STATE OF MICHIGAN STATE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES

ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF:

,

Claimant

Reg. No.: 2009-33519

Issue No.: 2009

Case No.: Load No.:

Hearing Date: October 5, 2009

Wayne County DHS (82)

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Linda Steadley Schwarb

HEARING DECISION

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and MCL 400.37 upon claimant's request for a hearing. After due notice, a hearing was held on October 5, 2009. Claimant appeared and testified. Claimant was represented by

Evidence. Following the hearing, the record was kept open for the receipt of additional medical evidence. Additional documents were received and reviewed.

ISSUE

Did the Department of Human Services (DHS or department) properly determine 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:

 On April 21, 2009, an application was filed on claimant's behalf for MA-P benefits. The application requested MA-P retroactive to February of 2009.

- 2) On May 6, 2009, the department denied claimant's application for benefits based upon the belief that claimant did not meet the requisite disability criteria.
- 3) On July 20, 2009, a hearing request was filed to protest the department's determination.
- 4) Claimant, age 53, is a high-school graduate.
- 5) Claimant last worked in April of 2009 as a child care provider. Claimant has performed relevant work as a home health care provider, child care provider, and fast food cook. Claimant's relevant work history consists exclusively of unskilled work activities.
- Claimant currently suffers from hypertension, osteoarthritis, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, and advanced glaucoma in both eyes resulting in visual acuity limited to hand motion.
- 7) Claimant's limited vision has lasted for twelve months or more.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Medical Assistance (MA) program is established by Title XIX of the Social Security Act and is implemented by Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The Department of Human Services (DHS or department) administers the MA program pursuant to MCL 400.10, *et seq.*, and MCL 400.105. Department policies are found in the Program Administrative Manual (PAM), the Program Eligibility Manual (PEM) and the Program Reference Manual (PRM).

Federal regulations require that the department use the same operative definition for "disabled" as used for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. 42 CFR 435.540(a).

"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

In determining whether an individual is disabled, 20 CFR 416.920 requires the trier of fact to follow a sequential evaluation process by which current work activity, the severity of the impairment(s), residual functional capacity, and vocational factors (i.e., age, education, and work experience) are assessed in that order. When a determination that an individual is or is not disabled can be made at any step in the sequential evaluation, evaluation under a subsequent step is not necessary.

First, the trier of fact must determine if the individual is working and if the work is substantial gainful activity. 20 CFR 416.920(b). In this case, claimant is not working. Therefore, claimant may not be disqualified for MA at this step in the sequential evaluation process.

Secondly, in order to be considered disabled for purposes of MA, a person must have a severe impairment. 20 CFR 416.920(c). A severe impairment is an impairment which significantly limits an individual's physical or mental ability to perform basic work activities. Basic work activities means the abilities and aptitudes necessary to do most jobs. Examples of these include:

- (1) Physical functions such as walking, standing, sitting, lifting, pushing, pulling, reaching, carrying or handling;
- (2) Capacities for seeing, hearing, and speaking;
- (3) Understanding, carrying out, and remembering simple instructions;

- (4) Use of judgment;
- (5) Responding appropriately to supervision, co-workers and usual work situations; and
- (6) Dealing with changes in a routine work setting. 20 CFR 416.921(b).

The purpose of the second step in the sequential evaluation process is to screen out claims lacking in medical merit. *Higgs v. Bowen* 880 F2d 860, 862 (6th Cir, 1988). As a result, the department may only screen out claims at this level which are "totally groundless" solely from a medical standpoint. The *Higgs* court used the severity requirement as a "*de minimus* hurdle" in the disability determination. The *de minimus* standard is a provision of a law that allows the court to disregard trifling matters.

In this case, claimant has presented the required medical data and evidence necessary to support a finding that she has significant physical limitations upon her ability to perform basic work activities due to limitations in her capacity for seeing. Medical evidence has clearly established that claimant has an impairment (or combination of impairments) that has more than a minimal effect on claimant's work activities. See Social Security Rulings 85-28, 88-13, and 82-63.

In the third 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. Based upon the hearing record, the undersigned finds that claimant's impairment meets on equals a listing. See Appendix 1 of Subpart P of 20 CFR, Part 404, Part A, section 2.01. Claimant suffers from advanced glaucoma in both eyes. On claimant's treating ophthalmologist indicated that, with best correction, claimant's visual acuity in both eyes was limited to hand motion. Listing 2.02 dealing with impairment of

2009-33519/LSS

visual acuity indicates that a person meets or equals a listing when remaining vision in the better

eye with best correction is 20/200 or less. It the finding of this Administrative Law Judge that

claimant meets or equals Listing 2.02. Accordingly, the undersigned finds that claimant is

presently disabled for purposes of the MA program.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of

law, decides that claimant meets the definition of medically disabled under the Medical

Assistance program as of February of 2009.

Accordingly, the department is ordered to initiate a review of the April 21, 2009,

application, if it has not already done so, to determine if all other non medical eligibility criteria

are met. The department shall inform claimant and her authorized representative of its

determination in writing. Assuming that claimant is otherwise eligible for program benefits, the

department shall review claimant's continued eligibility for program benefits in April of 2011.

luce Fracting Schuars

Linda Steadley Schwarb Administrative Law Judge for Ismael Ahmed. Director

Department of Human Services

Date Signed: March 30, 2010

Date Mailed: March 31, 2010

NOTICE: Administrative Hearings may order a rehearing or reconsideration on either its own motion or at the request of a party within 30 days of the mailing date of this Decision and Order. Administrative Hearings will not order a rehearing or reconsideration on the Department's motion where the final decision cannot be implemented within 90 days of the filing of the

original request.

5

2009-33519/LSS

The Claimant may appeal the Decision and Order to Circuit Court within 30 days of the mailing of the Decision and Order or, if a timely request for rehearing was made, within 30 days of the receipt date of the rehearing decision.

LSS/pf

