

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

IN THE MATTER OF:



Reg No. 200924042
Issue No. 4031
Case No. [REDACTED]
Load No. [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: July 23, 2009
Berrien County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Carmen G. Fahie

HEARING DECISION

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and MCL 400.37 upon the claimant's request for a hearing. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on Thursday, July 23, 2009. The claimant personally appeared and testified on his own behalf with his own behalf.

ISSUE

Did the department properly determine that the claimant has not established continued eligibility for disability under the State Disability Assistance (SDA) program?

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

1. The claimant was a recipient of SDA with a medical review required April 2009.
2. On April 15, 2009, the Medical Review Team (MRT) denied the claimant's continued eligibility for SDA stating that the claimant was capable of unskilled work.
3. On April 16, 2009, the department caseworker sent the claimant a notice that his application was denied.
4. On April 22, 2009, the department received a hearing request from the claimant, contesting the department's negative action.

5. On June 8, 2009, the State Hearing Review Team (SHRT) considered the submitted objective medical evidence in making its determination of SDA eligibility for the claimant. The SHRT report reads in part:

The claimant is alleging disability due to bipolar disorder. He is 39 years old and has a limited education with a history of unskilled work. The claimant did not meet applicable Social Security listings found in CFR 404, Subpart P. There was insufficient evidence to determine disability where additional medical information was suggested to assess the severity of the claimant's impairments by obtaining a mental status exam. SDA is denied per PEM 261 because the information in file is inadequate to ascertain whether the claimant is or would be disabled for 90 days.

6. During the hearing on July 23, 2009, the claimant requested permission to submit additional medical information that needed to be reviewed by SHRT. Additional medical information was received from the local office on September 22, 2009 and forwarded to SHRT for review on October 8, 2009.
7. On October 12, 2009, the SHRT considered the newly submitted objective medical evidence in making its determination of SDA. The SHRT report reads in part:

The claimant is alleging disability due to bipolar disorder. He is 40 years old and has a limited education with a history of unskilled work. The claimant did not meet applicable Social Security listings found in CFR 404, Subpart P. The claimant is capable of performing other work that is unskilled work per 20 CFR 416.968(a) under Vocational Rule 204.00(H).

8. The claimant is a 41 year-old man whose date of birth is [REDACTED]. The claimant is 6' 1" tall and weighs 225 pounds. The claimant completed the 6th grade of school where he was Special Education. The claimant stated he can read and write, but cannot do basic math. The claimant has no pertinent work history.
9. The claimant's alleged impairments are bipolar disorder, hernia where he had surgery on [REDACTED] and arthritis in knees and back.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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).

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).

...Evidence that you submit or that we obtain may contain medical opinions. Medical opinions are statements from physicians and psychologists or other acceptable medical sources that reflect judgments about the nature and severity of your impairment(s), including your symptoms, diagnosis and prognosis, what you can still do despite impairment(s), and your physical or mental restrictions. 20 CFR 416.927(a)(2).

...In deciding whether you are disabled, we will always consider the medical opinions in your case record together with the rest of the relevant evidence we receive. 20 CFR 416.927(b).

After we review all of the evidence relevant to your claim, including medical opinions, we make findings about what the evidence shows. 20 CFR 416.927(c).

...If all of the evidence we receive, including all medical opinion(s), is consistent, and there is sufficient evidence for us to decide whether you are disabled, we will make our determination or decision based on that evidence. 20 CFR 416.927(c)(1).

...If any of the evidence in your case record, including any medical opinion(s), is inconsistent with other evidence or is internally inconsistent, we will weigh all of the evidence and see whether we can decide whether you are disabled based on the evidence we have. 20 CFR 416.927(c)(2).

[As Judge]...We are responsible for making the determination or decision about whether you meet the statutory definition of disability. In so doing, we review all of the medical findings and other evidence that support a medical source's statement that you are disabled.... 20 CFR 416.927(e).

...A statement by a medical source that you are "disabled" or "unable to work" does not mean that we will determine that you are disabled. 20 CFR 416.927(e).

...If you have an impairment(s) which meets the duration requirement and is listed in Appendix 1 or is equal to a listed impairment(s), we will find you disabled without considering your age, education, and work experience. 20 CFR 416.920(d).

...If we cannot make a decision on your current work activities or medical facts alone and you have a severe impairment, we will then review your residual functional capacity and the physical and mental demands of the work you have done in the past. If you can still do this kind of work, we will find that you are not disabled. 20 CFR 416.920(e).

If you cannot do any work you have done in the past because you have a severe impairment(s), we will consider your residual functional capacity and your age, education, and past work experience to see if you can do other work. If you cannot, we will find you disabled. 20 CFR 416.920(f)(1).

...Your residual functional capacity is what you can still do despite limitations. If you have more than one impairment, we will consider all of your impairment(s) of which we are aware. We will consider your ability to meet certain demands of jobs, such as physical demands, mental demands, sensory requirements, and other functions, as described in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section. Residual functional capacity is an assessment based on all of the relevant evidence.... 20 CFR 416.945(a).

...This assessment of your remaining capacity for work is not a decision on whether you are disabled, but is used as the basis for determining the particular types of work you may be able to do despite your impairment(s).... 20 CFR 416.945(a).

...In determining whether you are disabled, we will consider all of your symptoms, including pain, and the extent to which your symptoms can reasonably be accepted as consistent with objective medical evidence, and other evidence.... 20 CFR 416.929(a).

...In evaluating the intensity and persistence of your symptoms, including pain, we will consider all of the available evidence, including your medical history, the medical signs and laboratory findings and statements about how your symptoms affect you... We will then determine the extent to which your alleged functional limitations or restrictions due to pain or other symptoms can reasonably be accepted as consistent with the medical signs and laboratory findings and other evidence to decide how your symptoms affect your ability to work.... 20 CFR 416.929(a).

If you have more than one impairment, we will consider all of your impairments of which we are aware. We will consider your ability to meet certain demands of jobs, such as physical demands, mental demands, sensory requirements, and other functions as described in paragraphs (b), (c) and (d) of this section. Residual functional capacity is an assessment based upon all of the relevant evidence. This

assessment of your capacity for work is not a decision on whether you are disabled but is used as a basis for determining the particular types of work you may be able to do despite your impairment. 20 CFR 416.945.

...When we assess your physical abilities, we first assess the nature and extent of your physical limitations and then determine your residual functional capacity for work activity on a regular and continuing basis. A limited ability to perform certain physical demands of work activity, such as sitting, standing, walking, lifting, carrying, pushing, pulling, or other physical functions (including manipulative or postural functions, such as reaching, handling, stooping or crouching), may reduce your ability to do past work and other work. 20 CFR 416.945(b).

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.

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.

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).

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 substantially gainfully employed and has no pertinent work history. Therefore, the claimant is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 1.

Secondly, if the individual has an impairment or combination of impairments which meet or equal the severity of an impairment listed in Appendix 1 to Subpart P of Part 404 of Chapter 20, disability is found to continue. 20 CFR 416.994(b)(5)(ii). In this case, the claimant’s impairments or combination of impairments do not meet or equal the severity of an impairment listed in Appendix 1. Therefore, the claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 2.

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.

In this case, the claimant has had medical improvement resulting in a decrease in medical severity. On [REDACTED], the claimant was seen by his treating psychiatrist. He was given a diagnosis of bipolar disorder NOS with possible psychotic features. He was given a GAF of 40 that shows some impairment in reality testing or communication or major impairment in several areas such as work or school, family relations, judgment, thinking, or mood. The claimant was casually dressed. Speech was within normal limits. The claimant was cooperative during the examination where mood was somewhat up and down. Affect was full range with smiling and joking at times. The claimant was oriented x3. The claimant had average intelligence based on vocabulary.

His thought processes seemed within normal limits. He endorsed auditory hallucinations, but is vague about specifics or how frequently they occur. He also talked of feeling somewhat paranoid at times, but is also vague about this. There was no active suicidal or homicidal ideation. Insight and judgment appeared somewhat questionable. It was difficult to tell with his vagueness. The claimant was continued on his medication and treatment. (Department Exhibit B-E)

On [REDACTED], the claimant saw his treating physician. The claimant had a normal physical examination. The claimant was seen because of his recent hernia surgery. The claimant had the staples removed one day ago and the surgical wound is now opening. The claimant had hernia surgery two weeks ago. He was negative for drainage and woke up this morning with the wound open with staples out too soon? ID band was applied. The claimant had no active drainage. (Department Exhibit H-I)

On [REDACTED], the claimant underwent recurrent left inguinal hernia as a preoperative diagnosis and postoperative diagnosis of cord lipoma of the left cord and inguinal lymph node, but the surgeon did not find an actual hernia. The operation performed was exploration of the right groin with excision of cord lipoma and lymph node. The inferolateral aspect was external to the canal and there was a prominent lymph node that was removed. There was a lot of scar tissue. There was a large cord with multiple prominent vessels that formed a cord lipoma in the anteromedial aspect of the cord. There was no hernia sac. The lymph node was removed. The claimant was taken to the recover room in stable condition. (Department Exhibit J-K)

On [REDACTED], the claimant had a physical examination at [REDACTED]. The claimant had a normal physical examination except for his left inguinal hernia that was recurrent. On the left side there was a scar in the groin paralleling the inguinal ligament. There was tenderness diffusely in the area with no real point tenderness. There was not a big bulge with coughing, but with pressure on the area, there does seem to be something that slides in and reduces. The treating physician's impression was left groin pain with recurrent hernia confirmed by the CT scan. He was offered a trigger point injection to see if that will help with his pain. The claimant did not want to do that and wished to proceed with repair of the hernia. (Department Exhibit F-G)

At Step 3, the objective medical evidence on the record indicates that the claimant has had medical improvement. The claimant had potential hernia surgery on [REDACTED] where no hernia was found but there was a cord lipoma and a prominent lymph node that was removed. The claimant is in therapy and being treated for his mental impairments. Therefore, the claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 3.

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.

This Administrative Law Judge finds that the claimant's medical improvement is related to his ability to do work. The claimant had surgery on [REDACTED] where he was in stable and recovered and he is not in therapy but is taking medication for his mental impairments. He would recover from his [REDACTED] surgery. The claimant completed the 6th of school where he can read and write, but cannot do basic math. The claimant has no pertinent work history. The Administrative Law Judge finds that the claimant's medical improvement is related to his ability to work. The claimant should be able to perform unskilled work. Therefore, the claimant is disqualified from receiving disability at Step 4. 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.

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, the Administrative Law Judge finds the claimant retains the residual functional capacity to perform simple, unskilled work. Therefore, the claimant is not disqualified from receiving disability at Step 6.

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.

The claimant does not have a driver's license and does not drive because he has never tried to get one. The claimant does cook once a week, but has a problem standing and only cooks quick stuff. The claimant does not grocery shop because he hates going in stores. He doesn't clean his own home, but is able to wipe down counters, wipe mirrors, and rinse the dishes. The claimant doesn't do any outside work. His hobby is fishing. The claimant felt his condition has worsened in the past year because he can barely move around from surgery. The claimant stated that he has bipolar disorder where he does take medication sometimes, but is not in therapy, but was going to Riverwood.

The claimant wakes up at 5:00 a.m. He has coffee and watches TV. He plays with his dogs. He sits outside under the tree. The claimant goes to bed between 9:00 to 9:30 p.m.

The claimant felt he could walk 20-35 years. The longest he could stand was 15-20 minutes. The longest he could sit was 10-15 minutes. The claimant stated he could not carry any weight. The claimant is right-handed. His level of pain on a scale from 1 to 10 without medication is 10+ and with medication is a 5.

The claimant smokes a ½ to one pack of cigarettes a day. He drinks an occasional beer. The claimant last smoked marijuana 20 years ago. The claimant stated that there was no work he felt he could do.

In this case, the Administrative Law Judge finds that the claimant retains the capacity to perform simple, unskilled work. The claimant has no pertinent work history. The claimant only completed the 6th grade of school but stated that he can read and write even though he cannot do basic math. The claimant was given a GAF of 40 that showed some impairment, but the treating psychiatrist on [REDACTED] goes on to state that his speech was within normal limits, he was cooperative, and his thought processes were within normal limits. Therefore, the claimant does retain the capacity to perform simple, unskilled work and is denied at Step 7.

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, the claimant does retain the residual functional capacity to perform light work under Medical-Vocational Rule 202.20. Therefore, the claimant is disqualified from receiving continued Medical Assistance benefits because he does have medical improvement. The record does not establish that the claimant is unable to work for a period exceeding one year and the claimant does not meet the disability criteria for continued MA-P. In this case, the claimant does retain the residual functional capacity to perform simple, unskilled work using Medical Vocational Rule 204.00(H). Therefore, the claimant is disqualified from receiving continued SDA benefits because he does have medical improvement. The record does not establish that the claimant is unable to work for a period exceeding 90 days and the claimant does not meet the disability criteria for continued SDA.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law decides that the department has appropriately established that it was acting in compliance with department policy when it denied the claimant's application for continued disability for SDA by determining that the claimant was no longer eligible for continued SDA disability benefits. The claimant should be able to perform simple, unskilled, work. The department has established its case by a preponderance of the evidence.

Accordingly, the department's decision is **AFFIRMED**.

/s/
Carmen G. Fahie
Administrative Law Judge
For Ismael Ahmed, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: October 19, 2010

Date Mailed: October 19, 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.

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.

CGF / vc

cc:

