

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

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

Reg. No: 2010-1844

Issue No: 2009, 4031

[REDACTED]

Van Buren County DHS (80)

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, an in-person hearing was held on February 24, 2010. Claimant was represented at the hearing by [REDACTED].

This hearing was originally held by Administrative Law [REDACTED] [REDACTED] is no longer affiliated with the Michigan Administrative Hearing System Administrative Hearings for the Department of Human Services and this hearing decision was completed by Administrative Law [REDACTED] considering the entire record.

ISSUE

Did the Department of Human Services (the department) properly deny 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 January 23, 2009, claimant filed an application for Medical Assistance, and Retroactive Medical Assistance benefits alleging disability.
- (2) On April 23, 2009, the Medical Review Team denied claimant's application stating that claimant's impairment's do not meet duration.
- (3) On May 20, 2009, the department caseworker sent claimant notice that her application was denied.

- (4) On August 17, 2009, claimant filed a request for a hearing to contest the department's negative action.
- (5) On October 29, 2009, the State Hearing Review Team again denied claimant's application stating that it had insufficient evidence and requested a complete physical examination and a psychiatric evaluation.
- (6) The hearing was held on February 24, 2010. At the hearing, claimant waived the time periods and requested to submit additional medical information.
- (7) Additional medical information was submitted in the form of a psychological evaluation and a physical evaluation and sent to the State Hearing Review Team on May 10, 2010.
- (8) On May 13, 2010, the State Hearing Review Team again denied claimant's application stating in its analysis and recommendation: the claimant's credibility is somewhat an issue relative to different stories of cause of concussion as well as less than forthcoming issue related to consumption of alcohol the night of admission in 2008. Further, the claimant states that they need the use of an assistive device at psychiatric evaluation but denies the need for the same at physical examination less than 2 weeks later. It is reasonable secondary to physical findings of hemorrhage, education, in past work as the claimant would be limited to perform a simple and repetitive task. 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 simple and repetitive work. Therefore, based on the claimant's vocational profile of 27 years old, high school equivalent education and a history of no gainful employment MA-P is denied using Vocational Rule 204.00 as a guide. Retro MA-P was considered in this case and is also denied. SDA was not applied for by the claimant. Listings 1.02, 1.04, 11.18, 12.02, 12.04, and 12.09 were considered in this determination.
- (9) On the date of hearing, claimant was a [REDACTED] whose birth date is [REDACTED]. Claimant is 5' 10" tall and weighs 125 pounds. Claimant completed a GED.
- (10) Claimant last worked in 2009 as a forklift driver. Claimant also worked as a painter.
- (11) Claimant alleges as disabling impairments: skull fracture with concussion, leg pain and memory issues.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The regulations governing the hearing and appeal process for applicants and recipients of public assistance in Michigan are found in the Michigan Administrative Code, MAC R 400.901-400.951. An opportunity for a hearing shall be granted to an applicant who requests a hearing because his or her claim for assistance has been denied. MAC R 400.903(1). Clients have the right to contest a department decision affecting eligibility or benefit levels whenever it is believed that the decision is incorrect. The department will provide an administrative hearing to review the decision and determine the appropriateness of that decision. BAM 600.

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 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 2009. Claimant is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 1.

The subjective and objective medical evidence on the record indicates a psychological evaluation dated March 8, 2010, indicates that claimant was oriented to person, place and time. He could recall 5 digits forward and 3 digits backward. He had justified the current president and former president. He had justified the following cities: [REDACTED]. He identified his date of birth as January 30, 1983 and stated that he is [REDACTED]. He was able to identify the civil war president. He identified [REDACTED] as the inventor of the electric light bulb. He was unable to identify why [REDACTED] was famous. He identified her as a singer. News worthy events reported included the war. He was unable to multiply 7x6 correctly. He correctly divided 3/18. He correctly added 13+8. He was unable to subtract 9 from 22. He obtained values of 50, 6, 21 and 14 respectively. He completed serial 7's with 100, 93, 84, 77, 70, 63, 55, 48, 41, 34, 27, 20, 13, and 6. He responded the grass proverb with "it could all be worse than what it is". He responded to the book proverb that "things are not always what they appear to be". He responded to the milk proverb saying "don't cry over little things look at the big picture it's the big things that matter". He stated that a tree and a bush are alike because they both have leaves and are made of wood and are in the same family and they are different because of a bush is a little tree". He stated a "river and ocean are alike because they are bodies of water and are different because the river is inland and the ocean is a large body of water". In the forest situation he stated "he would probably climb a tall tree or pick a direction and stick to it. He responded to the bank situation with "seems to have conflict when you can't pay it on time". He stated that in the theater situation he would "tell someone". He responded to the land proverb, "there is more land there seems like everyone wants to be in the city than the country. He was diagnosed with mood disorder due to medical condition and cognitive disorder no otherwise specified. His current GAF was 40 and last year GAF was 40. He is unable to handle his funds independently due to his assistive cognitive injury (Page A1-A3).

A physical examination dated March 20, 2010, indicates that the claimant was cooperative throughout the examination. The patient can hear conversation speech without limitation. There is no intensity, clarity and sustainability of speech without stutter. The patient walks with a mild limp on the left. An assist device is not used. Blood pressure on the right arm is 108/62, left arm is 96/60. Pulse equals 68 and regular. Respiration equals 16. Weight equals 127 pounds height equals 68" without shoes. The skin was normal. Visual acuity in the right eye equals 20/40, in the left eye equals 20/50 without corrective lenses. There is no sclera icterus or conjunctival pallor. Pupils are equal and reactive to light. The fundi appear normal. The neck is supple with no masses or thyromegaly. No bruits are appreciated over the caroid arteries. There is no jugular venous distention. The chest AP diameter is grossly normal. Breath sounds are of a normal intensity. There are no wheezes, rales, or rhonchi. Accessory muscles are not used. In the heart the doctor could not appreciate a click or murmur. There is no S3 or S4. The heard does not appear to be enlarged. No orthopnea is noted. In the abdomen contour is normal. There is no organomegaly or masses. There is no evidence of

ascites. Bowel sounds are normal. In the vascular area there is no clubbing or cyanosis is detected. The peripheral pulses are intact. The feet are warm and normal color. There are no femoral bruits. There is no peripheral edema. Varicose veins are not seen. There is no stasis dermatitis or ulcerations. There is no joint instability, enlargement, or effusion. Grip strength remains intact. Dexterity is unimpaired. The patient could pick up a coin, button clothing, and open a door. The patient had no difficulty getting on and off the examination table, no difficulty heel and toe walking and mild difficulty squatting. Range of motion of the joints was within normal range. The neurological area motor strength and function are normal. Sensory function remains intact. There is no shoulder girdle atrophy or spasm. Romberg testing is negative. Conclusion was left leg and low back pain. He related that he had previous closed head injury at this time there are no overt neurologic deficits. No atrophy was apparent in the left leg versus the right. There is no sensation or reflex changes to suggest ongoing radiculopathy or CNS pathology. The patient appeared to walk with a modest limp on the left secondary to symptoms and did have some mild difficulty squatting. Other orthopedic maneuvers were performed without difficulty. The patient has undergone a number of diagnostic studies including CT of the head and lumbar spine (Page A4-A7). This Administrative Law Judge did consider all of the medical reports contained in the file and determined that claimant's impairments lack duration at Step 2.

At Step 2, claimant has the burden of proof of establishing that he has a severely restrictive physical or mental impairment that has lasted or is expected to last for the duration of at least 12 months. There is insufficient objective clinical medical evidence in the record that claimant suffers a severely restrictive physical or mental impairment. Claimant has reports of pain in multiple areas of her body; however, there are no corresponding clinical findings that support the reports of symptoms and limitations made by the claimant. There are no laboratory or x-ray findings listed in the file which support claimant's contention of disability. The clinical impression is that claimant is stable. There is no medical finding that claimant has any muscle atrophy or trauma, abnormality or injury that is consistent with a deteriorating condition. In short, claimant has restricted herself from tasks associated with occupational functioning based upon her reports of pain (symptoms) rather than medical findings. Reported symptoms are an insufficient basis upon which a finding that claimant has met the evidentiary burden of proof can be made. This Administrative Law Judge finds that the medical record is insufficient to establish that claimant has a severely restrictive physical impairment.

Claimant alleges the following disabling mental impairments: depression, anxiety and a closed head injury.

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).

There is insufficient objective medical/psychiatric evidence in the record indicating claimant suffers severe mental limitations. There is no mental residual functional capacity assessment in the record. There is insufficient 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 was oriented to time, person and place during the hearing. Claimant was able to answer all of the questions at the hearing and was responsive to the questions. The evidentiary record is insufficient to find that 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. There is no evidence upon which this Administrative Law Judge could base a finding that claimant is unable to perform work in which she has engaged in, in the past. Therefore, if claimant had not already been denied at Step 2, he would be denied again 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).

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).

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 light or sedentary tasks if demanded of her. Claimant's activities of daily living do not appear to be very limited and she should be able to perform light or sedentary work even with her impairments. Claimant has failed to provide the necessary objective medical evidence to establish that she has a severe impairment or combination of impairments which prevent her from performing any level of work for a period of 12 months. The claimant's testimony as to her limitations indicates that she should be able to perform light or sedentary 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 was able to answer all the questions at the hearing and was responsive to the questions. Claimant was oriented to time, person and place during the hearing. 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. Therefore, this Administrative Law Judge finds that the objective medical evidence on the record does not establish that claimant has no residual functional capacity. 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 light or sedentary work even with her impairments. Under the Medical-Vocational guidelines, a younger individual (age 27), with a high school education and an unskilled work history who is limited to light work is not considered disabled.

The Department has established by the necessary competent, material and substantial evidence on the record that it was acting in compliance with department policy when it determined that claimant was not eligible to receive Medical Assistance and/or Retroactive Medical Assistance.

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, and retroactive Medical Assistance benefits. The claimant should be able to perform a wide range of light or 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/ _____
Landis Y. Lain
Administrative Law Judge
for Maura D. Corrigan, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: 6/23/11

Date Mailed: 6/23/11

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/ds

