

**STATE OF MICHIGAN  
MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM  
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES**

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 2014-13128  
Issue No.: 2009  
Case No.: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date: May 14, 2014  
County: Wayne (19)

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:** Christian Gardocki

**HEARING DECISION**

Following Claimant's request for a hearing, this matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and 400.37; 7 CFR 273.15 to 273.18; 42 CFR 431.200 to 431.250; 45 CFR 99.1 to 99.33; and 45 CFR 205.10. After due notice, an in-person hearing was held on May 14, 2014, from Inkster, Michigan. Participants included the above-named Claimant, via telephone. [REDACTED] testified and appeared as Claimant's authorized hearing representative (AHR). Participants on behalf of the Department of Human Services (DHS) included Chardae Burton, Specialist.

**ISSUE**

The issue is whether DHS properly denied Claimant's application for Medical Assistance (MA) for the reason that Claimant is not a disabled individual.

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

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

1. On [REDACTED] Claimant applied for MA benefits, including retroactive MA benefits from 5/2013.
2. Claimant's only basis for MA benefits was as a disabled individual.
3. On [REDACTED] the Medical Review Team (MRT) determined that Claimant was not a disabled individual (see Exhibits 1-2).

4. On [REDACTED] DHS denied Claimant's application for MA benefits and mailed a Notice of Case Action informing Claimant of the denial.
5. On [REDACTED], Claimant's AHR requested a hearing disputing the denial of MA benefits.
6. On [REDACTED], SHRT determined that Claimant was not a disabled individual, in part, by determining that Claimant could perform past relevant employment.
7. On [REDACTED] an administrative hearing was held.
8. During the hearing, Claimant and DHS waived the right to receive a timely hearing decision.
9. During the hearing, Claimant and DHS waived any objections to allow the admission of additional documents considered and forwarded by SHRT.
10. During the hearing, the record was extended 90 days for Claimant to submit 2013 dated hospital records and a lung biopsy report.
11. On [REDACTED], the Michigan Administrative Hearings System (MAHS) received additional medical documents from Claimant (Exhibits B1-B12; C1-C17; D1-D11; E1-E68)
12. On [REDACTED], an updated hearing packet was forwarded to SHRT and an Interim Order Extending the Record for Review by State Hearing Review Team was subsequently issued which extended the record 90 days from the date of hearing.
13. On [REDACTED], SHRT determined that Claimant was not disabled, in part, by application of Medical-Vocational Rule 202.11.
14. On [REDACTED], the Michigan Administrative Hearings System received the hearing packet and updated SHRT decision.
15. As of the date of the administrative hearing, Claimant was a 50 year old male with a height of 5'7" and weight of 155 pounds.
16. Claimant has no known relevant history of alcohol or illegal substance abuse.
17. Claimant's highest education year completed was the 9<sup>th</sup> grade.
18. Claimant alleged disability based on impairments and issues including chronic obstructive pulmonary disorder (COPD), high blood pressure, and dyspnea.

## CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Medical Assistance (MA) program is established by the Title XIX of the Social Security Act, 42 USC 1396-1396w-5, and is implemented by 42 CFR 400.200 to 1008.59. The Department of Human Services (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers the MA program pursuant to MCL 400.10 and MCL 400.105. Department policies are contained in the Department of Human Services Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM) and Department of Human Services Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) and Department of Human Services Reference Tables Manual (RFT).

Prior to a substantive analysis of Claimant's hearing request, it should be noted that Claimant's AHR noted special arrangements in order to participate in the hearing; specifically, an in-person hearing was requested. Claimant's AHR's request was granted and the hearing was conducted accordingly.

The Medicaid program is comprised of several sub-programs which fall under one of two categories; one category is FIP-related and the second category is SSI-related. BEM 105 (10/2010), p. 1. To receive MA under an SSI-related category, the person must be aged (65 or older), blind, disabled, entitled to Medicare or formerly blind or disabled. *Id.* Families with dependent children, caretaker relatives of dependent children, persons under age 21 and pregnant, or recently pregnant, women receive MA under FIP-related categories. *Id.* AMP is an MA program available to persons not eligible for Medicaid through the SSI-related or FIP-related categories though DHS does always offer the program to applicants. It was not disputed that Claimant's only potential category for Medicaid eligibility would be as a disabled individual.

Disability for purposes of MA benefits is established if one of the following circumstances applies:

- by death (for the month of death);
- the applicant receives Supplemental Security Income (SSI) benefits;
- SSI benefits were recently terminated due to financial factors;
- the applicant receives Retirement Survivors and Disability Insurance (RSDI) on the basis of being disabled; or
- RSDI eligibility is established following denial of the MA benefit application (under certain circumstances).

BEM 260 (7/2012) pp. 1-2

There was no evidence that any of the above circumstances apply to Claimant. Accordingly, Claimant may not be considered for Medicaid eligibility without undergoing a medical review process which determines whether Claimant is a disabled individual. *Id.*, p. 2.

Generally, state agencies such as DHS must use the same definition of SSI disability as found in the federal regulations. 42 CFR 435.540(a). Disability is federally defined as the inability to do any substantial gainful activity (SGA) 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. A functionally identical definition of disability is found under DHS regulations. BEM 260 (7/2012), p. 8.

Substantial gainful activity means a person does the following:

- Performs significant duties, and
- Does them for a reasonable length of time, and
- Does a job normally done for pay or profit. *Id.*, p. 9.

Significant duties are duties used to do a job or run a business. *Id.* They must also have a degree of economic value. *Id.* The ability to run a household or take care of oneself does not, on its own, constitute substantial gainful activity. *Id.*

The person claiming a physical or mental disability has the burden to establish a disability through the use of competent medical evidence from qualified medical sources such as his or her medical history, clinical/laboratory findings, diagnosis/prescribed treatment, prognosis for recovery and/or medical assessment of ability to do work-related activities or ability to reason and make appropriate mental adjustments, if a mental disability is alleged. 20 CFR 413.913. An individual's subjective pain complaints are not, in and of themselves, sufficient to establish disability. 20 CFR 416.908; 20 CFR 416.929(a).

Federal regulations describe a sequential five step process that is to be followed in determining whether a person is disabled. 20 CFR 416.920. If there is no finding of disability or lack of disability at each step, the process moves to the next step. 20 CFR 416.920 (a)(4).

The first step in the process considers a person's current work activity. 20 CFR 416.920 (a)(4)(i). A person who is earning more than a certain monthly amount is ordinarily considered to be engaging in SGA. The monthly amount depends on whether a person is statutorily blind or not. "Current" work activity is interpreted to include all time since the date of application. The 2013 monthly income limit considered SGA for non-blind individuals is \$1,040.

Claimant credibly denied performing any employment since the date of the MA application; no evidence was submitted to contradict Claimant's testimony. Based on the presented evidence, it is found that Claimant is not performing SGA and has not performed SGA since the date of MA application. Accordingly, the disability analysis may proceed to step two.

The second step in the disability evaluation is to determine whether a severe medically determinable physical or mental impairment exists to meet the 12 month duration requirement. 20 CFR 416.920 (a)(4)(ii). The impairments may be combined to meet the severity requirement. If a severe impairment is not found, then a person is deemed not disabled. *Id.*

The impairments must significantly limit a person's basic work activities. 20 CFR 416.920 (a)(5)(c). "Basic work activities" refers to the abilities and aptitudes necessary to do most jobs. *Id.* Examples of basic work activities include:

- physical functions (e.g. walking, standing, sitting, lifting, pushing, pulling, reaching, carrying, or handling)
- capacities for seeing, hearing, and speaking, understanding; carrying out, and remembering simple instructions
- use of judgment
- responding appropriately to supervision, co-workers and usual work situations; and/or
- dealing with changes in a routine work setting.

Generally, federal courts have imposed a de minimus standard upon claimants to establish the existence of a severe impairment. *Grogan v. Barnhart*, 399 F.3d 1257, 1263 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 2005); *Hinkle v. Apfel*, 132 F.3d 1349, 1352 (10<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1997). *Higgs v Bowen*, 880 F.2d 860, 862 (6<sup>th</sup> Cir. 1988). Similarly, Social Security Ruling 85-28 has been interpreted so that a claim may be denied at step two for lack of a severe impairment only when the medical evidence establishes a slight abnormality or combination of slight abnormalities that would have no more than a minimal effect on an individual's ability to work even if the individual's age, education, or work experience were specifically considered. *Barrientos v. Secretary of Health and Human Servs.*, 820 F.2d 1, 2 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1987). Social Security Ruling 85-28 has been clarified so that the step two severity requirement is intended "to do no more than screen out groundless claims." *McDonald v. Secretary of Health and Human Servs.*, 795 F.2d 1118, 1124 (1<sup>st</sup> Cir. 1986).

SSA specifically notes that age, education, and work experience are not considered at the second step of the disability analysis. 20 CFR 416.920 (5)(c). In determining whether Claimant's impairments amount to a severe impairment, all other relevant evidence may be considered. The analysis will begin with a summary of the relevant submitted medical documentation.

Hospital documents (Exhibits 17-40) from an admission dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that Claimant presented with complaints of dyspnea resulting in coughing episodes causing Claimant to pass out. It was noted that radiology demonstrated an abnormal right lung nodule. An assessment of emphysema and acute tracheobronchitis was noted. A discharge date of 5/20.13 was noted.

A Medical Examination Report (Exhibits 54-56) dated [REDACTED] was presented. The form was completed by a pulmonary physician with an approximate 3 day history of treating Claimant. Claimant's physician listed diagnoses of COPD, HTN, and an enlarging lung nodule. An impression was given that Claimant's condition was stable. It was noted that Claimant can meet household needs.

Hospital documents (Exhibits 14-16; 58-63) from an encounter dated [REDACTED] were presented. Updated radiology noted no change in the nodule. Assessments of

emphysema, chronic bronchitis, HTN, and tobacco abuse were noted. Various respiratory medications were prescribed (e.g. Advair, Imdur, and ProAir). It was noted that Claimant reported being able to lift 25 pounds for a short period. Claimant reported being unable to mow his lawn.

Spirometry testing dated [REDACTED] was presented. Claimant's best FEV 1 was 1.88, 53% of predicted volume. Claimant's best FVC was 3.67, 80% of predicted capacity. An impression of severe obstructive airway disease was noted.

Hospital documents (Exhibits 3-13) dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that Claimant presented with breathing problems, ongoing for 1 week. It was noted that Claimant was a smoker. A history of COPD was noted. Views of Claimant's chest demonstrated no active infiltrate and unchanged nodular density.

Hospital documents (Exhibits 73-76) from an admission dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that Claimant presented with complaints of difficulty with breathing. It was noted that a chest x-ray revealed possible lung malignancy. Claimant was treated with BiPAP, bronchodilators, and steroids. An impression of acute COPD exacerbation and tobacco abuse was noted. A discharge date of [REDACTED] was noted.

Hospital documents (Exhibits D6-D11) from an encounter dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that Claimant was an ongoing cigarette smoker of one pack per day. It was noted that Claimant was evaluated for hypertension. It was noted that Claimant was discharged after lab testing and chest radiology.

Hospital documents (Exhibits B1-B12) from an admission dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that radiology of Claimant's chest demonstrated that a lung nodule increased from 9mm to 1.2 cm.

Various hospital and treatment documents (Exhibits C1-C17) from 5/2014 were presented. It was noted that Claimant presented for lung biopsy. It was noted that Claimant was a daily smoker. It was noted that Claimant had Stage 1 lung cancer. It was noted that the nodule was first noticed in 10/2012 but that Claimant was unable to follow-up due to a lack of insurance. Biopsy results noted well differentiated adenocarcinoma. An impression of "very likely low metabolic malignancy" was noted (see Exhibit C4).

Respiratory treatment documents (Exhibits D1-D5) dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that Claimant underwent respiratory testing. Spirometry testing showed a FVC of 2.90 (65% of predicted); this was noted as a moderately decreased capacity. Claimant's FEV1 was noted to be 1.64, 48% of predicted which is severely decreased. Post-bronchodilator, Claimant's FVC increased to 3.20 (72% of predicted) and FEV1 increased to 1.73 (50% of predicted). A residual volume/lung capacity ratio was noted to be 4.37 liters, 333% of predicted which is noted to be within normal limits. An impression of severe exploratory airflow obstruction with minimal improvement following bronchodilator was noted. An impression of moderate-to-severe COPD was noted.

A 2D Echo Report (Exhibit E64) dated [REDACTED] was presented. All cardiac results were noted as normal.

A Nuclear Medicine Report (Exhibits E21-E22) dated [REDACTED] was presented. Claimant's ejection fraction was noted to be 57%.

Hospital documents (Exhibits E13-E14; E19-E20; E23-E29) from an admission dated [REDACTED] were presented. It was noted that claimant underwent right thoracotomy with right upper lobectomy. A discharge date of [REDACTED] was noted. Noted discharge instructions included the following: no driving, no heavy lifting, no strenuous activity, no smoking.

Claimant testified that he has ambulation restrictions related to dyspnea. Claimant's testimony was consistent with regular treatment for COPD and lung cancer. The evidence also established ongoing restrictions since 5/2013, the first month that Claimant seeks MA benefits. It is found that Claimant established having a severe impairment and the disability analysis may move to step three.

The third step of the sequential analysis requires a determination whether the Claimant's impairment, or combination of impairments, is listed in Appendix 1 of Subpart P of 20 CFR, Part 404. 20 CFR 416.920 (a)(4)(iii). If Claimant's impairments are listed and deemed to meet the 12 month requirement, then the claimant is deemed disabled. If the impairment is unlisted, then the analysis proceeds to the next step.

Claimant's most concerning diagnosis was possible lung cancer. The applicable SSA listing states that disability with any of the below-listed conditions.

**13.14 Lungs.**

A. Non-small-cell carcinoma--inoperable, unresectable, recurrent, or metastatic disease to or beyond the hilar nodes.

OR

B. Small-cell (oat cell) carcinoma.

OR

C. Carcinoma of the superior sulcus (including Pancoast tumors) with multimodal antineoplastic therapy. Consider under a disability until at least 18 months from the date of diagnosis. Thereafter, evaluate any residual impairment(s) under the criteria for the affected body system.

It was not clear whether Claimant was diagnosed with small cell carcinoma or not. It was noted that Claimant likely had stage I cancer. Stage I is understood to be the earliest form of lung cancer.

There was no indication that Claimant's lung cancer was a threat to spread. This consideration tends to verify that Claimant's cancer was not metastatic to or beyond hilar nodes.

Claimant underwent cancer removal surgery is highly suggestive that the cancer was not inoperable. Based on the presented evidence, it is found that Claimant does not meet the lung cancer listing.

Presented records also verified ongoing COPD. A listing for pulmonary insufficiency was considered.

### 3.02 Chronic pulmonary insufficiency

**A.** Chronic obstructive pulmonary disease due to any cause, with the FEV<sub>1</sub> equal to or less than the values specified in table I corresponding to the person's height without shoes.

**Table I**

<b>Height without Shoes (centimeters)</b>	<b>Height without Shoes (inches)</b>	<b>FEV<sub>1</sub> Equal to or less than (L,BTPS)</b>
166-170	66-67	1.35

Claimant's most recent Spirometry testing noted a best FEV<sub>1</sub> of 1.73. Claimant's test results do not satisfy listing requirements.

It is found that Claimant failed to establish meeting a SSA listing. Accordingly, the analysis moves to step four.

The fourth step in analyzing a disability claim requires an assessment of the Claimant's residual functional capacity (RFC) and past relevant employment. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4)(iv). An individual is not disabled if it is determined that a claimant can perform past relevant work. *Id.*

Past relevant work is work that has been performed within the past 15 years that was a substantial gainful activity and that lasted long enough for the individual to learn the position. 20 CFR 416.960(b)(1). Vocational factors of age, education, and work experience, and whether the past relevant employment exists in significant numbers in the national economy is not considered. 20 CFR 416.960(b)(3). RFC is assessed based on impairment(s), and any related symptoms, such as pain, which may cause physical and mental limitations that affect what can be done in a work setting. RFC is the most that can be done, despite the limitations.

Claimant testified that he performed past employment as a diesel mechanic and various odd jobs involving handyman duties. Claimant testified that he is unable to perform the lifting required of his former employment. Claimant's testimony was consistent with the

presented evidence. It is found that Claimant cannot perform past employment and the analysis may proceed to step five.

In the fifth step in the process, the individual's RFC in conjunction with his or her age, education, and work experience, are considered to determine whether the individual can engage in any other substantial gainful work which exists in the national economy. SSR 83-10. While a vocational expert is not required, a finding supported by substantial evidence that the individual has the vocational qualifications to perform specific jobs is needed to meet the burden. *O'Banner v Sec of Health and Human Services*, 587 F2d 321, 323 (CA 6, 1978). Medical-Vocational guidelines found at 20 CFR Subpart P, Appendix II, may be used to satisfy the burden of proving that the individual can perform specific jobs in the national economy. *Heckler v Campbell*, 461 US 458, 467 (1983); *Kirk v Secretary*, 667 F2d 524, 529 (CA 6, 1981) *cert den* 461 US 957 (1983).

To determine the physical demands (i.e. exertional requirements) of work in the national economy, jobs are classified as sedentary, light, medium, heavy, and very heavy. 20 CFR 416.967. The definitions for each are listed below.

Sedentary work involves lifting of no more than 10 pounds at a time and occasionally lifting or carrying articles like docket files, ledgers, and small tools. 20 CFR 416.967(a). Although a sedentary job is defined as one which involves sitting, a certain amount of walking and standing is often necessary in carrying out job duties. *Id.* Jobs are sedentary if walking and standing are required occasionally and other sedentary criteria are met.

Light work involves lifting no more than 20 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying objects weighing up to 10 pounds. 20 CFR 416.967(b) Even though weight lifted may be very little, a job is in this category when it requires a good deal of walking or standing, or when it involves sitting most of the time with some pushing and pulling of arm or leg controls. *Id.* To be considered capable of performing a full or wide range of light work, an individual must have the ability to do substantially all of these activities. *Id.* An individual capable of light work is also capable of sedentary work, unless there are additionally limiting factors such as loss of fine dexterity or inability to sit for long periods of time. *Id.*

Medium work involves lifting no more than 50 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 25 pounds. 20 CFR 416.967(c). An individual capable of performing medium work is also capable of light and sedentary work. *Id.*

Heavy work involves lifting no more than 100 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 50 pounds. 20 CFR 416.967(d). An individual capable of heavy work is also capable of medium, light, and sedentary work. *Id.*

Finally, very heavy work involves lifting objects weighing more than 100 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying objects weighing 50 pounds or more. 20 CFR

416.967(e). An individual capable of very heavy work is able to perform work under all categories. *Id.*

Limitations or restrictions which affect the ability to meet the demands of jobs other than strength demands are considered nonexertional. 20 CFR 416.969a(a). Examples of non-exertional limitations include difficulty functioning due to nervousness, anxiousness, or depression; difficulty maintaining attention or concentration; difficulty understanding or remembering detailed instructions; difficulty in seeing or hearing; difficulty tolerating some physical feature(s) of certain work settings (i.e. can't tolerate dust or fumes); or difficulty performing the manipulative or postural functions of some work such as reaching, handling, stooping, climbing, crawling, or crouching. 20 CFR 416.969a(c)(1)(i)-(vi) If the impairment(s) and related symptoms, such as pain, only affect the ability to perform the non-exertional aspects of work-related activities, the rules in Appendix 2 do not direct factual conclusions of disabled or not disabled. 20 CFR 416.969a(c)(2)

The determination of whether disability exists is based upon the principles in the appropriate sections of the regulations, giving consideration to the rules for specific case situations in Appendix 2. *Id.* In using the rules of Appendix 2, an individual's circumstances, as indicated by the findings with respect to RFC, age, education, and work experience, is compared to the pertinent rule(s).

Given Claimant's age, education and employment history a determination of disability is dependent on Claimant's ability to perform light employment. Social Security Rule 83-10 states that the full range of light work requires standing or walking, off and on, for a total of approximately 6 hours of an 8-hour workday.

A Medical Examination Report from 5/2013 listed physician stated restrictions. Claimant's physician opined that Claimant was restricted as follows: over an eight-hour workday, less than 2 hours of standing and/or walking; sitting restrictions were not indicated. It was noted that Claimant was capable of occasional lifting/carrying of 25 pounds. Claimant's lifting restriction is consistent with an ability to perform light employment. Claimant's standing restriction is consistent with an inability to perform light employment or a full range of sedentary employment.

Hospital documents from 5/2014 noted that Claimant had various symptoms. Claimant reported cough with expectoration, wheezing, dyspnea with exertion. Claimant reported his symptoms are worse in humid conditions. Generally, the symptoms are consistent with an ability to perform sedentary employment, but not light employment.

Claimant denied smoking for the past year but hospital records from 4/2014 noted that Claimant was still a smoker. This consideration does not preclude a finding of disability. However, Claimant's breathing difficulties most probably are exacerbated by Claimant's stubborn refusal to quit smoking.

Presented documents verified that Claimant has COPD. Claimant's COPD was noted as severe, but not severe enough to meet listing levels. Based on the presented evidence it is found that Claimant is not capable of performing light employment. A consideration of sedentary employment must also be considered due to Claimant's change in age since applying for disability.

Though Claimant was found to be capable of standing of less than 2 hours, the evidence was not suggestive that Claimant's range of sedentary employment was substantially restricted. A consideration in this finding was that Claimant's FVC and FVC/FEV1 test results were not particularly low. Though Claimant's FEV1 level was "severely" low, Claimant was diagnosed with less than severe COPD (a moderate-to-severe diagnosis was provided). The evidence was consistent with an ability to perform sedentary employment.

Claimant turned 50 in 1/2014. The change in age requires application of two medical-vocational rules.

Based on Claimant's exertional work level (sedentary), age (younger individual aged 45-49), education (less than high school), employment history (semi-skilled with no known transferrable skills), Medical-Vocational Rule 201.19 is found to apply. This rule dictates a finding that Claimant is not disabled through the month before Claimant's 50<sup>th</sup> birthday. Accordingly, it is found, in part, that DHS properly found Claimant to be not disabled for purposes of MA benefits.

Based on Claimant's exertional work level (sedentary), age (approaching advanced age), education (less than high school), employment history (semi-skilled with no known transferrable skills), Medical-Vocational Rule 201.10 beginning 1/2014 (the month of Claimant's 50<sup>th</sup> birthday). Accordingly, it is found, in part, that DHS improperly found Claimant to be not disabled for purposes of MA benefits

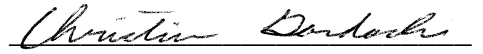
### **DECISION AND ORDER**

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, finds that DHS properly denied Claimant's MA benefit application dated 6/2013, for purposes of disability for the months of 5/2013-12/2013. The actions taken by DHS are **PARTIALLY AFFIRMED**.

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law finds that DHS improperly denied Claimant's application for MA benefits. It is ordered that DHS:

- (1) reinstate Claimant's MA benefit application dated [REDACTED];
- (2) evaluate Claimant's eligibility for MA benefits subject to the finding that Claimant is a disabled individual, effective 1/2014;
- (3) initiate a supplement for any benefits not issued as a result of the improper application denial; and

(4) schedule a review of benefits in one year from the date of this administrative decision, if Claimant is found eligible for future MA benefits.  
The actions taken by DHS are **PARTIALLY REVERSED**.

  
Christian Gardocki  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Maura Corrigan, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: 10/2/2014

Date Mailed: 10/2/2014

**NOTICE OF APPEAL:** The claimant 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 or Reconsideration was made, within 30 days of the receipt date of the Decision and Order of Reconsideration or Rehearing Decision.

Michigan Administrative Hearing System (MAHS) 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. MAHS 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 (60 days for FAP cases).

A Request for Rehearing or Reconsideration may be granted when one of the following exists:

- Newly discovered evidence that existed at the time of the original hearing that could affect the outcome of the original hearing decision;
- Misapplication of manual policy or law in the hearing decision which led to a wrong conclusion;
- Typographical, mathematical or other obvious error in the hearing decision that affects the rights of the client;
- Failure of the ALJ to address in the hearing decision relevant issues raised in the hearing request.

The Department, AHR or the claimant must specify all reasons for the request. MAHS will not review any response to a request for rehearing/reconsideration. A request must be *received* in MAHS within 30 days of the date the hearing decision is mailed.

The written request must be faxed to (517) 335-6088 and be labeled as follows:

Attention: MAHS Rehearing/Reconsideration Request

If submitted by mail, the written request must be addressed as follows:

Michigan Administrative Hearings  
Reconsideration/Rehearing Request  
P.O. Box 30639  
Lansing, Michigan 48909-07322

CG/hw

cc:

