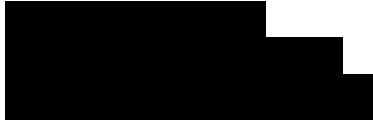


STATE OF MICHIGAN

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

IN THE MATTER OF:



Reg. No: 201014892  
Issue No: 2009/4031  
Case No: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date: February 17, 2010  
Kalamazoo County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Janice G. 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, a telephone hearing was held on February 17, 2010.

**ISSUE**

Did the Department of Human Services (DHS) properly deny claimant's Medical Assistance (MA) and State Disability Assistance (SDA) 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 February 17, 2009 , claimant applied for MA and SDA with the Michigan Department of Human Services (DHS).
2. Claimant did not apply for retro MA.
3. On November 17, 2009, the MRT denied.
4. On November 19, 2009, the DHS issued notice.
5. On December 7, 2009, claimant filed a hearing request.
6. Claimant has an SSI application pending with the Social Security Administration (SSA).
7. On January 14, 2010, the State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) denied claimant.

8. As of the date of application, claimant was a 58-year-old male standing 5'11" tall and weighing 180 pounds. Claimant is classified as overweight under the Body Mass Medical Index. Claimant has an associates degree. Claimant was an RN but lost his license due to a criminal history.
9. As of the date of application, claimant has alcoholism issues and in part claims a disability on the basis of alcoholism. Claimant has a history of drug abuse. See Exhibits 10-13. Claimant smokes a pack of cigarettes per day for the last 40 years and continues to smoke. See Exhibits 10-13. Claimant has a nicotine addiction.
10. Claimant has not had a driver's license for 16 years.
11. Claimant is not currently working. Claimant last worked in 2009 as a direct care of disabled residents. Claimant's work history is unskilled.
12. Claimant alleges disability on the basis of alcoholism, depression, back trouble, degenerative disc, glaucoma.
13. The January 13, 2010 SHRT findings and conclusions of its decision are adopted and incorporated by reference to the following extent:
  - ...Mental status exam of 4/09 shows claimant recently became abstinent from alcohol and finds life a little overwhelming. Long history of multiple drug use. Walk with a bit of a limp. Short term memory is challenged but functions at an appropriate level. Exhibit 31. Diagnosis was alcohol dependence. Exhibit 82.
  - ...Mental status exam showed adequate hygiene, good eye contact. Alert and responsive with clear and understandable speech. Thoughts organized and logical. No evidence or signs of psychotic thinking or processes. ...Diagnoses include alcohol dependence, major depression without psychotic features, and personality disorder. Exhibit 61.
14. The department submitted an inadequate pack. Upon resubmission, the Administrative Law Judge wishes to note the department submitted three partial packets which contained many duplicates and that exhibits after Exhibit 85 are duplicates of those found in 1-85. The exhibits of record at Exhibits 1-85 only.

15. Claimant's July 17, 2009 internist evaluation indicates that claimant's range of motion studies of the joints were all normal except for a 20 percent extension of the dorsal lumbar spine where the normal range is 0 to 25. The conclusions indicate low back pain with MRI studies confirming pain secondary to degenerative disc disease at L3 and L4 but the range of motion only minimally impaired. Claimant is diagnosed with alcoholism. Glaucoma and hypertension under treatment and blood pressure normal at exam. Shortness of breath connected to tobacco abuse. See Exhibits 10-13.
16. The Mental Residual Functional Capacity Assessment done on March 12, 2009 does not find claimant markedly limited in any of the 20 categories. There was no evidence of any limitation in 10 categories out of 20. Claimant's depression is not severe.
17. A DHS 54A completed April 29, 2009 contains conclusions that are not consistent with the medical evidence.
18. Medical evidence shows claimant does not need any assistance with his activities of daily living. Claimant corroborated this conclusion in testifying that he does not need any assistance with his bathroom and grooming needs, can prepare a meal, can shop and do dishes and light housework.
19. Claimant complained of a cataract and glaucoma. Corrected vision in January 2009 was 20/20 right eye and 20/25 left eye. Exhibit 154.

### **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).

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).

Statutory authority for the SDA program states in part:

- (b) A person with a physical or mental impairment which meets federal SSI disability standards, except that the minimum duration of the disability shall be 90 days. Substance abuse alone is not defined as a basis for eligibility.

In order to receive MA benefits based upon disability or blindness, claimant must be disabled or blind as defined in Title XVI of the Social Security Act (20 CFR 416.901). DHS, being authorized to make such disability determinations, utilizes the SSI definition of disability when making medical decisions on MA applications. MA-P (disability), also is known as Medicaid, which is a program designated to help public assistance claimants pay their medical expenses. Michigan administers the federal Medicaid program. In assessing eligibility, Michigan utilizes the federal regulations.

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). Claimant does not. The analysis continues.

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 is not statutorily disabled pursuant to Medical Vocational Grid Rule 202.05 as a guide and in the alternative, based upon the SHRT finding, 203.14.

With regards to claimant's depression, medical evidence does not indicate pursuant to a April 2009 mental status exam that claimant's alleged mental impairment meets statutory disability as defined under the law.

Evidence indicates that claimant is capable of engaging in many activities of daily living. Claimant does not need any assistance with his bathroom and grooming needs, can prepare meals, shop, do dishes, and light housework. Claimant's internist evaluation indicates that claimant's range of motion studies of the joints were all normal except for a 20 percent extension of the dorsal lumbar spine where the normal range is 0 to 25. As to claimant's lower back pain the range of motion with regards to the L4 and L5 problems only result in a "minimally impaired" symptom.

With regards to claimant's smoking, weight issues, alcoholism, and history of drug abuse, these are the "individual responsibility" types of behaviors reflected in the *SIAS v Secretary of Health and Human Services*, 861 F2d 475 (6th cir 1988) decision. In *SIAS*, the claimant was an obese, heavy smoker who argued that he could not afford support hose prescribed by his doctor for acute thrombophlebitis. The doctor also advised claimant to reduce his body weight. The court said in part:

The claimant's style of life is not consistent with that of a person who suffers from intractable pain or who believes his condition could develop into a very quick life-threatening situation. The claimant admitted to the ALJ he was at least 40 pounds overweight; ignoring the instructions of his physician, he has not lost weight.

...The Social Security Act did not repeal the principle of individual responsibility. Each of us faces myriads of choices in life, and the choices we make, whether we like it or not, have consequences. If the claimant in this case chooses to drive himself to an early grave, that is his privilege—but if he is not truly disabled, he has no right to require those who pay Social Security taxes to help underwrite the cost of his ride. *SIAS*, supra, p. 481.

In *SIAS*, the claimant was found not truly disabled because the secretary disregarded the consequences resulting from the claimant's unhealthy habits and lifestyles—including the failure to stop smoking. *AWAD v Secretary of Health and Human Services*, 734 F2d 288, 289-90 (6<sup>th</sup> cir 1984).

This Administrative Law Judge wishes to note that the alcoholism and drug abuse regulation does not come in to play absent a finding of statutory disability. While this Administrative Law Judge does not find statutory disability, it is noted that claimant was significantly drinking at application and to that extent, the following regulations are relevant: 20 CFR 416.214; .416.935 et al.941.

**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 correct.

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

/s/ \_\_\_\_\_  
Janice G. Spodarek  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Maura D. Corrigan, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: February 15, 2011

Date Mailed: February 15, 2011

**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.

JGS/db

cc:



