

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
STATE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES  
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

Reg No. 201054567  
Issue No. 2009; 4031  
Case No. [REDACTED]  
Load No. [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date: November 4, 2010  
Montmorency County DHS

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:** Marlene B. Magyar

**HEARING DECISION**

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and MCL 400.37 upon the claimant's request for a hearing. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on November 4, 2010. Claimant personally appeared and testified.

**ISSUE**

Did the department properly determine claimant is not disabled by Medicaid (MA) and State Disability Assistance (SDA) eligibility standards?

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the competent, material, and substantial evidence on the whole record, finds a material fact:

1. Claimant is a single, 48-year-old high school graduate with a heavy, unskilled work history (welding/sheet metal fabrication) who has not been employed since being released from jail in [REDACTED] (Department Exhibit 1, pg. 27).
2. In July 2010, claimant's driver's license was reinstated to restricted driver status after a lengthy suspension due to an alcohol-related offense.
3. Claimant was involved in alcohol abuse counseling while in jail; at the hearing, he testified he has remained in full remission since that time, however, a [REDACTED] medical examination record notes he was still drinking 3-4 times weekly at that time (Department Exhibit 1, pg. 36).

4. Claimant stands approximately 5' 9" tall and weighs approximately 160 pounds; he is right hand dominant, per self report.
5. Claimant resides alone in a family-owned mobile home in Montmorency County, Michigan; additionally, he is generally independent in basic daily living activities (Department Exhibit 1, pg. 153).
6. On May 12, 2010, claimant applied for a disability-based monthly cash grant (SDA) and medical coverage (MA).
7. When the department denied claimant's application he requested a hearing, held by conference telephone on November 4, 2010.
8. Claimant alleges he is disabled based on high blood pressure, bad sinuses, urinary frequency and arthritis/tendonitis/bursitis with chronic pain in multiple areas so extreme he cannot work at any job.
9. Claimant has not been hospitalized for any acute physical illnesses in many years; however, he indicated he was in [REDACTED] in [REDACTED] for treatment of broken ribs and a slashed thigh (Department Exhibit 1, pg. 28).
10. Claimant's medical records also note a remote history of bilateral carpal tunnel syndrome surgically corrected in [REDACTED] (with intermittent symptoms remaining) (Department Exhibit 1, pg. 124).
11. Claimant's treating physician has prescribed Vicodin ES to manage claimant's general pain complaints and Toviaz/Oxybutynin for his benign prostatic hyperplasia (BPH) symptoms; additionally, claimant takes standard blood pressure medications which keep his readings within the acceptable range (Department Exhibit 1, pg. 136).
12. In fact, vitals taken during claimant's [REDACTED] office visit reveal an excellent blood pressure reading (120/72), with all other systems functioning normally and no recent change in medical history (Department Exhibit 1, pgs. 133-136).

### **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).

The State Disability Assistance (SDA) program which provides financial assistance for disabled persons is established by 2004 PA 344. The Department of Human Services (DHS or department) administers the SDA program pursuant to MCL 400.10, *et seq.*, and MAC R 400.3151-400.3180. Department policies are found in the Program Administrative Manual (PAM), the Program Eligibility Manual (PEM) and the Program Reference Manual (PRM).

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

...the inability to do any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment which can be expected to result in death or which has lasted or can be expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 12 months.... 20 CFR 416.905

The SDA program differs from the federal MA regulations in that the durational requirement is 90 days. This means that the person's impairments must meet the SSI disability standards for 90 days in order for that person to be eligible for SDA benefits.

The person claiming a physical or mental disability has the burden to establish it through the use of competent medical evidence from qualified medical sources such as his or her medical history, clinical/laboratory findings, diagnosis/prescribed treatment, prognosis for recovery and/or medical assessment of ability to do work-related activities or ability to reason and to make appropriate mental adjustments, if a mental disability is being alleged, 20 CFR 416.913. An individual's subjective pain complaints are not, in and of themselves, sufficient to establish disability. 20 CFR 416.908 and 20 CFR 416.929. By the same token, a conclusory statement by a physician or mental health professional that an individual is disabled or blind is not sufficient without supporting medical evidence to establish disability. 20 CFR 416.929.

...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).

...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).

[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).

Furthermore, it must be noted the law does not require an applicant to be completely symptom free before a finding on lack of disability can be rendered. In fact, if an applicant's symptoms can be managed to the point where substantial gainful employment can be achieved, a finding of not disabled must be rendered.

This Administrative Law Judge finds claimant's current prescription medications are fully capable of symptom management given the lack of documentation to establish any severe mental or physical impairments. In fact, all of the credible, objective medical records in this case indicate claimant is capable of engaging in a wide variety of

unskilled jobs currently existing in the national economy, which is the standard to be applied in disability determination cases. As such, claimant's disputed MA/SDA application must remain denied in concurrence with the department's State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) decision dated September 24, 2010 (Department Exhibit 2).

**DECISION AND ORDER**

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides the department properly determined claimant is not disabled by MA/SDA eligibility standards.

Accordingly, the department's denial action is AFFIRMED.

/s/ \_\_\_\_\_  
Marlene B. Magyar  
Administrative Law Judge  
For Ismael Ahmed, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: November 18, 2010

Date Mailed: November 19, 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.

MBM / vc

cc:

