

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

IN THE MATTER OF:



Reg. No: 2011-1321
Issue No: 2009, 4031
Case No: [REDACTED]
Load No: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date:
December 2, 2010
Allegan County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Landis Y. Lain

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 December 2, 2010. Claimant personally appeared and testified.

ISSUE

Did the Department of Human Services (the department) properly deny claimant's application for Medical Assistance (MA-P) 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 February 3, 2010, claimant filed an application for Medical Assistance, State Disability Assistance and Retroactive Medical Assistance benefits.
- (2) On July 2, 2010, filed a second application for Medical Assistance, State Disability Assistance and retroactive Medical Assistance benefits alleging disability.
- (3) On September 14, 2010, the Medical Review Team denied claimant's applications stating that claimant's impairment's lack duration.
- (4) On September 20, 2010, the department caseworker sent claimant notice that her application was denied.
- (5) On September 30, 2010, claimant filed a request for a hearing to contest the department's negative action.

- (6) On October 25, 2010, the State Hearing Review Team again denied claimant's application stating in its' analysis and decision: the objective Medical Evidence presented does not establish a disability at the listing or equivalence level. In following this sequential evaluation process the claimant is not engaged in substantial gainful activity. The claimant's impairment's do not meet or equal the intent of a Social Security listing. The claimant retains the capacity to perform at least unskilled medium work. This may be consistent with past relevant work however, there is not detailed description of past work to determine this. In lieu of denying benefits as capable of performing past work a denial to other work based on a vocational rule will be used. Therefore, based on the vocational profile of closely approaching advanced age with 14 years of education and a unskilled work history, MA-P is denied using Vocational Rule 203.21 as a guide. Retroactive MA-P was then reviewed and denied. SDA is denied per PEM 261.
- (7) Claimant is a 51-year-old woman whose birth date is [REDACTED] Claimant is 5'7" tall and weighs 165 pounds. Claimant attended 2 years of college and studied fine arts and is able to read and write and does have basic math skills.
- (8) Claimant last worked in 2004 and 2005 as a self-employed contractor, cleaning homes for mortgage companies. Claimant testified that she has also worked in auto detailing and in a warehouse driving a hi-lo and keeping inventory in a grocery where she ordered product, worked as a cashier and a stock person.
- (9) Claimant has been living off of her retirement to support herself.
- (10) Claimant alleges as disabling impairments: a mood disorder, depression, migraines, low back pain, dental problems, a pinched nerve in the back, sciatica in the right leg, depression, bi-polar disorder.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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).

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

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.

If an individual is working and the work is substantial gainful activity, the individual is not disabled regardless of the medical condition, education and work experience. 20 CFR 416.920(c).

If the impairment or combination of impairments do not significantly limit physical or mental ability to do basic work activities, it is not a severe impairment(s) and disability does not exist. Age, education and work experience will not be considered. 20 CFR 416.920.

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).

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).

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).

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, claimant is not engaged in substantial gainful activity and has not worked since 2004 or 2005. Claimant is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 1.

The subjective and objective medical evidence on the record indicates that claimant testified that she lives alone in a house and she has it up for sale. Claimant is single with no children under 18 and no income and she receives Food Assistance Program benefits. Claimant lost her driver's license for DUI and she usually asks a friend for a ride. Claimant does cook 3-4 times per week and cooks things like Mexican food and meatloaf and she does grocery shop one time per week and she needs a ride only but is able to grocery shop by herself. Claimant testified that she does clean her home by vacuuming, dusting, laundry and dishes and she does pick up sticks in the yard and rides a lawnmower. Claimant testified that she watches TV 12 hours per day. Claimant stated that she can stand for 30 minutes at a time, sit for an hour at a time, and can walk one block. Claimant is able to squat, bend at the waist, shower and dress herself, tie her shoes but not touch her toes. Claimant testified that she does have arthritis in her knees. Claimant is right handed and her hands and arms are fine and she has

orthotics in her shoes. Claimant testified that she can carry 15 pounds and can usually carry 5 pounds repetitively. Claimant testified that she does not drink a fifth of vodka a week and her doctor told her to quit. Claimant testified that she stopped smoking marijuana, cocaine, and taking uppers and downers approximately 7 years ago. Claimant testified that in a typical day she is reclusive and she drinks coffee, watches TV, eats cereal, does the dishes, takes care of the cats, empties the litter box, watches more TV, vacuums, has lunch, watches more TV has dinner then takes a nap.

Claimant arrived half an hour early for her medical visit on August 24, 2010. She stated that she was sober for 3 years. She was oriented to person, place, place and time. She could recall 4 digits forward and 3 digits backward and 3 of the items after approximately 3 minutes. She identified the current President and the former President. She identified her date of birth as [REDACTED] and stated that she is 51 years old. She was unable to identify the Civil War President. She identified Edison as the inventor of the electric light bulb. She described Amelia Earhardt as famous for flying across the Atlantic. She identified news as schools being downsized and overlapping classes, oil leak in the Gulf and the Kalamazoo River, and it was ironic that they overlapped. She was able to multiply 7×6 correctly. She correctly divided 3 into 18. She correctly added 13 and 8. She was unable to subtract 9 from 22 correctly. She obtained the value of 11. She completed serial 7's with 93, 84, I can not do this. She responded to the milk proverb with, when something goes right don't get upset and don't cry because things may not be different. She responded with the book proverb, things aren't always what they seem. She responded to the grass proverb with appreciate what you have. She stated that a tree and a bush are alike because both are living plant life, things that put oxygen in the air and leaves. They are different because of the size. She stated that a river and an ocean are alike because they are both bodies of water and they are different because one is salt and one is fresh. In her forward situation, she stated she would find the sun rises in the east and sets in the west. She responded to the bank situation with money is the root of all evil and ruins relationships. She stated in theatre situation she would find the little box and pull it, get out and tell someone and try not to be trampled. She described that land in the city costs more than in the country because closer to development and easy access to be where you want. She was diagnosed with alcohol dependence and a mood disorder due to her medical condition (pp. 6-7). She had an axis GAF of 50 and she would be unable to manage her funds independently due to history of substance abuse (p. 8).

A February 17, 2010, Intercare Community Health Network Clinic appointment indicates that claimant was a well-developed, well-nourished 50 year old white female in no acute distress. She is alert, active and appropriate. Skin is pink, warm and dry. She weighed 157 pounds. Her blood pressure was 135/85. Temperature was 97, pulse was 62, respiratory rate 16, fundi was normal with discs flat. Ears, nose and oral clear. Neck with supple without nodes. Lungs clear to PNA without rales or rhonchi. Good breath sounds bilaterally. Heart rhythm rate is regular without murmurs, rubs or gallops. Abdomen is soft with good bowel sounds. No masses, tenderness or organomegaly. No CVA tenderness. Extremities without edema, cords, or tenderness. Negative

homan's. Neurologic al area was without deficit. She is diagnosed with depression, mood disorder, migraine headaches, and alcohol abuse (p. 17).

This Administrative Law Judge did consider all 95 pages of medical reports contained in the file in making this decision.

At Step 2, claimant has the burden of proof of establishing that she has a severely restrictive physical or mental impairment that has lasted or is expected to last for the duration of at least 12 months. There is insufficient objective clinical medical evidence in the record that claimant suffers a severely restrictive physical or mental impairment. Claimant has reports of pain in multiple areas of her body; however, there are no corresponding clinical findings that support the reports of symptoms and limitations made by the claimant. There are no laboratory or x-ray findings listed in the file. The clinical impression is that claimant is stable. There is no medical finding that claimant has any muscle atrophy or trauma, abnormality or injury that is consistent with a deteriorating condition. In short, claimant has restricted herself from tasks associated with occupational functioning based upon her reports of pain (symptoms) rather than medical findings. Reported symptoms are an insufficient basis upon which a finding that claimant has met the evidentiary burden of proof can be made. This Administrative Law Judge finds that the medical record is insufficient to establish that claimant has a severely restrictive physical impairment.

Claimant alleges the following disabling mental impairments: depression and bi-polar disorder.

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).

There is insufficient objective medical/psychiatric evidence in the record indicating claimant suffers severe mental limitations. There is no mental residual functional capacity assessment in the record. There is insufficient evidence contained in the file of depression or a cognitive dysfunction that is so severe that it would prevent claimant from working at any job. Claimant was oriented to time, person and place during the hearing. Claimant was able to answer all of the questions at the hearing and was responsive to the questions. The evidentiary record is insufficient to find that claimant suffers a severely restrictive mental impairment. For these reasons, this Administrative Law Judge finds that claimant has failed to meet her burden of proof at Step 2. Claimant must be denied benefits at this step based upon her failure to meet the evidentiary burden.

If claimant had not been denied at Step 2, the analysis would proceed to Step 3 where the medical evidence of claimant's condition does not give rise to a finding that she would meet a statutory listing in the code of federal regulations.

If claimant had not already been denied at Step 2, this Administrative Law Judge would have to deny her again at Step 4 based upon her ability to perform her past relevant work. There is no evidence upon which this Administrative Law Judge could base a finding that claimant is unable to perform work in which she has engaged in, in the past. Therefore, if claimant had not already been denied at Step 2, she would be denied again 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 less strenuous tasks than in her prior jobs.

At Step 5, the burden of proof shifts to the department to establish that claimant does not have residual functional capacity.

The residual functional capacity is what an individual can do despite limitations. All impairments will be considered in addition to ability to meet certain demands of jobs in the national economy. Physical demands, mental demands, sensory requirements and other functions will be evaluated.... 20 CFR 416.945(a).

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).

Claimant has submitted insufficient objective medical evidence that she lacks the residual functional capacity to perform some other less strenuous tasks than in her prior employment or that she is physically unable to do light or sedentary tasks if demanded of her. Claimant's activities of daily living do not appear to be very limited and she should be able to perform light or sedentary work even with her impairments. Claimant

has failed to provide the necessary objective medical evidence to establish that she has a severe impairment or combination of impairments which prevent her from performing any level of work for a period of 12 months. The claimant's testimony as to her limitations indicates that she should be able to perform light or sedentary work.

There is insufficient objective medical/psychiatric evidence contained in the file of depression or a cognitive dysfunction that is so severe that it would prevent claimant from working at any job. Claimant was able to answer all the questions at the hearing and was responsive to the questions. Claimant was oriented to time, person and place during the hearing. Claimant's complaints of pain, while profound and credible, are out of proportion to the objective medical evidence contained in the file as it relates to claimant's ability to perform work. Therefore, 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 she has not established by objective medical evidence that she cannot perform light or sedentary work even with her impairments. Under the Medical-Vocational guidelines, a person who is closely approaching advanced age, with a high school education and an unskilled work history who is limited to light work is not considered disabled.

The Federal Regulations at 20 CFR 404.1535 speak to the determination of whether Drug Addiction and Alcoholism (DAA) is material to a person's disability and when benefits will or will not be approved. The regulations require the disability analysis be completed prior to a determination of whether a person's drug and alcohol use is material. It is only when a person meets the disability criterion, as set forth in the regulations, that the issue of materiality becomes relevant. In such cases, the regulations require a sixth step to determine the materiality of DAA to a person's disability.

When the record contains evidence of DAA, a determination must be made whether or not the person would continue to be disabled if the individual stopped using drugs or alcohol. The trier of fact must determine what, if any, of the physical or mental limitations would remain if the person were to stop the use of the drugs or alcohol and whether any of these remaining limitations would be disabling.

Claimant's testimony and the information indicate that claimant has a history of drug, and alcohol abuse. Applicable hearing is the Drug Abuse and Alcohol (DA&A) Legislation, Public Law 104-121, Section 105(b)(1), 110 STAT. 853, 42 USC 423(d)(2)(C), 1382(c)(a)(3)(J) Supplement Five 1999. The law indicates that individuals are not eligible and/or are not disabled where drug addiction or alcoholism is a contributing factor material to the determination of disability. After a careful review of the credible and substantial evidence on the whole record, this Administrative Law Judge finds that claimant does not meet the statutory disability definition under the authority of the DA&A Legislation because her substance abuse is material to her alleged impairment and alleged disability.

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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