

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

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 201278245
Issue No.: 2009, 4031
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: January 9, 2013
County: Muskegon

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 January 9, 2013. Claimant appeared and provided testimony on his behalf. Participants on behalf of the Department of Human Services (Department) included [REDACTED]

ISSUE

Was disability, as defined below, 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's MA-P/SDA application on July 10, 2011, was denied on September 4, 2012 per BEM 260/261, with a hearing request on September 12, 2012
2. Claimant was age 40, with a GED, and work experience as unskilled plastic mold machine operator, furniture sales, building file cabinets for steel case company, and semi-skilled work as an airline stewardess (DHS Exhibit, Page 24).
3. Claimant's last employment ended in August 2007 due to a lay-off.

4. Claimant alleges disability due to medically diagnosed disorders of attention deficit hyper active disorder, depression, anxiety, and foot and back pain (DHS Exhibit A, Pages 26 and 36).
5. Medical reports of examinations state the Claimant on:
 - a. October 21, 2011, has a GAF score of 51 (DHS Exhibit A, Page 6).
 - b. August 13, 2012, has GAF score of 58 (DHS Exhibit A, Page 13).
6. State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) decision dated November 2, 2012, states the Claimant's disorders do not meet/equal a Social Security listing (DHS Exhibit A, Page 36).

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 Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) and the Bridges Reference Manual (BRM).

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 Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) and the Bridges Reference Manual (BRM).

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.

...We follow a set order to determine whether you are disabled. We review any current work activity, the severity of your impairment(s), your residual functional capacity, your past work, and your age, education and work experience. If we can find that you are disabled or not disabled at any point

in the review, we do not review your claim further.
...20 CFR 416.912(a).

When determining disability, the federal regulations are used as a guideline and 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 disability is not denied. The evidence of record establishes the Claimant has not been engaged in substantial gainful activities since August 2007. Therefore, the sequential evaluation continues to the next step.

At Step 2 disability is denied. The medical evidence of record, on date of application, does establish the Claimant's significant functional physical incapacity to do basic work activities for the required one year continuous duration, as defined below.

Severe/Non-Severe Impairment

...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).

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).

... [The record must show a severe impairment] which significantly limits your physical or mental ability to do basic work activities.... 20 CFR 416.920(c).

The Claimant had the burden of proof to establish disability, as defined above, by the preponderance of the objective medical evidence of record. ...20 CFR 416.912(a).

Claimant testified that he is limited to lifting/carrying one gallon of milk; that he cannot work; that he has poor memory, comprehension, and understanding; that he is nervous and afraid of doing something wrong; that he has chronic left foot pain from stepping on a toothpick in 2006 and chronic back pain.

...Statements about your pain or other symptoms will not alone establish that you are disabled; there must be medical signs and laboratory findings which show that you have a medical impairment.... 20 CFR 416.929(a).

The Claimant introduced no objective medical evidence of record supporting a disabling severe back and foot impairment.

Therefore, the Claimant has not sustained his burden of proof to establish a severe mental/physical impairment in combination, instead of a non-severe impairment, for the required duration. Therefore, the sequential evaluation is required to stop.

If Step 2 had not been denied, Step 3 would also be denied. The medical evidence of record, for the required duration, does not establish the Claimant's impairments meet/equal Social Security listed impairment.

If Step 2 had not been denied, it would also be denied at Step 4. The objective medical evidence of record, on date of application, does not establish the Claimant's functional mental/physical incapacity, despite his impairments, to perform any of his past work, such as a unskilled plastic mold operator and semi-skilled airline stewardess, for the required one year continuous duration.

If disability had not been denied at Step 2, it would also be denied at Step 5.

At Step 5, the burden of proof shifts to the Department to establish that the Claimant does not have a residual functional capacity (RFC). ...20 CFR 416.994(b)(1)(v).

The RFC is what an individual can do despite limitations. All impairments will be considered in addition to ability to meet certain demands of jobs in the National Economy. Physical demands, mental demands, sensory requirements and other functions will be evaluated. 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).

Under Step 4, Claimant introduced no objective medical evidence of record that he was unable to perform any of his past work, despite his impairments. Therefore, Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) finds this Claimant should be able to perform less strenuous work than his past work, such as sedentary work, as defined above.

Under the Medical-Vocational guidelines, Rule 201.27, a younger individual, age 40, with a high school equivalent (GED) education, and unskilled work history who is limited to sedentary work is not considered disabled.

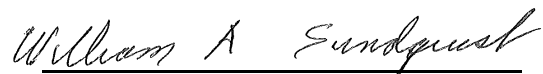
The department's Bridges Eligibility Manual contains the following policy statements and instructions for caseworkers regarding the State Disability Assistance program: to receive State Disability Assistance, a person must be disabled, caring for a disabled person or age 65 or older. BEM, Item 261, p. 1. Because the claimant does not meet the definition of disabled under the MA-P program and 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 benefits either.

Therefore, medical disability has not been established at Step 2 and also would not have been established at Steps 3, 4 and 5 by the 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-P/SDA denial is **UPHELD**.



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

Date Signed: February 12, 2013

Date Mailed: February 12, 2013

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.

Claimant may request a rehearing or reconsideration for the following reasons:

- A rehearing **MAY** be granted if there is newly discovered evidence that could affect the outcome of the original hearing decision.
- A reconsideration **MAY** be granted for any of the following reasons:
 - misapplication of manual policy or law in the hearing decision,
 - typographical errors, mathematical error, or other obvious errors in the hearing decision that effect the substantial rights of the claimant;
 - the failure of the ALJ to address other relevant issues in the hearing decision

Request must be submitted through the local DHS office or directly to MAHS by mail at

Michigan Administrative Hearings
Reconsideration/Rehearing Request
P.O. Box 30639
Lansing, Michigan 48909-07322

WAS/tb

cc:

