

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

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 15-001071
Issue No.: 2009; 4009
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: February 24, 2015
County: Muskegon

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Carmen G. Fahie

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 Tuesday, February 24, 2015, from Lansing, Michigan. Participants on behalf of Claimant included the Claimant. Participants on behalf of the Department of Health and Human Services (Department) included [REDACTED], Family Independence Manager.

ISSUE

Did the Department of Human Services (the department) properly determine that Claimant was no longer disabled and deny his medical review for Medical Assistance (MA-P) and State Disability Assistance (SDA)?

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

1. The Claimant was approved for MA-P and SDA by the Medical Review Team (MRT) with medical review due on January 2014.
2. On December 30, 2014, the MRT denied the Claimant's medical review for MA-P and SDA stating that the Claimant had medical improvement from the effects of treatment.
3. On January 8, 2015, the Department Caseworker sent the Claimant a notice that he was denied for SDA and for MA-P because he had had medical improvement.
4. On January 21, 2014, the Department received a hearing request from the Claimant, contesting the Department's negative action.
5. During the hearing on February 24, 2015, the Claimant requested permission to submit additional medical information that needed to be reviewed. Additional medical information was received on March 26, 2015 and the record was closed.

6. The Claimant is a 47 year-old man whose date of birth is [REDACTED]. The Claimant is 5' 6" tall and weighs 175 pounds. The Claimant has completed High School. He was special education in all subjects. The Claimant can read and write, but has a reading issue and poor handwriting and can do basic math. The Claimant was last employed as a self-employed doing construction and carpentry work at the medium level in 2012.
7. The Claimant's alleged impairments are brain cyst, chronic headaches, brain aneurysm in October 2012, and short term memory issues.

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.

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 Program Administrative Manual (PAM), the Program Eligibility Manual (PEM) and the Program Reference Manual (PRM).

"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.

...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 impairment]...must have lasted or must be expected to last for a continuous period of at least 12 months. We call this the duration requirement. 20 CFR 416.909.

...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).

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

...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).

...You must provide medical evidence showing that you have an impairment(s) and how severe it is during the time you say that you are disabled. 20 CFR 416.912(c).

... [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).

...Medical reports should include --

- (1) Medical history.
- (2) Clinical findings (such as the results of physical or mental status examinations);
- (3) Laboratory findings (such as blood pressure, X-rays);
- (4) Diagnosis (statement of disease or injury based on its signs and symptoms).... 20 CFR 416.913(b).

...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).

Medical findings consist of symptoms, signs, and laboratory findings:

- (a) **Symptoms** are your own description of your physical or mental impairment. Your statements alone are not enough to establish that there is a physical or mental impairment.
- (b) **Signs** are anatomical, physiological, or psychological abnormalities which can be observed, apart from your statements (symptoms). Signs must be shown by medically acceptable clinical diagnostic techniques.

Psychiatric signs are medically demonstrable phenomena which indicate specific psychological abnormalities e.g., abnormalities of behavior, mood, thought, memory, orientation, development, or perception. They must also be shown by observable facts that can be medically described and evaluated.

- (c) **Laboratory findings** are anatomical, physiological, or psychological phenomena which can be shown by the use of medically acceptable laboratory diagnostic techniques. Some of these diagnostic techniques include chemical tests, electrophysiological studies (electrocardiogram, electroencephalogram, etc.), roentgenological studies (X-rays), and psychological tests. 20 CFR 416.928.

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).

In general, Claimant has the responsibility to prove that he/she is disabled. Claimant's impairment must result from anatomical, physiological, or psychological abnormalities which can be shown by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques. A physical or mental impairment must be established by medical evidence consisting of signs, symptoms, and laboratory findings, not only claimant's statement of symptoms. 20 CFR 416.908; 20 CFR 416.927. Proof must be in the form of medical evidence showing that the claimant has an impairment and the nature and extent of its severity. 20 CFR 416.912. Information must be sufficient to enable a determination as to the nature and limiting effects of the impairment for the period in question, the probable duration of the impairment and the residual functional capacity to do work-related physical and mental activities. 20 CFR 416.913.

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 substantial evidence to find that the individual is unable to engage in substantial gainful activity. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5).

Step 1

First, the trier of fact must determine if the individual is working and if work is substantial gainful activity. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(i). In this case, the Claimant is not engaged in substantial gainful activity and has not worked since 2012. Therefore, the Claimant is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 1.

Step 2

In the second 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 the 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). This Administrative Law Judge finds that the Claimant's impairments do not rise to the level necessary to be listed as disabling by law. Therefore, the Claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 2.

Step 3

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 defined as any decrease in the medical severity of the impairment(s) which was present at the time of the most recent favorable medical decision that the Claimant was disabled or continues 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 Claimant's impairment(s). 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.

The Claimant had several visits to the emergency room for chronic headaches. He had an EKG, MRA, and MRI which were normal. Department Exhibit 35-36 and 49-50. The Claimant had an essentially normal physical examination. He was advised to stop smoking. He was seen several times from January 2015 through February 2014 (department exhibit a-e, 108-110, 42-45, 38-40, 27-30, 2125, 16-19, and 10-13.

On [REDACTED], the Claimant was seen by a therapist to establish care. He had a complaint of depression. His case was closed with [REDACTED]. He reported chronic headaches of about a 4 or 5 daily, where he goes to the emergency room when they get to an 8. He did have issues with his memory during the examination. There was no evidence of a severe thought disorder or risk factors. Claimant Exhibit f.

On [REDACTED], the Claimant was seen for neuropsychological evaluation as the result of a referral from his treating physician. He was seen due to concerns about memory loss. He demonstrated an inability to learn new material during the evaluation.

He had issues with attention and focus. It might be indicative of a learning disorder. He does not have dementia. He is stressed about his appeal for disability. The recommendation was to continue to monitor psychiatric symptoms and brain aneurysm. Department Exhibit g-m.

On [REDACTED], the Claimant was seen by his treating psychiatrist at [REDACTED]. He was diagnosed with major depressive disorder, recurrent and moderate with nicotine dependence and cannabis abuse. He was given a GAF of [REDACTED]. There was no evidence of a severe thought disorder or risk factors. Department Exhibit 62-64.

At Step 3, this Administrative Law Judge finds that the Claimant does have medical improvement and his medical improvement is related to the Claimant's ability to perform substantial gainful activity. The Claimant had a surgery for a brain aneurysm in October 2012. He has improved with medication and treatment. He complains of chronic headaches, but extensive testing has not shown any reason for his headaches and were essentially normal. He is in therapy and taking medications for his mental impairments. He does not have dementia. The Claimant is able to perform simple, unskilled, light work. Therefore, the Claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 3.

Step 4

In Step 4 of the sequential evaluation, the trier of fact must determine whether medical improvement is related to Claimant's ability to do work in accordance with 20 CFR 416.994(b)(1)(i) through (b)(1)(iv). 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(iv). It is the finding of this Administrative Law Judge, after careful review of the record, that there has been medical improvement where he can perform work.

At Step 4, the Claimant testified that he does perform all of his daily living activities. The Claimant testified that his condition has gotten worse. He does have mental impairments where he is on medications and in therapy for his mental impairment at [REDACTED]. The Claimant does smoke a ½ a pack a day of cigarettes if he has it. He stopped drinking alcohol 14 months ago where before he drank occasionally. He stopped using illegal or illicit drugs of marijuana 25 years ago. He did not think he could perform any work.

This Administrative Law Judge finds that the Claimant's medical improvement is related to his ability to do work. The Claimant should be able to perform at least simple, unskilled, light work. He is in therapy and taking medications for his mental impairments. He does have chronic headaches, but they can't be explained medically. He is on pain medications for his chronic headaches. Therefore, the Claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 4 where the Claimant can perform simple, unskilled, light work. If there is a finding of medical improvement related to Claimant's ability to perform work, the trier of fact is to move to Step 6 in the sequential evaluation process.

Step 6

In the sixth step of the sequential evaluation, the trier of fact is to determine whether the Claimant's current impairment(s) is severe per 20 CFR 416.921. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(vi). If the residual functional capacity assessment reveals significant limitations upon a Claimant's ability to engage in basic work activities, the trier of fact moves to Step 7 in the sequential evaluation process. In this case, this Administrative Law Judge finds Claimant can perform at simple, unskilled, light work even with his physical and mental impairments. See Steps 3 and 4. He has chronic headaches. The Claimant has mental impairments where he is in therapy and taking medications. Therefore, the Claimant is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 6 where the Claimant passes for severity.

Step 7

In the seventh step of the sequential evaluation, the trier of fact is to assess a Claimant's current ability to engage in substantial gainful activities in accordance with 20 CFR 416.960 through 416.969. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(vii). The trier of fact is to assess the Claimant's current residual functional capacity based on all current impairments and consider whether the Claimant can still do work he/she has done in the past. At Step 7, The Claimant was last employed as a self-employed doing construction and carpentry work at the medium level in 2012. In this case, this Administrative Law Judge finds that Claimant should be able to perform simple, unskilled, light work. The Claimant is not capable of performing his past, relevant work at the medium level. See Steps 3 and 4. Therefore, the Claimant is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 7 where the Claimant is not capable of performing his past, relevant work.

Step 8

The objective medical evidence on the record is insufficient that the Claimant lacks the residual functional capacity to perform some other less strenuous tasks than in his previous employment or that he is physically unable to do any tasks demanded of him. The Claimant's testimony as to his limitation indicates his limitations are exertional and non-exertional.

For mental disorders, severity is assessed in terms of the functional limitations imposed by the impairment. Functional limitations are assessed using the criteria in paragraph (B) of the listings for mental disorders (descriptions of restrictions of activities of daily living, social functioning; concentration, persistence, or pace; and ability to tolerate increased mental demands associated with competitive work).... 20 CFR, Part 404, Subpart P, App. 1, 12.00(C).

In the instant case, the Claimant testified that he has and depression. The Claimant is taking medication and in therapy for his mental impairments. The Claimant improved with treatment of therapy and medications with a lessening of his symptoms. There was no evidence of a severe thought disorder and risk factors. The Claimant does have issues with his memory and chronic headaches. He was given a GAF of [REDACTED] which are moderate symptoms. The medical evidence on the record is sufficient to support a

mental impairment that is so severe to prevent the Claimant from performing skilled, detailed work, but the Claimant should be able to perform simple, unskilled work.

In the final step, Step 8, of the sequential evaluation, the trier of fact is to consider whether the Claimant can do any other work, given the Claimant's residual function capacity and Claimant's age, education, and past work experience. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(viii). In this case, based upon the Claimant's vocational profile of a younger individual, with a 12th grade high school education, and a history of skilled and semi-skilled work, MA-P is denied using Vocational Rule 202.20 as a guide. The Medical-Vocational guidelines are not strictly applied with non-exertional impairments such as depression. This Administrative Law Judge finds that Claimant does have medical improvement in this case and the Department has established by the necessary, competent, material and substantial evidence on the record that it was acting in compliance with department policy when it proposed to close Claimant's MA-P case based upon medical improvement.

The Department's Program Eligibility Manual provides the following policy statements and instructions for caseworkers regarding the SDA program.

DISABILITY – SDA

DEPARTMENT POLICY

SDA

To receive SDA, a person must be disabled, caring for a disabled person, or age 65 or older.

Note: There is no disability requirement for AMP. PEM 261, p. 1.

DISABILITY

A person is disabled for SDA purposes if he:

- . receives other specified disability-related benefits or services, 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.
- . is diagnosed as having Acquired Immunodeficiency Syndrome (AIDS).

If the client's circumstances change so that the basis of his/her disability is no longer valid, determine if he/she meets any of the other disability criteria. Do NOT simply initiate case closure. PEM, Item 261, p. 1.

Other Benefits or Services

Persons receiving one of the following benefits or services meet the SDA disability criteria:

- . Retirement, Survivors and Disability Insurance (RSDI), due to disability or blindness.

- . Supplemental Security Income (SSI), due to disability or blindness.

- . Medicaid (including spend-down) as blind or disabled if the disability/blindness is based on:
 - .. a DE/MRT/SRT determination, or
 - .. a hearing decision, or
 - .. having SSI based on blindness or disability recently terminated (within the past 12 months) for financial reasons.

Medicaid received by former SSI recipients based on policies in PEM 150 under "**SSI TERMINATIONS,**" INCLUDING "**MA While Appealing Disability Termination,**" does not qualify a person as disabled for SDA. Such persons must be certified as disabled or meet one of the other SDA qualifying criteria. See "**Medical Certification of Disability**" below.

- . Michigan Rehabilitation Services (MRS). A person is receiving services if he has been determined eligible for MRS and has an active MRS case. Do not refer or advise applicants to apply for MRS for the purpose of qualifying for SDA.

- . Special education services from the local intermediate school district. To qualify, the person may be:
 - .. attending school under a special education plan approved by the local Individual Educational Planning Committee (IEPC); **or**
 - .. not attending under an IEPC approved plan but has been certified as a special education student **and** is attending a school program leading to a

high school diploma or its equivalent, **and** is under age 26. The program does not have to be designated as "special education" as long as the person has been certified as a special education student. Eligibility on this basis continues until the person completes the high school program or reaches age 26, whichever is earlier.

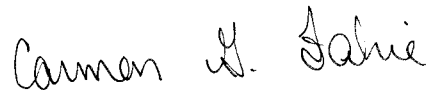
. Refugee or asylee who lost eligibility for Social Security Income (SSI) due to exceeding the maximum time limit PEM, Item 261, pp. 1-2.

Because the Claimant does not meet the disability criteria for SDA, he has had medical improvement making him capable of performing simple, unskilled, light work.

The Administrative Law Judge, based on the above Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, and for the reasons stated on the record, if any, finds Claimant medically improved for purposes of the medical review of MA and SDA benefit programs.

DECISION AND ORDER

Accordingly, the Department's determination is **AFFIRMED**.



Carmen G. Fahie
Administrative Law Judge
for Nick Lyon, Director
Department of Health and Human
Services

Date Signed: **4/27/2015**

Date Mailed: **4/27/2015**

CGF/las

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 48909-8139

cc:

