

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

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

Reg. No: 201273700

Issue No: 2009, 4031

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:** Marya A. Nelson-Davis

**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 telephone hearing was held on [REDACTED]. The record was held open to allow Claimant an opportunity to submit additional medical documentation.

**ISSUE**

Did the department properly determine that Claimant did not meet the disability standard for Medical Assistance based on disability (MA-P) and State Disability Assistance (SDA)?

**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 [REDACTED] Claimant applied for MA-P and SDA benefits.
2. On [REDACTED], the Medical Review Team (MRT) denied Claimant's request for MA-P and SDA benefits. (Department Exhibit 1, p. 148)
3. On [REDACTED], the Department sent Claimant notice that he was denied MA-P and SDA benefits.
4. On [REDACTED], the Department received Claimant's hearing request, protesting the denial of MA-P and SDA.
5. The State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) upheld the denial of MA-P and SDA benefits.

6. Claimant applied for disability benefits based on having chest pain and pain when walking. (Department Exhibit A, P. 42)
7. Claimant had a heart attack in [REDACTED]
8. According to a Medical Examination Report dated [REDACTED] physical examination essentially normal; range of motion of the cervical spine, dorsolumbar spine, shoulders, elbows, hips, knees, ankles, and wrists were normal; Claimant's neurological and musculoskeletal exam was normal; Claimant's stress test resulted in normal findings; Claimant was able to do orthopedic maneuvers without difficulty, his gait was stable; and the doctor noted that his overall degree of impairment appears to be mild and not actively declining, but permanent. (Department Exhibit A, pp. 34-38)
9. According to radiology report dated [REDACTED] the views of lumbar spine revealed unilateral spondylolysis with associated spondylolisthesis at L5; and the views of the left knee were unremarkable. (Department Exhibit 1, pp. 131 & 132)
10. Claimant is a 55 year old male with a high school education and past relevant work experience as a construction worker.
11. Claimant was not engaged in substantial gainful activity at any time relevant to this matter.

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

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).

Current legislative amendments to the Act delineate eligibility criteria as implemented by agency policy set forth in program manuals.

2000 PA 294, Sec. 604, of the statute states:

Sec. 604 (1) The department shall operate a state disability assistance program. Except as provided in subsection (3), persons eligible for this program shall include needy citizens of the United States or aliens exempted from the Supplemental Security Income citizenship requirement who are at least 18 years of age or emancipated minors meeting 1 or more of the following requirements:

(b) A person with a physical or mental impairment which meets federal SSI disability standards, except that the minimum duration of the disability shall be 90 days. Substance abuse alone is not defined as a basis for eligibility.

“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 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).

Since Claimant was not engaged in substantial gainful activity at any time relevant to this matter, he is not disqualified from Step 1.

...You can only be found disabled if you are unable 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. See 20 CFR 416.905. Your impairment must result from anatomical, physiological, or psychological abnormalities which are demonstrable by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques.... 20 CFR 416.927(a)(1).

...You must provide medical evidence showing that you have an impairment(s) and how severe it is during the time you say that you are disabled. 20 CFR 416.912(c).

...Medical reports should include –

- (1) Medical history.
- (2) Clinical findings (such as the results of physical or mental status examinations);
- (3) Laboratory findings (such as blood pressure, X-rays);
- (4) Diagnosis (statement of disease or injury based on its signs and symptoms).... 20 CFR 416.913(b).

...The medical evidence...must be complete and detailed enough to allow us to make a determination about whether you are disabled or blind. 20 CFR 416.913(d).

Medical findings consist of symptoms, signs, and laboratory findings:

- (a) **Symptoms** are your own description of your physical or mental impairment. Your statements alone are not

enough to establish that there is a physical or mental impairment.

- (b) **Signs** are anatomical, physiological, or psychological abnormalities which can be observed, apart from your statements (symptoms). Signs must be shown by medically acceptable clinical diagnostic techniques. Psychiatric signs are medically demonstrable phenomena which indicate specific psychological abnormalities e.g., abnormalities of behavior, mood, thought, memory, orientation, development, or perception. They must also be shown by observable facts that can be medically described and evaluated.
- (c) **Laboratory findings** are anatomical, physiological, or psychological phenomena which can be shown by the use of a medically acceptable laboratory diagnostic techniques. Some of these diagnostic techniques include chemical tests, electrophysiological studies (electrocardiogram, electroencephalogram, etc.), roentgenological studies (X-rays), and psychological tests. 20 CFR 416.928.

It must allow us to determine --

- (1) The nature and limiting effects of your impairment(s) for any period in question;
- (2) The probable duration of your impairment; and
- (3) Your residual functional capacity to do work-related physical and mental activities. 20 CFR 416.913(d).

...Evidence that you submit or that we obtain may contain medical opinions. Medical opinions are statements from physicians and psychologists or other acceptable medical sources that reflect judgments about the nature and severity of your impairment(s), including your symptoms, diagnosis and prognosis, what you can still do despite impairment(s), and your physical or mental restrictions. 20 CFR 416.927(a)(2).

[As Judge]...We are responsible for making the determination or decision about whether you meet the statutory definition of disability. In so doing, we review all of the medical findings and other evidence that support a medical source's statement that you are disabled.... 20 CFR 416.927(e).

...A statement by a medical source that you are "disabled" or "unable to work" does not mean that we will determine that you are disabled. 20 CFR 416.927(e).

We measure severity according to the functional limitations imposed by your medically determinable mental impairment(s). We assess functional limitations using the four criteria in paragraph B of the listings: activities of daily living; social functioning; concentration, persistence, or pace; and episodes of decompensation. 20 CFR, Part 404, Subpart P, App. 1, 12.00(B).

Claimant applied for disability benefits based on having chest pain and pain when walking. In this case, Claimant failed to establish a severe impairment which meets the MA-P and SDA duration standard. According to a Medical Examination Report dated [REDACTED]: Claimant's physical examination was essentially normal; the range of motion of the cervical spine, dorsolumbar spine, shoulders, elbows, hips, knees, ankles, and wrists were normal; Claimant's neurological and musculoskeletal exam was normal; Claimant's stress test resulted in normal findings; Claimant was able to do orthopedic maneuvers without difficulty, his gait was stable; and the doctor noted that his overall degree of impairment appears to be mild and not actively declining.

In conclusion, Claimant does not meet the standard for disability as set forth in the Social Security regulations. Accordingly, the department's MA-P and SDA decision is upheld.

### **DECISION AND ORDER**

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides the Department properly determined that Claimant did not meet the MA-P and SDA disability standard.

Accordingly, the Department's MA-P and SDA decision is **AFFIRMED**.

/s/ \_\_\_\_\_  
Marya A. Nelson-Davis  
Administrative Law Judge Manager  
Michigan Administrative Hearing System  
for Maura Corrigan, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: 04/12/2013

Date Mailed: 04/12/2013

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**NOTICE:** The law provides that within 30 days of receipt of the above Decision and Order, the respondent may appeal it to the circuit court for the county in which he/she lives.

MAND/kl

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