

STATE OF MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM
FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF COMMUNITY HEALTH
P. O. Box 30763, Lansing, MI 48909
(517) 335-2484; Fax (517) 373-4147

IN THE MATTER OF:

Docket No. 14-008320 CMH

██████████

██████████

██████████

Appellant

_____ /

DECISION AND ORDER

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge, pursuant to MCL 400.9 and 42 CFR 431.200 *et seq.*, and upon a request for a hearing filed on behalf of the minor Appellant.

After due notice, a hearing was held on ██████████ ██████████ Appellant's mother, appeared and testified on Appellant's behalf. ██████████, Appellant's supports coordinator, also testified as a witness for Appellant. ██████████, Assistant Corporation Counsel, represented Respondent ██████████ County Community Mental Health (CMH). ██████████, Access Center Supervisor, testified as a witness for Respondent.

ISSUE

Did the CMH properly deny Appellant's request for additional Community Living Supports (CLS) and respite care services?

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

1. The CMH is under contract with the Michigan Department of Community Health (MDCH) to provide Medicaid covered services.
2. Appellant is a █ year-old female who has been diagnosed with cerebral palsy; developmental delay; and chronic lung disease. (Respondent's Exhibit A, pages 13, 21, 30).
3. On ██████████, an "Initial Intake" was performed with respect to Appellant's application for services. (Respondent's Exhibit A, pages 13-33).

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4. During that intake, it was noted that Appellant lives with her mother and maternal grandmother; attends elementary school in the Physically and Otherwise Health Impaired (POHI) program; struggles with age appropriate tasks; and engages in some challenging behaviors. (Respondent's Exhibit A, page 21).
5. Appellant attends school approximately █████ hours per week. (Testimony of █████)
6. Following that intake, the CMH authorized services for Appellant, including █████ hours per week of Community Living Supports (CLS) and █████ hours per week of respite care services. (Testimony of Appellant's representative; Testimony of █████).
7. Specifically, the CLS was authorized, effective █████, in support of the goal that Appellant work with staff on becoming more independent. (Respondent's Exhibit A, pages 44-45).
8. Objectives identified along with that goal included Appellant being integrated into the community █████ times per week; trained in money management █████ times per week; prompted for daily grooming; prompted to use correct eating utensils; prompted to pick out and prepare healthy meals; trained to navigate safely in the community; and prompted to complete her exercises. (Respondent's Exhibit A, pages 44-45).
9. The respite care services were authorized, effective █████, in support of the goal that someone stay with Appellant while her mother is out looking for a job. (Respondent's Exhibit A, page 43).
10. On █████, Appellant's mother requested █████ hours per week of CLS and █████ hours per month of respite care services on behalf of Appellant. (Respondent's Exhibit A, pages 7-8).
11. On █████, the CMH sent Appellant written notice that her request for █████ hours per week of CLS and █████ hours per month of respite care services was denied and that only █████ hours per week of CLS and █████ hours per month of respite care services would be approved. (Respondent's Exhibit A, pages 7-8).
12. With respect to CLS, the notice also stated:

Intensity previously authorized because CLS services are intended to improve the consumer's independence and community integration based on age appropriate goals and expectations and it is reasonable to expect that

the parents of minor children with disabilities will provide the same level of care they would provide to their children without disabilities.

Respondent's Exhibit A, page 7

13. With respect to respite care services, the notice also stated:

Documentation does not support the intensity requested. Respite is intended to provide temporary relief from care giving, not to have someone stay with ██████████ while out looking for a job and because it is reasonable to expect that the parents of minor children with disabilities will provide the same level of care they would to their children without disabilities.

Respondent's Exhibit A, page 8

14. On ██████████, the Michigan Administrative Hearing System (MAHS) received the request for hearing filed in this case. (Petitioner's Exhibit A, pages 1-2; Respondent's Exhibit A, pages 10-11).

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Medical Assistance Program is established pursuant to Title XIX of the Social Security Act and is implemented by Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). It is administered in accordance with state statute, the Social Welfare Act, the Administrative Code, and the State Plan under Title XIX of the Social Security Act Medical Assistance Program:

Title XIX of the Social Security Act, enacted in 1965, authorizes Federal grants to States for medical assistance to low-income persons who are age 65 or over, blind, disabled, or members of families with dependent children or qualified pregnant women or children. The program is jointly financed by the Federal and State governments and administered by States. Within broad Federal rules, each State decides eligible groups, types and range of services, payment levels for services, and administrative and operating procedures. Payments for services are made directly by the State to the individuals or entities that furnish the services.

42 CFR 430.0

Additionally, 42 CFR 430.10 states:

The State plan is a comprehensive written statement submitted by the agency describing the nature and scope of its Medicaid program and giving assurance that it will be administered in conformity with the specific requirements of title XIX, the regulations in this Chapter IV, and other applicable official issuances of the Department. The State plan contains all information necessary for CMS to determine whether the plan can be approved to serve as a basis for Federal financial participation (FFP) in the State program.

42 CFR 430.10

Section 1915(b) of the Social Security Act also provides:

The Secretary, to the extent he finds it to be cost-effective and efficient and not inconsistent with the purposes of this subchapter, may waive such requirements of section 1396a of this title (other than subsection(s) of this section) (other than sections 1396a(a)(15), 1396a(bb), and 1396a(a)(10)(A) of this title insofar as it requires provision of the care and services described in section 1396d(a)(2)(C) of this title) as may be necessary for a State...

42 USC 1396n(b)

The State of Michigan has opted to simultaneously utilize the authorities of the 1915(b) and 1915(c) programs to provide a continuum of services to disabled and/or elderly populations. Under approval from the Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services (CMS) the Department of Community Health (MDCH) operates a section 1915(b) and 1915(c) Medicaid Managed Specialty Services and Support program waiver.

Among the services that can be provided pursuant to that waiver are CLS and respite care services. With respect to those services, the applicable version of the Medicaid Provider Manual (MPM) states:

17.3.B. COMMUNITY LIVING SUPPORTS [CHANGE MADE 7/1/14]

NOTE: This service is a State Plan EPSDT service when delivered to children birth-21 years. **(text added 7/1/14)**

Community Living Supports are used to increase or maintain personal self-sufficiency, facilitating an individual's achievement of his goals of community inclusion and participation, independence or productivity. The supports may be provided in the participant's residence or in community settings (including, but not limited to, libraries, city pools, camps, etc.).

Coverage includes:

- Assisting (that exceeds state plan for adults), prompting, reminding, cueing, observing, guiding and/or training in the following activities:
 - meal preparation
 - laundry
 - routine, seasonal, and heavy household care and maintenance
 - activities of daily living (e.g., bathing, eating, dressing, personal hygiene)
 - shopping for food and other necessities of daily living

CLS services may not supplant services otherwise available to the beneficiary through a local educational agency under the Individuals with Disabilities Education Act (IDEA) or the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 or state plan services, e.g., Personal Care (assistance with ADLs in a certified specialized residential setting) and Home Help or Expanded Home Help (assistance in the individual's own, unlicensed home with meal preparation, laundry, routine household care and maintenance, activities of daily living and shopping). If such assistance appears to be needed, the beneficiary must request Home Help and, if necessary, Expanded Home Help from the Department of Human Services (DHS). CLS may be used for those activities while the beneficiary awaits determination by

DHS of the amount, scope and duration of Home Help or Expanded Home Help. If the beneficiary requests it, the PIHP case manager or supports coordinator must assist him/her in requesting Home Help or in filling out and sending a request for Fair Hearing when the beneficiary believes that the DHS authorization of amount, scope and duration of Home Help does not appear to reflect the beneficiary's needs based on the findings of the DHS assessment.

- Staff assistance, support and/or training with activities such as:
 - money management
 - non-medical care (not requiring nurse or physician intervention)
 - socialization and relationship building
 - transportation from the beneficiary's residence to community activities, among community activities, and from the community activities back to the beneficiary's residence (transportation to and from medical appointments is excluded)
 - participation in regular community activities and recreation opportunities (e.g., attending classes, movies, concerts and events in a park; volunteering; voting)
 - attendance at medical appointments
 - acquiring or procuring goods, other than those listed under shopping, and non-medical services
- Reminding, observing and/or monitoring of medication administration

- Staff assistance with preserving the health and safety of the individual in order that he/she may reside or be supported in the most integrated, independent community setting.

CLS may be provided in a licensed specialized residential setting as a complement to, and in conjunction with, state plan coverage Personal Care in Specialized Residential Settings. Transportation to medical appointments is covered by Medicaid through DHS or the Medicaid Health Plan. Payment for CLS services may not be made, directly or indirectly, to responsible relatives (i.e., spouses, or parents of minor children), or guardian of the beneficiary receiving community living supports.

CLS assistance with meal preparation, laundry, routine household care and maintenance, activities of daily living and/or shopping may be used to complement Home Help or Expanded Home Help services when the individual's needs for this assistance have been officially determined to exceed the DHS's allowable parameters. CLS may also be used for those activities while the beneficiary awaits the decision from a Fair Hearing of the appeal of a DHS decision. Reminding, observing, guiding, and/or training of these activities are CLS coverages that do not supplant Home Help or Expanded Home Help.

Community Living Supports (CLS) provides support to a beneficiary younger than 18, and the family in the care of their child, while facilitating the child's independence and integration into the community. This service provides skill development related to activities of daily living, such as bathing, eating, dressing, personal hygiene, household chores and safety skills; and skill development to achieve or maintain mobility, sensory-motor, communication, socialization and relationship-building skills, and participation in leisure and community activities. These supports must be provided directly to, or on behalf of, the child. These supports may serve to reinforce skills or lessons taught in school, therapy, or other settings. For children and adults up to age 26 who are enrolled in school, CLS services are not intended to supplant services provided in school or other settings or to be provided during the times when the child or adult would typically be in school but for the parent's choice to home-school.

* * *

17.3.I RESPITE CARE SERVICES [RE-NUMBERED & CHANGES MADE 7/1/14]

Respite care services are intended to assist in maintaining a goal of living in a natural community home and are provided on a short-term, intermittent basis to relieve the beneficiary's family or other primary caregiver(s) from daily stress and care demands during times when they are providing unpaid care. Respite is not intended to be provided on a continuous, long-term basis where it is a part of daily services that would enable an unpaid caregiver to work elsewhere full time. In those cases, community living supports, or other services of paid support or training staff, should be used. Decisions about the methods and amounts of respite should be decided during person centered planning. PIHPs may not require active clinical treatment as a prerequisite for receiving respite care. These services do not supplant or substitute for community living support or other services of paid support/training staff.

- "Short-term" means the respite service is provided during a limited period of time (e.g., a few hours, a few days, weekends, or for vacations).
- "Intermittent" means the respite service does not occur regularly or continuously. The service stops and starts repeatedly or with a time period in between.
- "Primary" caregivers are typically the same people who provide at least some unpaid supports daily.
- "Unpaid" means that respite may only be provided during those portions of the day when no one is being paid to provide the care, i.e., not a time when the beneficiary is receiving a paid State Plan (e.g., home help) or waiver service (e.g., community living supports) or service through other programs (e.g., school).
- Children who are living in a family foster care home may receive respite services. The only exclusion of receiving respite services in a

family foster care home is when the child is receiving Therapeutic Foster Care as a Medicaid SED waiver service because that is considered in the bundled rate. (Refer to the Child Therapeutic Foster Care subsection in the Children's Serious Emotional Disturbance Home and Community-Based Services Waiver Appendix for additional information.)

Since adult beneficiaries living at home typically receive home help services and hire their family members, respite is not available when the family member is being paid to provide the home help service, but may be available at other times throughout the day when the caregiver is not paid.

Respite care may be provided in the following settings:

- Beneficiary's home or place of residence
- Licensed family foster care home
- Facility approved by the State that is not a private residence, (e.g., group home or licensed respite care facility)
- Home of a friend or relative chosen by the beneficiary and members of the planning team
- Licensed camp
- In community (social/recreational) settings with a respite worker trained, if needed, by the family
- Licensed family child care home **(text added 7/1/14)**

Respite care may not be provided in:

- day program settings
- ICF/IIDs **(revised 7/1/14)**, nursing homes, or hospitals

Respite care may not be provided by:

- parent of a minor beneficiary receiving the service
- spouse of the beneficiary served
- beneficiary's guardian
- unpaid primary care giver

Cost of room and board must not be included as part of the respite care unless provided as part of the respite care in a facility that is not a private residence.

MPM, July 1, 2014 version
Mental Health/Substance Abuse Chapter, pages 130-132

However, while both CLS and respite care are covered services, Medicaid beneficiaries are still only entitled to medically necessary Medicaid covered services and the Specialty Services and Support program waiver did not affect the federal Medicaid regulation that requires that authorized services be medically necessary. See 42 CFR 440.230.

Regarding medical necessity, the applicable version of the MPM states:

2.5 MEDICAL NECESSITY CRITERIA

The following medical necessity criteria apply to Medicaid mental health, developmental disabilities, and substance abuse supports and services.

2.5.A. MEDICAL NECESSITY CRITERIA

Mental health, developmental disabilities, and substance abuse services are supports, services, and treatment:

- Necessary for screening and assessing the presence of a mental illness, developmental disability or substance use disorder; and/or
- Required to identify and evaluate a mental illness, developmental disability or substance use disorder; and/or

- Intended to treat, ameliorate, diminish or stabilize the symptoms of mental illness, developmental disability or substance use disorder; and/or
- Expected to arrest or delay the progression of a mental illness, developmental disability, or substance use disorder; and/or
- Designed to assist the beneficiary to attain or maintain a sufficient level of functioning in order to achieve his goals of community inclusion and participation, independence, recovery, or productivity.

2.5.B. DETERMINATION CRITERIA

The determination of a medically necessary support, service or treatment must be:

- Based on information provided by the beneficiary, beneficiary's family, and/or other individuals (e.g., friends, personal assistants/aides) who know the beneficiary;
- Based on clinical information from the beneficiary's primary care physician or health care professionals with relevant qualifications who have evaluated the beneficiary;
- For beneficiaries with mental illness or developmental disabilities, based on person-centered planning, and for beneficiaries with substance use disorders, individualized treatment planning;
- Made by appropriately trained mental health, developmental disabilities, or substance abuse professionals with sufficient clinical experience;

- Made within federal and state standards for timeliness;
- Sufficient in amount, scope and duration of the service(s) to reasonably achieve its/their purpose; and
- Documented in the individual plan of service.

**2.5.C. SUPPORTS, SERVICES AND TREATMENT
AUTHORIZED BY THE PIHP**

Supports, services, and treatment authorized by the PIHP must be:

- Delivered in accordance with federal and state standards for timeliness in a location that is accessible to the beneficiary;
- Responsive to particular needs of multi-cultural populations and furnished in a culturally relevant manner;
- Responsive to the particular needs of beneficiaries with sensory or mobility impairments and provided with the necessary accommodations;
- Provided in the least restrictive, most integrated setting. Inpatient, licensed residential or other segregated settings shall be used only when less restrictive levels of treatment, service or support have been, for that beneficiary, unsuccessful or cannot be safely provided; and
- Delivered consistent with, where they exist, available research findings, health care practice guidelines, best practices and standards of practice issued by professionally recognized organizations or government agencies.

2.5.D. PIHP DECISIONS

Using criteria for medical necessity, a PIHP may:

- Deny services:
 - that are deemed ineffective for a given condition based upon professionally and scientifically recognized and accepted standards of care;
 - that are experimental or investigational in nature; or
 - for which there exists another appropriate, efficacious, less-restrictive and cost-effective service, setting or support that otherwise satisfies the standards for medically-necessary services; and/or
- Employ various methods to determine amount, scope and duration of services, including prior authorization for certain services, concurrent utilization reviews, centralized assessment and referral, gate-keeping arrangements, protocols, and guidelines.

A PIHP may not deny services based **solely** on preset limits of the cost, amount, scope, and duration of services. Instead, determination of the need for services shall be conducted on an individualized basis.

*MPM, July 1, 2014 version
Mental Health/Substance Abuse Chapter, pages 12-14*

Moreover, in addition to medical necessity, the MPM also identifies other criteria for B3 supports and services such as CLS and respite care services:

SECTION 17 – ADDITIONAL MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES (B3s) [CHANGE MADE 7/1/14]

PIHPs must make certain Medicaid-funded mental health supports and services available, in addition to the Medicaid

State Plan Specialty Supports and Services or Habilitation Waiver Services, through the authority of 1915(b)(3) of the Social Security Act (hereafter referred to as B3s). The intent of B3 supports and services is to fund medically necessary supports and services that promote community inclusion and participation, independence, and/or productivity when identified in the individual plan of service as one or more goals developed during person-centered planning. NOTE: Certain services found in this section are State Plan EPSDT services when delivered to children birth-21 years, which include community living supports, family support and training (Parent-to-Parent/Parent Support Partner) peer-delivered services, prevention/direct models of parent education and services for children of adults with mental illness, skill building, supports coordination, and supported employment. **(text added 7/1/14)**

17.1 DEFINITIONS OF GOALS THAT MEET THE INTENTS AND PURPOSE OF B3 SUPPORTS AND SERVICES

The goals (listed below) and their operational definitions will vary according to the individual's needs and desires. However, goals that are inconsistent with least restrictive environment (i.e., most integrated home, work, community that meet the individual's needs and desires) and individual choice and control cannot be supported by B3 supports and services unless there is documentation that health and safety would otherwise be jeopardized; or that such least restrictive arrangements or choice and control opportunities have been demonstrated to be unsuccessful for that individual. Care should be taken to insure that these goals are those of the individual first, not those of a parent, guardian, provider, therapist, or case manager, no matter how well intentioned. The services in the plan, whether B3 supports and services alone, or in combination with state plan or Habilitation Supports Waiver services, must reasonably be expected to achieve the goals and intended outcomes identified. The configuration of supports and services should assist the individual to attain outcomes that are typical in his community; and without such services and supports, would be impossible to attain.

* * *

17.2 CRITERIA FOR AUTHORIZING B3 SUPPORTS AND SERVICES

The authorization and use of Medicaid funds for any of the B3 supports and services, as well as their amount, scope and duration, are dependent upon:

- The Medicaid beneficiary's eligibility for specialty services and supports as defined in this Chapter; and
- The service(s) having been identified during person-centered planning; and
- The service(s) being medically necessary as defined in the Medical Necessity Criteria subsection of this chapter; and
- The service(s) being expected to achieve one or more of the above-listed goals as identified in the beneficiary's plan of service; and
- Additional criteria indicated in certain B3 service definitions, as applicable.

Decisions regarding the authorization of a B3 service (including the amount, scope and duration) must take into account the PIHP's documented capacity to reasonably and equitably serve other Medicaid beneficiaries who also have needs for these services. The B3 supports and services are not intended to meet all the individual's needs and preferences, as some needs may be better met by community and other natural supports. Natural supports mean unpaid assistance provided to the beneficiary by people in his/her network (family, friends, neighbors, community volunteers) who are willing and able to provide such assistance. It is reasonable to expect that parents of minor children with disabilities will provide the same level of care they would provide to their children without disabilities. MDCH encourages the use of natural supports to assist in meeting an individual's needs to the extent that the family or friends who provide the natural supports are willing and able to provide this assistance. PIHPs may not require a beneficiary's natural support network to provide such assistance as a condition for receiving specialty mental

health supports and services. The use of natural supports must be documented in the beneficiary's individual plan of service.

Provider qualifications and service locations that are not otherwise identified in this section must meet the requirements identified in the General Information and Program Requirement sections of this chapter.

MPM, July 1, 2014 version
Mental Health/Substance Abuse Chapter, pages 117-118

Here, it is undisputed that Appellant requires both respite care service and CLS, and she has been authorized for such services. Instead, it is the amount of hours to be authorized that is at issue, with the CMH only willing to approve █ hours per week of CLS and █ hours per month of respite care services while Appellant's representative is requesting █ hours per week of CLS and █ hours per month of respite care services.

Appellant bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence that the CMH erred in denying the request for additional CLS and respite care hours.

For the reasons discussed below, the undersigned Administrative Law Judge finds that Appellant has failed to meet that burden of proof in this case and the CMH's decisions regarding the denial of additional CLS and respite care services must therefore be affirmed.

Respite

As a preliminary matter, the undersigned Administrative Law Judge would note that the parties appear to disagree regarding the very basis for the request for additional respite care services in this case, with Appellant's mother asserting that she needs more respite care services because she is pregnant and the CMH noting that the only goal in Appellant's IPOS asking for respite relates to someone staying with Appellant while her mother is out looking for a job.

Nevertheless, even considering that disagreement, all parties agree that Appellant's circumstances and behaviors justify a need for respite for her caregiver and, beyond noting that respite care services are not necessarily intended to provide child care while a caregiver looks for a job, the undersigned Administrative Law Judge need not address that disagreement.

Respite care services are authorized for the limited purpose of providing temporary relief for a beneficiary's caregiver(s) and, given the circumstances in this case, such relief is necessary as Appellant's representative is the sole caregiver for Appellant; Appellant requires significant daily assistance; and Appellant also engages in challenging behaviors.

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However, the record in this case also demonstrates that the respite hours authorized reflect the above need for assistance and provide Appellant's mother with the necessary, temporary relief. The █████ hours per month that is authorized is a significant amount and, while Appellant's mother is the sole unpaid caregiver, Appellant also spends a considerable amount of time with others. For example, Appellant receives █████ hours per week of CLS and attends school approximately █████ hours per week.

Moreover, as described in the above policy, B3 supports and services such as respite care services are not intended to meet all the individual's needs and preferences and it is reasonable to expect that parents of minor children with disabilities will provide the same level of care they would provide to their children without disabilities. Also, in allocating such services, the CMH must take into account its documented capacity to reasonably and equitably serve other beneficiaries with need for the services.

Taking into account those policies, the significant services Appellant already receives and the amount of time she already spends out of her mother's care, this Administrative Law Judge finds that Appellant has failed to meet her burden of proof with respect to the denial of additional respite care services. Accordingly, the decision to only authorize █████ hours per month of respite care is affirmed.

CLS

As stated in the notice of denial and testified to by the CMH's witness, the CMH denied the request for additional CLS after determining that the authorization of █████ hours per week of CLS is sufficient to assist Appellant with any age appropriate goals regarding independence and community integration found in her plan.

In response, Appellant's witnesses dispute the CMH's contentions that the objectives in the IPOS relating to training in money management; picking out and preparing healthy meals; and navigating safely in the community; are not age appropriate for the █████-year-old Appellant. Appellant's witnesses also argue that █████ hours a week is insufficient to assist Appellant with all of the objectives identified in the plan relating to increasing Appellant's independence.

The undersigned Administrative Law Judge agrees with Appellant's witnesses regarding the appropriateness of the objectives in Appellant's plan. While no █████-year-old child, disabled or not, is completely independent in money management, meal preparation or safety in the community; that does not mean that it is inappropriate for a child to receive training or instruction in those areas in order to become more independent.

However, while the undersigned Administrative Law Judge agrees with Appellant's witnesses regarding the appropriateness of all the objectives in the plan, he also finds that Appellant has failed to meet the burden of proving that the CMH erred in denying additional CLS hours in support of those objectives.

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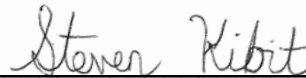
Appellant witnesses did not identify any specific need or activity that Appellant needs more time for, just that she generally needs more time. However, [REDACTED] hours of CLS per week is a significant amount of services and appears to be sufficient to assist with Appellant's needs and objectives, especially given the policy stating that it is reasonable to expect that parents of minor children with disabilities will provide the same level of care they would provide to their children without disabilities. All [REDACTED]-year-old children, disabled or not, do require instruction in the areas outlined in Appellant's plan and the CLS in this case is meant to assist the minor Appellant's natural supports, not supplant them. Additional CLS hours would likely be beneficial, but it is not clear that they are necessary and Appellant has failed to meet her burden of proving that the CMH erred.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based on the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the CMH properly denied Appellant's request for additional CLS and respite care services.

IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED that:

The Respondent's decision is **AFFIRMED**.



Steven J. Kibit
Administrative Law Judge
for Nick Lyon, Director
Michigan Department of Community Health

Date Signed: [REDACTED]

Date Mailed: [REDACTED]

SK/db

cc: [REDACTED]

***** NOTICE *****

The Michigan Administrative Hearing System may order a rehearing on either its own motion or at the request of a party within 30 days of the mailing date of this Decision and Order. The Michigan Administrative Hearing System will not order a rehearing on the Department's motion where the final decision or rehearing cannot be implemented within 90 days of the filing of the original request. The Appellant may appeal the Decision and Order to Circuit Court within 30 days of the receipt of the Decision and Order or, if a timely request for rehearing was made, within 30 days of the receipt of the rehearing decision.