

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

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

[REDACTED]

Reg. No: 201233364  
Issue No: 2009  
Case No: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date: April 17, 2012  
DHS-MA Spec Process

**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, a 3-way telephone hearing was held on Tuesday, April 17, 2012. Claimant appeared and provided testimony on her behalf.

**ISSUE**

Was disability, as defined below, 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's interim MA-P application on June 13, 2011 was denied on December 21, 2011 per BEM 260, with a hearing request on January 4, 2012.
2. Claimant was 42, with an 11<sup>th</sup> grade education, and history of skilled work.
3. Claimant last worked in October 2010 and became an u [REDACTED] recipient with exhaustion on [REDACTED].
4. Claimant alleges disability due to a combination of multiple medically diagnosed physical impairments (Medical Packet, Page 240).
5. Medical exam on November 10, 2010, states the claimant's cranial nerves II-XII are grossly intact; that she has normal muscle bulk and tone; that motor strength is 5/5 throughout all muscle groups; that deep tendon

reflexes 2+ and symmetrical throughout; that there is no Babinski and no Hoffmann and no Clonus; and that she has normal balance and coordination (Medical Packet, Page 30).

6. Medical exam on June 23, 2011, states the claimant's neurological exam is excellent; that she does not have straight leg raising pain; that she has no sensory deficit; that she has no motor weakness; that her reflexes are hyperactive, but she does not have any weakness (Medical Packet, Page 25).
7. Medical exam on June 26, 2011, states the claimant had a normal neurological exam; that she has no straight leg raising pain; and that she has no sensory or motor deficits (Medical Packet, Page 27).
8. Medical exam on August 17, 2011, states that the claimant is able to walk 10 blocks (Medical Packet, Page 21).
9. Medical exam on November 21, 2011, states the claimant is able to do light house work; that pain is worse with bending over which she cannot bend and pickup something from the floor; that pain is worse with lifting weights which she cannot lift more than 10 pounds; that she walks with a normal gait; that she was not able to fully bend over; that she was not able to squat and kneel down; that she was not able to walk on her heels but was able to walk on her toes; that right hip had moderate tenderness and moderate decrease of range of motion in all directions; that cranial nerves are intact; that there is no motor or sensory deficit (Medical Packet, Pages 17-18).

### **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 (BAM), the Program Eligibility Manual (BEM) and the Program Reference Manual (PRM).

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.

...We follow a set order to determine whether you are disabled. We review any current work activity, the severity of your impairment(s), your residual functional capacity, your past work, and your age, education and work experience. If we can find that you are disabled or not disabled at any point in the review, we do not review your claim further.... 20 CFR 416.920.

The claimant has the burden of proof to establish disability as defined above by the preponderance of the evidence of record and in accordance with the 5 step process below. 20 CFR 416.912(a).

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).

Disability is not denied at Step 1. The evidence of record establishes that the claimant has not been engaged in substantial gainful work since October 2010.

Disability is denied at Step 2. The medical evidence of record does not establish, on date of application, the claimant's significant inability to perform basic work activities due to a combination of severe physical impairments for a one year continuous duration, as defined below.

### **Severe/Non-Severe Impairment**

...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).

**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 question is whether the claimant's combination of medically diagnosed physical disorders are non-severe or severe, as defined above. Said in another way, do

combination of claimant's diagnosed physical disorders impair claimant slightly, mildly, moderately (non-severe impairment, as defined above) or severely, as defined above?

The medical reports of record are diagnostic and treatment reports, and do not provide medical assessments of claimant's physical limitations relative to inability to perform basic work activities, as defined above. 20 CFR 416.913(c)(1) and (2).

The medical evidence of record established a combination of non-severe impairment. Therefore, a combination of severe physical impairments meeting a one year continuous duration requirement has not been established.

Therefore, disability has not been established at Step 2 by the 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, Medicaid denial is **UPHELD**.

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

Date Signed: April 25, 2012

Date Mailed: April 25, 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.

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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.

WAS/tb

cc:

