

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

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 14-000990
Issue No.: 2009
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: August 4, 2014
County: Wayne (35)

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, a telephone hearing was held on August 4, 2014, from Detroit, Michigan. Participants included the above-named Claimant, [REDACTED] testified and appeared as Claimant's authorized hearing representative (AHR). Participants on behalf of the Department of Human Services (DHS) included [REDACTED] [REDACTED] Hearings Facilitator.

ISSUE

The issue is whether DHS properly denied Claimant's application for Medical Assistance (MA) 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 [REDACTED], Claimant applied for MA benefits, including retroactive MA benefits from 7/2013 (see Exhibits 12-13).
2. Claimant's only basis for MA benefits was as a disabled individual.
3. On [REDACTED], the Medical Review Team (MRT) determined that Claimant was not a disabled individual (see Exhibits 15-16).

4. On [REDACTED], DHS denied Claimant's application for MA benefits and mailed a Notice of Case Action informing Claimant of the denial.
5. On an unspecified date, DHS denied Claimant's application for MA benefits and mailed a Notice of Case Action informing Claimant's AHR of the denial.
6. On [REDACTED], Claimant's AHR requested a hearing disputing the denial of MA benefits.
7. On [REDACTED] SHRT determined that Claimant was not a disabled individual, in part, by application of Medical-Vocational Rule 202.10.
8. As of the date of administrative hearing, Claimant was a 52 year old male with a height of 5'7" and a weight of 340 pounds.
9. Claimant's highest education year completed was the 10th grade.
10. As of the date of the administrative hearing, Claimant was an ongoing health insurance recipient for 5 months.
11. Claimant alleged disability based on issues including dyspnea and cardiac restrictions.

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).

Prior to a substantive analysis of Claimant's hearing request, it should be noted that Claimant's AHR noted special arrangements in order to participate in the hearing; specifically, an in-person hearing was requested. Claimant's AHR's request was subsequently amended to a telephone hearing. The hearing was conducted in accordance with Claimant's amended request.

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.*, p. 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.*, p. 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 testified that he received 2 checks for his employment in 7/2013 and 8/2013. Claimant testified that he worked full-time, was paid biweekly, and made \$17 per hour. Claimant's testimony tended to verify that his earnings for 7/2013 and 8/2013 exceeded presumptive SGA limits. Accordingly, Claimant is not a disabled individual for 7/2013 or 8/2013, though the disability analysis may proceed to step two for a determination of ongoing disability from 9/2013.

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.

Claimant went to the hospital on [REDACTED] (see Exhibit 29). It was noted that he experienced dyspnea after smoking marijuana and inhaling firework fumes. It was noted that Claimant's breathing improved and he was discharged.

Hospital documents (Exhibits 29-50) from an admission dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that Claimant presented with complaints of dyspnea. It was noted that Claimant's heart rate was in the 40s. It was noted that Claimant had normal ejection fraction. It was noted that bradycardia continued through hospitalization. It was noted that Claimant underwent pacemaker implantation surgery. It was noted that Claimant had arthritis in his wrists and ankles. It was noted that Claimant had 5/5 muscle strength in all extremities. Noted discharge diagnoses included hypertension, DM, hyperlipidemia, and morbid obesity. A discharge date of [REDACTED] was noted.

A physician office note (Exhibits A18-A21) dated [REDACTED] was presented. It was noted that Claimant's wound was healing nicely. It was noted that Claimant was continuing to lose weight.

A Medical Examination Report (Exhibits B1-B2) dated [REDACTED] was presented. The form was completed by an internal medicine physician with an approximate 2 year history of treating Claimant.

Physician treatment document (Exhibits A15-A17) dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that Claimant report mild dyspnea upon exertion. It was noted that Claimant continues to lose weight.

Physician treatment documents and lab results (Exhibits A1-A13) dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that Claimant lost 58 pounds since starting therapy. A review of systems noted dyspnea upon exertion, reduced exercise tolerance, and numbness in feet and thighs. It was noted that Claimant took several medications. Noted diagnoses included morbid obesity, DM, benign HTN, shortness of breath and congestive heart failure.

Nuclear rest/stress testing results (Exhibits B12-B18) dated [REDACTED] were presented. An impression of normal myocardial imaging was noted. Claimant's ejection fraction as noted to be 67%.

Physician treatment documents and lab results (Exhibits B3-B5) dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that Claimant reported severe heavy chest pain, ongoing for several months. Physical examination findings included trace edema. Lab results (Exhibits B6-B7) dated 2/28/13 were also presented.

Physician treatment documents and lab results (Exhibits B8-B11) dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that Claimant lost 70 pounds since treatment. It was noted that Claimant's A1C test results showed improvement. It was noted that Claimant took 12 medications. Physical examination findings noted no edema.

Claimant testified that he is restricted in walking and lifting, in part, due to dyspnea. Claimant's testimony is consistent with a person with Claimant's cardiac treatment history. The medical evidence also established that Claimant's dyspnea has persisted at least since 7/2013, the first month that Claimant seeks MA benefits and the month of pacemaker implantation. It is found that Claimant has a severe impairment and the analysis may proceed 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.

Cardiovascular listings (Listings 5.00) were considered based on Claimant's cardiac treatment history. Claimant failed to establish meeting any listing.

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 he worked for several years repairing vacuum cleaners and cleaning equipment. Claimant testified that he quit working after pacemaker surgery. Claimant testified that his job was mostly sitting. Claimant testified that one of his typical

duties was repairing heavy duty cleaning equipment affixed to cleaning trucks. Claimant testified that repairing equipment affixed to trucks required lifting heavy machines and required getting into awkward body positions, neither of which he can no longer do. Claimant's testimony was consistent with presented records. It is found that Claimant cannot perform past 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 light employment. Social Security Rule 83-10 states that the full range of light work requires standing or walking, off and on, for a total of approximately 6 hours of an 8-hour workday. Physician statements of Claimant's work restrictions were provided.

On a Medical Examination Report dated [REDACTED] Claimant's physician opined that Claimant was restricted to occasional lifting/carrying of 20 and 25 pounds, never more than 50. Sitting restrictions were not noted. Claimant's physician opined that Claimant was capable of performing all listed repetitive arm and leg controls. The lifting restrictions, lack of sitting restrictions, and lack of repetitive arm restrictions are consistent with an ability to perform light employment.

Claimant's physician opined that Claimant could walk or stand at least 2 hours in an 8 hour workday. Based on Medical Examination Report options, Claimant's physician considered Claimant to be capable of 2-6 hours of standing per workday. If Claimant is restricted to close to 2 hours of standing/walking, light employment would be an unrealistic expectation. If Claimant is restricted to close to 6 hours of standing, then light employment is a realistic option for Claimant.

Claimant testified that his cardiologist encourages Claimant to exercise more. A physician's encouragement to exercise is consistent with encouragement to walk and

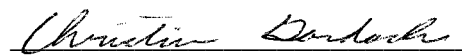
stand more. This consideration is indicative of an ability to perform most types of light employment.

Claimant testified that diabetes causes his ankles and feet to swell when he walks too much. It is worth noting that Claimant has access to health insurance since approximately 3/2014. Presumably, Claimant's access to diabetes medications allows Claimant better control of his diabetes. This presumption can be made, in part, due to the absence of any diabetic complications. This consideration is consistent with improvement shown across treatment documents from 2/2014 and 5/2014. It is found that Claimant is capable of standing and/or walking close to 6 hours and is therefore capable of performing most types of light employment.

Based on Claimant's exertional work level (light), age (approaching advanced age), education (less than high school), employment history (semi-skilled with no transferrable skills), Medical-Vocational Rule 202.11 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.

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 benefit application dated [REDACTED] 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: 8/28/2014

Date Mailed: 8/28/2014

NOTICE OF APPEAL: A party may appeal this Hearing Decision in the circuit court in the county in which he/she resides, 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

cc:

