

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: 2008-23020  
Issue No: 2009  
Case No: [REDACTED]  
Load No: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date:  
August 7, 2008  
Genesee County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Carmen G. Fahie

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, an in-person hearing was held on Thursday, August 7, 2008. The claimant personally appeared and testified with her authorized representative [REDACTED].

ISSUE

Did the department properly deny the claimant's application for Medical Assistance (MA-P) and retroactive Medical Assistance?

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 February 19, 2008, the claimant applied for MA-P with retroactive MA-P to January 2008.

(2) On April 8, 2008, the Medical Review Team (MRT) denied the claimant's application for MA-P and retroactive MA-P stating that the claimant was capable of performing other work under Medical Vocational Grid Rule 202.20 per 20 CFR 416.920(f).

(3) On June 3, 2008, the department received a hearing request from the claimant, contesting the department's negative action. The hearing request was sent before the denial notice.

(4) On June 9, 2008, the department caseworker sent the claimant a notice that her application was denied.

(5) On July 10, 2008, the State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) considered the submitted objective medical evidence in making its determination of MA-P and retroactive MA-P eligibility for the claimant. The SHRT report reads in part:

The claimant is almost 45 years old and alleges disability due to myocardial infarction when stent insertion, shortness of breath, numbness in her extremities, and acid reflux disease. The claimant has a 12<sup>th</sup> grade education and a history of unskilled work.

The claimant has a history of MI and angioplasty with two stents in [REDACTED]. In [REDACTED] she was found to have stenosis of a diagonal branch, which was successfully treated with angioplasty. Her previous stents were patent. She alleged acid reflux disease, but has no problem maintaining her weight as she was noted to be morbidly obese. Her neurological findings were grossly intact.

The claimant's impairments do not meet/equal the intent or severity of a Social Security listing. The medical evidence of record indicates that the claimant retains the capacity to perform a wide range of medium work. In lieu of detailed work history, the claimant will be returned to other work. Therefore, based on the claimant's vocational profile (younger individual, 12<sup>th</sup> grade education, and an unskilled work history), MA-P is denied using Vocational Rule 203.28 as a guide. Retroactive MA-P was considered in this case and is also denied.

(6) During the hearing on August 7, 2008, the claimant requested permission to submit additional medical information that needed to be reviewed by SHRT. Additional medical information was received from the local office on and October 16, 2008 forwarded to SHRT for review on October 21, 2008.

(7) On October 29, 2008, the SHRT considered the newly submitted objective medical evidence in making its determination of MA-P and retroactive MA-P. The SHRT report reads in part:

The claimant is 45 years old and alleges disability to myocardial infarction with stent insertion, shortness of breath, numbness in her extremities, and acid reflux disease. The claimant has a 12<sup>th</sup> grade education and a history of unskilled work.

The claimant has a history of MI and angioplasty with two stents in [REDACTED]. In [REDACTED], she was found to have stenosis of a diagonal branch, which was successfully treated with angioplasty. Her previous stents were patent. In [REDACTED], she underwent successful re-expansion of the stent in the proximal left anterior descending. In [REDACTED], she had a stress test that showed poor exercise tolerance or deconditioning, but no myocardial ischemia. She alleged acid reflux disease, but has no problem maintaining her weight as she was noted to be morbidly obese. Her neurological findings were grossly intact.

The claimant's impairments do not meet/equal the intent or severity of a Social Security listing. The medical evidence of record indicates that the claimant retains the capacity to perform a wide range of light work. In lieu of detailed work history, the claimant will be returned to other work. Therefore, based on the claimant's vocational profile (younger individual, 12<sup>th</sup> grade education, and an unskilled work history), MA-P is denied using Vocational Rule 202.20 as a guide. Retroactive MA-P was considered in this case and is also denied.

(8) The claimant is a 46 year-old woman whose date of birth is [REDACTED]. The claimant is 5' 6" tall and weighs 220 pounds. The claimant lost 100 pounds as a result of stress. The claimant has a high school diploma and two years of college in computers. The claimant

stated that she can read and write and do basic math. The claimant was last employed as a chore provider in November 2007 at the heavy level. The claimant has also been employed as an assembler.

(9) The claimant's alleged impairments are myocardial infarction in 2006, GERD, high blood pressure, anxiety, depression, angina, coronary artery disease, polyp in colon, and bronchitis.

### 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).

"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 416.920.

...If you are working and the work you are doing is substantial gainful activity, we will find that you are not disabled regardless of your medical condition or your age, education, and work experience. 20 CFR 416.920(b).

...[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.

...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).

[In reviewing your impairment]...We need reports about your impairments from acceptable medical sources.... 20 CFR 416.913(a).

...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).

...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).

... [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).

...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).

Information from other sources may also help us to understand how your impairment(s) affects your ability to work. 20 CFR 416.913(e).

...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).

...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).

...In deciding whether you are disabled, we will always consider the medical opinions in your case record together with the rest of the relevant evidence we receive. 20 CFR 416.927(b).

After we review all of the evidence relevant to your claim, including medical opinions, we make findings about what the evidence shows. 20 CFR 416.927(c).

...If all of the evidence we receive, including all medical opinion(s), is consistent, and there is sufficient evidence for us to decide whether you are disabled, we will make our determination or decision based on that evidence. 20 CFR 416.927(c)(1).

...If any of the evidence in your case record, including any medical opinion(s), is inconsistent with other evidence or is internally inconsistent, we will weigh all of the evidence and see whether we can decide whether you are disabled based on the evidence we have. 20 CFR 416.927(c)(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).

...If you have an impairment(s) which meets the duration requirement and is listed in Appendix 1 or is equal to a listed impairment(s), we will find you disabled without considering your age, education, and work experience. 20 CFR 416.920(d).

...If we cannot make a decision on your current work activities or medical facts alone and you have a severe impairment, we will then review your residual functional capacity and the physical and mental demands of the work you have done in the past. If you can still do this kind of work, we will find that you are not disabled. 20 CFR 416.920(e).

If you cannot do any work you have done in the past because you have a severe impairment(s), we will consider your residual functional capacity and your age, education, and past work experience to see if you can do other work. If you cannot, we will find you disabled. 20 CFR 416.920(f)(1).

...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).

...This assessment of your remaining capacity for work is not a decision on whether you are disabled, but is used as the basis for determining the particular types of work you may be able to do despite your impairment(s).... 20 CFR 416.945(a).

...In determining whether you are disabled, we will consider all of your symptoms, including pain, and the extent to which your symptoms can reasonably be accepted as consistent with objective medical evidence, and other evidence.... 20 CFR 416.929(a).

...In evaluating the intensity and persistence of your symptoms, including pain, we will consider all of the available evidence, including your medical history, the medical signs and laboratory findings and statements about how your symptoms affect you... We will then determine the extent to which your alleged functional limitations or restrictions due to pain or other symptoms can reasonably be accepted as consistent with the medical signs and laboratory findings and other evidence to decide how your symptoms affect your ability to work.... 20 CFR 416.929(a).

If you have more than one impairment, we will consider all of your impairments 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 upon all of the relevant evidence. This assessment of your capacity for work is not a decision on whether you are disabled but is used as a basis for determining the particular types of work you may be able to do despite your impairment. 20 CFR 416.945.

...When we assess your physical abilities, we first assess the nature and extent of your physical limitations and then determine your residual functional capacity for work activity on a regular and continuing basis. A limited ability to perform certain physical demands of work activity, such as sitting, standing, walking, lifting, carrying, pushing, pulling, or other physical functions (including manipulative or postural functions, such as reaching, handling, stooping or crouching), may reduce your ability to do past work and other work. 20 CFR 416.945(b).

Federal regulations require that the department use the same operative definition for “disabled” as used for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. 42 CFR 435.540(a).

“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

In determining whether an individual is disabled, 20 CFR 416.920 requires the trier of fact to follow a sequential evaluation process by which current work activity, the severity of the impairment(s), residual functional capacity, and vocational factors (i.e., age, education, and work experience) are assessed in that order. When a determination that an individual is or is not disabled can be made at any step in the sequential evaluation, evaluation under a subsequent step is not necessary.

First, the trier of fact must determine if the individual is working and if the work is substantial gainful activity. 20 CFR 416.920(b). At Step 1, the claimant is not engaged in substantial gainful activity and has not worked since November 2007. Therefore, the claimant is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 1.

Secondly, in order to be considered disabled for purposes of MA, a person must have a severe impairment. 20 CFR 416.920(c). A severe impairment is an impairment which significantly limits an individual's physical or mental ability to perform basic work activities. Basic work activities means 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 purpose of the second step in the sequential evaluation process is to screen out claims lacking in medical merit. *Higgs v. Bowen* 880 F2d 860, 862 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir, 1988). As a result, the department may only screen out claims at this level which are "totally groundless" solely from a medical standpoint. The *Higgs* court used the severity requirement as a "*de minimus* hurdle" in the disability determination. The *de minimus* standard is a provision of a law that allows the court to disregard trifling matters.

The objective medical evidence on the record further substantiates the following:

On [REDACTED], the claimant was given a multi-stage exercise stress test at [REDACTED]. The claimant had a severe impairment of exercise tolerance. The exercise EKG test was negative for myocardial ischemia. The test was also

negative for arrhythmias. The claimant had a normotensive response with exercise.

(Department Exhibit C)

On [REDACTED], the claimant was given a nuclear imaging stress test at [REDACTED]. There was an anterior partially reversible perfusion defect of a small size. The claimant wall motion was normal with an ejection fraction of 59%. The claimant was exercising according to BRUCE protocol for 3 minutes and 30 seconds. The claimant's peak blood pressure was 156/68 and her heart rate was 146 beats per minute.

(Department Exhibit D)

On [REDACTED], the claimant was treated at [REDACTED] for a left ventriculogram and selective coronary angiographic studies followed by intravascular ultrasound evaluation of the left anterior descending as well as re-expansion of the stents with balloon angioplasty. Left ventriculogram done in RAO projections shows normal size left ventricle with mild hypertrophy where systolic contractions were normal. The claimant's ejection fraction was 65%. There was successful re-expansion of the stent in the proximal left anterior descending from 4 millimeters to 5 millimeter diameter with decrease in area of narrowing. There was proximal left anterior descending prior to the origin of the first diagonal that shows eccentric narrowing measuring about 40-50% decrease in luminal diameter, left anterior descending diagonal vessel was patent, left circumflex and right coronary artery was free from stenosis. The plan was to continue medical therapy for now after redeployment of stent. The claimant was encouraged to take Plavix without fail as claimant has been noncompliant and has not filled her prescription from previous intervention in [REDACTED]. If the claimant remains symptomatic and angina continues to reoccur, then she would benefit from revascularization with coronary

bypass surgery to the left anterior descending and the diagonal vessel. (Department Exhibit 18-19)

On [REDACTED], the claimant was admitted to [REDACTED] with a discharge date of [REDACTED]. The claimant was referred from [REDACTED] for a heart catheterization. The claimant had a normal physical examination where cardiovascularly her S1 and S2 had regular rate and rhythm with no murmur or thrill. The claimant had bilateral chest expansion that was equal with air entry equal and clear to auscultation. The claimant had an abdominal CT as well as an ultrasound to evaluate for abdominal pain where she had multiple tiny cysts of the liver ranging between 1.7 to 1.3 centimeters. The treating physician's clinical assessment was non-ST elevation myocardial infarction where the claimant had catheterization and a stent placed into the diagonal branch. The claimant would be treated with medication. The claimant had coronary artery disease with previous percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty in [REDACTED]. The claimant had hypertension where she was noncompliant with her medication. The claimant has nicotine dependence where she is cutting down and smokes 5 cigarettes a week compared to one pack a day. The claimant has been cutting down over the last 6 months. The claimant is morbidly obese. The claimant is noncompliant with her medication where they were going to check with a case manager and social worker. The claimant was successfully treated and released with follow-up. (Claimant Exhibit A4-A7)

On [REDACTED], the claimant was given a two-view chest x-ray at [REDACTED] [REDACTED] as a result of a history of pneumonia. The claimant's lungs were clear. Her heart size and pulmonary vascularity were within normal limits. There were no effusions seen. The radiologist's clinical conclusion was no acute process. (Department Exhibit 17)

At Step 2, the objective medical evidence in the record indicates that the claimant has established that she has a severe impairment. The claimant was hospitalized in [REDACTED] as a result of a non-ST myocardial infarction. The claimant was treated and released where she had follow-up treatment in [REDACTED] with successful re-expansion of her stent. In addition, the claimant had a multi-stage exercise stress test that showed a severe impairment of exercise tolerance, but was otherwise normal. Her nuclear imaging stress test on [REDACTED] showed that the claimant had an ejection fraction of 59% where there was an anterior partially reversible perfusion defect of a small size. Therefore, the claimant is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 2. However, this Administrative Law Judge will proceed through the sequential evaluation process to determine disability because Step 2 is a *de minimus* standard.

In the third step of the sequential consideration of a disability claim, the trier of fact must determine if the claimant's impairment (or combination of impairments) is listed in Appendix 1 of Subpart P of 20 CFR, Part 404. This Administrative Law Judge finds that the claimant's medical record will not support a finding that claimant's impairment(s) is a "listed impairment" or equal to a listed impairment. See Appendix 1 of Subpart P of 20 CFR, Part 404, Part A. Accordingly, claimant cannot be found to be disabled based upon medical evidence alone. 20 CFR 416.920(d). This Administrative Law Judge finds that the claimant's impairments do not rise to the level necessary to be listed as disabling by law. Therefore, the claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 3.

In the fourth step of the sequential consideration of a disability claim, the trier of fact must determine if the claimant's impairment(s) prevents claimant from doing past relevant work. 20 CFR 416.920(e). It is the finding of this Administrative Law Judge, based upon the medical evidence and objective, physical and psychological findings, that the claimant does not have a

driver's license and does not drive because she didn't feel she had to. The claimant does cook once every 4-5 days, but has a problem where she gets tired of just standing. The claimant does grocery shop where she leans on the shopping cart and rests every 10 minutes once a month. The claimant does clean her own home where she does have help, but she does wash dishes and clean the bathrooms by herself. The claimant doesn't do any outside work or have any hobbies. The claimant felt that her condition has worsened in the past year because she can't do anything without getting exhausted. The claimant stated that she has depression and anxiety where she is taking medication, but is not in therapy. She was referred to [REDACTED]

The claimant wakes up at 5:30 a.m. She paces herself to get moving and tries to relax. The claimant tries to walk. She takes care of her personal needs. She makes the required phone calls during the day. She takes a 20 minute nap. She sits and watches TV or reads a book or does puzzles. She goes to bed at 10:00 p.m.

The claimant felt that she could walk 15 feet. The longest she felt she could stand was 10-20 minutes. The longest she felt she could sit was 10-20 minutes. The heaviest weight she felt she could carry and walk was 10 pounds. The claimant stated that her level of pain on a scale of 1 to 10 without medication was a 7 that decreases to a 5 with medication.

The claimant smokes 6 cigarettes a week. The claimant stopped drinking in 1983 where before she drank occasionally. The claimant does not or has ever taken illegal or illicit drugs. The claimant stated that there was no work that she thought she could do.

This Administrative Law Judge finds that the claimant has not established that she cannot perform any of her prior work. The claimant was previously employed as a chore provider at the heavy level, which the claimant with her current physical and mental impairments would have a difficult time performing the requirement of the weight requirement and caring for the health and

well being of another individual. The claimant was previously employed as an assembler which in the national economy is performed at the sedentary to light level. The claimant should be able to perform simple, unskilled, light work. Therefore, the claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 4. However, the Administrative Law Judge will still proceed through the sequential evaluation process to determine whether or not the claimant has the residual functional capacity to perform some other less strenuous tasks than in her prior jobs.

In the fifth step of the sequential consideration of a disability claim, the trier of fact must determine if the claimant's impairment(s) prevents claimant from doing other work.

20 CFR 416.920(f). This determination is based upon the claimant's:

- (1) residual functional capacity defined simply as "what can you still do despite your limitations?" 20 CFR 416.945;
- (2) age, education, and work experience, 20 CFR 416.963-.965; and
- (3) the kinds of work which exist in significant numbers in the national economy which the claimant could perform despite his/her limitations. 20 CFR 416.966.

...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).

**Light work.** Light work involves lifting no more than 20 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 10 pounds. Even though the weight lifted may be very little, a job is in this category when it requires a good deal of walking or

standing, or when it involves sitting most of the time with some pushing and pulling of arm or leg controls.... 20 CFR 416.967(b).

...To be considered capable of performing a full or wide range of light work, you must have the ability to do substantially all of these activities. If someone can do light work, we determine that he or she can also do sedentary work, unless there are additional limiting factors such as loss of fine dexterity or inability to sit for long periods of time. 20 CFR 416.967(b).

**Unskilled work.** Unskilled work is work which needs little or no judgment to do simple duties that can be learned on the job in a short period of time. The job may or may not require considerable strength.... 20 CFR 416.968(a).

The claimant has submitted insufficient evidence that she lacks the residual functional capacity to perform some other less strenuous tasks than in her previous employment or that she is physically unable to do any tasks demanded of her. The claimant's testimony as to her limitation indicates her limitations are exertional and non-exertional.

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).

In the instant case, the claimant stated that she has depression and anxiety where she is currently taking medication, but not in therapy. The claimant was referred to [REDACTED] but no objective medical evidence was submitted on her behalf. As a result, there is insufficient medical evidence of a mental impairment that is so severe that it would prevent the claimant from working at any job. The claimant will be given the benefit of the doubt and limited to simple, unskilled activities.

At Step 5, the claimant should be able to meet the physical requirements of light work, based upon the claimant's physical abilities. Under the Medical-Vocational guidelines, a younger individual with a high school education and an unskilled work history, who is limited to light work, is not considered disabled. 20 CFR 404, Subpart P, Appendix 2, Rule 202.20. The Medical-Vocational guidelines are not strictly applied with non-exertional impairments such as depression and anxiety. 20 CFR 404, Subpart P, Appendix 2, Section 200.00. Using the Medical-Vocational guidelines as a framework for making this decision and after giving full consideration to the claimant's physical and mental impairments, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the claimant can still perform a wide range of simple, unskilled, light activities and that the claimant does not meet the definition of disabled under the MA program.

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 that it was acting in compliance with department policy when it denied the claimant's application for MA-P and retroactive MA-P. The claimant should be able to perform any level of simple, unskilled, light work. The department has established its case by a preponderance of the evidence.

Accordingly, the department's decision is **AFFIRMED**.

/s/ \_\_\_\_\_  
Carmen G. Fahie  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Ismael Ahmed, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: May 20, 2010

Date Mailed: May 20, 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.

CGF/vmc

cc:

