

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: 201137966
Issue No: 2009; 4031
Case No: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: September 7, 2011
Muskegon 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, a telephone hearing was held on September 7, 2011.

ISSUE

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

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 19, 2011, claimant filed an application for Medical Assistance and State Disability Assistance benefits alleging disability.
- (2) On May 2, 2011, the Medical Review Team denied claimant's application stating that claimant was capable of performing other work.
- (3) On May 6, 2011, the department caseworker sent claimant notice that her application was denied.
- (4) On June 13, 2011, claimant filed a request for a hearing to contest the department's negative action.
- (5) On July 8, 2011, the State Hearing Review Team again denied claimant's application stating that claimant retains the capacity to perform a wide range of light exertional, simple and repetitive work.
- (6) On January 15, 2011, claimant was admitted to the emergency room at [REDACTED] with complaints of memory loss, coordination issues, vomiting and diarrhea. A CT of the head was performed as well as a chest

x-ray. The results from the CT of the head showed "No acute hemorrhage. No suspicious mass or mass effect currently evident. Visualized sinuses and mastoids show no acute pathology." The chest x-ray showed "No acute process in the chest." (Department Exhibit A pages 9-13).

- (7) On January 20, 2011, claimant was seen at [REDACTED] for a follow up to her January 15, 2011 hospital admittance. At this visit she was diagnosed with hypertension, depressive disorder, pharyngitis, and was noted to have described memory loss. Claimant also complained of back pain and joint stiffness. The exam revealed that claimant did not appear to have an impairment of attention as she was able to repeat a 4-digit series of numbers after 10 minutes and she was able to spell "world" backward. The claimant was also found to no loss of muscle strength or tone but was noted to have a 4/5 bilateral grip strength. It was also opined that claimant's memory loss "etiology most likely the long-term substance abuse since no ischemia noted on CT." (Department Exhibit A pages 15-17).
- (8) Claimant was seen again at [REDACTED] on February 2, 2011. Depressive disorder was again noted as was impairment in her long term memory. It was noted that claimant was able to maintain the content of the visit and remembered parts of the discussion from the last visit; two weeks ago. (Department Exhibit A pages 18-19).
- (9) Claimant was seen again at [REDACTED] on February 10, 2011. Claimant was noted to still be suffering from depression and long term memory impairment. Claimant described back pain and was noted to have a mass on her right scapula, consistent with a sebaceous cyst. (Department Exhibit A pages 20-21).
- (10) Claimant was seen by [REDACTED] on April 4, 2011 as a result of her application for benefits. [REDACTED] completed a psychological evaluation and submitted a mental residual functional capacity assessment (DHS 49-E) on behalf of claimant. In his psychological evaluation, [REDACTED] noted claimant's complaints of depression, physical ailments, and cognitive difficulties. [REDACTED] diagnosed claimant with major depressive disorder-recurrent mild to moderate. He further stated that claimant "appeared to have no difficulty understanding, remembering, and following through with simple instructions, and there appears to be few restrictions to her ability to perform simple repetitive concrete tasks." [REDACTED] assessed claimant as having moderate limitations in her ability to understand and remember detailed instructions, her ability to maintain attention and concentration for extended periods, and her ability to perform activities within a schedule,

maintain attendance, and be punctual within customer tolerances. (Department Exhibit A pages 36-42).

- (11) Claimant was examined by [REDACTED] on April 26, 2011 as a result of her application for benefits. [REDACTED] rendered a diagnosis of claimant of Fibromyalgia, head injury with apparent syncopal episodes ongoing, generalized musculoskeletal pain, and hip arthralgias possible arthritis bilaterally. (Department Exhibit C).
- (12) Claimant is a 49 year old single woman, date of birth [REDACTED]. She stands 5'4" tall and weighs 198 lbs. She has a high school education but no further formal educational or vocational training. Claimant has work experience as a bartender, a waitress, a cashier, and work cleaning rooms at a hotel. Claimant is not currently working and has not worked since January 9, 2011.
- (13) Claimant has an appeal pending regarding Social Security Disability benefits.

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).

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 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" (20 CFR 404.1520(c) and 416.920(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). If the claimant does not have a severe medically determinable impairment or combination of impairments, he/she is not disabled. If the claimant has a severe impairment or combination of impairments, 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 January 9, 2011. 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. 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.

The objective medical evidence on the record does not support the assertion that the claimant is suffering from a severe physical impairment. Although claimant has consistently complained of pain in her back throughout the available medical records, there is no objective medical evidence, aside from claimant's own statements and testimony, to support the finding of a severe physical impairment with respect to claimant's back. The same is true for claimant's assertions as to severe impairments for generalized pain, vision, pneumonia, tuberculosis, hypertension, headaches, head injury, or fibromyalgia. There is simply no available objective medical evidence to support the claimant's contention of a severe physical impairment when considering each one of the aforementioned alleged impairments both individually and as a whole.

However, this Administrative Law Judge does find that there is objective medical evidence to support the claimant's contention that she is suffering from a severe mental impairment. Evidence contained in the record shows that claimant has complained of depression at all of her doctors visits which are documented in the record. Further, based on claimant's psychological evaluation, it appears that claimant is suffering from moderate limitations at least with respect to concentration, persistence, and pace. The objective medical evidence of record shows claimant's mental impairments do meet the *de minimus* level of severity and duration required for further analysis.

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 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 her past relevant work. Claimant has a history of light, unskilled employment. There is no objective medical evidence upon which this Administrative Law Judge could base a finding that claimant is unable to perform work in which she has previously engaged in.

Therefore, because this Administrative Law Judge finds that the claimant is able to perform her past relevant work, a finding of disabled is precluded 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 jobs.

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. Claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 5 based upon the fact that the objective medical evidence does not show that she cannot perform light or sedentary work even with her impairments. 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 49), with a high school education and an unskilled work history who is capable of light work is not considered disabled pursuant to Vocational Rule 202.20.

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's Bridges Eligibility Manual contains the following policy statements and instructions for caseworkers regarding the State Disability Assistance program: to receive State Disability Assistance, a person must be disabled, caring for a disabled person or age 65 or older. BEM, Item 261, p. 1. Because the claimant does not meet the definition of disabled under the MA-P program and because the evidence of record does not establish that claimant is unable to work for a period exceeding 90 days, the claimant does not meet the disability criteria for State Disability Assistance benefits either

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.

