

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

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Reg. No: 201111723
Issue No: 2009
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.

Medical reports (Claimant Exhibit A) submitted at the hearing for a second SHRT review delayed the Decision and Order below.

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) On October 31, 2009, the claimant was laid off from her last job and became a recipient of Unemployment Compensation Benefits (UCB) until October 1, 2010, because of a medical condition.
- (3) Claimant's vocational factors are: age 46, 12th grade education, and past work as an unskilled store cashier, and semi-skilled care giver, waitress at Big Boy, and food services for hospital patients.

- (4) On October 12, 2010, the claimant applied for MA, was denied on December 10, 2010, per BEM 260, and requested a hearing on December 17, 2010.
- (5) Claimant alleges disability due to COPD, seizures, and sleep apnea.
- (6) Medical exam on October 1, 2010, states the claimant had mild respiratory distress and bilateral expiratory wheezes (Medical Packet, p. 19).
- (7) Medical exam on October 13, 2010, states the claimant has a history of seizures which are controlled with medication (Medical Packet, p. 75).
- (8) Medical exam on October 18, 2010, states the claimant's pulmonary testing results were within normal limits (Medical Packet, p. 54).
- (9) On October 19, 2010, the claimant had a 6 minute walk simple pulmonary stress test that revealed she had significant limitation in exam tolerance with a remarkably increased respiratory rate which suggests air flow limitations or de-conditioning; and that the claimant was able to walk for a full 6 minutes (Claimant Exhibit A, p. 8).
- (10) Medical exam on October 21, 2010, states the claimant's lungs showed almost absent breath sounds with decreased diaphragmatic excursion (Medical Packet, p. 63).
- (11) Medical exam on November 12, 2010, states the claimant has obstructive sleep apnea mild to moderate and severe bi-symptomatology (Claimant Exhibit A, p. 11).
- (12) Medical exam on November 26, 2010, states the claimant has COPD which is moderate, but not to the point of being disabled; that she does not desaturate when she does her 6 minute walk, but it is limited due to increasing respiratory rate and wheezing; and that she has moderate sleep apnea (Claimant Exhibit A, p. 12).
- (13) SHRT report dated January 20, 2011, states the claimant's impairments do not meet/equal a Social Security listing (Medical Packet, p. 103).

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).

The facts above are undisputed:

"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.

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 establishes that the claimant is significantly limited in performing basic physical work activities, as defined below, based on the *de minimus* standard, but not for the required duration stated below.

...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).

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).

Therefore, disability is denied at this step based on physical 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 her past work for the required duration, despite her severe physical impairment. Her past work as store cashier falls within her medical limitations. Therefore, disability is 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 above that she has no RFC for any work is not supported by the objective medical evidence of record. Sedentary work, as defined above, falls within her medical limitations. At this level, considering the claimant's vocational profile (age 46, high school graduate, and past unskilled/semi-skilled work experience) she is not considered disabled under Vocation Rule 201.21. Therefore, disability is denied at Steps 2, 4, and 5.

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, MA denial is UPHELD.

William A Sundquist

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

Date Signed: July 5, 2011

Date Mailed: July 5, 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:

