

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

IN THE MATTER OF:



Reg. No.: 2014-16394
Issue No.: 2009; 4009
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: March 26, 2014
County: Washtenaw (20)

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Christian Gardocki

HEARING DECISION

Following Claimant's request for a hearing, this matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and 400.37; 7 CFR 273.15 to 273.18; 42 CFR 431.200 to 431.250; 45 CFR 99.1 to 99.33; and 45 CFR 205.10. After due notice, an in-person hearing was held on March 26, 2014, from Ypsilanti, Michigan. Participants included the above-named Claimant. Participants on behalf of the Department of Human Services (DHS) included [REDACTED], Specialist.

ISSUE

The issue is whether DHS properly denied Claimant's application for Medical Assistance (MA) and State Disability Assistance (SDA) for the reason that Claimant is not a disabled individual.

FINDINGS OF FACT

The Administrative Law Judge, based on the competent, material, and substantial evidence on the whole record, finds as material fact:

1. On 9/9/13, Claimant applied for MA and SDA benefits.
2. Claimant's only basis for MA and SDA benefits was as a disabled individual.
3. On 11/6/13, the Medical Review Team (MRT) determined that Claimant was not a disabled individual (see Exhibits 15-16).
4. On 11/15/13, DHS denied Claimant's application for MA benefits and mailed a Notice of Case Action informing Claimant of the denial.

5. On 11/20/13, Claimant requested a hearing disputing the denial of MA benefits.
6. On 2/12/14, SHRT determined that Claimant was not a disabled individual, in part, by application of Medical-Vocational Rule 203.28.
7. On 3/26/14, an administrative hearing was held.
8. Claimant presented new medical documents (Exhibits A1-A37) at the hearing.
9. During the hearing, Claimant waived the right to receive a timely hearing decision.
10. On 3/27/14, an updated hearing packet was forwarded to SHRT and an Interim Order Extending the Record for Review by State Hearing Review Team was subsequently issued which extended the record an additional 90 days.
11. On 4/1/14, SHRT determined that Claimant was not disabled, in part, based on a Disability Determination Explanation.
12. On 4/4/14, the Michigan Administrative Hearings System received the hearing packet and updated SHRT decision.
13. As of the date of the administrative hearing, Claimant was a ■-year-old male with a height of 5'8 ½ " and weight of 212 pounds.
14. Claimant has no known relevant history of alcohol or illegal substance abuse.
15. Claimant's highest education year completed was the 12th grade.
16. As of the date of the administrative hearing, Claimant had no ongoing health insurance.
17. Claimant alleged disability based on impairments and issues including neck pain and lower back pain (LBP).

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Medical Assistance (MA) program is established by the Title XIX of the Social Security Act, 42 USC 1396-1396w-5, and is implemented by 42 CFR 400.200 to 1008.59. The Department of Human Services (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers the MA program pursuant to MCL 400.10 and MCL 400.105. Department policies are contained in the Department of Human Services Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM) and Department of Human Services Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) and Department of Human Services Reference Tables Manual (RFT).

The Medicaid program is comprised of several sub-programs which fall under one of two categories; one category is FIP-related and the second category is SSI-related. BEM 105 (10/2010), p. 1. To receive MA under an SSI-related category, the person must be aged (65 or older), blind, disabled, entitled to Medicare or formerly blind or disabled. *Id.* Families with dependent children, caretaker relatives of dependent children, persons under age 21 and pregnant, or recently pregnant, women receive MA under FIP-related categories. *Id.* AMP is an MA program available to persons not eligible for Medicaid through the SSI-related or FIP-related categories though DHS does always offer the program to applicants. It was not disputed that Claimant's only potential category for Medicaid eligibility would be as a disabled individual.

Disability for purposes of MA benefits is established if one of the following circumstances applies:

- by death (for the month of death);
- the applicant receives Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits;
- SSI benefits were recently terminated due to financial factors;
- the applicant receives Retirement Survivors and Disability Insurance (RSDI) on the basis of being disabled; or
- RSDI eligibility is established following denial of the MA benefit application (under certain circumstances).
BEM 260 (7/2012) pp. 1-2

There was no evidence that any of the above circumstances apply to Claimant. Accordingly, Claimant may not be considered for Medicaid eligibility without undergoing a medical review process which determines whether Claimant is a disabled individual. *Id.* at 2.

Generally, state agencies such as DHS must use the same definition of SSI disability as found in the federal regulations. 42 CFR 435.540(a). Disability is federally defined as the inability to do any substantial gainful activity (SGA) 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 functionally identical definition of disability is found under DHS regulations. BEM 260 (7/2012), p. 8.

Substantial gainful activity means a person does the following:

- Performs significant duties, and
- Does them for a reasonable length of time, and
- Does a job normally done for pay or profit. *Id.* at 9.

Significant duties are duties used to do a job or run a business. *Id.* They must also have a degree of economic value. *Id.* The ability to run a household or take care of oneself does not, on its own, constitute substantial gainful activity. *Id.*

The person claiming a physical or mental disability has the burden to establish a disability 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).

Federal regulations describe a sequential five step process that is to be followed in determining whether a person is disabled. 20 CFR 416.920. If there is no finding of disability or lack of disability at each step, the process moves to the next step. 20 CFR 416.920 (a)(4).

The first step in the process considers a person's current work activity. 20 CFR 416.920 (a)(4)(i). A person who is earning more than a certain monthly amount is ordinarily considered to be engaging in SGA. The monthly amount depends on whether a person is statutorily blind or not. "Current" work activity is interpreted to include all time since the date of application. The 2013 monthly income limit considered SGA for non-blind individuals is \$1,040.

Claimant credibly denied performing any employment since the date of the MA application; no evidence was submitted to contradict Claimant's testimony. Based on the presented evidence, it is found that Claimant is not performing SGA and has not performed SGA since the date of MA application. Accordingly, the disability analysis may proceed to step two.

The second step in the disability evaluation is to determine whether a severe medically determinable physical or mental impairment exists to meet the 12 month duration requirement. 20 CFR 416.920 (a)(4)(ii). The impairments may be combined to meet the severity requirement. If a severe impairment is not found, then a person is deemed not disabled. *Id.*

The impairments must significantly limit a person's basic work activities. 20 CFR 416.920 (a)(5)(c). "Basic work activities" refers to the abilities and aptitudes necessary to do most jobs. *Id.* Examples of basic work activities include:

- physical functions (e.g. walking, standing, sitting, lifting, pushing, pulling, reaching, carrying, or handling)
- capacities for seeing, hearing, and speaking, understanding; carrying out, and remembering simple instructions
- use of judgment
- responding appropriately to supervision, co-workers and usual work situations; and/or
- dealing with changes in a routine work setting.

Generally, federal courts have imposed a de minimus standard upon claimants to establish the existence of a severe impairment. *Grogan v. Barnhart*, 399 F.3d 1257, 1263 (10th Cir. 2005); *Hinkle v. Apfel*, 132 F.3d 1349, 1352 (10th Cir. 1997). *Higgs v*

Bowen, 880 F.2d 860, 862 (6th Cir. 1988). Similarly, Social Security Ruling 85-28 has been interpreted so that a claim may be denied at step two for lack of a severe impairment only when the medical evidence establishes a slight abnormality or combination of slight abnormalities that would have no more than a minimal effect on an individual's ability to work even if the individual's age, education, or work experience were specifically considered. *Barrientos v. Secretary of Health and Human Servs.*, 820 F.2d 1, 2 (1st Cir. 1987). Social Security Ruling 85-28 has been clarified so that the step two severity requirement is intended "to do no more than screen out groundless claims." *McDonald v. Secretary of Health and Human Servs.*, 795 F.2d 1118, 1124 (1st Cir. 1986).

SSA specifically notes that age, education, and work experience are not considered at the second step of the disability analysis. 20 CFR 416.920 (5)(c). In determining whether Claimant's impairments amount to a severe impairment, all other relevant evidence may be considered. The analysis will begin with a summary of the relevant submitted medical documentation.

Initial consultation documents (Exhibits A21-A23) dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that Claimant presented following an injury suffered at work from [REDACTED]. It was noted that Claimant was working overhead while holding a screw gun when he felt a throbbing neck and lower back pain.

A cervical spine radiology report (Exhibits A18-A20) dated [REDACTED] was presented. Mild bilateral neural stenosis was noted at C4-C5. Moderate stenosis was noted at C5-C6. Mild right and moderate left neural foraminal stenosis was not at C6-C7. Mild bilateral stenosis was noted at C7-T1.

Follow-up documents (Exhibits A16-A17) dated [REDACTED] from a treating physician were presented. Assessments of C5-C6 disk herniation with bilateral radiculitis, cervical spondylosis and lumbago were noted.

A medical document (Exhibit A15) dated [REDACTED] from Claimant's treating physician was presented. It was noted that Claimant underwent a cervical epidural injection at C6-C7. It was noted that no complications occurred and that Claimant was discharged following the procedure.

Treating physician documents (Exhibits A13-A14) dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that Claimant reported improvement but also ongoing cervical pain. Claimant noted ongoing paresthesia in upper extremities and numbness and pain in his upper arms. A plan of a lumbar MRI was noted.

Medical documents (Exhibits A10-A12) dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that Claimant reported ongoing neck and lower back pain. It was noted that Claimant underwent electro-diagnostic testing. An impression of left C6 cervical spine radiculopathy was noted.

Treating physician follow-up documents (Exhibits 8-9) dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that an MRI of Claimant's lumbar showed L3-L4 and L4-L5 disc bulges with facet hypertrophy. An L5-S1 disc bulge with facet hypertrophy was noted as also showing mild foraminal stenosis. A plan noted continuance of physical therapy.

A medical document (Exhibit A7) dated [REDACTED] from Claimant's treating physician was presented. It was noted that Claimant underwent a cervical epidural injection. It was noted that no complications occurred and that Claimant was discharged following the procedure.

A Follow-Up Note (Exhibits 5-6) dated [REDACTED] from Claimant's treating physician was presented. It was noted that Claimant underwent two epidural injections. It was noted that Claimant reported excellent pain relief, but only for a couple of days. It was noted that Claimant reported ongoing numbness in his right arm, neck pain and non-radiating LBP. A physical examination noted reduced left shoulder extension (3/5), reduced right hand grip (4/5) and reduced left hand grip (4/5). A positive Spurling's test was noted. A recommendation of cervical spine surgery was noted. A plan was noted to perform an L4-L5 diagnostic medial brach block to confirm the diagnosis of facet pain.

A Medical Examination Report (Exhibits 10-11; A24-A26) dated [REDACTED] from Claimant's treating physician was presented. The physician noted an approximate 5-month history of treating Claimant. The physician provided a diagnosis of cervical radiculopathy. An impression was given that Claimant's condition was stable. It was noted that Claimant could frequently lift less than 10 pounds though the physician was silent as to whether Claimant could lift heavier weights. No standing or sitting restrictions were noted. It was noted that Claimant can meet household needs. Claimant's physician noted that the findings were based on a physical examination of Claimant.

Claimant presented a Medical Certification Form (Exhibits A1-A4) dated [REDACTED]. The form was completed by a treating physician. Claimant's physician noted that Claimant could not perform any of the following duties: sedentary employment, lifting, bending or prolonged standing. Noted diagnoses included lumbar and cervical pain. It was noted that Claimant could not work until improvement in his condition occurred.

Additional documents including a Disability Determination Explanation, a lumbar MRI and a consultative examination report were forwarded by SHRT. The documents were not admitted as exhibits due to Claimant's advance objections.

Claimant presented radiological evidence of neck and lower back restrictions. Assessments of stenosis at multiple cervical spine vertebrae are suggestive of neck pain. Evidence also established that Claimant's upper extremities are weakened by the cervical spine abnormalities. Claimant's physician noted restrictions in lifting which are consistent with presented radiology.

Claimant's injuries were verified as lasting since [REDACTED], the month that Claimant was injured at work. Presented evidence also verified that Claimant's injuries have continued for over 12 months despite ongoing treatment.

As it was found that Claimant established significant impairment to basic work activities for a period longer than 12 months, it is found that Claimant established having a severe impairment. Accordingly, the disability analysis may move to step three.

The third step of the sequential analysis requires a determination whether the Claimant's impairment, or combination of impairments, is listed in Appendix 1 of Subpart P of 20 CFR, Part 404. 20 CFR 416.920 (a)(4)(iii). If Claimant's impairments are listed and deemed to meet the 12 month requirement, then the claimant is deemed disabled. If the impairment is unlisted, then the analysis proceeds to the next step.

A listing for spinal disorders (Listing 1.04) was considered based on Claimant's LBP complaints. There was evidence of neural foraminal stenosis, but not nerve root compromise; this is supportive of finding that Claimant does not meet the listing. There was little evidence of ambulation restriction as Claimant's physician cited lifting restrictions but no walking restrictions. Claimant conceded that he did not use a cane or walker. Based on the presented evidence, Claimant does not meet the listing for spinal disorders.

It is found that Claimant failed to establish meeting a SSA listing. Accordingly, the analysis moves to step four.

The fourth step in analyzing a disability claim requires an assessment of the Claimant's residual functional capacity (RFC) and past relevant employment. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4)(iv). An individual is not disabled if it is determined that a claimant can perform past relevant work. *Id.*

Past relevant work is work that has been performed within the past 15 years that was a substantial gainful activity and that lasted long enough for the individual to learn the position. 20 CFR 416.960(b)(1). Vocational factors of age, education, and work experience, and whether the past relevant employment exists in significant numbers in the national economy is not considered. 20 CFR 416.960(b)(3). RFC is assessed based on impairment(s), and any related symptoms, such as pain, which may cause physical and mental limitations that affect what can be done in a work setting. RFC is the most that can be done, despite the limitations.

Claimant testified that all of his past jobs involved a large degree of physical labor. Previous job titles included: custodian, press machine operator and assembler. Claimant credibly testified that all of his previous jobs required standing and lifting which he can no longer perform. It is found that Claimant cannot perform his past relevant employment and the analysis may proceed to step five.

In the fifth step in the process, the individual's RFC in conjunction with his or her age, education, and work experience, are considered to determine whether the individual can engage in any other substantial gainful work which exists in the national economy. SSR 83-10. While a vocational expert is not required, a finding supported by substantial evidence that the individual has the vocational qualifications to perform specific jobs is needed to meet the burden. *O'Banner v Sec of Health and Human Services*, 587 F2d 321, 323 (CA 6, 1978). Medical-Vocational guidelines found at 20 CFR Subpart P, Appendix II, may be used to satisfy the burden of proving that the individual can perform specific jobs in the national economy. *Heckler v Campbell*, 461 US 458, 467 (1983); *Kirk v Secretary*, 667 F2d 524, 529 (CA 6, 1981) *cert den* 461 US 957 (1983).

To determine the physical demands (i.e. exertional requirements) of work in the national economy, jobs are classified as sedentary, light, medium, heavy, and very heavy. 20 CFR 416.967. The definitions for each are listed below.

Sedentary work involves lifting of no more than 10 pounds at a time and occasionally lifting or carrying articles like docket files, ledgers, and small tools. 20 CFR 416.967(a). 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. *Id.* Jobs are sedentary if walking and standing are required occasionally and other sedentary criteria are met.

Light work involves lifting no more than 20 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying objects weighing up to 10 pounds. 20 CFR 416.967(b) Even though 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. *Id.* To be considered capable of performing a full or wide range of light work, an individual must have the ability to do substantially all of these activities. *Id.* An individual capable of light work is also capable of sedentary work, unless there are additionally limiting factors such as loss of fine dexterity or inability to sit for long periods of time. *Id.*

Medium work involves lifting no more than 50 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 25 pounds. 20 CFR 416.967(c). An individual capable of performing medium work is also capable of light and sedentary work. *Id.*

Heavy work involves lifting no more than 100 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 50 pounds. 20 CFR 416.967(d). An individual capable of heavy work is also capable of medium, light, and sedentary work. *Id.*

Finally, very heavy work involves lifting objects weighing more than 100 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying objects weighing 50 pounds or more. 20 CFR 416.967(e). An individual capable of very heavy work is able to perform work under all categories. *Id.*

Limitations or restrictions which affect the ability to meet the demands of jobs other than strength demands are considered nonexertional. 20 CFR 416.969a(a). Examples of non-exertional limitations include difficulty functioning due to nervousness, anxiousness, or depression; difficulty maintaining attention or concentration; difficulty understanding or remembering detailed instructions; difficulty in seeing or hearing; difficulty tolerating some physical feature(s) of certain work settings (i.e. can't tolerate dust or fumes); or difficulty performing the manipulative or postural functions of some work such as reaching, handling, stooping, climbing, crawling, or crouching. 20 CFR 416.969a(c)(1)(i)-(vi) If the impairment(s) and related symptoms, such as pain, only affect the ability to perform the non-exertional aspects of work-related activities, the rules in Appendix 2 do not direct factual conclusions of disabled or not disabled. 20 CFR 416.969a(c)(2)

The determination of whether disability exists is based upon the principles in the appropriate sections of the regulations, giving consideration to the rules for specific case situations in Appendix 2. *Id.* In using the rules of Appendix 2, an individual's circumstances, as indicated by the findings with respect to RFC, age, education, and work experience, is compared to the pertinent rule(s).

Given Claimant's age, education and employment history a determination of disability is dependent on Claimant's ability to perform sedentary employment. For sedentary employment, periods of standing or walking should generally total no more than about 2 hours of an 8-hour workday. Social Security Rule 83-10.

Claimant's treating physician noted that Claimant was restricted to occasional lifting of less than 10 pounds. The restriction is severe but is not necessarily indicative of an inability to perform sedentary employment, which typically requires minimal lifting.

Claimant's physician was silent on Claimant's ability to sit. Claimant testified that he could sit for 45-minute periods before needing to stand. Claimant could not state with any certainty how long he could walk. Claimant's testimony was consistent with an ability to perform sedentary employment.

Diagnoses of mild and moderate stenosis at multiple levels in Claimant's cervical spine can be reasonably assumed to cause Claimant pain and discomfort. Typically, disability based on back pain requires "severe" levels of stenosis. Lumbar radiology was not presented. The radiological evidence that was presented was consistent with finding that Claimant can perform sedentary employment.

When Claimant was asked whether he could perform sedentary employment, Claimant's first response was that his rate of pay would substantially decrease, thereby making the employment very unattractive. Claimant's response was suggestive of a desire not to perform sedentary employment, but an ability to perform such employment.

Though Claimant has some restrictions due to neck and lower back pain, the evidence tended to establish that Claimant could perform sedentary employment. Based on Claimant's exertional work level (sedentary), age (younger individual under aged 45-49), education (high school), employment history (semi-skilled- no transferable skills), Medical-Vocational Rule 201.21 is found to apply. This rule dictates a finding that Claimant is not disabled. Accordingly, it is found that DHS properly found Claimant to be not disabled for purposes of MA benefits.

The State Disability Assistance (SDA) program which provides financial assistance for disabled persons is established by 2004 PA 344. DHS administers the SDA program pursuant to MCL 400.10, *et seq.*, and MAC R 400.3151-400.3180. DHS policies for SDA are found in the Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) and the Reference Tables Manual (RFT).

SDA provides financial assistance to disabled adults who are not eligible for Family Independence Program (FIP) benefits. BEM 100 (1/2013), p. 4. The goal of the SDA program is to provide financial assistance to meet a disabled person's basic personal and shelter needs. *Id.* To receive SDA, a person must be disabled, caring for a disabled person, or age 65 or older. BEM 261 (1/2012), p. 1.

A person is disabled for SDA purposes if he/she:

- receives other specified disability-related benefits or services, see Other Benefits or Services below, or
- resides in a qualified Special Living Arrangement facility, or
- is certified as unable to work due to mental or physical disability for at least 90 days from the onset of the disability; or
- is diagnosed as having Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

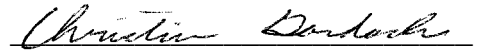
Id.

It has already been found that Claimant is not disabled for purposes of MA benefits based on application of Medical-Vocational Rule 201.21. The analysis and finding applies equally for Claimant's SDA benefit application. It is found that Claimant is not a disabled individual for purposes of SDA eligibility and that DHS properly denied Claimant's application for SDA benefits.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, finds that DHS properly denied Claimant's MA and SDA benefit application dated 9/9/13 based on a determination that Claimant is not disabled.

The actions taken by DHS are **AFFIRMED**.


Christian Gardocki
Administrative Law Judge
for Maura Corrigan, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: 4/22/2014

Date Mailed: 4/22/2014

NOTICE OF APPEAL: 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 or Reconsideration was made, within 30 days of the receipt date of the Decision and Order of Reconsideration or Rehearing Decision.

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).

A Request for Rehearing or Reconsideration may be granted when one of the following exists:

- Newly discovered evidence that existed at the time of the original hearing that could affect the outcome of the original hearing decision;
- Misapplication of manual policy or law in the hearing decision which led to a wrong conclusion;
- Typographical, mathematical or other obvious error in the hearing decision that affects the rights of the client;
- Failure of the ALJ to address in the hearing decision relevant issues raised in the hearing request.

The Department, AHR or the claimant must specify all reasons for the request. MAHS will not review any response to a request for rehearing/reconsideration. A request must be *received* in MAHS within 30 days of the date the hearing decision is mailed.

The written request must be faxed to (517) 335-6088 and be labeled as follows:

Attention: MAHS Rehearing/Reconsideration Request

If submitted by mail, the written request must be addressed as follows:

Michigan Administrative Hearings
Reconsideration/Rehearing Request
P.O. Box 30639
Lansing, Michigan 48909-07322

CG/hw

cc:

