

STATE OF MICHIGAN
STATE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES

ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF: [REDACTED],
Claimant

Reg. No: 2008-12547
Issue No: 2009;4031
Case No: [REDACTED]
Load No: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date:
October 2, 2008
Montcalm County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Jay W. Sexton

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 in Stanton on October 2, 2008. Claimant personally appeared and testified under oath.

The department was represented by Rick Stilson (FIM).

Claimant requested additional time to submit new medical evidence. Claimant's medical evidence was sent to the State Hearing Review Team (October 6, 2008). Claimant waived the timeliness requirement so his new medical evidence could be reviewed by SHRT. After SHRT's second disability denial (October 8, 2008), the Administrative Law Judge issued the following decision and order.

ISSUES

(1) Did claimant establish a severe mental impairment expected to preclude him from substantial gainful work, **continuously**, for one year (MA-P) or 90 days (SDA)?

(2) Did claimant establish a severe physical impairment expected to preclude him from substantial gainful work, **continuously**, for one year (MA-P) or 90 days (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) Claimant is a MA-P/SDA applicant (August 27, 2007) who was denied by SHRT (April 2, 2008) due to claimant's ability to perform a wide range of light work. SHRT relied on Med-Voc Rule 202.20 as a guide.

(2) Claimant vocational factors are: age—49; education—10th grade; post high school education—GED and 3 years in the U.S. Army as a heavy equipment operator; work experience—short haul truck driver, [REDACTED] – muffler installer, sawmill woodcutter.

(3) Claimant has the following unable-to-work complaints:

- (a) Lower back dysfunction;
- (b) Multiple Sclerosis (MS);
- (c) Less left side dysfunction;
- (d) Falls down a lot;
- (e) Hypertension/controlled.

(4) SHRT evaluated claimant's medical evidence as follows:

OBJECTIVE MEDICAL EVIDENCE (April 2, 2008)

In 10/2007, claimant was seen for his MS. On exam, his mental status revealed speech and language functions were normal. He had left pronator drift on muscle strength testing. The strength was normal in the right arm and decreased strength in the left arm. Reflexes were very brisk on the left involving the biceps, triceps and brachioradialis. Reflexes were also brisk in the lower extremities. The doctor decided to start medications (page 60).

In 10/2007, his blood pressure was 120/80 (page 35). Breath sounds were normal and heart sounds were normal (page 24).

In 6/2007, the doctor counseled claimant about completely stopping alcohol consumption, because of the possibility that it was worsening his underlying neurological dysfunction (page 61).

ANALYSIS: Claimant's neurologist felt that claimant likely had relapsing progressing MS and started a new medication in 10/2007. He had some weakness in his left arm and brisk reflexes in the left arm and both legs. His blood pressure is fairly well controlled and there was no evidence of congestive heart failure on exam. Claimant would be limited to light work.

(5) Claimant lives with his 20-year-old son and performs the following Activities of Daily Living (ADLs): dressing, bathing, cooking, dishwashing, light cleaning, mopping, vacuuming, laundry and grocery shopping. Claimant was not hospitalized in 2007 or 2008. Claimant uses a cane daily. Claimant does not use a walker, a wheelchair, or a shower stool. He does not wear a brace on his back, neck, arms or legs.

(6) Claimant has a valid driver's license and drives an automobile approximately twenty times a month. Claimant is not computer literate.

(7) The following medical/psychological records are persuasive:

(a) SHRT summarized claimant's medical evidence in paragraph #5, above.

(8) The probative medical evidence does not establish an acute (non-exertional) mental condition expected to prevent claimant from performing all customary work functions for the required period of time. Claimant does not allege a mental impairment as the basis for his disability claim. There are no psychiatric/psychological reports in the record. Also, claimant did not provide a DHS-49D or a DHS-49E to show his mental residual functional capacity.

(9) The probative medical evidence does not establish an acute (exertional) physical impairment expected to prevent claimant from performing all customary work functions for the required period of time. Based on a recent exam, claimant's treating physician has started him on

MS medications. However, the medical records shows claimant has some weakness in his left side; the strength was normal in his right arm and decreased in his left arm. Reflexes were very brisk on the left involving the biceps, triceps and brachioradialis. Reflexes were also brisk in the lower extremities. The physicians who provided medical reports do not report any work related functional limitations.

(10) Claimant recently applied for federal disability benefits with the Social Security Administration. Social Security denied his application; claimant has filed a timely appeal.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

CLAIMANT'S POSITION

Claimant thinks he is entitled to MA-P/SDA benefits based on the impairments listed in paragraph #4, above.

DEPARTMENT'S POSITION

The department thinks that claimant has the residual functional capacity to perform a wide range of unskilled light work.

The department thinks that claimant's impairments do not meet/equal the intent or severity of a Social Security listing.

The department's denial was based on claimant's vocational profile [younger individual (age 49) with a GED education and a history of unskilled work as a short haul truck driver and muffler installation repairman] in combination with Med-Voc Rule 202.20, as a guide.

LEGAL BASE

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 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).

Pursuant to Federal Rule 42 CFR 435.540, the Department of Human Services uses the federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) policy in determining eligibility for disability under the Medical Assistance program. Under SSI, disability is defined as:

...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

A set order is used to determine disability. Current work activity, severity of impairments, residual functional capacity, past work, age, or education and work experience is reviewed. If there is a finding that an individual is disabled or not disabled at any point in the review, there will be no further evaluation. 20 CFR 416.920.

If an individual is working and the work is substantial gainful activity, the individual is not disabled regardless of the medical condition, education and work experience. 20 CFR 416.920(c).

If the impairment or combination of impairments do not significantly limit physical or mental ability to do basic work activities, it is not a severe impairment(s) and disability does not exist. Age, education and work experience will not be considered. 20 CFR 416.920.

Statements about pain or other symptoms do not alone establish disability. There must be medical signs and laboratory findings which demonstrate a medical impairment... 20 CFR 416.929(a).

...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).

In determining disability under the law, the ability to work is measured. An individual's functional capacity for doing basic work activities is evaluated. If an individual has the ability to perform basic work activities without significant limitations, he or she is not considered disabled. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(1)(iv).

Basic work activities are 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).

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

Medical evidence 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 the impairment(s), including your symptoms, diagnosis and prognosis, what an individual can do despite impairment(s), and the physical or mental restrictions. 20 CFR 416.927(a)(2).

All of the evidence relevant to the claim, including medical opinions, is reviewed and findings are made. 20 CFR 416.927(c).

The Administrative Law Judge is responsible for making the determination or decision about whether the statutory definition of disability is met. The Administrative Law Judge reviews all medical findings and other evidence that support a medical source's statement of disability.... 20 CFR 416.927(e).

A statement by a medical source finding that an individual is "disabled" or "unable to work" does not mean that disability exists for the purposes of the program. 20 CFR 416.927(e).

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).

Claimant has the burden of proof to show by a preponderance of the medical evidence in the record that his mental/physical impairments meet the department's definition of disability for MA-P/SDA purposes. PEM 260/261. "Disability" as defined by MA-P/SDA standards is a legal term which is individually determined by a consideration of all factors in each particular case.

STEP 1

The issue at Step 1 is whether claimant is performing substantial gainful activity (SGA). If claimant is working and is earning substantial income, he is not eligible for MA-P/SDA.

SGA is defined as the performance of significant duties over a reasonable period of time for pay. Claimants who are working, or otherwise performing Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA), are not disabled regardless of medical condition, age, education or work experience. 20 CFR 416.920(b).

The medical/vocational evidence of record shows that claimant is not currently performing SGA.

Therefore, claimant meets the Step 1 disability test.

STEP 2

The issue at Step 2 is whether claimant has impairments which meet the SSI definition of severity/duration.

Unless an impairment is expected to result in death, it must have lasted or be expected to last for a continuous period of at least 12 months. 20 CFR 416.909.

Also to qualify for MA-P/SDA, claimant must satisfy both the gainful work and the duration criteria. 20 CFR 416.920(a).

Using the *de minimus* standard, claimant meets the Step 2 disability test.

STEP 3

The issue at Step 3 is whether claimant meets the Listing of Impairments in the SSI regulations. Claimant does not allege disability based on the Listings.

Therefore, claimant does not meet the Step 3 disability test.

STEP 4

The issue at Step 4 is whether claimant is able to do his previous work. Claimant previously worked as a short haul truck driver hauling potatoes. Recently, claimant worked as a short haul potato truck driver. This was sedentary work.

There is no medical evidence of record to establish that claimant is unable to perform the functions of a short haul truck driver.

Since claimant is able to return to his previous work as a short haul potato truck driver, he does not meet the Step 4 disability test.

STEP 5

The issue at Step 5 is whether claimant has the Residual Functional Capacity (RFC) to do other work.

Claimant has the burden of proof to show by the medical evidence in the record that his mental/physical impairments meet the department's definition of disability for MA-P purposes.

First, claimant does not allege disability based on a mental disorder. There is no psychological/psychiatric evidence in the record to establish a mental impairment. Claimant did not submit a DHS-49D or a DHS-49E to establish his mental residual functional capacity.

Second, claimant alleges disability based on his MS and his frequent falling. The medical evidence of record does not establish that claimant's combined impairments are so severe that claimant is totally unable to work.

In short, the Administrative Law Judge is not persuaded that claimant is totally unable to work based on his MS diagnosis and his frequent falling. Claimant performs an extensive number of activities of daily living and has an active social life with his 20-year-old son who lives with him. Considering the entire medical record, in combination with claimant's testimony, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that claimant is able to perform simple unskilled sedentary work (SGA). In this capacity, claimant is able to work as a ticket taker for a theater, as a parking lot attendant and as a greeter at [REDACTED]. Claimant is also able to return to his previous job as a short haul potato truck driver.

While claimant's diagnosis of multiple sclerosis establishes a prima facie case for disability; the fact that claimant has a valid driver's license and drives a vehicle frequently rebuts the presumption of disability.

Based on this analysis, the department correctly denied claimant's MA-P/SDA application based on Step 5 of the sequential analysis, as presented above.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that claimant does not meet the MA-P/SDA disability requirements under PEM 260/261.

Accordingly, the department's denial of claimant's MA-P/SDA application is, hereby, AFFIRMED.

SO ORDERED.

/s/ _____
Jay W. Sexton
Administrative Law Judge
for Ismael Ahmed, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: January 22, 2010

Date Mailed: January 25, 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.

JWS/vmc

cc:

A large black rectangular redaction box covering several lines of text in the distribution list.