

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

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 2012-74939
Issue No.: 2009
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: December 17, 2012
County: Macomb (50-36)

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Jonathan W. Owens

HEARING DECISION

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and MCL 400.37 following Claimant's request for a hearing. After due notice, an in-person hearing was held on December 17, 2012, from Sterling Heights, Michigan. Participants on behalf of Claimant included Claimant and [REDACTED]. Participants on behalf of the Department of Human Services (Department) included [REDACTED].

The record was extended to allow additional relevant medical evidence to be submitted. Claimant waived timeliness. The additional medical evidence was received and submitted to the State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) for review prior to this decision being issued.

ISSUE

Whether the Department properly determined that Claimant is not "disabled" for purposes of the Medical Assistance (MA-P) program?

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 May 9, 2011, Claimant applied for MA-P and retro MA-P to March 2011.
2. On January 5, 2012, the Medical Review Team denied Claimant's request.
3. On April 4, 2012, Claimant submitted to the Department a request for hearing.

4. SHRT denied Claimant's request.
5. Claimant is 24 years old.
6. Claimant completed education through high school.
7. Claimant returned to work in September 2012 and is currently working as a cashier part time 20-30 hours a week for \$7.40 an hour. Claimant has only worked as a cashier part time.
8. Claimant's limitations have lasted for 12 months or more.
9. Claimant suffers from aortic stenosis, regurgitation, hypertension and mild cerebral palsy.
10. Claimant has some limitations on physical activities involving sitting, standing, walking, bending, lifting, and stooping.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

MA-P 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 administers MA-P 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 Bridges Reference Manual (RFT).

Pursuant to Federal Rule 42 CFR 435.540, the Department uses the Federal Supplemental Security Income (SSI) policy in determining eligibility for disability under MA-P. 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 are 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.

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 symptoms, diagnosis and prognosis, what an individual can do despite impairment(s), and the physical or mental restrictions. 20 CFR 416.927(a)(2).

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).

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, Appendix 1, 12.00(C).

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.

Pursuant to 20 CFR 416.920, a five-step sequential evaluation process is used to determine disability. An individual's current work activity, the severity of the impairment, the residual functional capacity, past work, age, education and work experience are evaluated. If an individual is found disabled or not disabled at any point, no further review is made.

The first step is to determine if an individual is working and if that work is "substantial gainful activity" (SGA). If the work is SGA, an individual is not considered disabled regardless of medical condition, age or other vocational factors. 20 CFR 416.920(b).

Secondly, the individual must have a medically determinable impairment that is "severe" or a combination of impairments that is "severe." 20 CFR 404.1520(c). An impairment or combination of impairments is "severe" within the meaning of 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; 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.

The third step in the process is to assess whether the impairment or combination of impairments meets a Social Security listing. If the impairment or combination of impairments meets or is the medically equivalent of a listed impairment as set forth in Appendix 1 and meets the durational requirements of 20 CFR 404.1509, the individual is considered disabled. If it does not, the analysis proceeds to the next step.

Before considering step four of the sequential evaluation process, the trier must determine the claimant's residual functional capacity. 20 CFR 404.1520(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, the trier must consider all of the claimant's impairments, including impairments that are not severe. 20 CFR 404.1520(e) and 404.1545; SSR 96-8p.

The fourth step of the process is whether the claimant has the residual functional capacity to perform the requirements of his/her past relevant work. 20 CFR 404.1520(f). The term past relevant work means work performed (either as the claimant actually performed it or as is it generally performed in the national economy) within the last 15 years or 15 years prior to the date that disability must be established. If the claimant has the residual functional capacity to do his/her past relevant work, then 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 step.

In the fifth step, an individual's residual functional capacity is considered in determining whether disability exists. An individual's age, education, work experience and skills are used to evaluate whether an individual has the residual functional capacity to perform work despite limitations. 20 CFR 416.920(e).

Here, Claimant has satisfied requirements as set forth in steps one, two and three of the sequential evaluation. However, Claimant's impairments do not meet a listing as set forth in Appendix 1, 20 CFR 416.926. Therefore, vocational factors will be considered to determine claimant's residual functional capacity to do relevant work.

In the present case, Claimant has been diagnosed with aortic stenosis, regurgitation, hypertension and mild cerebral palsy. Claimant has a number of symptoms and limitations, as cited above, as a result of these conditions. Claimant's treating physician noted on a DHS-54A that Claimant was limited by mild cerebral palsy and chronic ongoing health conditions. This physician completed this form on [REDACTED]. This physician noted that Claimant was capable of working at her past occupation with limitations. NO limitations were noted on this form. This physician, however, completed a DHS-49 for Claimant on [REDACTED], in which he indicated she was capable of lifting up to 10 lbs occasionally, standing/walking at least 2 hours in an 8-hour day and sitting about 6 hours in an 8-hour day. This physician noted that Claimant was limited in sustained concentration and memory. Claimant was capable of meeting her own needs in her home. A heart classification completed on [REDACTED], by this same treating physician indicated that Claimant was a Class II with a therapeutic classification of Class C indicating moderate restriction on activities. This physician completed a

medical assessment of ability to do work-related activities on [REDACTED]. This physician indicated that Claimant was capable of lifting frequently up to 5 lbs and occasionally 10 lbs maximum. Again, the physician noted that Claimant could stand 2 hours in an 8-hour period and no limitation on sitting.

Claimant was seen by a consulting physician on [REDACTED], who indicated Claimant's high blood pressure was well controlled and she demonstrated no signs of congestive heart failure. There was no neck vein distension, pulmonary rales, visceromegaly, or leg edema. There was no orthopnea or paroxysmal nocturnal dyspnea. There were no signs of muscle atrophy anywhere in her body. Mild thoracolumbar scoliosis was found but no paravertebral spasm or tenderness. Claimant was found fully ambulatory with a stable gait. There was no NO requirement for a walking device. Claimant was found able to walk on her toes and heels. She had no difficulty getting on and off the examination table. While standing, she was able to bend down completely to touch her toes. This physician indicated no limitations on sitting, standing or walking. Claimant was found capable of lifting occasionally up to 50 lbs and frequently up to 20 lbs.

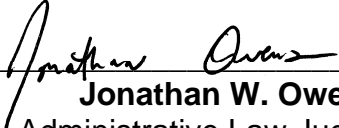
Claimant testified to the following symptoms and abilities: tired, legs and arms feel weak, back pain, can walk 2 blocks, can stand 2 and half hours, no issue with sitting, limited to lifting 10 lbs or less, no issue with grip and grasp, able to manage household chores, can manage grocery shopping, able to manage personal care, able to drive and no symptoms from heart condition.

The fourth step of the analysis to be considered is whether the claimant has the ability to perform work previously performed by the claimant within the past 15 years. The trier of fact must determine whether the impairment(s) presented prevent the claimant from doing past relevant work. In the present case, Claimant is currently working as a cashier part time 20-30 hours a week for \$7.40 an hour. Claimant has only worked as a cashier part time. Claimant testified she only works this number of hours due to fatigue. After reviewing the medical evidence submitted, this Administrative Law Judge is unable to find a basis to limit Claimant to only working 30 hours a week. Claimant's medical conditions fail to support a finding of disabled. This Administrative Law Judge finds, based on the medical evidence and objective, physical and psychological findings, that Claimant is capable of the physical or mental activities required to perform any such position. 20 CFR 416.920(e). Therefore, Claimant is not disabled at this step of the analysis.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that Claimant is not medically disabled.

Accordingly, the Department's decision is hereby UPHeld.


Jonathan W. Owens
Administrative Law Judge
for Maura Corrigan, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: March 4, 2013

Date Mailed: March 4, 2013

NOTICE: Michigan Administrative Hearing System (MAHS) 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. MAHS 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. (60 days for FAP cases)

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.

Claimant may request a rehearing or reconsideration for the following reasons:

- A rehearing **MAY** be granted if there is newly discovered evidence that could affect the outcome of the original hearing decision.
- A reconsideration **MAY** be granted for any of the following reasons:
 - misapplication of manual policy or law in the hearing decision,
 - typographical errors, mathematical error, or other obvious errors in the hearing decision that effect the substantial rights of the claimant:
 - the failure of the ALJ to address other relevant issues in the hearing decision.

Request must be submitted through the local DHS office or directly to MAHS by mail at
Michigan Administrative Hearings
Reconsideration/Rehearing Request
P. O. Box 30639
Lansing, Michigan 48909-07322

JWO/pf

cc:

