

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

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 2013-17086  
Issue No.: 2009  
Case No.: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date: June 4, 2013  
County: Kalkaska

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:** Vicki L. Armstrong

**HEARING DECISION**

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge upon Claimant's request for a hearing made pursuant to Michigan Compiled Laws 400.9 and 400.37, which govern the administrative hearing and appeal process. After due notice, an in-person hearing was commenced on June 4, 2013, at the Kalkaska DHS office. Claimant, represented by [REDACTED] of [REDACTED] personally appeared and testified. Participants on behalf of the Department of Human Services (Department) included Eligibility Specialist [REDACTED] [REDACTED].

**ISSUE**

Whether the Department of Human Services (the department) properly denied Claimant's application for Medical Assistance (MA) and retroactive Medical Assistance (Retro/MA)?

**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 July 23, 2012, Claimant applied for MA, Retro-MA and SDA.
- (2) On September 11, 2012, the Medical Review Team approved SDA and denied Claimant's application for MA and Retro-MA indicating there was no evidence Claimant's impairment could be expected to result in death or has lasted or is expected to last for at least 12 consecutive months. (Depart Ex. A, pp 8-9).
- (3) On September 14, 2012, the department caseworker sent Claimant notice that MA/Retro-MA had been denied.
- (4) On December 10, 2012, Claimant filed a request for a hearing to contest the department's negative MA/Retro-MA action.

- (5) On February 11, 2013, the State Hearing Review Team again denied Claimant's application indicating that the medical evidence sufficiently demonstrates that Claimant's condition is improving/is expected to improve within 12 months from the date of onset or from the date of surgery. (Depart Ex. B, pp 1-2).
- (6) Claimant has a history of a spinal fusion, artificial right hip, artificial left knee, open compound ankle fracture, MRSA, hypertension, alcohol abuse, chronic pain syndrome, Barrett esophagus, chronic insomnia, osteoarthritis, anxiety and depression.
- (7) On June 10, 2012, Claimant was admitted to the hospital after a motorcycle accident. He had an open right tibia and fibula fracture and was taken to the operating room for irrigation and debridement and external fixation. He returned to the operating room on 6/14/12 for repeat irrigation and debridement and open reduction and internal fixation and closure of the right lower extremity. He was discharged on 6/15/12 in stable condition. Diagnosis on discharge was right open tibial and fibula fracture secondary to fall, status post two casts with initial external fixation then open reduction and internal fixation, microcystic/blood loss anemia requiring 1 unit of packed red blood cells during admission, alcohol abuse, history of narcotic addiction, osteoarthritis, insomnia, gastroesophageal reflux disease with history of Barrett esophagus. (Depart Ex. A, pp 54-103).
- (8) On July 2, 2012, Claimant was admitted to the hospital for a severe open right ankle fracture dislocation with medial wound breakdown. He was admitted for incision and drainage, vacuum placement, and plastic surgeon consultation. It was determined that alcohol may have been a factor in contributing to his failure to improve and heal. There was no overt infection medially, no significant necrotic tissue in the wound laterally and no extending cellulitis signaling an obvious infection. Claimant was discharged on July 11, 2012. The overall condition of his right ankle wound dehiscence was deemed improved after the operations with the ultimate results to be determined by Claimant compliance with non-weight bearing status, dressing changes, antibiotic therapy and close follow-up. (Depart Ex. A, pp 10-48).
- (9) On November 5, 2012, Claimant's treating physician completed a medical examination of Claimant. Claimant was diagnosed with chronic low back pain from previous surgery, chronic hip pain, ankle pain and edema, gastroesophageal reflux disease (GERD) and insomnia. Claimant has a deforming scar over his lumbar spine, decreased range of motion and decreased ankle reflexes. Based on the previous MRI and x-rays of Claimant's lumbar spine and right ankle, the treating physician opined Claimant's condition was deteriorating. (Depart Ex. A, pp 6-7)

- (10) Claimant is a 54 year old man whose birthday is [REDACTED] Claimant is 6'1" tall and weighs 281 lbs. Claimant graduated from high school. Claimant last worked in December, 2012.
- (11) Claimant was appealing the denial of Social Security disability at the time of the hearing.

### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

The Medical Assistance (MA) program is established by Subchapter XIX of Chapter 7 of The Public Health & Welfare Act, 42 USC 1397, and is administered by the Department, (DHS or department), 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 Reference Tables Manual (RFT).

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). The person claiming a physical or mental disability has the burden to establish it through the use of competent medical evidence from qualified medical sources such as his or her medical history, clinical/laboratory findings, diagnosis/prescribed treatment, prognosis for recovery and/or medical assessment of ability to do work-related activities or ability to reason and make appropriate mental adjustments, if a mental disability is alleged. 20 CFR 413.913. An individual's subjective pain complaints are not, in and of themselves, sufficient to establish disability. 20 CFR 416.908; 20 CFR 416.929(a). Similarly, conclusory statements by a physician or mental health professional that an individual is disabled or blind, absent supporting medical evidence, is insufficient to establish disability. 20 CFR 416.927.

When determining disability, the federal regulations require several factors to be considered including: (1) the location/duration/frequency/intensity of an applicant's pain; (2) the type/dosage/effectiveness/side effects of any medication the applicant takes to relieve pain; (3) any treatment other than pain medication that the applicant has received to relieve pain; and, (4) the effect of the applicant's pain on his or her ability to do basic work activities. 20 CFR 416.929(c)(3). The applicant's pain must be assessed to determine the extent of his or her functional limitation(s) in light of the objective medical evidence presented. 20 CFR 416.929(c)(2).

In order to determine whether or not an individual is disabled, federal regulations require a five-step sequential evaluation process be utilized. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(1). The five-step analysis requires the trier of fact to consider an individual's current work activity; the severity of the impairment(s) both in duration and whether it meets or equals a listed impairment in Appendix 1; residual functional capacity to determine whether an individual can perform past relevant work; and residual functional capacity along with vocational factors (e.g., age, education, and work experience) to determine if an individual can adjust to other work. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4); 20 CFR 416.945.

If an individual is found disabled, or not disabled, at any step, a determination or decision is made with no need to evaluate subsequent steps. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4). If a determination cannot be made that an individual is disabled, or not disabled, at a particular step, the next step is required. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4).

In Claimant's case, the ongoing depression, pain, shortness of breath and other non-exertional symptoms she describes are consistent with the objective medical evidence presented. Consequently, great weight and credibility must be given to her testimony in this regard.

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).

Claimant has not been employed since December, 2012; consequently, the analysis must move to Step 2.

In this case, Claimant has presented the required medical data and evidence necessary to support a finding that Claimant has significant physical and mental limitations upon his ability to perform basic work activities. Claimant appeared at the hearing in a wheelchair and testified he is scheduled for a fourth surgery on his ankle which has still not healed and now may be infected. Claimant also stated that there was a problem

regarding the results of some of the pre-operative tests, and he had to return to see his doctor for follow-up and the surgery may have to be postponed. In addition, Claimant's treating physician opined that, based on MRI's and x-rays of Claimant's back and ankle, his condition is deteriorating. Because Claimant's treating physician's opinion is well supported by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques, it has controlling weight. 20 CFR 404.1527(d)(2). Therefore, Medical evidence has clearly established that Claimant has an impairment (or combination of impairments) that has more than a minimal effect on Claimant's work activities. See Social Security Rulings 85-28, 88-13, and 82-63.

In the third step of the sequential consideration of a disability claim, the trier of fact must determine if the claimant's impairment (or combination of impairments) is listed in Appendix 1 of Subpart P of 20 CFR, Part 404. This Administrative Law Judge finds that Claimant's medical record will not support a finding that Claimant's impairment(s) is a "listed impairment" or equal to a listed impairment. See Appendix 1 of Subpart P of 20 CFR, Part 404, Part A. Accordingly, Claimant cannot be found to be disabled based upon medical evidence alone. 20 CFR 416.920(d).

In the fourth step of the sequential consideration of a disability claim, the trier of fact must determine if the claimant's impairment(s) prevents claimant from doing past relevant work. 20 CFR 416.920(e). It is the finding of this Administrative Law Judge, based upon the medical evidence and objective medical findings, that Claimant cannot return to his past relevant work because the rigors of working as a motorcycle mechanic are completely outside the scope of his physical and mental abilities given the medical evidence presented.

In the fifth step of the sequential consideration of a disability claim, the trier of fact must determine if the claimant's impairment(s) prevents claimant from doing other work. 20 CFR 416.920(f). This determination is based upon Claimant's:

- (1) residual functional capacity defined simply as "what can you still do despite your limitations?" 20 CFR 416.945;
- (2) age, education, and work experience, 20 CFR 416.963-.965; and
- (3) the kinds of work which exist in significant numbers in the national economy which the claimant could perform despite his/her limitations. 20 CFR 416.966.

See *Felton v DSS* 161 Mich. App 690, 696 (1987) . Once Claimant reaches Step 5 in the sequential review process, Claimant has already established a *prima facie* case of disability. *Richardson v Secretary of Health and Human Services*, 735 F2d 962 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir, 1984). At that point, the burden of proof is on the state to prove by substantial evidence that Claimant has the residual functional capacity for substantial gainful activity.

After careful review of Claimant's medical record and the Administrative Law Judge's personal interaction with Claimant at the hearing, this Administrative Law Judge finds that Claimant's exertional and non-exertional impairments render Claimant unable to engage in a full range of even sedentary work activities on a regular and continuing basis. 20 CFR 404, Subpart P, Appendix 11, Section 201.00(h). See Social Security Ruling 83-10; *Wilson v Heckler*, 743 F2d 216 (1986). Based on Claimant's vocational profile (approaching advanced age, Claimant is 54, has a high school equivalent education and an semi-skilled work history), this Administrative Law Judge finds Claimant's MA/Retro-MA benefits are approved using Vocational Rule 201.14 as a guide. Consequently, the department's denial of his July 23, 2012, MA/Retro-MA application cannot be upheld.

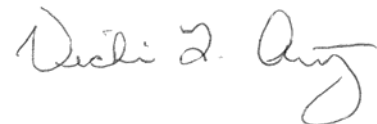
### **DECISION AND ORDER**

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides the department erred in determining Claimant is not currently disabled for MA/Retro-MA eligibility purposes.

Accordingly, the department's decision is **REVERSED**, and it is ORDERED that:

1. The department shall process Claimant's July 23, 2012, MA/Retro-MA application, and shall award him all the benefits he may be entitled to receive, as long as he meets the remaining financial and non-financial eligibility factors.
2. The department shall review Claimant's medical condition for improvement in June, 2014, unless his Social Security Administration disability status is approved by that time.
3. The department shall obtain updated medical evidence from Claimant's treating physicians, physical therapists, pain clinic notes, etc. regarding his continued treatment, progress and prognosis at review.

It is SO ORDERED.



---

Vicki L. Armstrong  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Maura D. Corrigan, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: June 21, 2013

Date Mailed: June 21, 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.

VLA/las

cc:

A large black rectangular redaction box covers the names of the individuals listed in the 'cc:' field.