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: 2009-29366
Issue No: 2009
Case No: [redacted]
Load No:
Hearing Date:
October 14, 2009
Wayne 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 October 14, 2009. Claimant failed to appear for the hearing. Claimant was represented at the hearing by [redacted]., who requested that the Administrative Law Judge make the decision based upon the information contained in the record.

ISSUE

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

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 December 23, 2008, claimant filed an application for Medical Assistance and retroactive Medical Assistance benefits alleging disability.

(2) On March 10, 2009, the Medical Review Team denied claimant's application stating that claimant's impairments lacked duration.

(3) On March 16, 2009, the department caseworker sent claimant notice that her application was denied.

(4) On June 11, 2009, [redacted] filed a request for a hearing to contest the department's negative action.

(5) On July 27, 2009, the State Hearing Review Team again denied claimant's application requesting additional medical information.

(6) An appointment was scheduled for claimant to attend a medical examination on [redacted] Claimant did not attend the appointment and there was no further contact with the claimant by the department.

(7) Claimant is a 57-year-old woman whose birth date is [redacted]. Claimant has a high school education and a history of skilled work.

(8) According to claimant's medical reports at page 137, claimant was a respiratory therapist from 1986 to 2000.

(9) Claimant alleges as disabling impairments: chronic pancreatitis, Barrett's esophagitis, a duodenal ulcer, as well as gastrointestinal bleeding, hypertension, arthritis, and significant weight loss.

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).

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 <u>not</u> 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).

According to the medical information contained in the file, claimant has not worked since the year 2000. Therefore, claimant is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 1. The Administrative Law Judge is unable to determine whether or not claimant is currently working, but will not disqualify claimant at Step 1.

The objective medical information in the file indicates that claimant had an upper GI bleed and had acute gastrointestinal bleeding as well as pancreatitis. She was admitted to the hospital [redacted] and discharged [redacted]. It is indicated in the file that she had a personal history of non-compliance with medical treatment and that she had been suffering from chronic duodenal ulcer with hemorrhage, without mention of obstruction, acute renal failure, acidosis, intestinal infection due to Clostridium difficile, pancytopenia, chronic pancreatitis, gastric ulcer without hemorrhage or perforation, without mention of obstruction, Barrett's esophagus, esophageal reflux, disorder of phosphorus metabolism, unspecified

hyperlipidemia, disorder of magnesium metabolism, essential hypertension, unspecified benign or malignant, hypopotassemia, cardiac dysrhythmias, and hypocalcemia (p. 8 of the medical reports)

The only information contained in the file was information about the claimant's hospital stay. There was no additional information contained in the file as to whether or not claimant still suffers from the problems or whether they have resolved. There is no opportunity for this Administrative Law Judge to make a determination as to whether or not claimant's impairments meet duration. Therefore, this Administrative Law Judge finds that although claimant did have a severe impairment, the evidence in the file does not indicate that claimant's impairments meet duration. Claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 2.

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.

This Administrative Law Judge is unable to determine whether or not claimant could perform her past work as a respiratory therapist, as claimant did not appear to testify and did not attend her medical examination on [redacted]. Therefore, claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 4 based upon her failure to provide verification information once requested by the State Hearing Review Team. Claimant failed to attend her medical examination.

DEPARTMENT POLICY

All Programs

Clients have rights and responsibilities as specified in this item.

The local office must do **all** of the following:

- Determine eligibility.
- Calculate the level of benefits.
- Protect client rights. PAM, Item 105, p. 1.

CLIENT OR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES

Responsibility to Cooperate

All Programs

Clients must cooperate with the local office in determining initial and ongoing eligibility. This includes completion of the necessary forms. PAM, Item 105, p. 5.

Client Cooperation

The client is responsible for providing evidence needed to prove disability or blindness. However, you must assist the client when they need your help to obtain it. Such help includes the following:

- Scheduling medical exam appointments
- Paying for medical evidence and medical transportation
- See PAM 815 and 825 for details. PEM, Item 260, p. 4.

A client who refuses or fails to submit to an exam necessary to determine disability or blindness **cannot** be determined disabled or blind and you may deny or close the case. PEM, Item 260, p. 4.

All Programs

Clients must completely and truthfully answer all questions on forms and in interviews. PAM, Item 105, p. 5.

The client might be unable to answer a question about himself or another person whose circumstances must be known. Allow the client at least 10 days (or other timeframe specified in policy) to obtain the needed information. PAM, Item 105, p. 5.

Refusal to Cooperate Penalties

All Programs

Clients who are able but refuse to provide necessary information or take a required action are subject to penalties. PAM, Item 105, p. 5.

Responsibility to Report Changes

All Programs

This section applies to all groups **except** most FAP groups with earnings.

Clients must report changes in circumstances that potentially affect eligibility or benefit amount. Changes must be reported **within 10 days**:

- after the client is aware of them, or
- the start date of employment. PAM, Item 105, p. 7.

For TLFA only, the client must report to the specialist any month the work requirement is not fulfilled.

Explain reporting requirements to all clients at application, redetermination and when discussing changes in circumstances. PAM, 105, p. 8.

Verifications

All Programs

Clients must take actions within their ability to obtain verifications. DHS staff must assist when necessary. See PAM 130 and PEM 702. PAM, Item 105, p. 8.

VERIFICATION AND COLLATERAL CONTACTS

DEPARTMENT POLICY

All Programs

Verification means documentation or other evidence to establish the accuracy of the client's verbal or written statements.

Obtain verification when:

- required by policy. PEM items specify which factors and under what circumstances verification is required.

- required as a local office option. The requirement **must** be applied the same for every client. Local requirements may **not** be imposed for MA, TMA-Plus or AMP without prior approval from central office.

- information regarding an eligibility factor is unclear, inconsistent, incomplete or contradictory. The questionable information might be from the client or a third party. PAM, Item 130, p. 1.

Verification is usually required at application/redetermination **and** for a reported change affecting eligibility or benefit level. PAM, Item 130, p. 1.

Verification is **not** required:

- when the client is clearly ineligible, or
- for excluded income and assets **unless** needed to establish the exclusion. PAM, Item 130, p. 1.

Obtaining Verification

All Programs

Tell the client what verification is required, how to obtain it, and the due date (see "**Timeliness Standards**" in this item). Use the DHS-3503, Verification Checklist, or for MA redeterminations, the DHS-1175, MA Determination Notice, to request verification. PAM, Item 130, p. 2.

The client must obtain required verification, but you must assist if they need and request help. PAM, Item 130, p. 2.

If neither the client nor you can obtain verification despite a reasonable effort, use the best available information. If **no** evidence is available, use your best judgment.

Exception: Alien information, blindness, disability, incapacity, incapability to declare one's residence and, for FIP only, pregnancy must be verified. Citizenship and identity must be verified for clients claiming U.S. citizenship for applicants and recipients of FIP, SDA and MA. PAM, Item 130, p. 3.

Timeliness Standards

All Programs (except TMAP)
Allow the client 10 calendar days (**or** other time limit specified in policy) to provide the verification you request. If the client cannot provide the verification despite a reasonable effort, extend the time limit at least once. PAM, Item 130, p. 4.

Send a negative action notice when:

- the client indicates refusal to provide a verification, **or**
- the time period given has elapsed and the client has not made a reasonable effort to provide it. PAM, Item 130, p. 4.

MA Only

Send a negative action notice when:

- the client indicates refusal to provide a verification, **or**
- the time period given has elapsed. PAM, Item 130, p. 4.

This Administrative Law Judge finds that claimant is also disqualified from receiving disability at Step 5 based upon this Administrative Law Judge's inability to determine whether or not claimant has residual functional capacity to perform some other work besides her prior work as claimant was not present for hearing and there is no additional medical information contained in the file. This Administrative Law Judge finds that the record is insufficient to establish that claimant has a severe impairment or combination of impairments which has prevented her from working at job for a period of 12 months or more and therefore claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 2, 3, 4, and 5.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the department properly denied claimant's application for disability-based Medical Assistance and retroactive Medical Assistance benefits, based upon the fact that claimant failed to attend a medical examination, failed to provide additional medical information

when requested, and failed to attend the hearing. The department is also correct in denying the claimant's application based upon the fact there is insufficient information in the written record to indicate that claimant has a severe impairment or combination which have lasted or will last the durational requirement of 12 months or more or which have kept her from working at any job for 12 months or more.

Accordingly, the department's decision is AFFIRMED.

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

Date Signed: November 24, 2009

Date Mailed: November 24, 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

cc: [redacted]