

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

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 2011-31938  
Issue No.: 2009, 4031  
Case No.: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date: July 6, 2011  
Wayne County DHS (18)

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:** Colleen M. Mamelka

**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 conducted from Detroit, Michigan on Wednesday, July 6, 2011. The Claimant appeared and testified. [REDACTED] appeared on behalf of the Department of Human Services ("Department").

**ISSUE**

Whether the Department properly determined that the Claimant was no longer disabled for purposes of the Medical Assistance ("MA-P") and State Disability Assistance ("SDA") benefit program?

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

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

1. On June 10, 2010, the Medical Review Team ("MRT") found the Claimant disabled for purposes of the MA-P and SDA benefits finding the Claimant's impairment met Listing 2.02. (Exhibit 1, pp. 106.)
2. On or about February 2011, the Department reviewed the Claimant's continued eligibility for benefits.
3. On April 21, 2011, the MRT found the Claimant no longer disabled. (Exhibit 1, pp. 1, 2.)

4. On April 26, 2011, the Department notified the Claimant of the MRT determination.
5. On May 3, 2011, the Department received the Claimant's timely written request for hearing.
6. The Claimant alleged physical disabling impairments due to bilateral knee pain, arthritis, vision loss, high blood pressure, heart murmur, abdominal pain, and acid reflux.
7. The Claimant alleged mental disabling impairments due to anxiety and depression.
8. At the time of hearing, the Claimant was [REDACTED] years old with a [REDACTED] birth date; was 5'7" in height; and weighed 258 pounds.
9. The Claimant has a limited education and a work history as school lunch aide, in a factory, and at fast food restaurants.
10. The Claimant's impairments have lasted, or are expected to last, continuously for a period of 12 months or longer.

### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

The Medical Assistance program is established by Subchapter XIX of Chapter 7 of The Public Health & Welfare Act, 42 USC 1397, and is administered by the Department, formerly known as the Family Independence Agency, 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 Bridges Reference Manual ("RFT").

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). 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 make appropriate mental adjustments, if a mental disability is alleged. 20 CFR 413.913. An individual's subjective pain complaints are not, in and of themselves, sufficient to establish disability. 20 CFR 416.908; 20 CFR 416.929(a). Similarly, conclusory

statements by a physician or mental health professional that an individual is disabled or blind, absent supporting medical evidence, is insufficient to establish disability. 20 CFR 416.927.

When determining disability, the federal regulations require several factors to be considered including: (1) the location/ duration/frequency/intensity of an applicant's pain; (2) the type/dosage/effectiveness/side effects of any medication the applicant takes to relieve pain; (3) any treatment other than pain medication that the applicant has received to relieve pain; and (4) the effect of the applicant's pain on his or her ability to do basic work activities. 20 CFR 416.929(c)(3). The applicant's pain must be assessed to determine the extent of his or her functional limitation(s) in light of the objective medical evidence presented. 20 CFR 416.929(c)(2).

Once an individual has been found disabled for purposes of MA benefits, continued entitlement is periodically reviewed in order to make a current determination or decision as to whether disability remains in accordance with the medical improvement review standard. 20 CFR 416.993(a); 20 CFR 416.994. In evaluating a claim for ongoing MA benefits, federal regulations require a sequential evaluation process be utilized. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5). The review may cease and benefits continued if sufficient evidence supports a finding that an individual is still unable to engage in substantial gainful activity. *Id.* Prior to deciding an individual's disability has ended, the Department will develop, along with the Claimant's cooperation, a complete medical history covering at least the 12 months preceding the date the individual signed a request seeking continuing disability benefits. 20 CFR 416.993(b). The Department may order a consultative examination to determine whether or not the disability continues. 20 CFR 416.993(c).

The first step in the analysis in determining whether an individual's disability has ended requires the trier of fact to consider the severity of the impairment(s) and whether it meets or equals a listed impairment in Appendix 1 of subpart P of part 404 of Chapter 20. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(i). If a Listing is met, an individual's disability is found to continue with no further analysis required.

If the impairment(s) does not meet or equal a Listing, then Step 2 requires a determination of whether there has been medical improvement as defined in 20 CFR 416.994(b)(1); 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(ii). Medical improvement is defined as any decrease in the medical severity of the impairment(s) which was present at the time of the most favorable medical decision that the individual was disabled or continues to be disabled. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(1)(i). If no medical improvement found, and no exception applies (see listed exceptions below), then an individual's disability is found to continue. Conversely, if medical improvement is found, Step 3 calls for a determination of whether there has been an increase in the residual functional capacity ("RFC") based on the

impairment(s) that were present at the time of the most favorable medical determination. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(iii).

If medical improvement is not related to the ability to work, Step 4 evaluates whether any listed exception applies. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(i-v). If no exception is applicable, disability is found to continue. *Id.* If the medical improvement is related to an individual's ability to do work, then a determination of whether an individual's impairment(s) are severe is made. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(iii), (v). If severe, an assessment of an individual's residual functional capacity to perform past work is made. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(vi). If an individual can perform past relevant work, disability does not continue. *Id.* Similarly, when evidence establishes that the impairment(s) does not significantly limit an individual's physical or mental abilities to do basic work activities, continuing disability will not be found. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(v). Finally, if an individual is unable to perform past relevant work, vocational factors such as the individual's age, education, and past work experience are considered in determining whether despite the limitations an individual is able to perform other work. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(vii). Disability ends if an individual is able to perform other work. *Id.*

The first group of exceptions (as mentioned above) to medical improvement (i.e., when disability can be found to have ended even though medical improvement has not occurred) found in 20 CFR 416.994(b)(3) are as follows:

- (i) Substantial evidence shows that the individual is the beneficiary of advances in medical or vocational therapy or technology (related to the ability to work);
- (ii) Substantial evidence shows that the individual has undergone vocational therapy related to the ability to work;
- (iii) Substantial evidence shows that based on new or improved diagnostic or evaluative techniques the impairment(s) is not as disabling as previously determined at the time of the most recent favorable decision;
- (iv) Substantial evidence demonstrates that any prior disability decision was in error.

The second group of exceptions [20 CFR 416.994(b)(4)] to medical improvement are as follows:

- (i) A prior determination was fraudulently obtained;
- (ii) The individual failed to cooperate;
- (iii) The individual cannot be located;

- (iv) The prescribed treatment that was expected to restore the individual's ability to engage in substantial gainful activity was not followed.

If an exception from the second group listed above is applicable, a determination that the individual's disability has ended is made. 20 CF R 416.994(b)(5)(iv). The second group of exceptions to medical improvement may be considered at any point in the process. *Id.*

As discussed above, the first step in the sequential evaluation process to determine whether the Claimant's disability continues looks at the severity of the impairment(s) and whether it meets or equals a listed impairment in Appendix 1.

At the time of the Claimant's initial approval, the Claimant was approved under Listing 2.02. At the time of her prior approval in June 2010, medical records reflect treatment/diagnoses for vision loss, nuclear sclerosis, anterior/intermediate uveitis with CME OU, and degenerative disease of the lumbar spine. The Claimant's visual acuity ranged between 20/200 and 20/400. On [REDACTED] a report states that it would be expected that the Claimant would have difficulties with work-related activities in relation to her visual functioning and her ophthalmologic disease. The prognosis was uncertain and there was a high probability of a further decrease in her visual function due to the debilitating lifelong problem.

Current records from [REDACTED] show visual acuity of 20/200 in both eyes.

In [REDACTED] confirmed diagnoses of chronic uveitis and nuclear sclerosis were made. Visual acuity was 20/400 and 20/200.

On [REDACTED] an Eye Examination Report was completed on behalf of the Claimant. The visual acuity without correction was 20/200 (right) and 20/70 (left). The diagnoses were anterior/intermediate uveitis with history of macular edema. The Claimant was unable to perform activities that require/demand good visual acuity.

On [REDACTED], a Psychiatric/Psychological Examination Report was completed on behalf of the Claimant. The diagnosis was major depressive disorder with a Global Assessment Functioning ("GAF") of 48.

On [REDACTED], the Claimant sought treatment for chest pain and discomfort. An EKG showed a sinus bradycardia. The ejection fraction was more than 60 percent. The discharge summary was not submitted so it is unclear how long the Claimant remained in the hospital and what her discharge diagnoses were.

On [REDACTED] a Medical Examination Report was completed on behalf of the Claimant. The current diagnoses were hypertension and a history of stroke, bronchitis, and depression. The Claimant's condition was deteriorating.

On [REDACTED] a Mental Residual Functional Capacity Assessment was completed on behalf of the Claimant. The Claimant was moderately limited in 10 of the 20 factors and found markedly limited in her ability to maintain socially appropriate behavior and to adhere to basic standards of neatness and cleanliness.

On [REDACTED], the Claimant had a CT scan which revealed a hiatal hernia and mild degenerative changes in the thoracic spine.

On [REDACTED] the Claimant attended a follow-up eye appointment. The visual acuity was 20/300 and 20/100. The diagnoses were anterior/intermediate uveitis, choroidal/RPE degeneration, and nuclear sclerosis.

In this case, the Claimant was previously found disabled based on Listing 2.02. To meet this listing, an individual's visual acuity in the better eye after best correction must be 20/200 (or worse). Based on the submitted record, the most recent visual acuity without correction was 20/70 in the left eye. In light of the foregoing, the Claimant's impairment(s) no longer meets the intent and severity requirement of Listing 2.02. Accordingly, a determination of whether the Claimant's condition has medically improved is necessary.

In comparing previous medical records to the recent evidence (as detailed above), it is found that the Claimant's condition, although severe, has medically improved and the improvement is related to her ability to perform work. In addition, it is found that no exception, as detailed above, is applicable. Accordingly, an assessment of the Claimant's Residual Functional Capacity to perform past work is required.

RFC is assessed based on impairment(s), and any related symptoms, such as pain, which may cause physical and mental limitations that affect what can be done in a work setting. RFC is the most that can be done, despite the limitations. To determine the physical demands (exertional requirements) of work in the national economy, jobs are classified as sedentary, light, medium, heavy, and very heavy. 20 CFR 416.967.

Sedentary work involves lifting of no more than 10 pounds at a time and occasionally lifting or carrying articles like docket files, ledgers, and small tools. 20 CFR 416.967(a). 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. *Id.* Jobs are sedentary if walking and standing are required occasionally and other sedentary criteria are met. Light work involves lifting no more than 20 pounds at a time with frequent

lifting or carrying objects weighing up to 10 pounds. 20 CFR 416.967(b). Even though 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. *Id.* To be considered capable of performing a full or wide range of light work, an individual must have the ability to do substantially all of these activities. *Id.* An individual capable of light work is also capable of sedentary work, unless there are additionally limiting factors such as loss of fine dexterity or inability to sit for long periods of time. *Id.*

Medium work involves lifting no more than 50 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 25 pounds. 20 CFR 416.967(c). An individual capable of performing medium work is also capable of light and sedentary work. *Id.*

Heavy work involves lifting no more than 100 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 50 pounds. 20 CFR 416.967(d). An individual capable of heavy work is also capable of medium, light, and sedentary work. *Id.*

Finally, very heavy work involves lifting objects weighing more than 100 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying objects weighing 50 pounds or more. 20 CFR 416.967(e). An individual capable of very heavy work is able to perform work under all categories. *Id.*

Limitations or restrictions which affect an individual's ability to meet the demands of a job, other than the strength (physical) demands, are considered nonexertional. 20 CFR 416.969a(a). Examples of nonexertional limitations or restrictions include difficulty functioning because of nervousness, anxiety, or depression; difficulty maintaining attention or concentration; difficulty understanding or remembering detailed instructions; difficulty seeing or hearing; difficulty tolerating some physical feature(s) of certain work settings; or difficulty performing the manipulative or postural functions of some work such as reaching, handling, stooping, climbing, crawling, or crouching. 20 CFR 416.969a(c)(i)–(vi).

In this case, the Claimant previously worked as a school lunch aide, in a factory, and at fast food restaurants. In light of the foregoing, and in consideration of the Occupational Code, the Claimant's past relevant work is classified as unskilled, light work.

The Claimant testified that she is able to walk less than one block; lift/carry minimal weight; stand for less than one hour; sit for short periods of time; and is unable to bend and/or squat. The objective medical evidence indicates that the Claimant's condition is deteriorating. Mentally, the Claimant is moderately limited with the most recent GAF being 48. This equates to serious symptoms OR any serious impairment in social, occupational, or school functioning. If the impairment or combination of impairments

does not limit physical or mental ability to do basic work activities, it is not a severe impairment(s) and disability does not exist. 20 CFR 416.920. In consideration of the Claimant's testimony, medical records, and current limitations, it is found that the Claimant is not able to return to past relevant work thus the fifth step in the sequential analysis is required.

In Step 5, an assessment of the individual's residual functional capacity and age, education, and work experience is considered to determine whether an adjustment to other work can be made. 20 CFR 416.920(4)(v). The Claimant is [REDACTED] years old and, thus, is considered to be of advanced age for MA-P purposes. The Claimant has a limited education. Disability is found if an individual is unable to adjust to other work. *Id.* At this point in the analysis, the burden shifts from the Claimant to the Department to present proof that the Claimant has the residual capacity to substantial gainful employment. 20 CFR 416.960(2); *Richardson v Sec of Health and Human Services*, 735 F2d 962, 964 (CA 6, 1984). While a vocational expert is not required, a finding supported by substantial evidence that the individual has the vocational qualifications to perform specific jobs is needed to meet the burden. *O'Banner v Sec of Health and Human Services*, 587 F2d 321, 323 (CA 6, 1978). Medical-Vocational guidelines found at 20 CFR Subpart P, Appendix II, may be used to satisfy the burden of proving that the individual can perform specific jobs in the national economy. *Heckler v Campbell*, 461 US 458, 467 (1983); *Kirk v Secretary*, 667 F2d 524, 529 (CA 6, 1981) *cert den* 461 US 957 (1983). In order to find transferability of skills to skilled sedentary work for individuals who are of advanced age (55 and over), there must be very little, if any, vocational adjustment required in terms of tools, work processes, work settings, or the industry. Individuals of advanced age are found to be significantly affected in their ability to adjust to other work. 20 CFR 416.963(e).

In this case, the evidence reveals that the Claimant suffers from chronic uveitis, nuclear sclerosis, vision loss, hypertension, and depression. In consideration of the foregoing, it is found that the Claimant retains the residual functional capacity for work activities on a regular and continuing basis to meet the physical and mental demands required to perform sedentary work as defined in 20 CFR 416.967(a). After review of the entire record and using the Medical-Vocational Guidelines [20 CFR 404, Subpart P, Appendix II] as a guide, specifically Rule 201.01, it is found that the Claimant is disabled for purposes of the MA-P program at Step 5.

The State Disability Assistance program, which provides financial assistance for disabled persons, was established by 2004 PA 344. DHS administers the SDA program pursuant to MCL 400.10 *et seq.* and Michigan Administrative Code ("MAC R") 400.3151 – 400.3180. Department policies are found in BAM, BEM, and BRM. A person is considered disabled for SDA purposes if the person has a physical or mental impairment which meets federal SSI disability standards for at least ninety days.



Receipt of SSI or RSDI benefits based on disability or blindness, or the receipt of MA benefits based on disability or blindness automatically qualifies an individual as disabled for purposes of the SDA program.

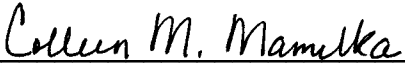
In this case, the Claimant is found disabled for purposes of continued entitlement under the MA-P program; therefore, the Claimant is found disabled for purposes of continued SDA benefit program.

**DECISION AND ORDER**

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, finds the Claimant disabled for purposes of continued MA-P and SDA benefits.

Accordingly, it is ORDERED:

1. The Department's determination is REVERSED.
2. The Department shall process the February 1, 2011 re-determination application to determine if all other non-medical criteria are met and inform the Claimant of the determination in accordance with Department policy.
3. The Department shall supplement for lost benefits (if any) that the Claimant was entitled to receive if otherwise eligible and qualified in accordance with Department policy.
4. The Department shall review the Claimant's continued eligibility in August 2012 in accordance with Department policy.

  
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Colleen M. Mamelka  
Administrative Law Judge  
For Maura Corrigan, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: June 21, 2011

Date Mailed: June 21, 2011

2011-31938/CMM

**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.

CMM/cl

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