

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

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

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Reg. No.: 2014-32689  
Issue No.: 2009  
Case No.: ██████████  
Hearing Date: July 23, 2014  
County: Wayne (82-18)

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:** Jonathan W. Owens

**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; 42 CFR 431.200 to 431.250; and 45 CFR 205.10. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on July 23, 2014, from Detroit, Michigan. Participants on behalf of Claimant included Claimant. Participants on behalf of the Department of Human Services (Department) included

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**ISSUE**

Whether the Department properly determined that Claimant is not "disabled" for purposes of the Medical Assistance (MA-P) program?

**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 February 4, 2014, Claimant's medical packet was sent to the Medical Review Team (MRT) for a medical review.
2. On March 8, 2014, the MRT denied Claimant's request.
3. On March 13, 2014, Claimant submitted to the Department a request for hearing.
4. The State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) denied Claimant's request.
5. Claimant is 41 years old.

6. Claimant completed education through the 10<sup>th</sup> grade.
7. Claimant has employment experience (last worked 2011) as a cook which required standing/walking the entire shift, limited sitting and lifting 70 pounds 4 to 5 times a day. He also worked as a carpet/oriental rug sales person which required standing/walking the entire shift, limited sitting and lifting 30 to 40 pounds frequently and up to 90 pounds occasionally.
8. Claimant's limitations have lasted for 12 months or more.
9. Claimant suffers from vision loss, back and hip pain.
10. Claimant has significant limitations on physical activities involving sitting, standing, walking, bending, lifting, and stooping.
11. Claimant has significant limitations on understanding, carrying out, and remembering simple instructions; use of judgment; responding appropriately to supervision, co-workers and usual work situations; and dealing with changes in a routine work setting.

### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

Department policies are contained in the Department of Human Services Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), Department of Human Services Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM), and Department of Human Services Reference Tables Manual (RFT).

The Medical Assistance (MA) program is established by Title XIX of the Social Security Act, 42 USC 1396-1396w-5; 42 USC 1315; the Affordable Care Act of 2010, the collective term for the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, Pub. L. No. 111-148, as amended by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-152; and 42 CFR 430.10-.25. The Department (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers the MA program pursuant to 42 CFR 435, MCL 400.10, and MCL 400.105-.112k.

The law defines disability as the inability to do 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).

Once an individual has been determined to be "disabled" for purposes of disability benefits, continued entitlement to benefits must be periodically reviewed. In evaluating whether an individual's disability continues, 20 CFR 416.994 requires the trier of fact to follow a sequential evaluation process by which current work activities, severity of impairment(s), and the possibility of medical improvement and its relationship to the individual's ability to work are assessed. Review may cease and benefits may be

continued at any point if there is a substantial evidence to find that the individual is unable to engage in substantial gainful activity. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5).

The first step to be considered is whether the claimant can perform Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA) defined in 20 CFR 416.920(b). In this case, Claimant is not working. Therefore, Claimant is not disqualified at this step in the evaluation.

In the second step, the trier of fact must determine if the claimant's impairment (or combination of impairments) meets or equals the severity of an impairment listed in Appendix 1 of Subpart P of 20 CFR, Part 404. This Administrative Law Judge finds that Claimant's medical record does 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, the sequential evaluation process must continue.

In the third step of the sequential evaluation, the trier of fact must determine whether there has been medical improvement as defined in 20 CFR 416.994(b)(1)(i). 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(iii). Medical improvement is any decrease in the medical severity of your impairment(s) which was present at the time of the most recent favorable medical decision that you were disabled or continued to be disabled. A determination that there has been a decrease in medical severity must be based on changes (improvement) in the symptoms, signs and/or laboratory findings associated with your impairment(s) (see §416.928). If there has been medical improvement as shown by a decrease in medical severity, the trier of fact must proceed to Step 4 (which examines whether the medical improvement is related to the claimant's ability to do work). If there has been no decrease in medical severity and, thus, no medical improvement, the trier of fact moves to Step 5 in the sequential evaluation process.

In this case, Claimant was most recently approved for MA-P on March 5, 2013. The MRT found Claimant at that time met Listing 2.02. At the time of approval, Claimant had a loss of vision in the right eye with no correction possible. The left eye vision was found to be 20/200; therefore, the MRT found he met or equaled the listing. In this case, the Administrative Law Judge, after comparing past medical documentation with current medical documentation, finds there is medical improvement.

In the fourth step of the analysis, this Administrative Law Judge finds the improvement found in Claimant's medical records is related to Claimant's ability to perform work. Claimant's medical records demonstrate that Claimant's vision in his left eye, after successfully undergoing a vitrectomy [REDACTED], did, in fact, improve. Claimant was noted to now have 20/80 vision in his left eye. He still has no vision in the right eye according to the records. Based upon this level of improvement, Claimant would no longer meet Listing 2.02 or an equivalent.

Claimant testified to the following symptoms and abilities: eye pain in both eyes, little blurriness and a little fog, little pain in the back, the pain in the back has gotten better, hip is fine, walks without a cane or crutch, can stand almost an hour, no issues with sitting, can walk a mile, grip and grasp are okay, no medical restriction on lifting, not

able to cook due to vision and pain in eye, able to do other household chores, able to manage personal needs, manages grocery shopping, not able to drive but he is able to utilize public transportation such as a bus.

Claimant testified he has not been taking his medications which he believes is the cause of the continued eye pain. Claimant testified he had been told by the pharmacy he no longer had coverage. At hearing, the Department verified that Claimant did, in fact, still have MA coverage and he was instructed to contact the number on the back of his card to obtain assistance with getting his medications.

Based upon a review of the medical records from both the original MRT approval and the most recent medical documentation, this Administrative Law Judge finds Claimant has had significant medical improvement. In consideration of all medical evidence, it is found that, overall, there was some medical improvement. The exceptions contained in 20 CFR 416.994(b)(3) and 20 CFR 416.994(b)(4) are not applicable. Accordingly, an assessment of Claimant's Residual Functional Capacity (RFC) to perform past relevant work is required. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(vi).

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. To determine the physical demands (exertional requirements) of work in the national economy, jobs are classified as sedentary, light, medium, heavy, and very heavy. 20 CFR 416.967 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 an individual's ability to meet the demands of a job, other than the strength (physical) demands, are considered nonexertional. 20 CFR 416.969a(a). Examples of nonexertional limitations or restrictions include difficulty functioning because of nervousness, anxiety, or depression; difficulty maintaining attention or concentration; difficulty understanding or remembering detailed instructions; difficulty seeing or hearing; difficulty tolerating some physical feature(s) of certain work settings; 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)(i)-(vi).


Claimant previously performed work as a cook which required standing/walking the entire shift, limited sitting and lifting 70 pounds 4 to 5 times a day. He also worked as a carpet/oriental rug sales person which required standing/walking the entire shift, limited sitting and lifting 30 to 40 pounds frequently and up to 90 pounds occasionally. Claimant's medical documentation as presented fails to demonstrate a limitation on his ability to stand/walk, sit or limit his ability to lift or carry weight. This Administrative Law Judge finds, based on the medical evidence and objective, physical, and psychological findings, that Claimant is capable of the physical or mental activities required to perform any such position. 20 CFR 416.920(e).

In this case, Claimant is found not disabled for purposes of continued MA-P entitlement.

**DECISION AND ORDER**

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that Claimant is no longer medically disabled.

Accordingly, the Department's decision is hereby UPHELD.

  
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**Jonathan W. Owens**  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Maura Corrigan, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: July 24, 2014

Date Mailed: July 24, 2014

**NOTICE OF APPEAL:** A party may appeal this Hearing Decision in the circuit court in the county in which he/she resides or has its principal place of business in the State, or the circuit court in Ingham County, within 30 days of the receipt date.

A party may request a rehearing or reconsideration of this Hearing Decision from the Michigan Administrative Hearing System (MAHS) within 30 days of the mailing date of this Hearing Decision, or MAHS may order a rehearing or reconsideration on its own motion.

MAHS may grant a party's Request for Rehearing or Reconsideration 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 party requesting a rehearing or reconsideration 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 this Hearing Decision is mailed.

A written request may be faxed or mailed to MAHS. If submitted by fax, 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

JWO/pf

cc: [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]