

STATE OF MICHIGAN
STATE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

Reg. No: 201052315
Issue No: 2009
Case No: [REDACTED]
Load No: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date:
January 3, 2011
Macomb County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Robert J. Chavez

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 January 3, 2011.

ISSUE

Was the denial of claimant's application for MA-P and retroactive MA-P for lack of disability correct?

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

- (1) Claimant applied for MA-P and retroactive MA-P on April 19, 2010.
- (2) Claimant is 40 years old.
- (3) Claimant has high school education.
- (4) Claimant is not currently working.
- (5) Claimant has a prior work history consisting of a painter and a bouncer.

- (6) Claimant performed these jobs at the light, medium, and heavy exertional level.
- (7) Claimant has a history of degenerative disc disease.
- (8) There is evidence of nerve compression characterized by neuro-anatomic distribution of pain, limitation of motion of the spine, motor loss, sensory and reflex loss, and a positive straight-leg raising test in the supine position.
- (9) A treating source statement of [REDACTED] found that these symptoms were medically equivalent to the listing found at section 1.04 of the adult medical listings for the Social Security Administration.
- (10) On August 4, 2010, the Medical Review Team denied MA-P and retroactive MA-P, stating that claimant was capable of performing past relevant work, per 20 CFR 416.920(E).
- (11) On August 13, 2010, claimant filed for hearing.
- (12) On September 4, 2010, the State Hearing Review Team denied MA-P and retroactive MA-P, citing grid rule 202.20.
- (13) On January 3, 2011, a hearing was held before the Administrative Law Judge.

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 Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) and the Bridges Reference Manual (BRM).

Federal regulations require that the Department use the same operative definition of the term “disabled” as is used by the Social Security Administration for Supplemental Security Income (SSI) under Title XVI of the Social Security Act. 42 CFR 435.540(a).

Disability is defined as 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

This is determined by a five step sequential evaluation process where current work activity, the severity and duration of the impairment(s), statutory listings of medical impairments, residual functional capacity, and vocational factors (i.e., age, education, and work experience) are considered. These factors are always considered in order according to the five step sequential evaluation, and when a determination can be made at any step as to the claimant’s disability status, no analysis of subsequent steps are necessary. 20 CFR 416.920

The first step that must be considered is whether the claimant is still partaking in Substantial Gainful Activity (SGA). 20 CFR 416.920(b). To be considered disabled, a person must be unable to engage in SGA. A person who is earning more than a certain monthly amount (net of impairment-related work expenses) is ordinarily considered to be engaging in SGA. The amount of monthly earnings considered as SGA depends on the nature of a person's disability; the Social Security Act specifies a higher SGA

amount for statutorily blind individuals and a lower SGA amount for non-blind individuals. Both SGA amounts increase with increases in the national average wage index. The monthly SGA amount for statutorily blind individuals for 2010 is \$1,640. For non-blind individuals, the monthly SGA amount for 2010 is \$1,000.

In the current case, claimant has testified that he is not working, and the Department has presented no evidence or allegations that claimant is engaging in SGA. Therefore, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the claimant is not engaging in SGA, and thus passes the first step of the sequential evaluation process.

The second step that must be considered is whether or not the claimant has a severe impairment. A severe impairment is an impairment expected to last 12 months or more (or result in death), which significantly limits an individual's physical or mental ability to perform basic work activities. The term "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. This is a *de minimus* standard in the disability determination that the court may use only to disregard trifling matters. As a rule, any impairment that can reasonably be expected to significantly impair basic activities is enough to meet this standard.

In the current case, claimant has presented more than sufficient evidence of a back disorder that has more than a minimal effect on the claimant’s ability to do basic work activities. Claimant has functional limitations resulting from degenerative disc disease. Claimant is restricted from lifting all but the smallest objects, and requires an assistive device to ambulate. Objective medical testing shows that claimant’s symptoms could reasonably interfere with physical tasks necessary at some jobs; therefore claimant passes step 2 of the 5 step sequential evaluation.

In the third step of the sequential evaluation, we must determine if the claimant’s impairments are listed in Appendix 1 of Subpart P of 20 CFR, Part 404. 20 CFR 416.925. This is, generally speaking, an objective standard; either claimant’s impairment is listed in this appendix, or it is not. However, at this step, a ruling against the claimant does not direct a finding of “not disabled”; if the claimant’s impairment does not meet or equal a listing found in Appendix 1, the sequential evaluation process must continue on to step four.

The Administrative Law Judge finds that the claimant’s medical records contain medical evidence of an impairment that meets or equals a listed impairment.

After considering the listings contained in Section 1.00 (Musculoskeletal), the great weight of the evidence of record finds that claimant's degenerative disc disease meets or equal the listings for spine impairments.

Appendix 1 of Subpart P of 20 CFR 404, Section 1.00 has this to say about disorders of the spine:

...herniated nucleus pulposus, spinal arachnoiditis, spinal stenosis, osteoarthritis, degenerative disc disease, facet arthritis, vertebral fracture), resulting in compromise of a nerve root (including the cauda equina) or the spinal cord.
With:

A. Evidence of nerve root compression characterized by neuro-anatomic distribution of pain, limitation of motion of the spine, motor loss (atrophy with associated muscle weakness or muscle weakness) accompanied by sensory or reflex loss and, if there is involvement of the lower back, positive straight-leg raising test (sitting and supine);

A careful examination of claimant's medical records, supplied from a treating source and a treating source statement, show claimant meets the criteria.

On [REDACTED], claimant's treating source filled out a statement questioning the exact nature of the injury. Claimant's treating source answered questions regarding what symptoms and objective tests had been performed on claimant's condition. This test revealed that claimant's disorder meets the listing. In the statement, claimant's treating source stated that there was evidence of nerve root compression, a neuro-anatomic distribution of pain, limitation of motion of the spine, motor loss accompanied by reflex loss, and a positive straight-leg raising test. Claimant's treating source also stated with specificity exactly what tests had been performed and how he arrived at the conclusion stated in the questioning. Claimant's treating source further stated that claimant was prohibited from lifting all but the lightest objects. Treating source opinions

cannot be discounted unless the Administrative Law Judge provides good reasons for discounting the opinion, and the undersigned does not see a particular reason to discount this opinion. *Rogers; Bowen v Commissioner*, 473 F. 3d 742 (6th Cir. 2007). This opinion is extremely thorough, and is supported by the medical evidence contained in the hearing packet.

As claimant therefore meets the criteria for disorders of the spine, the Administrative Law Judge holds that claimant meets or equals the listings contained in section 1.00, and therefore, passes step 3 of our 5 step process. By meeting or equaling the listing in question, claimant must be considered disabled. 20 CFR 416.925.

With regard to steps 4 and 5, when a determination can be made at any step as to the claimant's disability status, no analysis of subsequent steps are necessary. 20 CFR 416.920. Therefore, the Administrative Law Judge sees no reason to continue his analysis, as a determination can be made at step 3.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the claimant is disabled for the purposes of the MA program. Therefore, the decisions to deny claimant's application for MA-P and retroactive MA-P were incorrect.

Accordingly, the Department's decision in the above stated matter is, hereby, REVERSED.

The Department is ORDERED to process claimant's MA-P application and award required benefits, provided claimant meets all non-medical standards as well. The

Department is further ORDERED to initiate a review of claimant's disability case in January 2012.



Robert Chavez
Administrative Law Judge
for Maura Corrigan, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: 02/01/11

Date Mailed: 02/03/11

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.

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.

RJC/dj

cc:

