

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM  
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Reg. No: 201111078  
Issue No: 4031  
Case No: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date: March 16, 2011  
Schoolcraft County DHS

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:** William A. Sundquist

**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 on March 16, 2011. The claimant appeared and testified.

**ISSUE**

Was disability medically established?

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

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

- (1) Claimant is currently unemployed.
- (2) The claimant's last employment was 16 years ago.
- (3) Claimant's vocational factors are: age 48, 7<sup>th</sup> grade education, and no employment for the last 16 years.
- (4) On July 9, 2010, the claimant applied for SDA, was denied on November 12, 2010, per BEM 261, and requested a hearing on November 22, 2010.
- (5) Claimant alleges disability due to back pain, blind in right eye, ADD, and hepatitis C.

- (6) Medical exam on January 7, 2010, states the claimant is normal in the areas generally, HEET, cardio-vascular, abdominal, neuro, and mental; that his condition is stable; that he is limited to lifting/carrying frequently less than 10 pounds; that he is able stand and/or walk and sit about 6 hours in a 8 hour work day; that he needs no assistive device for ambulation; and that he can use his extremities on a repetitive basis (Medical Packet, pgs. 37 & 38).
- (7) Medical exam on January 7, 2010, states the claimant is able to work at his usual occupation or any other work limited to lifting no more than 10 pounds (Medical Packet, p. 36).
- (8) Medical exam May 15, 2010, states the claimant had an ATV accident 2 days ago; that he had a head contusion with loss of consciousness with no evidence of underlying injury; that he can resume normal activities as tolerated (Medical Packet, p. 63).
- (9) Medical exam on May 24, 2010, states the claimant is positive for anxiety, depression, and insomnia (Medical Packet, p. 6).
- (10) Medical exam on January 11, 2011, states the claimant has been blind in the right eye since birth; that he is well developed, well nourished, and in no obvious distress; that he is alert, well-oriented, and cooperative; that affect and dress were appropriate; that effort was questionable; that his immediate, recent, and remote memory were intact with normal concentration; that insight and judgment were appropriate; that he walked to the bathroom with a much more normal gait than what was demonstrated in the examining room; that there is no evidence of laxity, creptance, or effusion; that grip strength remains intact; that dexterity is unimpaired; that he could pick up a coin, button clothing, and open a door; that he had not difficulty getting off and on the examination table, mild difficulty heel and toe walking, no difficulty squatting, and was able to hop; that straight leg raising is accomplished to 30 degrees bilaterally; that abduction and adduction to the hip were normal; that range of motion was normal for the dosolumbar spine; that cranial nerves are intact; that motor strength and tone are normal; that he was able to both stand and walk for 20 minutes on occasion; and that the neurologic exam is normal (Medical Packet, pgs. 6a – 8a).
- (11) Medical exam on January 11, 2011, states the claimant has the ability to sit, stand, bend, stoop, carry, push, pull, button clothes, tie shoes, dress-undress, dial a telephone, open a door, make a fist, pick up coin, pick up pencil, write, squat and arise from squatting, get on and off examining table, climb stairs; that he is able to walk in tandem; that his gait is normal and within normal limits; that he needs no walking aid; and that grip strength is 5/5 (Medical Packet, pgs. 3a & 4a).
- (12) SHRT report dated February 18, 2011, states the claimant's impairments do not meet/equal a Social Security listing (Medical Packet, p. 16a).

## **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).

The facts above are undisputed:

### **DISABILITY**

A person is disabled for SDA purposes if he:

- . receives other specified disability-related benefits or services, or
- . resides in a qualified Special Living Arrangement facility, or
- . is certified as unable to work due to mental or physical disability for at least 90 days from the onset of the disability.
- . is diagnosed as having Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

If the client's circumstances change so that the basis of his/her disability is no longer valid, determine if he/she meets any of the other disability criteria. Do NOT simply initiate case closure. BEM, Item 261, p. 1.

When determining disability, the federal regulations as a guideline 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).

At Step 1, the evidence establishes that the claimant is not currently engaged in substantial gainful activity. Therefore, disability is not denied at this step.

At Step 2, the objective medical evidence of record does establish that the claimant is significantly limited in performing basic mental/physical work activities, as defined below, based on the *de minimus* standard, but not for the required duration of 90 days.

...If you do not have any impairment or combination of impairments which significantly limits your physical or mental ability to do basic work activities, we will find that you do not have a severe impairment and are, therefore, not disabled. We will not consider your age, education, and work experience. 20 CFR 416.920(c).

...[The impairment]...must have lasted or must be expected to last for a continuous period of at least 12 months. We call this the duration requirement. 20 CFR 416.909.

**Non-severe impairment(s).** An impairment or combination of impairments is not severe if it does not significantly limit your physical or mental ability to do basic work activities. 20 CFR 416.921(a).

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**Basic work activities.** When we talk about basic work activities, we mean 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 duration period is 3 months before and 3 months after date of application. The medical reports above in January 2011 are outside the duration and not related to the required duration in question. Therefore, disability is denied at this step based on duration.

At Step 3, the objective medical evidence does not establish the claimant's impairments meet/equal a Social Security listing.

At Step 4, the objective medical evidence does not establish the claimant's inability to do any of his past work, despite his severe impairment(s). He had no past work for the past 16 years. Therefore, disability is not denied at this step.

At Step 5, the objective medical evidence does not establish that the claimant is without a Residual Functional Capacity (RFC) for other work in the national economy for the required duration.

...Your residual functional capacity is what you can still do despite limitations. If you have more than one impairment, we will consider all of your impairment(s) of which we are aware. We will consider your ability to meet certain demands of jobs, such as physical demands, mental demands, sensory requirements, and other functions, as described in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section. Residual functional capacity is an assessment based on all of the relevant evidence.... 20 CFR 416.945(a).

...To determine the physical exertion requirements of work in the national economy, we classify jobs as sedentary, light, medium, heavy, and very 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).

Claimant's disabling complaints that he has no RFC for any work is not supported by the objective medical evidence of record. Sedentary work, as defined above, falls within the claimant's medical limitations. At this level, considering the claimant's vocational profile (younger individual, age 48, 7<sup>th</sup> grade education, and past unskilled or none work experience) he is not considered disabled under Vocational Rule 201.18. Therefore, disability is denied at Steps 2 and 5.

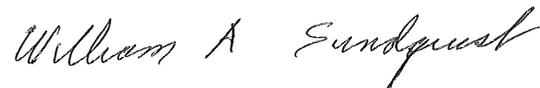
Because the evidence of record does not establish that claimant is unable to work for a period exceeding 90 days, the claimant does not meet the disability criteria for State Disability Assistance.

Therefore, the claimant has not established disability, as defined above, by the necessary competent, material, and substantial evidence on the whole record.

### **DECISION AND ORDER**

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law decides that disability was not medically established.

Accordingly, SDA denial is UPHELD.



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William Sundquist  
Administrative Law Judge  
For Maura D. Corrigan, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: June 30, 2011

Date Mailed: July 1, 2011

**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.

WAS/ar

cc:

