

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

IN THE MATTER OF:



Reg. No.: 201275602
Issue No.: 2009, 4031
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: January 8, 2013
County: Wayne #31

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 telephone hearing was held on January 8, 2013. Claimant appeared and provided testimony on her behalf. Participants on behalf of the Department of Human Services (Department) included [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

ISSUE

Was medical recovery 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 last MA-P/SDA approval was on August 1, 2009.
2. On August 30, 2012, the Department of Human Services (DHS) terminated the Claimant's MA-P/SDA based on medical recovery per BEM 260/261, with a hearing request on September 7, 2012.
3. Claimant was age 60, had a 10th grade education, and unskilled work history as an adult caretaker and cleaning bleachers in a park.
4. Claimant alleges continued disability due to a combination of physical impairment.
5. Medical report since Claimant's last MA-P/SDA approval states the Claimant on January 7, 2013, needs help with washing, cooking, bathing, shopping, cleaning, and laundering (Claimant Exhibit 1, Pages 1 and 2).

6. State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) decision dated October 26, 2012, states the Claimant's disorders do not meet/equal a Social Security listing (DHS Exhibit A, Page 16).

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 Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) and the Bridges Reference Manual (BRM).

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 Bridges Reference Manual (BRM).

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.

...Ability to engage in substantial gainful activity. In most instances, we must show that you are able to engage in substantial gainful activity before your benefits are stopped. When doing this, we will consider all your current impairments not just that impairment(s) present at the time of the most recent favorable determination.... 20 CFR 416.994(b)(1)(v).

If we cannot determine that you are still disabled based on medical considerations alone..., we will use the new symptoms, signs and laboratory findings to make an objective assessment of your functional capacity to do basic work activities or residual functional capacity and we will consider your vocational factors.... 20 CFR 416.994(b)(1)(v).

...If medical improvement has occurred, we will compare your current functional capacity to do basic work activities

(i.e., your residual functional capacity) based on the previously existing impairments with your prior residual functional capacity in order to determine whether the medical improvement is related to your ability to do work. The most recent favorable medical decision is the latest decision involving a consideration of the medical evidence and the issue of whether you were disabled or continued to be disabled which became final. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(1)(vi).

...Medical improvement. Medical improvement is any decrease in the medical severity of impairment(s) present at the time of the most recent favorable medical decision that you were disabled or continued to be disabled and is determined by a comparison of prior and current medical evidence which must show that there have been changes (improvement) in the symptoms, signs or laboratory findings associated with that impairment(s). 20 CFR 416.994(b)(2)(i).

...Determining if medical improvement is related to ability to work. If there is a decrease in medical severity as shown by the symptoms, signs and laboratory findings, we then must determine if it is related to your ability to work.... 20 CFR 416.994(b)(2)(ii).

...In determining whether medical improvement that has occurred is related to your ability to do work, we will assess your residual functional capacity (in accordance with paragraph (b)(1)(iv) of this section) based on the current severity of the impairment(s) which was present at your last favorable medical decision. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(2)(ii).

First group of exceptions to medical improvement. The law provides for certain limited situations when your disability can be found to have ended even though medical improvement has not occurred, if you can engage in substantial gainful activity. These exceptions to medical improvement are intended to provide a way of finding that a person is no longer disabled in those limited situations where, even though there has been no decrease in severity of the impairment(s), evidence shows that the person should no longer be considered disabled or never should have been considered disabled.... 20 CFR 416.994(b)(3).

...If one of these exceptions applies, we must also show that, taking all your current impairment(s) into account, not just those that existed at the time of our most recent favorable medical decision, you are now able to engage in substantial

gainful activity before your disability can be found to have ended. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(3).

Substantial evidence shows that you are the beneficiary of advances in medical or vocational therapy or technology (related to your ability to work). Advances in medical or vocational therapy or technology are improvements in treatment or rehabilitative methods which have increased your ability to do basic work activities. We will apply this exception when substantial evidence shows that you have been the beneficiary of services which reflect these advances and they have favorably affected the severity of your impairment or your ability to do basic work activities.... 20 CFR 416.994(b)(3)(i).

Substantial evidence shows that you have undergone vocational therapy (related to your ability to work). Vocational therapy (related to your ability to work) may include, but is not limited to, additional education, training, or work experience that improves your ability to meet the vocational requirements of more jobs. This decision will be based on substantial evidence which includes new medical evidence and a new residual functional capacity assessment. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(3)(ii).

Substantial evidence shows that based on new or improved diagnostic or evaluative techniques your impairment(s) is not as disabling as it was considered to be at the time of the most recent favorable decision. Changing methodologies and advances in medical and other diagnostic or evaluative techniques have given, and will continue to give, rise to improved methods for measuring and documenting the effect of various impairments on the ability to do work.... 20 CFR 416.994(b)(3)(iii).

...Substantial evidence demonstrates that any prior disability decision was in error. We will apply the exception to medical improvement based on error if substantial evidence (which may be evidence on the record at the time any prior determination of the entitlement to benefits based on disability was made, or newly obtained evidence which relates to that determination) demonstrates that a prior determination was in error. A prior determination will be found in error only if: 20 CFR 416.994(b)(3)(iv).

...Substantial evidence shows on its face that the decision in question should not have been made.... 20 CFR 416.994(b)(3)(iv)(A).

...At the time of the prior evaluation, required and material evidence of the severity of your impairment(s) was missing. That evidence becomes available upon review, and substantial evidence demonstrates that had such evidence been present at the time of the prior determination, disability would not have been found. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(3)(iv)(B).

...Substantial evidence which is new evidence which relates to the prior determination (of allowance or continuance) refutes the conclusions that were based upon the prior evidence... Substantial evidence must show that had the new evidence, (which relates to the prior determination) been considered at the time of the prior decision, the claim would not have been allowed or continued. A substitution of current judgment for that used in the prior favorable decision will not be the basis for applying this exception. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(3)(iv)(C).

...You are currently engaging in substantial gainful activity. If you are currently engaging in substantial gainful activity before we determine whether you are no longer disabled because of your work activity, we will consider whether you are entitled to a trial work period as set out in 416.992. We will find that your disability has ended in the month in which you demonstrated your ability to engage in substantial gainful activity (following completion of a trial work period, where it applies). 20 CFR 416.994(b)(3)(v).

Second group of exceptions to medical improvement. In addition to the first group of exceptions to medical improvement, the following exceptions may result in a determination that you are no longer disabled. In these situations the decision will be made without a determination that you have medically improved or can engage in substantial gainful activity. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(4).

...A prior determination was fraudulently obtained. If we find that any prior favorable determination was obtained by fraud, we may find that you are not disabled. In addition, we may reopen your claim under the rules in 416.1488. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(4)(i).

...You do not cooperate with us. If there is a question about whether you continue to be disabled and we ask you to give us medical or other evidence or to go for a physical or mental examination by a certain date, we will find that your disability has ended if you fail, without good cause, to do what we ask. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(4)(ii).

...You fail to follow prescribed treatment which would be expected to restore your ability to engage in substantial gainful activity. If treatment has been prescribed for you which would be expected to restore your ability to work, you must follow that treatment in order to be paid benefits. If you are not following that treatment and you do not have good cause for failing to follow that treatment, we will find that your disability has ended.... 20 CFR 416.994(b)(4)(iv).

...To assure that disability reviews are carried out in a uniform manner, that a decision of continuing disability can be made in the most expeditious and administratively efficient way, and that any decision to stop disability benefits are made objectively, neutrally and are fully documented, we will follow specific steps in reviewing the question of whether your disability continues. Our review may cease and benefits may be continued at any point if we determine there is sufficient evidence to find that you are still unable to engage in substantial gainful activity. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5).

Step 1. Do you have an impairment or combination of impairments which meets or equals the severity of an impairment listed in Appendix 1 of Subpart P of Part 404 of this chapter? If you do, your disability will be found to continue. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(i).

