

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
STATE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES

ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF: [REDACTED]  
Claimant

Reg. No: 2008-8891  
Issue No: 2009  
Case No: [REDACTED]  
Load No: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date:  
April 2, 2008  
St. Clair County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Janice Spodarek

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, an in-person hearing was held on April 2, 2008. Claimant was represented at the hearing by

[REDACTED]

ISSUE

Did the Department of Human Services (DHS) properly deny claimant's Medical Assistance (MA-P) application?

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 4/25/07, claimant applied for MA-P and State Disability Assistance (SDA) with the Michigan DHS.
- (2) Claimant applied for three months of retro MA.

- (3) On 7/16/07, the MRT denied claimant's MA. MRT approved claimant's SDA.

There is no SDA issue herein.

- (4) On 8/10/07, the DHS issued notice.

- (5) On 11/6/07, claimant filed a hearing request.

(6) Claimant has an SSI application pending with the Social Security Administration (SSA).

(7) On 2/26/08, the State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) denied claimant. Pursuant to claimant's request to hold the record open for the submission of new and additional medical documentation, on 5/2/08 SHRT once again denied claimant. The undersigned Administrative Law Judge was on extended leave of absence from 8/1/08, returning full time on 2/1/09. None of the pending cases were reassigned while on leave; no protected time scheduled before or after leave for issuing decisions.

(8) In September, 2009, the undersigned Administrative Law Judge was presented with the subsequent SHRT decision date stamped by SOAHR "5/7/09" which had been misfiled with another SOAHR file.

(9) As of the date of application, claimant was a 30-year-old female standing 5' 4" tall and weighing 218 pounds. Claimant's BMI Index is 40. Under the BMI category, claimant is classified as morbidly obese. Claimant has a GED.

(10) Claimant does not have an alcohol/drug abuse problem. Claimant smokes approximately four to five cigarettes per day. Claimant has a nicotine addiction.

(11) Claimant does not have a driver's license due to her own testimony that she has unpaid tickets.

(12) Claimant is not currently working. Claimant last worked in April, 2007. Claimant's work history is unskilled.

(13) Claimant alleges disability on the basis of multiple impairments, including perirectal abscess, AIDS, HIV positive, perianal pain, gastritis, affective disorder, asthma, inflammatory changes in soft tissue, UTIs, kidney problems.

(14) New medical documentation submitted pursuant to the record being held open includes a medical exam report diagnosing claimant with AIDS. Claimant has comprehension and memory limitations. 9/24/07. New Exhibits A.1 and A.2.

(15) New medical documentation including lab tests shows low levels of hemoglobin, Hematocrit, IBC, MPV, WBC, and lymphocytes.

(16) New medical documentation contains a medical exam report diagnosing claimant on 3/31/08 with HIV. The physician notes that claimant cannot lift any weight whatsoever, is deteriorating, and cannot engage in any fine manipulation.

(17) A DHS-49 completed 3/26/08 as part of the new medical packet, diagnoses claimant with chronic pelvic pain, heavy bleeding, adenomyosis, elevated CA125/HIV/patient unable to function due to pain. Claimant can never lift any weight.

(18) On 1/30/2007, claimant had a psychiatric evaluation. This evaluation indicates that claimant was a resident at [REDACTED]. The final diagnoses indicates: Axis I--Major depression, r/o bipolar disorder, depressed. General anxiety disorder. Axis II--Borderline personality disorder. Axis III--AIDS, overweight. Exhibits 153 and 154.

(19) Exhibit 152 indicates AIDS.

(20) A medical status evaluation indicates claimant has trouble sleeping, is agitated, has been involved in self-mutilation.

### 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).

Relevant federal guidelines provide in pertinent part:

"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.

The federal regulations require that several considerations be analyzed in sequential order:

...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.

The regulations require that if disability can be ruled out at any step, analysis of the next step is not required. These steps are:

1. 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). If no, the analysis continues to Step 2.
2. Does the client have a severe impairment that has lasted or is expected to last 12 months or more or result in death? If no, the client is ineligible for MA. If yes, the analysis continues to Step 3. 20 CFR 416.909(c).
3. Does the impairment appear on a special Listing of Impairments or are the client's symptoms, signs, and laboratory findings at least equivalent in severity to the set of medical findings specified for the listed impairment that meets the duration requirement? If no, the analysis continues to Step 4. If yes, MA is approved. 20 CFR 416.920(d).

4. Can the client do the former work that he/she performed within the last 15 years? If yes, the client is ineligible for MA. If no, the analysis continues to Step 5. Sections 200.00-204.00(f)?
5. Does the client have the Residual Functional Capacity (RFC) to perform other work according to the guidelines set forth at 20 CFR 404, Subpart P, Appendix 2, Sections 200.00-204.00? This step considers the residual functional capacity, age, education, and past work experience to see if the client can do other work. If yes, the analysis ends and the client is ineligible for MA. If no, MA is approved. 20 CFR 416.920(g).

At application claimant has the burden of proof pursuant to:

...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).

Federal regulations are very specific regarding the type of medical evidence required by claimant to establish statutory disability. The regulations essentially require laboratory or clinical medical reports that corroborate claimant's claims or claimant's physicians' statements regarding disability. These regulations state in part:

...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 sure, X-rays);
- (4) Diagnosis (statement of disease or injury based on its signs and symptoms).... 20 CFR 416.913(b).

...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).

...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 a 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).

Information from other sources may also help us to understand how your impairment(s) affects your ability to work. 20 CFR 416.913(e).

...You can only be found disabled if you are unable 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. See 20 CFR 416.905. Your impairment must result from anatomical, physiological, or psychological abnormalities which are demonstrable by medically acceptable clinical and laboratory diagnostic techniques.... 20 CFR 416.927(a)(1).

It is noted that Congress removed obesity from the Listing of Impairments shortly after the removal of drug addiction and alcoholism. This removal reflects the view that there is a strong

behavioral component to obesity. Thus, obesity in-and-of itself is not sufficient to show statutory disability.

Applying the sequential analysis herein, claimant is not ineligible at the first step as claimant is not currently working. 20 CFR 416.920(b). The analysis continues.

The second step of the analysis looks at a two-fold assessment of duration and severity. 20 CFR 416.920(c). This second step is a *de minimus* standard. Ruling any ambiguities in claimant's favor, this Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) finds that claimant meets both. The analysis continues.

The third step of the analysis looks at whether an individual meets or equals one of the Listings of Impairments. 20 CFR 416.920(d). This Administrative Law Judge finds that the record does not clearly reflect claimant's AIDS CD4+ counts. It will be required at review that claimant have a full accounting to demonstrate AIDS. The record is inconsistent in that claimant was previously diagnosed in one year with AIDS and the following year with HIV.

With regards to claimant's alleged mental impairment(s) and the listings, there is an indication that claimant needs to have drug and alcohol abuse ruled out (thus, this Administrative Law Judge will not find that claimant meets or equals any of the listings of impairments and continue the analysis.).

The fourth step of the analysis looks at the ability of the applicant to return to past relevant work. This step examines the physical and mental demands of the work done by claimant in the past. 20 CFR 416.920(f).

In this case, this ALJ finds that claimant cannot return to past relevant work on the basis of the medical evidence. The analysis continues.

The fifth and final step of the analysis applies the biographical data of the applicant to the Medical Vocational Grids to determine the residual functional capacity of the applicant to do

other work. 20 CFR 416.920(g). After a careful review of the credible and substantial evidence on the whole record, this Administrative Law Judge finds that claimant meets statutory disability on the basis of the multiple impairments regulation found at 20 CFR 416.922(b):

**Concurrent impairments.** If you have two or more concurrent impairments which, when considered in combination, are severe, we must also determine whether the combined effect of your impairments can be expected to continue to be severe for 12 months. If one or more of your impairments improve or is expected to improve within 12 months, so that the combined effect of your remaining impairments is no longer severe, we will find that you do not meet the 12-month duration test. 20 CFR 416.922(b).

In determining whether your physical or mental impairment or impairments are of a sufficient medical severity that such impairment or impairments could be the basis of eligibility under the law, we will consider the combined effect of all of your impairments without regard to whether any such impairment, if considered separately, would be of sufficient severity. If we do find a medically severe combination of impairments, the combined impact of the impairments will be considered throughout the disability determination process. If we do not find that you have a medically severe combination of impairments, we will determine that you are not disabled. 20 CFR 416.923.

It is also noted that claimant would not have the capacity at this point in time to do a full range of sedentary work pursuant to the cited authority below:

After careful review of claimant's extensive medical record and the Administrative Law Judge's personal interaction with claimant at the hearing, this Administrative Law Judge finds that claimant's exertional and non-exertional impairments render claimant unable to engage in a full range of even sedentary work activities on a regular and continuing basis. 20 CFR 404, Subpart P. Appendix 11, Section 201.00(h). See Social Security Ruling 83-10; *Wilson v Heckler*, 743 F2d 216 (1986). The department has failed to provide vocational evidence which establishes that claimant has the residual functional capacity for substantial gainful activity and that, given claimant's age, education, and work experience, there are significant numbers of jobs in the national economy which the claimant could perform despite claimant's limitations. Accordingly,

this Administrative Law Judge concludes that claimant is 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 the department's actions were incorrect.

Accordingly, the department's determination in this matter is REVERSED.

The department is ORDERED to make a determination if claimant meets the non-medical criteria for MA. If so, the department is ORDERED to open an MA case, including any retro months if applicable, from the time of application and continuing. The department is ORDERED to review this case in accordance with its usual policy and procedure.

At review, the department is ORDERED to collect updated CD4 count blood levels to assess AIDS as well as a current mental status evaluation that rules out drug and alcohol abuse.

/s/ \_\_\_\_\_  
Janice Spodarek  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Ismael Ahmed, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: October 12, 2009

Date Mailed: October 13, 2009

**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 mailing date of the rehearing decision.

JS/cv

cc:

