

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

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

Reg. No: 201336486
Issue No: 2009; 4031
Case No: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: July 23, 2013
Ingham County DHS

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, an in person hearing was held on July 23, 2013. Claimant appeared and provided testimony on his/her behalf with [REDACTED] [REDACTED] of L & S Associates. Participants on behalf of the Department of Human Services (Department) included [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

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 applied for 3 months retro MA-P/SDA on July 31, 2012, was denied on February 28, 2013 per BEM 260/261, and requested a hearing on March 22, 2013.
2. Claimant's is 31 years old, with a 12th grade education, and has employment history that includes semi/unskilled work experience.
3. Claimant's last employment ended in 2007.
4. Claimant's disabling symptoms include intermittent short term memory loss; chronic poor concentration; chronic severe pain in abdominal area, chronic severe fatigue; difficulty with urination with pain in lower abdomen when needing to urinate; chronic pain throughout the body.
5. Claimant's lifting capacity is limited to lifting or carrying up to ten pounds.

6. Claimant's alleged disabling medical disorder(s) are multiple mental and physical disorders. (DHS Exhibit A, Pg. 283).
7. Medical reports of examinations of claimant reflect the following that are adopted as findings of fact:

On July 15, 2012 upon examination, there was no acute distress noted and claimant appeared well nourished, well developed, and cooperative in the examination. His musculoskeletal/spinal development was noted as *normal*; he was alert and oriented times three; his cranial nerves were *normal*; and he was noted as having *normal* reflexes and *normal* motor strength. (DHS Exhibit A, Pg. 34).

On July 17, 2012 claimant was determined to be not mentally ill. (DHS Exhibit A, Pg. 22).

On July 31, 2012 claimant was determined to have a GAF score of 55. (DHS Exhibit A, Pg. 62).

On December 5, 2012 claimant was determined to have a GAF score of 41 to 50. (DHS Exhibit A, Pg. 97).

On December 6, 2012 claimant was noted to have impaired attention, concentration, and intact intelligence, and knowledge, impaired immediate memory and remote memory. Claimant was oriented to person, place, and time/date, that cognition is impaired due to memory loss; that insight and judgment are limited; and had a GAF score of 21-30. (DHS Exhibit A, Pg. 88).

On December 11, 2012 claimant was noted to be oriented to person, place, and time/date, had cooperative behavior, had adequate memory; fair insight and intact judgment. (DHS Exhibit A, Pg. 100).

On December 11, 2012 claimant had a GAF score of 41-50. (DHS Exhibit A, Pg. 207).

On December 11, 2012: claimant's symptoms were noted to have improved and it was determined that he demonstrates some improvement in judgment and insight. (DHS Exhibit A, Pg. 211).

8. The State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) decision dated June 12, 2013 states the Claimant's impairments do not meet/equal a Social Security listing for the required duration. (DHS Exhibit A, Pg. 283).

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

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).

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.

When determining disability, the federal regulations are used as a guideline and 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).

The claimant had the burden of proof to establish disability in accordance with steps 1-4 above... 20CFR 416.912 (a). The burden of proof shifts to the DHS at Step 5... 20CFR 416.960 (c)(2).

[In reviewing your impairment]...We need reports about your impairments from acceptable medical sources.... 20 CFR 416.913(a).

Acceptable medical verification sources are licensed physicians, osteopaths, or certified psychologists ...20CFR 416.913(a)

...The medical evidence...must be complete and detailed enough to allow us to make a determination about whether you are disabled or blind. 20 CFR 416.913(d).

It must allow us to determine --

- (1) The nature and limiting effects of your impairment(s) for any period in question;
- (2) The probable duration of your impairment; and
- (3) Your residual functional capacity to do work-related physical and mental activities. 20 CFR 416.913(d).

Step 1

...If you are working and the work you are doing is substantial gainful activity, we will find that you are not disabled regardless of your medical condition or your age, education, and work experience. 20 CFR 416.920(b).

The evidence of record established that the claimant has not engaged in substantial gainful activity since 2007. Therefore, the sequential evaluation is required to continue to the next step.

Step 2

... [The record must show a severe impairment] which significantly limits your physical or mental ability to do basic work activities.... 20 CFR 416.920(c).

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).

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).

...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).

The medical reports of record are mostly examination, diagnostic, treatment and progress reports. They do not provide medical assessments of Claimant's basic work limitations for the required duration. Stated differently, the medical reports do not establish whether the Claimant is impaired minimally, mildly, moderately (non-severe impairment, as defined above) or severely, as defined above for a one year continuous duration.

The claimants disabling symptoms (Findings of Fact #4) are inconsistent with the objective medical evidence of record (Findings of Fact #6).

...Your symptoms, including pain, will be determined to diminish your capacity for basic work activities...to the extent that your alleged functional limitations and restrictions due to symptoms, such as pain, can reasonably be accepted as consistent with the objective medical evidence and other evidence. 20 CFR 416.929(c)(4).

...Statements about your pain or other symptoms will not alone establish that you are disabled; there must be medical signs and laboratory findings which show that you have a medical impairment.... 20 CFR 416.929(a).

...A statement by a medical source that you are "disabled" or "unable to work" does not mean that we will determine that you are disabled. 20 CFR 416.927(e).

Claimant had a GAF score of 55 in July, 2021 and 41-50 and 21-30 in December, 2012. 41-50 is considered a severe mental impairment with occupational functioning and 55 is considered a moderate (not severe) mental impairment with occupational functioning. DSM IV (4th edition-revised).

The medical evidence of record has not established the Claimant's abnormal mental/physical findings have persisted on a regular and continuing basis on repeated examinations for a reasonable presumption to be made that a severe mental impairment has lasted or is expected to last for at least a one year continuous duration.

The medical reports (Findings of Fact #6) show that Claimant's examinations were within normal limitations; that his impairments were minimal to moderate (not severe); and that his condition is stable (not deteriorating).

The Claimant has not sustained his burden of proof to establish a severe physical/mental impairment in combination, instead of a non-severe impairment, for the required one year continuous duration.

Therefore, the sequential evaluation is required to stop at Step 2.

If disability had not already been denied at Step 2, it would also be denied at Steps 3, 4, and 5.

Step 3

...If you have an impairment(s) which meets the duration requirement and is listed in Appendix 1 or is equal to a listed impairment(s), we will find you disabled without considering

your age, education, and work experience. 20 CFR 416.920(d).

For each of the major body systems, the List of Impairments describes impairments which are considered severe enough to prevent a person from doing any substantial gainful activity. Most of the listed impairments are permanent or expected to result in death, or make a specific statement of duration. (20 CFR 404.1525 and 416.925).

The Claimant introduced no objective medical evidence of record that his impairments meets/equals a social security listing for the required duration. The SHRT physician agreed.

Step 4

...If we cannot make a decision on your current work activities or medical facts alone and you have a severe impairment, we will then review your residual functional capacity and the physical and mental demands of the work you have done in the past. If you can still do this kind of work, we will find that you are not disabled. 20 CFR 416.920(e).

...We consider that your work experience applies when it was done within the last 15 years, lasted long enough for you to learn to do it, and was substantial gainful activity. We do not usually consider that work you did 15 years or more before the time we are deciding whether you are disabled applies.... 20 CFR 416.965(a).

The claimant introduced no objective medical evidence of a severe impairment for the required one year continuous duration under Step 2 and inability to perform past work under Step 4.

Step 5

If you cannot do any work you have done in the past because you have a severe impairment(s), we will consider your residual functional capacity and your age, education, and past work experience to see if you can do other work. If you cannot, we will find you disabled. 20 CFR 416.920(f)(1).

...Your residual functional capacity is what you can still do despite limitations. If you have more than one impairment, we will consider all of your impairment(s) of which we are aware. We will consider your ability to meet certain demands of jobs, such as physical demands, mental demands, sensory requirements, and other functions, as described in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section.

Residual functional capacity is an assessment based on all of the relevant evidence.... 20 CFR 416.945(a).

...To determine the physical exertion requirements of work in the national economy, we classify jobs as sedentary, light, medium, heavy, and very 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).

Younger person. If you are under age 50, we generally do not consider that your age will seriously affect your ability to adapt to a new work situation.... 20 CFR 416.963(b).

...If you are unemployed because of your age and you can still do a significant number of jobs which exist in the national economy, we will find that you are not disabled.... 20 CFR 416.963(a).

The Claimant introduced no objective medical evidence under Step 4 of inability to do past work (Findings of Fact #2). This ALJ finds that the Claimant should be able to do less strenuous work than his past work, such as sedentary type work, as defined above.

Under the medical-vocational guidelines, Rule 201.27, a younger person age 31 with a 12th grade education and, an unskilled/skilled work history that is limited to sedentary work is not considered disabled.

The department's Bridges Eligibility Manual contains the following policy statements and instructions for caseworkers regarding the State Disability Assistance program: to receive State Disability Assistance, a person must be disabled, caring for a disabled person or age 65 or older. BEM, Item 261, p. 1. Because the claimant does not meet the definition of disabled under the MA-P program and because the evidence of record does not establish that claimant is unable to work for a period exceeding 90 days, the claimant does not meet the disability criteria for State Disability Assistance benefits either.

Therefore, medical disability has not been established at Step 2, and also would not have been established at steps 3, 4, and 5 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 disability was not medically established.

Accordingly, MA-P/SDA denial is **UPHELD** and so ORDERED.

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

Date Signed: August 21, 2013

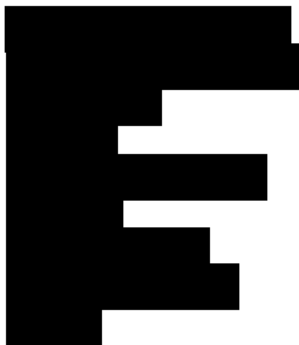
Date Mailed: August 21, 2013

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.

WAS/hj

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