

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: 201133472  
Issue No: 2009  
Case No: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date: October 18, 2011  
Jackson County DHS

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:** Christopher S. Saunders

**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 October 18, 2011. The claimant personally appeared and provided testimony. The claimant was represented by his authorized representative, [REDACTED], of [REDACTED].

**ISSUE**

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

**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 August 17, 2010, claimant filed an application for Medical Assistance and retroactive Medical Assistance benefits alleging disability.
- (2) On November 1, 2010, the Medical Review Team denied claimant's application stating that the claimant retained the capacity to perform other work.
- (3) On November 4, 2010, the department caseworker sent claimant notice that his application was denied.
- (4) On January 31, 2011, the claimant's authorized representative filed a request for a hearing to contest the department's negative action.
- (5) On May 27, 2011, the State Hearing Review Team again denied claimant's application stating that the claimant still retained the capacity to perform light work avoiding jobs that require fine visual acuity.

- (6) The record was left open following the hearing as the claimant produced new medical evidence at the time of hearing. After the new medical evidence was submitted, the State Hearing Review Team again denied the claimant's application on December 1, 2011 stating that the claimant retained the capacity to perform light work avoiding jobs that require fine visual acuity.
- (7) On July 16, 2010, the claimant was admitted to [REDACTED] for numbness of his right side. The claimant stated upon admittance that his symptoms lasted about 5 to 10 minutes and that he had experienced similar symptoms in the past. He was discharged on July 18, 2010 and given a discharge diagnosis of possible transient ischemic attack with transient right-sided paresthesias, uncontrolled diabetes mellitus, diabetic nephropathy and retinopathy, and hypertension. The claimant was advised to gain control of his diabetes, make adjustments to his diet, and to participate in activity as tolerated. (Department Exhibit A pages 26-38).
- (8) The claimant has been seen repeatedly at the [REDACTED] and treated by [REDACTED]. On October 13 and 19, 2010, the claimant was seen by [REDACTED] and noted to have chronic problems of diabetes mellitus type 1 with neurological manifestations and hypertension NOS. On October 13, 2010, it was noted that the claimant had neuropathy in both legs, that his legs and feet hurt, and that both of his arms would fall asleep on and off. On March 10, 2011, the claimant was seen again by [REDACTED] and again was noted to have uncontrolled diabetes mellitus type 1 with neurological manifestations and hypertension NOS. It was noted that although the claimant was adhering to his medication recommendations for his diabetes, he was not adhering to his follow up, diet and exercise recommendations for his diabetes. He again complained of numbness in his feet in that he could not feel his toes on both of his feet. The claimant's visit to [REDACTED] on August 4, 2011 yielded the same diagnoses, symptoms, and notes as his March 10, 2011 visit. (Department Exhibit C pages 7-10 and Claimant Exhibit A pages 6-16).
- (9) On November 3, 2010, the claimant underwent a right eye vitrectomy and membrane peel at [REDACTED] in Ann Arbor, MI. (Claimant Exhibit A pages 1-5 and Department Exhibit C pages 1-3).
- (10) The claimant treats for his retinopathy at [REDACTED]. His visits from August 8, 2010 through August 15, 2011 show that the claimant is limited to hand motion only in his right eye but that he does retain sight in his left eye. His vision in his left eye has ranged from 20/30, 20/30-2 and 20/40. His exam as of May 9, 2011 shows vision in his left eye at 20/30 +1. (Department Exhibit C page 4-14 and Claimant Exhibit A pages 17-24).
- (11) Claimant is a 41 year old man, date of birth [REDACTED]. He stands 5'6" tall and weighs 150 lbs. He completed high school and received a diploma.

He does not have any additional formal education or training. The claimant has a work history consisting of medium to heavy work which was generally unskilled in nature. The claimant is currently not working and has not done so since November 2009.

- (12) The claimant has filed for Social Security Disability benefits. He was denied at application but has appealed that determination.

### **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 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

In general, claimant has the responsibility to prove that he/she is disabled. Claimant's impairment must result from anatomical, physiological, or psychological abnormalities which can be shown by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques. A physical or mental impairment must be established by medical evidence consisting of signs, symptoms, and laboratory findings, not only claimant's statement of symptoms. 20 CFR 416.908; 20 CFR 416.927. Proof must be in the form of medical evidence showing that the claimant has an impairment and the nature and extent of its severity. 20 CFR 416.912. Information must be sufficient to enable a determination as to the nature and limiting effects of the impairment for the period in question, the probable duration of the impairment and the residual functional capacity to do work-related physical and mental activities. 20 CFR 416.913.

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.

At step one, the Administrative Law Judge must determine whether the claimant is engaging in substantial gainful activity (20 CFR 404.1520(b) and 416.920(b)). Substantial gainful activity (SGA) is defined as work activity that is both substantial and gainful. "Substantial work activity" is work activity that involves doing significant physical or mental activities (20 CFR 404.1572(a) and 416.972(a)). "Gainful work

activity” is work that is usually done for pay or profit, whether or not a profit is realized (20 CFR 404.1572(b) and 416.972(b)). Generally, if an individual has earnings from employment or self-employment above a specific level set out in the regulations, it is presumed that he/she has demonstrated the ability to engage in SGA (20 CFR 404.1574, 404.1575, 416.974, and 416.975). If an individual engages in SGA, he/she is not disabled regardless of how severe his/her physical or mental impairments are and regardless of his/her age, education, and work experience. If the individual is not engaging in SGA, the analysis proceeds to the second step.

At step two, the Administrative Law Judge must determine whether the claimant has a medically determinable impairment that is “severe” or a combination of impairments that is “severe” and that said impairment(s) have met the duration requirement (20 CFR 404.1520(c) and 416.920(a)(2)(ii) and (c)). An impairment or combination of impairments is “severe” within the meaning of the regulations if it significantly limits an individual’s ability to perform basic work activities. An impairment or combination of impairments is “not severe” when medical and other evidence establish only a slight abnormality or a combination of slight abnormalities that would have no more than a minimal effect on an individual’s ability to work (20 CFR 404.1521 and 416.921; Social Security Rulings (SSRs) 85-28, 96-3p, and 96-4p). In order for an impairment(s) to meet the duration requirement, the impairment(s) must have lasted or be expected to last for at least 12 months, unless the impairment(s) is expected to result in death (20 CFR 416.909). If the claimant does not have a severe medically determinable impairment or combination of impairments that have met the duration requirement, he/she is not disabled. If the claimant has a severe impairment or combination of impairments that have met the duration requirement, the analysis proceeds to the third step.

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). 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).

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).

At step three, the Administrative Law Judge must determine whether the claimant's impairment or combination of impairments meets or medically equals the criteria of an impairment listed in 20 CFR Part 404, Subpart P, Appendix 1 (20 CFR 404.1520(d), 404.1525, 404.1526, 416.920(d), 416.925, and 416.926). If the claimant's impairment or combination of impairments meets or medically equals the criteria of a listing and meets the duration requirement (20 CFR 404.1509 and 416.909), the claimant is disabled. If it does not, the analysis proceeds to the next step.

Before considering step four of the sequential evaluation process, the Administrative Law Judge must first determine the claimant's residual functional capacity (20 CFR 404.1520(e) and 416.920(e)). An individual's residual functional capacity is his/her ability to do physical and mental work activities on a sustained basis despite limitations from his/her impairments. In making this finding, all of the claimant's impairments, including impairments that are not severe, must be considered (20 CFR 404.1520(e), 404.1545, 416.920(e), and 416.945; SSR 96-8p).

Next, the Administrative Law Judge must determine at step four whether the claimant has the residual functional capacity to perform the requirements of his/her past relevant work (20 CFR 404.1520(f) and 416.920(f)). The term past relevant work means work performed (either as the claimant actually performed it or as it is generally performed in the national economy) within the last 15 years or 15 years prior to the date that disability must be established. In addition, the work must have lasted long enough for the claimant to learn to do the job and have been SGA (20 CFR 404.1560(b), 404.1565, 416.960(b), and 416.965). If the claimant has the residual functional capacity to do his/her past relevant work, the claimant is not disabled. If the claimant is unable to do any past relevant work or does not have any past relevant work, the analysis proceeds to the fifth and last step.

At the last step of the sequential evaluation process (20 CFR 404.1520(g) and 416.920(g)), the Administrative Law Judge must determine whether the claimant is able to do any other work considering his/her residual functional capacity, age, education, and work experience. If the claimant is able to do other work, he/she is not disabled. If the claimant is not able to do other work and meets the duration requirements, he/she is disabled.

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).

**Medium work.** Medium work involves lifting no more than 50 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 25 pounds. If someone can do medium work, we determine that he or she can also do sedentary and light work. 20 CFR 416.967(c).

Heavy work. Heavy work involves lifting no more than 100 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 50 pounds. If someone can do heavy work, we determine that he or she can also do medium, light, and sedentary work. 20 CFR 416.967(d).

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

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).

At Step 1, claimant is not engaged in substantial gainful activity and has not worked since November 2009. Claimant is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 1.

At Step 2, the claimant's symptoms are evaluated to see if there is an underlying medically determinable physical or mental impairment(s) that could reasonably be expected to produce the claimant's pain or other symptoms and has met the durational requirement. This must be shown by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques. Once an underlying physical or mental impairment(s) has been shown, the Administrative Law Judge must evaluate the intensity, persistence, and limiting effects of the claimant's symptoms to determine the extent to which they limit the claimant's ability to do basic work activities. For this purpose, whenever statements about the intensity, persistence, or functionally limiting effects of pain or other symptoms are not substantiated by objective medical evidence, a finding on the credibility of the statements based on a consideration of the entire case record must be made.

This Administrative Law Judge finds that the objective medical evidence of record does support the claimant's contention that he is suffering from a severe physical impairment that has lasted or is expected to last for 12 months. The claimant has been diagnosed with uncontrolled diabetes mellitus, neuropathy and retinopathy. The objective medical evidence of record shows that the claimant's retinopathy and neuropathy would limit his ability to perform basic work activities and that said impairments have lasted or can be expected to last for 12 months.

The analysis then proceeds to Step 3. The objective medical evidence of record does not support a finding that claimant's diagnosed impairments, standing alone or combined, are severe enough to meet to meet or equal any specifically listed impairments; consequently, the analysis must continue.

At Step 4, it must be determined whether or not claimant has the ability to perform his past relevant work. The claimant has a history of medium to heavy unskilled employment. There is objective medical evidence to support the contention that the claimant would be unable to continue to perform his past relevant work. The claimant's

treating physician, ██████████, submitted a medical examination report (DHS 49) dated August 11, 2010. In said report, ██████████ opined that the claimant would be able to stand and/or walk at least 2 hours in an 8 hour work day and that the claimant would be able to sit about six hours in an 8 hour work day. ██████████ further opined that the claimant would be bale to occasionally lift up to 10 pounds during a work day and that he would have limitations with operating foot controls, reaching, pushing/pulling, and with fine manipulations. Because this is the claimant's treating physician, ██████████ opinion is given great weight. However, this Administrative Law Judge does not find that the doctor's opinion as to fine manipulating is supported by the objective medical evidence of record. Based on the objective medical evidence of record, this Administrative Law Judge finds that the claimant would not have the residual functional capacity to perform medium to heavy work. Therefore, the claimant is unable to perform his past relevant work and as such is not precluded from a finding of disability at Step 4. Accordingly, the analysis will continue.

At Step 5, this Administrative Law Judge must determine whether or not claimant has the residual functional capacity to perform some other jobs in the national economy. This Administrative Law Judge finds that the objective medical evidence on the record does not establish that claimant has no residual functional capacity. The objective medical evidence of record shows that the claimant retains the residual functional capacity to perform light and sedentary work. The limitations indicated by ██████████ that are supported by the medical evidence of record show that the claimant would still be able to perform light and sedentary work even with his limitations. Therefore, the medical evidence of record establishes that the claimant retains the physical residual functional capacity to perform light and sedentary work. A finding of disability is therefore precluded at Step 5.

Medical vocational guidelines have been developed and can be found in 20 CFR, Subpart P, Appendix 2, Section 200.00. When the facts coincide with a particular guideline, the guideline directs a conclusion as to disability. 20 CFR 416.969. Under the Medical-Vocational guidelines, a younger individual (age 41), with a high school education and a unskilled work history skills who is capable of light work is not considered disabled pursuant to Vocational Rule 202.20. Additionally, that same individual would not be considered disabled if only capable of sedentary work pursuant to Vocational Rule 201.27.

The claimant has not presented the required competent, material and substantial evidence which would support a finding that the claimant has an impairment or combination of impairments which would significantly limit the physical or mental ability to do basic work activities. 20 CFR 416.920(c). Although the claimant has cited medical problems, the clinical documentation submitted by the claimant is not sufficient to establish a finding that the claimant is disabled. There is no objective medical evidence to substantiate the claimant's claim that the alleged impairment(s) are severe enough to reach the criteria and definition of disability. The claimant is not disabled for the purposes of the Medical Assistance disability (MA-P) program.

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 State Disability 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.

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

/s/

Christopher S. Saunders  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Maura D. Corrigan, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: January 4, 2012

Date Mailed: January 5, 2012

**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.

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