

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: 2008-31210  
Issue No: 2009; 4031  
Case No: [REDACTED]  
Load No: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date:  
January 15, 2009  
Cass County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Landis Y. Lain

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 January 15, 2009. Claimant personally appeared and testified.

ISSUE

Did the Department of Human Services (the department) properly deny claimant's application for Medical Assistance (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 August 7, 2008, claimant filed an application for Medical Assistance and State Disability Assistance benefits alleging disability.
- (2) On August 29, 2008, the Medical Review Team denied claimant's application stating that claimant's impairments lacked duration.

(3) On September 8, 2008, the department caseworker sent claimant notice that her application was denied.

(4) On September 15, 2008, claimant filed a request for a hearing to contest the department's negative action.

(5) On October 1, 2008, the State Hearing Review Team again denied claimant's application stating in its analysis and recommendation: the claimant has been treated for a knee injury. Her condition was reported to be improving and is expected to improve. She has a history of bipolar disorder with no indication of a current problem in that area. Mental health records are from [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. The current treating physician has not recorded any mental problems. According to her application she has not treated with the mental health profession since [REDACTED]. Medical evidence was considered in light of 20 CFR 416.927. The evidence in the file does not demonstrate any other impairment that would pose a significant limitation. The medical evidence of record indicates that the claimant's condition is improving or is expected to improve within 12 months from the date of onset or from the date of surgery. Therefore, MA-P is denied due to lack of duration under 20 CFR 416.909. Retroactive MA-P was considered in this case is also denied. SDA is denied per PEM 261 as the impairment would not preclude all work for 90 days.

(6) The hearing was held on January 15, 2009. At the hearing, claimant waived the time periods and requested to submit additional medical information.

(7) Additional medical information was submitted and sent to the State Hearing Review Team on January 15, 2009.

(8) On January 27, 2009, the State Hearing Review Team again denied claimant's application stating that claimant's impairments lacked duration per 20 CFR 416.909.

(9) Claimant is a 36-year-old woman whose birth date is [REDACTED]. Claimant is 5' 7" tall and weighs 220 pounds. Claimant attended the 10<sup>th</sup> grade and does have a GED and has also attended college for 6 months. Claimant is able to read and write and does have basic math skills.

(10) Claimant last worked [REDACTED] as a bartender. Claimant has also worked as a cook and a waitress.

(11) Claimant alleges as disabling impairments: a bipolar disorder and knee injury.

### 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 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).

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).

At Step 1, claimant is not engaged in substantial gainful activity and has not worked since

██████████. Claimant is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 1.

The objective medical evidence on the record indicates that medical records indicate that claimant suffered a knee injury in an altercation with her boyfriend (page 18). She was reported to have a right knee sprain/tear and acute cruciate tear on the right (page 5). An orthopedic report of [REDACTED] indicated that claimant had some tenderness. Sensation was normal. She had a positive anterior drawer test. A MRI was reported to demonstrate a tear of the ACL and MCL injury and joint effusion (page 17). A [REDACTED] medical report indicates that claimant was 5' 7" tall and weighed 220 pounds. She was well-developed and obese and cooperative. Her gait was antalgic moderate to severe, assisted gait and transportation, patient walks with crutches and right knee immobilizer. The assessment of her current problem was a knee injury and that she should avoid unnecessary high impact activities, including squatting and kneeling activities and unnecessary stair use (page 19 and 20). An [REDACTED] orthopedic examination indicates that claimant's clinical impression is that she is improving and that her physical limitations were only limited and that she couldn't lift any weight but she could sit about 6 hours in an 8 hour work day and stand and/or walk less than 2 hours in an 8 hour work day. Claimant could use both of her upper extremities for repetitive actions such as simple grasping, reaching, pushing and pulling and fine manipulating but couldn't operate foot and leg controls. She could only do limited standing and walking. Claimant was normal in all of her examination areas except for a valgus opening 30 degrees with pain (in the acute right cruciate tear) (pages 5 and 6).

At Step 2, claimant has the burden of proof of establishing that she has a severely restrictive physical or mental impairment that has lasted or is expected to last for a duration of at least 12 months.

There is no objective clinical medical evidence in the record that claimant suffers a severely restrictive physical or mental impairment that has lasted or will last the durational time

of 12 months. Claimant injured her knee and had an ACL and MCL tear. However, claimant's impairments have not lasted or will not last the durational requirement of 12 months. Claimant's impairments do not meet duration. There is no medical finding that claimant has any muscle atrophy or trauma, abnormality or injury that is consistent with a deteriorating condition. Claimant's treating physician has stated that claimant's condition is improving.