Step 2. If you do not, has there been a medical improvement as defined in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section? If there has been medical improvement as shown by a decrease in medical severity, see Step 3 in paragraph (b)(5)(iii) of this section. If there has been no decrease in medical severity, there has been no medical improvement. (see Step 4 in paragraph (b)(5)(iv) of this section.) 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(ii).

Step 3. If there has been medical improvement, we must determine whether it is related to your ability to do work in accordance with paragraphs (b)(1)(i) through (b)(1)(iv) of this section; i.e., whether or not there has been an increase in the residual functional capacity based on the impairment(s) that was present at the time of the most recent favorable medical determination. If medical improvement is not related to your ability to do work, see Step 5 in paragraph (b)(5)(v) of this section. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(iii).

Step 4. If we found in Step 2 in paragraph (b)(5)(ii) of this section that there has been no medical improvement or if we found at Step 3 in paragraph (b)(5)(iii) of this section that the

medical improvement is not related to your ability to work, we consider whether any of the exceptions in paragraphs (b)(3) and (b)(4) of this section apply. If none of them apply, your disability will be found to continue. If any of the first group of exceptions to medical improvement applies, see Step 5 in paragraph (b)(5)(v) of this section. If an exception from the second group of exceptions to medical improvement applies, your disability will be found to have ended. The second group of exceptions to medical improvement may be considered at any point in this process. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(iv).

Step 5. If medical improvement is shown to be related to your ability to do work or if any of the first group of exceptions to medical improvement applies, we will determine whether all your current impairments in combination are severe (see Sec. 416.921). This determination will consider all your current impairments and the impact of the combination of these impairments on your ability to function. If the residual functional capacity assessment in Step 3 in paragraph (b)(5)(iii) of this section shows significant limitation to your ability to do basic work activities, see Step 6 in paragraph (b)(5)(iv) of this section. When the evidence shows that all your current impairments in combination do not significantly limit your physical or mental abilities to do basic work activities, these impairments will not be considered severe in nature. If so, you will no longer be considered disabled. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(v).

Step 6. If your impairment(s) is severe, we will assess your current ability to engage in substantial gainful activity in accordance with 416.961. That is, we will assess your residual functional capacity based on all your current impairments and consider whether you can still do work that you have done in the past. If you can do such work, disability will be found to have ended. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(vi).

Step 7. If you are not able to do work you have done in the past, we will consider one final step. Given the residual functional capacity assessment and considering your age, education, and past work experience, can you do other work? If you can, disability will be found to have ended. If you cannot, disability will be found to continue. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(vii).

Step 1 continued eligibility is denied. The medical evidence of record does not establish the Claimant's impairments meet/equal Social Security listing.

At Step 2, the evidence of record does not establish Claimant's medical improvement by a decrease in medical severity. There is no medical evidence introduced addressing any medical improvements. Therefore, sequential is required to continue to Step 4.

At Step 4, the evidence of record does not establish medical improvement relating to Claimant's ability to work, nor do any exceptions in paragraphs 3b and 4b of this section apply.

Claimant testified that she had a stroke five to six years ago leaving her right side weak; that she cannot raise her right arm above shoulder level; that she has chronic pain in left leg, hip, and left shoulder; and that she is unable lift/carry any weight.

The medical reports of record are examination, diagnostic, and treatment reports. They do not provide medical assessments of Claimant's physical limitations relative to her functional capacity to perform basic work activities, as defined above, except for Claimant Exhibit 1 (findings of fact 5). Stated differentially, do the physical impairments impair the Claimant slightly, mildly, moderately (non-severe impairment, as defined above) or severely, as defined above?

The objective medical evidence of record does not establish the Claimant's RFC to perform basic work activities due to a non-severe physical impairment, 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).

Therefore, disability is found to continue at Step 4.

Therefore, medical recovery has not been established at Step 4 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 medical recovery has not been established.

Accordingly, MA-P/SDA termination is **REVERSED**, and retroactive reinstatement of benefits, is so **ORDERED**.

Medical review suggested in February 2014.



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

Date Signed: February 12, 2013

Date Mailed: February 12, 2013

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.

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

WAS/tb

cc:

