

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

IN THE MATTER OF:



Reg. No: 201112029  
Issue No: 2009  
Case No: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date: June 8, 2011  
Roscommon County DHS

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:** William A. Sundquist

**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, an in-person hearing was held on June 8, 2010. The claimant appeared and testified.

**ISSUE**

Was disability medically established?

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

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

- (1) Claimant is currently unemployed.
- (2) August 4, 2010, was claimant's last date of employment due to injury by fallen tree to his head and left shoulder.
- (3) The claimant's vocational factors are: age 50, 7<sup>th</sup> grade education, and past skilled work as a logger cutting trees with a chainsaw for the past 15 years.
- (4) On August 11, 2010, the claimant applied for MA, was denied on September 27, 2010, per BEM 260, and requested a hearing on December 16, 2010.
- (5) Claimant alleges disability due to fracture of left wrist, left shoulder acromion, and left proximal radius, and head injury (Medical Packet, pgs. 154 to 156).

- (6) Medical exam on [REDACTED], states the claimant was struck with a falling tree; that he has fairly extensive cranial injury with a fracture temporal bone on the right; that he is awake, confused, and somewhat incoherent; and that his extremity movements are normal (Medical Packet, p. 39).
- (7) Medical exam on [REDACTED], states the claimant is gradually improving (Medical Packet, p. 93).
- (8) Medical exam on [REDACTED], states the claimant has slight weakness to left arm and shoulder; that he has good hand grasp; and that he moves all extremities well (Medical Packet, p. 91).
- (9) Medical exam on [REDACTED], states the claimant does speak and yet still obviously has some major disconnections in his dominate temporal lobe, but that should gradually clear (Medical Packet, p. 90).
- (10) Medical exam on [REDACTED] states the claimant is limited to no heavy pushing/pulling or lifting with left arm (Medical Packet, p. 155).
- (11) Medical exam on [REDACTED]0, states the claimant is unable to use his left arm and is unable to do any work for one year (Medical Packet, p. 156).
- (12) The medical packet does not state the claimant's impairments meet/equal a Social Security listing (Medical Packet, pgs, 1 to 157).

### **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 facts above are undisputed:

"Disability" is:

...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.

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, the evidence establishes that the claimant is not currently engaged in substantial gainful activity. Therefore, disability is not denied at this step.

At Step 2, the objective medical evidence of record establishes the claimant is significantly limited in performing basic mental/physical work activities as defined below, based on the *de minimus* standard, but not for the required duration stated below.

...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).

...[The impairment]...must have lasted or must be expected to last for a continuous period of at least 12 months. We call this the duration requirement. 20 CFR 416.909.

**Non-severe impairment(s).** An impairment or combination of impairments is not severe if it does not significantly limit your physical or mental ability to do basic work activities. 20 CFR 416.921(a).

**Basic work activities.** When we talk about basic work activities, we mean 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).

The medical evidence above states the claimant cannot work for one year. This is a conclusion.

Statements by your physician that you are unable to work does not mean that we will determine that you are disabled. There must be supporting medical evidence for such a medical conclusion. 20 CFR 416.927.

Also, the medical conclusion is inconsistent with the objective medical evidence of record that states the claimant is limited to no **heavy** pushing/pulling or lifting with the left arm.

Therefore, disability is denied at this step.

At Step 3, the objective medical evidence does not establish the claimant's impairments meet/equal a Social Security listing.

At Step 4, the objective medical evidence does establish the claimant's inability to do any of his past work for the required duration. His past work has been a wood cutter for over 15 years, which has heavy physical work. Therefore, disability is not denied at this step.

At Step 5, the objective medical evidence does not establish that the claimant is without a Residual Functional Capacity (RFC) for other work in the national economy for the required duration.

...Your residual functional capacity is what you can still do despite limitations. If you have more than one impairment, we will consider all of your impairment(s) of which we are aware. We will consider your ability to meet certain demands of jobs, such as physical demands, mental demands, sensory requirements, and other functions, as described in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section. Residual functional capacity is an assessment based on all of the relevant evidence.... 20 CFR 416.945(a).

...To determine the physical exertion requirements of work in the national economy, we classify jobs as sedentary, light, medium, heavy, and very 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).

Claimant's disabling complaints above that he has no RFC for any work is not supported by the objective medical evidence of record. Sedentary work, as defined above, falls within his medical limitations. Therefore, the claimant would be able to perform, at least, sedentary type work. At this level, considering the claimant's vocational profile (closely approaching advanced age, 50, 7<sup>th</sup> grade education, and past skilled work experience) he is not considered disabled under Vocational Rule 201.11.

Therefore, disability is denied at Steps 2 and 5.

Therefore, the claimant has not established disability, as defined above, by the necessary competent, material, and substantial evidence on the whole record.

### **DECISION AND ORDER**

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law decides that disability was not medically established.

Accordingly, MA denial is UPHELD.

/s/

William Sundquist  
Administrative Law Judge  
For Maura D. Corrigan, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: June 22, 2011

Date Mailed: June 22, 2011

**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 receipt 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.

WAS/ar

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