This Administrative Law Judge finds that the medical record is insufficient to establish that claimant has a severely restrictive physical impairment which has lasted or will last the durational requirement of 12 months or more.

There is insufficient objective medical/psychiatric evidence in the record indicating that claimant suffers mental limitations resulting from her reportedly depressed state. There is no mental residual functional capacity assessment in the record.

For mental disorders, severity is assessed in terms of the functional limitations imposed by the impairment. Functional limitations are assessed using the criteria in paragraph (B) of the listings for mental disorders (descriptions of restrictions of activities of daily living, social functioning; concentration, persistence, or pace; and ability to tolerate increased mental demands associated with competitive work).... 20 CFR, Part 404, Subpart P, App. 1, 12.00(C).

Claimant was oriented to time, person and place during the hearing. Claimant was responsive to all the questions and was able to answer all the questions at the hearing. The evidentiary record is insufficient to find claimant suffers a severely restrictive mental impairment. For these reasons, this Administrative Law Judge finds that claimant has failed to meet her burden of proof at Step 2. Claimant must be denied benefits at this step based upon her failure to meet the evidentiary burden.



If claimant had not been denied at Step 2, the analysis would proceed to Step 3 where the medical evidence of claimant's condition does not give rise to a finding that she would meet a statutory listing in the code of federal regulations.

If claimant had not already been denied at Step 2, this Administrative Law Judge would have to deny her again at Step 4 based upon her ability to perform her past relevant work. This Administrative Law Judge finds that as soon as claimant's knee heals, she should be able to perform all of her jobs as bartender, waitress or cook. Claimant's condition is expected to improve within a few months. Therefore, claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 4.

The Administrative Law Judge, will continue to proceed through the sequential evaluation process to determine whether or not claimant has the residual functional capacity to perform some other less strenuous tasks than in her prior jobs.

At Step 5, the burden of proof shifts to the department to establish that claimant does not have residual functional capacity.

The residual functional capacity 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 demands (exertional requirements) of work in the national economy, we classify jobs as sedentary, light, medium and 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 has submitted insufficient objective medical evidence that she lacks the residual functional capacity to perform at least sedentary work even with her impairments. Claimant's activities of daily living do not appear to be very limited. Claimant did testify on the record that she does have a driver's license and she drives every other day to appointments and 10 miles is the farthest she has to drive. Claimant testified that she does cook one to two per week and cooks things like hamburger, pizza and french fries. Claimant testified that she does grocery shop one time per month with no help and that she cleans her home by doing dishes, laundry and vacuuming. Claimant testified that she can walk two blocks, stand for 10 minutes and sit all day long. Claimant is able to shower and dress herself but cannot squat because of her knee. Claimant testified that her back is fine and that she is able to bend at the waist and tie her shoes but cannot touch her toes. Claimant testified that the heaviest weight she can carry is 15 pounds and that she is right handed and her right hand swells and is bruised sometimes and she loses control. Claimant testified that her level of pain on a scale from 1 to 10 without medication is a 9 and with medication is a 9. Claimant testified that she does smoke a half a pack of cigarettes per day and her doctor has told her to quit but she is not in a smoking cessation program.

If an individual fails to follow prescribed treatment which would be expected to restore their ability to engage in substantial gainful activity without good cause, there will not be a finding of disability.... 20 CFR 416.994(b)(4)(iv).

Claimant is not in compliance with her treatment plan and is disqualified from receiving disability for that reason also.

Claimant has submitted insufficient objective medical evidence that she lacks the residual functional capacity to perform some other less strenuous tasks than in her prior employment or that she is physically unable to do at least sedentary work. Claimant's complaints of pain, while profound and credible, are out of proportion to the objective medical evidence contained in the file as it relates to claimant's ability to perform work. There is insufficient objective medical/psychiatric evidence contained in the file of depression or a cognitive dysfunction that is so severe that it would prevent claimant from working at any job. Claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 5 based upon the fact that she has not established by objective medical evidence that she cannot perform sedentary work even with her impairments. Under the Medical-Vocational guidelines, a younger individual (age 36), with a high school education and an unskilled work history who is limited to light or sedentary work is not considered disabled.

The department's Program 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. PEM, Item 261, page 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.

#### DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the department has appropriately established on the record that it was acting

in compliance with department policy when it denied claimant's application for Medical Assistance, retroactive Medical Assistance and State Disability Assistance benefits. The claimant should be able to perform a wide range of sedentary work even with her impairments. The department has established its case by a preponderance of the evidence.

Accordingly, the department's decision is AFFIRMED.

/s/  
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Landis Y. Lain  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Ismael Ahmed, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: February 16, 2009

Date Mailed: February 17, 2009

**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.

LYL/vmc

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