

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

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

[REDACTED]

Reg. No: 2012-72990  
Issue No: 2009  
Case No: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date: December 6, 2012  
Berrien 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 6, 2012. Claimant personally appeared and testified.

**ISSUE**

Did the Department of Human Services (the department) properly deny claimant's application for Medical Assistance (MA-P)?

**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 31, 2012 claimant filed an application for Medical Assistance and retroactive Medical Assistance benefits alleging disability.
2. On July 26, 2012, the Medical Review Team denied claimant's application stating that claimant's impairments lacked duration.
3. On August 1, 2012, the department caseworker sent claimant notice that her application was denied.
4. On August 27, 2012, claimant filed a request for a hearing to contest the department's negative action.
5. On October 8, 2012, the State Hearing Review Team again denied claimant's application stating in its analysis and recommendation: the claimant was admitted in May, 2012 due to cellulitis of the abdomen with sepsis syndrome. She developed a VT, which was felt to be secondary to the sepsis syndrome. A cardiac catheterization was negative for significant coronary artery disease. A cardiac catheterization was negative for significant coronary artery disease. Discharge diagnoses included cellulitis

of the abdominal wall, hypertension, asthma, sepsis, gastroesophageal reflux disease, depression, cardiomyopathy, intertrigo, HLD and VT. With treatment, her condition improved but had not totally resolved at discharge. On June 13, 2012 she still had a small area of purulent drainage and her antibiotics were extended. The medical evidence of record indicates that the claimant's condition is improving or is expected to improve within 12 months from the date of onset or from the date of admission. Therefore, MA-P is denied due to lack of duration under 20CFR416.909. Retroactive MA-P was considered in this case and is also denied.

6. The hearing was held on December 6, 2012. At the hearing, claimant waived the time periods and requested to submit additional medical information.
7. Additional medical information was submitted and sent to the State Hearing Review Team on December 7, 2012.
8. On January 17, 2013, the State Hearing Review Team again denied claimant's application stating in its analysis and recommendation: the claimant was admitted in May, 2012 due to cellulitis of the abdomen with sepsis syndrome. She developed a VT, which was felt to be secondary to the sepsis syndrome. A cardiac catheterization was negative for significant coronary artery disease. A cardiac catheterization was negative for significant coronary artery disease. Discharge diagnoses included cellulitis of the abdominal wall, hypertension, asthma, sepsis, gastroesophageal reflux disease, depression, cardiomyopathy, intertrigo, HLD and VT. With treatment, her condition improved but had not totally resolved at discharge. On June 13, 2012 she still had a small area of purulent drainage and her antibiotics were extended. The claimant reported a psychiatric admission prior to a psychiatric evaluation in August, 2012. In September, 2012, the claimant's mood was "all right" and her affect was appropriate overall. Thought process and content were unremarkable. She appeared to be psychiatrically stable and tolerating her regimen fairly well at that time. Diagnoses included depressive disorder and anxiety disorder. The claimant is not currently engaging in substantial gainful activity based on the information that is available in file. The claimant's impairments do not meet/equal the intent or severity of a Social Security listing. The medical evidence of record indicates that the claimant retains the capacity to perform a wide range of simple, unskilled, medium work. A finding about the capacity for prior work has not been made. However, this information is not material because all potentially applicable medical/vocational guidelines would direct a finding of not disabled given the claimant's age, education and residual functional capacity. Therefore, based on the claimant's vocational profile (advanced age, high school level equivalent education and history of semi-skilled work), MA-P is denied using Vocational Rule 203.15 as a guide. Retroactive MA-P was considered in this case and is also denied.

9. On the date of hearing claimant was a 58-year-old woman whose birth date is [REDACTED]. Claimant is 5'7" tall and weighs 164 pounds. Claimant has an associates degree in general studies. Claimant is able to read and write and does have basic math skills.
10. Claimant last worked in 2010 for [REDACTED] as a specialty clerk setting up cases and answering questions. Claimant has also worked in word processing and medical billing and as an assistant secretary.
11. Claimant alleges as disabling impairments: hypertension, asthma, sepsis, gastroesophageal reflux disease, cardiomyopathy, intertrigo, ventricular tracheardia and depression.

### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

The regulations governing the hearing and appeal process for applicants and recipients of public assistance in Michigan are found in the Michigan Administrative Code, MAC R 400.901-400.951. An opportunity for a hearing shall be granted to an applicant who requests a hearing because his or her claim for assistance has been denied. MAC R 400.903(1). Clients have the right to contest a department decision affecting eligibility or benefit levels whenever it is believed that the decision is incorrect. The department will provide an administrative hearing to review the decision and determine the appropriateness of that decision. BAM 600.

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 is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 1.

The subjective and objective medical evidence on the record indicates that claimant testified on the record that she lives with her boyfriend in a house and is a widow with no children under 18 who live with her. Claimant has no income and does receive Food Assistance Program benefits. Claimant testified that she does have a driver's license and drives 1 time per month to the store and to church which is 2-3 miles. Claimant testified that she does cook 2-3 times per day and she cooks things like scrambled eggs, oatmeal and sandwiches. Claimant testified that she does grocery shop every two weeks and she gets tired doing it. Claimant testified that she does dishes, cleans the bathroom and does laundry. Claimant sings in the choir one time per week. Claimant testified that she does do some gardening, take care of the dogs by walking them and putting them outside. Claimant testified that as hobbies she sews and reads and she watches television 2 hours per day. Claimant testified she can stand for 10 minutes at a time, sit for no limit and that she sits the majority of her day and can walk ½ block. Claimant can bend at the waist, shower and dress herself, touch her toes, squat but it is hard and tie her shoes but it is hard. Claimant testified that her knees are fine and her lower back has a twinge in it. Claimant testified that her level of pain, on a scale of 1-10, without medication is a 7-8, and with medication is a 3-4. Claimant stated she is left handed and her hands are very dry and her legs/feet have dry skin. Claimant testified the heaviest weight she can carry is 30-35 lbs and on a repetitive basis she can carry 5 lbs. Claimant testified that on a typical day she gets up and brushes her teeth and hair, washes and puts on clothes, gets coffee, goes outside with her dog, eats, read, plays with the dog, rinses the dishes, does some random housework, drinks coffee, reads, watches television and walks two blocks which is the farthest. Claimant testified that she does have some memory problems and depression and anxiety as well as shortness of breath, fatigue, difficulty breathing, pain in her chest, aphasia, asthma, GERD, heart arrhythmia, congestion and hypertension.

A psychiatric evaluation dated August 15, 2012 showed the claimant had a depressive disorder and anxiety disorder. She reported the onset of her symptoms about 6 months earlier after she lost her father. She reported a recent psychiatric admission due to suicidal ideation and depression. She was cooperative, pleasant and cordial. There was no psychomotor agitation or retardation noted. She had good interaction with the interviewer with good eye contact. Her mood was melancholy. Her affect was appropriate overall. Thought process appeared to be linear and goal directed. Thought content was without aberrations (new information). On September 19, 2012 a medication review showed the claimant's mood was "all right" and her affect was appropriate overall. Thought process and content were remarkable. She appeared to be psychiatrically stable and to tolerating her regimen fairly well at that time (new information). On June 13, 2012, the claimant was 5'6.5" and 155 lbs. Her blood

pressure was 126/66. She had an area of induration of the lateral right breast with mild tenderness (p 10). Lungs were clear to auscultation and respiratory effort was normal. Her heart rate was regular and rhythm was regular. There were frequent PAC's. There was no edema. There was abdominal tenderness. She had an area of induration in the right lower quadrant with small eschar centrally and a 1 cm area of purulent drainage on the dressing, which was 3 days old. There was ecchymosis of the left lower quadrant of the abdomen. She demonstrated appropriate mood and affect (p 11). The claimant was admitted May 16, 2012 to May 31, 2012 due to cellulitis of the abdomen with sepsis syndrome. With treatment, the erythema and drainage significantly improved but had not totally resolved at discharge. During her hospitalization, she developed a VT, which was evaluated with an echocardiogram. The echo revealed global a septal hypokinesis. A cardiolute stress test revealed inferolateral ischemia and so a cardiac angiogram was recommended. The catheterization was negative for significant coronary artery disease. Therefore, it was determined that the VT was secondary to the sepsis syndrome. Discharge diagnoses included cellulitis of the abdominal wall, hypertension, asthma, sepsis, gastroesophageal reflux disease, depression, cardiomyopathy, intertrigo, HLD and VT (p 25-26).

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 which support claimant's contention of disability. 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, anxiety and memory problems.

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.

The Department has established by the necessary competent, material and substantial evidence on the record that it was acting in compliance with department policy when it determined that claimant was not eligible to receive Medical Assistance.

### **DECISION AND ORDER**

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the department has appropriately established on the record that it was acting in compliance with department policy when it denied claimant's application for Medical Assistance and retroactive Medical Assistance benefits. The claimant should be able to perform a wide range of light or sedentary work even with her impairments. The department has established its case by a preponderance of the evidence.

Accordingly, the department's decision is **AFFIRMED**.

Landis /s/  
Y. Lain  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Maura D. Corrigan, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: February 4, 2013

Date Mailed: February 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 receipt 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

LYL/las

cc:

