolic dysfunction. The cardiologist opined that claimant was a Class III of the New York Heart Classification. [Patients with cardiac disease resulting in marked limitation of physical activity. They are comfortable at rest. Less than ordinary activity causes fatigue, palpitation, dyspnea or anginal pain.] The cardiologist reported that claimant was a Class D therapeutic classification on the New York Heart Classification. [Patients with cardiac disease whose ordinary physical activity should be markedly restricted.] The cardiologist opined that claimant was incapable of lifting any amount of weight and limited to less than two hours of walking and standing in an eight-hour work day. The cardiologist indicated that claimant was incapable of repetitive activities with the upper and lower extremities and noted limitations with social interaction and depression. On [REDACTED], claimant's treating cardiologist diagnosed claimant with D-transposition of the great arteries status post Mustard procedure; severely depressed systemic right ventricular function on echo [REDACTED] and mildly to moderately depressed systemic right ventricular function on angiography [REDACTED]; pulmonary hypertension; atrial fibrillation with rapid ventricular response; depression; and severe biventricular diastolic dysfunction.

On [REDACTED], a consulting psychologist for the [REDACTED] diagnosed claimant with major depressive disorder and gave him a current GAF score of 45. The examiner wrote as follows:

“It is this examiner’s opinion that the patient would not likely be able to do sustained or work related activity due to both the symptoms of major depression which are currently not being treated with any prescribed medication as well as his complicated medical situation.”

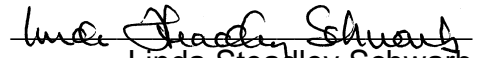
On [REDACTED], claimant’s treating psychiatrist diagnosed claimant with major depressive disorder, recurrent, severe, without psychotic features. The treating psychiatrist gave claimant a current GAF score of 40 and indicated that the highest score within the last year was 40 as well. The treating psychiatrist found claimant to be moderately to markedly limited in every area of understanding and memory, sustained concentration and persistence, social interaction, and adaption.

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 February of 2009.

Accordingly, the department is ordered to initiate a review of the April 30, 2009, 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.


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

Date Signed: August 31, 2010

Date Mailed: September 2, 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:

