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GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS
MICHIGAN OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES

ORLENE HAWKS
DIRECTOR

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Date Mailed: August 2, 2019
MOAHR Docket No.: 19-005899
Agency No.: [REDACTED]
Petitioner: [REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Jacquelyn A. McClinton

HEARING DECISION

Following Petitioner's request for a hearing, this matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and 400.37; 42 CFR 431.200 to 431.250; and 45 CFR 205.10. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on July 3, 2019, from Detroit, Michigan. Petitioner appeared on her own behalf. Participants on behalf of the Department of Human Services (Department) included [REDACTED], Medical Contact Worker.

ISSUE

Did the Department properly determine that Petitioner was not disabled for purposes of the State Disability Assistance (SDA) benefit program?

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 February 14, 2019, Petitioner submitted an application seeking cash assistance on the basis of a disability.
2. On May 2, 2019, the Disability Determination Service (DDS)/Medical Review Team (MRT) found Petitioner not disabled for purposes of the SDA program (Exhibit A, pp. 9-16).
3. On May 22, 2019, the Department sent Petitioner a Notice of Case Action denying the application based on DDS/MRT's finding of no disability (Exhibit A, pp. 5-8).
4. On May 31, 2019, the Department received Petitioner's timely written request for hearing (Exhibit A, pp. 2-4).

5. Petitioner alleged disabling impairment due to knee pain, left hand surgery, bipolar disorder and ADHD.
6. On the date of the hearing, Petitioner was ■ years old with an ■ birth date; she is ■ in height and weighs about ■ pounds.
7. Petitioner is not a high school graduate and has not yet obtained her GED.
8. At the time of application, Petitioner was not employed.
9. Petitioner has an employment history of work as cashier and a caregiver.
10. Petitioner has a pending disability claim with the Social Security Administration.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Department policies are contained in the Department of Health and Human Services Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), Department of Health and Human Services Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM), and Department of Human Services Reference Tables Manual (RFT).

The State Disability Assistance (SDA) program, which provides financial assistance for disabled persons, was established by 2004 PA 344. The Department administers the SDA program pursuant to 42 CFR 435, MCL 400.10 *et seq.* and Mich Admin Code, Rules 400.3151 – 400.3180.

Petitioner applied for cash assistance alleging a disability. A disabled person is eligible for SDA. BEM 261 (July 2015), p. 1. An individual automatically qualifies as disabled for purposes of the SDA program if the individual receives Supplemental Security Income (SSI) or Medical Assistance (MA-P) benefits based on disability or blindness. BEM 261, p. 2. Otherwise, to be considered disabled for SDA purposes, a person must have a physical or mental impairment for at least ninety days which meets federal SSI disability standards, meaning the person is unable to do any substantial gainful activity by reason of any medically determinable physical or mental impairment. BEM 261, pp. 1-2; 20 CFR 416.901; 20 CFR 416.905(a).

Determining whether an individual is disabled for SSI purposes requires the application of a five step evaluation of whether the individual (1) is engaged in substantial gainful activity (SGA); (2) has an impairment that is severe; (3) has an impairment and duration that meet or equal a listed impairment in Appendix 1 Subpart P of 20 CFR 404; (4) has the residual functional capacity to perform past relevant work; and (5) has the residual functional capacity and vocational factors (based on age, education and work experience) to adjust to other work. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(1) and (4); 20 CFR 416.945. If an individual is found disabled, or not disabled, at any step in this process, a determination or decision is made with no need to evaluate subsequent steps. 20 CFR

416.920(a)(4). If a determination cannot be made that an individual is disabled, or not disabled, at a particular step, the next step is required. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4).

In general, the individual has the responsibility 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, if a mental disability is alleged, to reason and make appropriate mental adjustments. 20 CFR 416.912(a); 20 CFR 416.913. 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). Similarly, conclusory statements by a physician or mental health professional that an individual is disabled or blind, absent supporting medical evidence, are insufficient to establish disability. 20 CFR 416.927(d).

Step One

The first step in determining whether an individual is disabled requires consideration of the individual's current work activity. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4)(i). If an individual is working and the work is SGA, then the individual must be considered not disabled, regardless of medical condition, age, education, or work experience. 20 CFR 416.920(b); 20 CFR 416.971. SGA means work that involves doing significant and productive physical or mental duties and that is done, or intended to be done, for pay or profit. 20 CFR 416.972.

In this case, Petitioner was not working during the period for which assistance might be available. Because Petitioner was not engaged in SGA, she is not ineligible under Step 1, and the analysis continues to Step 2.

Step Two

Under Step 2, the severity and duration of an individual's alleged impairment is considered. If the individual does not have a severe medically determinable physical or mental impairment (or a combination of impairments) that meets the duration requirement, the individual is not disabled. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4)(ii). The duration requirement for SDA means that the impairment is expected to result in death or has lasted, or is expected to last, for a continuous period of at least 90 days. 20 CFR 416.922; BEM 261, p. 2.

An impairment, or combination of impairments, is severe if it significantly limits an individual's physical or mental ability to do basic work activities. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4)(ii); 20 CFR 416.920(c). Basic work activities mean the abilities and aptitudes necessary to do most jobs, such as (i) physical functions such as walking, standing, sitting, lifting, pushing, pulling, reaching, carrying, or handling; (ii) the capacity to see, hear, and speak; (iii) the ability to understand, carry out, and remember simple instructions; (iv) use of judgment; (v) responding appropriately to supervision, co-workers and usual work situations; and (vi) dealing with changes in a routine work setting. 20 CFR 416.921(b). A claim may be denied at Step 2 only if the evidence shows that the individual's impairments, when considered in combination, do not have

more than a minimal effect on the person's physical or mental ability to perform basic work activities. Social Security Ruling (SSR) 85-28.

The individual bears the burden to present sufficient objective medical evidence to substantiate the alleged disabling impairments. While the Step 2 severity requirement may be employed as an administrative convenience to screen out claims that are totally groundless solely from a medical standpoint, under the *de minimis* standard applied at Step 2, an impairment is severe unless it is only a slight abnormality that minimally affects work ability regardless of age, education and experience. *Higgs v Bowen*, 880 F2d 860, 862-863 (CA 6, 1988), citing *Farris v Sec of Health and Human Services*, 773 F2d 85, 90 n.1 (CA 6, 1985). A claim may be denied at Step 2 only if the evidence shows that the individual's impairments, when considered in combination, are not medically severe, i.e., do not have more than a minimal effect on the person's physical or mental ability to perform basic work activities. Social Security Ruling (SSR) 85-28. If such a finding is not clearly established by medical evidence or if the effect of an impairment or combination of impairments on the individual's ability to do basic work activities cannot be clearly determined, adjudication must continue through the sequential evaluation process. *Id.*; SSR 96-3p.

The medical evidence presented at the hearing was reviewed and is summarized below.

On April 16, 2018, Petitioner was seen at [REDACTED] where chest x-rays were performed. The frontal and lateral views of the chest demonstrated the heart, mediastinum and pulmonary vascularity were normal. The lungs and the pleural spaces were clear. No free air was noted beneath the diaphragm. (Exhibit A, p. 432).

On August 15, 2018, Petitioner was seen at [REDACTED] Petitioner tested positive for benzodiazepines, cocaine and marijuana. Petitioner's lab results also indicated that she was legally intoxicated. (Exhibit A, pp. 336-340).

On September 13, 2018, Petitioner was seen at [REDACTED] for a knee injury. X-rays of the left knee were taken. The impression indicated that there was a fracture of the patella and suprapatellar joint effusion. (Exhibit A, pp. 332—334).

On October 15, 2018, Petitioner was seen at [REDACTED] for a hand injury. X-rays were taken. The impression indicated that there was an acute comminuted displaced fracture at the base of the first metacarpal. (Exhibit A, pp. 328-330).

On February 26, 2019, Petitioner was seen at [REDACTED] Petitioner's CAGE-AID score was 4, which is considered clinically significant for alcohol problems. Petitioner was given a Patient Health Questionnaire (PHQ-9) which resulted in a total score of 24, which correlates to a depression severity of severe. Petitioner's Generalized Anxiety Disorder (GAD-7) score was 21 which was the highest possible score and correlates with severe anxiety. (Exhibit A, pp. 350-353).

On April 2, 2019, Petitioner appeared at [REDACTED] for a Mental Status Examination. Petitioner's prognosis was listed as guarded. Petitioner's mental ability to relate to others, including fellow workers and supervisors was noted to be moderately impaired. Petitioner's ability to understand, remember and carry out tasks was noted to be moderately impaired. Petitioner's ability to maintain attention, concentration, persistence, pace and effort was noted to be moderately impaired. Petitioner's ability to withstand pressure associated with day to day work activities was moderately impaired. The other issues that were noted to impact Petitioner were social support issues, problems related to the social environment, occupational problems, problems with access to mental health care services and health problems. (Exhibit A, pp. 289-295).

On April 22, 2019, Petitioner underwent a consultative examination with [REDACTED]. The medical history provided included chronic bipolar disorder, ADHD and chronic pain in both knee joints. Petitioner also has a history of alcohol and nicotine dependence. The history noted that Petitioner had left knee replacement surgery on May 7, 2018. The report further indicates that while recovering from surgery, Petitioner fell while under the influence of alcohol and was noted to have a possible patellar fracture. Petitioner subsequently underwent a second surgery on March 4, 2019 for revision of the fractured patellar. Petitioner had difficulty with prolonged walking, climbing, squatting and kneeling. Petitioner uses a cane and walks with a limp when not using the cane. It was noted that Petitioner cannot sit for more than one hour due to knee pain. (Exhibit A, pp. 199-201).

In consideration of the *de minimis* standard necessary to establish a severe impairment under Step 2, the foregoing medical evidence is sufficient to establish that Petitioner suffers from severe impairments that have lasted or are expected to last for a continuous period of not less than 90 days. Therefore, Petitioner has satisfied the requirements under Step 2, and the analysis will proceed to Step 3.

Step Three

Step 3 of the sequential analysis of a disability claim requires a determination if the individual'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 an individual's impairment, or combination of impairments, is of a severity to meet or medically equal the criteria of a listing and meets the duration requirement (20 CFR 416.909), the individual is disabled. If not, the analysis proceeds to the next step.

Based on the medical evidence presented in this case, listings 1.02 (major dysfunction of a joint); 1.03 (reconstructive surgery or surgical arthrodesis of major weight-bearing joint); 12.04 (depressive, bipolar and related disorders); and 12.06 (anxiety and obsessive-compulsive disorders) were considered. The medical evidence presented does not show that Petitioner's impairments meet or equal the required level of severity of any of the listings in Appendix 1 to be considered as disabling without further consideration. Therefore, Petitioner is not disabled under Step 3 and the analysis continues to Step 4.

Residual Functional Capacity

If an individual's impairment does not meet or equal a listed impairment under Step 3, before proceeding to Steps 4 and 5, the individual's residual functional capacity (RFC) is assessed. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4); 20 CFR 416.945. RFC is the most an individual can do, based on all relevant evidence, despite the limitations from the impairment(s), including those that are not severe, and takes into consideration an individual's ability to meet the physical, mental, sensory and other requirements of work. 20 CFR 416.945(a)(1), (4); 20 CFR 416.945(e).

RFC is assessed based on all relevant medical and other evidence such as statements provided by medical sources, whether or not they are addressed on formal medical examinations, and descriptions and observations of the limitations from impairment(s) provided by the individual or other persons. 20 CFR 416.945(a)(3). This includes consideration of (1) the location/duration/frequency/intensity of an applicant's pain; (2) the type/dosage/effectiveness/side effects of any medication the applicant takes to relieve pain; (3) any treatment other than pain medication that the applicant has received to relieve pain; and (4) the effect of the applicant's pain on his or her ability to do basic work activities. 20 CFR 416.929(c)(3). The applicant's pain must be assessed to determine the extent of his or her functional limitation(s) in light of the objective medical evidence presented. 20 CFR 416.929(c)(2).

Limitations can be exertional, nonexertional, or a combination of both. 20 CFR 416.969a. If individual's impairments and related symptoms, such as pain, affect only the ability to meet the strength demands of jobs (i.e., sitting, standing, walking, lifting, carrying, pushing, and pulling), the individual is considered to have only exertional limitations. 20 CFR 416.969a(b).

The exertional requirements, or physical demands, of work in the national economy are classified as sedentary, light, medium, heavy, and very heavy. 20 CFR 416.967; 20 CFR 416.969a(a). Sedentary work involves lifting no more than 10 pounds at a time and occasionally lifting or carrying articles like docket files, ledgers, and small tools and occasionally walking and standing. 20 CFR 416.967(a). Light work involves lifting no more than 20 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing up to 10 pounds; even though the weight lifted may be very little, a job is in the light 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. 20 CFR 416.967(b). 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). 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). Very heavy work involves lifting objects weighing more than 100 pounds at a time with frequent lifting or carrying of objects weighing 50 pounds or more. 20 CFR 416.967(e).

If an individual has limitations or restrictions that affect the ability to meet demands of jobs other than strength, or exertional, demands, the individual is considered to have only nonexertional limitations or restrictions. 20 CFR 416.969a(a) and (c). Examples of

non-exertional limitations or restrictions 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., unable to 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). For mental disorders, functional limitation(s) is assessed based upon the extent to which the impairment(s) interferes with an individual's ability to function independently, appropriately, effectively, and on a sustained basis. Id.; 20 CFR 416.920a(c)(2). Chronic mental disorders, structured settings, medication, and other treatment and the effect on the overall degree of functionality are considered. 20 CFR 416.920a(c)(1). Where the evidence establishes a medically determinable mental impairment, the degree of functional limitation must be rated, taking into consideration chronic mental disorders, structured settings, medication, and other treatment. The effect on the overall degree of functionality is evaluated under four broad functional areas: (i) understand, remember, or apply information; (ii) interact with others; (iii) concentrate, persist, or maintain pace; and (iv) adapt or manage oneself. 20 CFR 416.920a(c)(3). For the first three functional areas, a five-point scale is applied (none, mild, moderate, marked, and extreme). 20 CFR 416.920a(c)(4). The last point on each scale represents a degree of limitation that is incompatible with the ability to do any gainful activity. 20 CFR 416.920a(c)(4).

In this case, Petitioner alleges both exertional and nonexertional limitations due to her medical condition. Petitioner testified that she could dress/undress herself; bathe/shower herself; use the bathroom unassisted; eat unassisted; prepare meals; and bend at her waist. However, Petitioner testified that she could not stand for more than 10 minutes without experiencing pain; walk for more than one block; sit for more than 20 minutes; or kneel on her left knee. Additionally, Petitioner testified that she has difficulty with her memory because she forgets things; cannot concentrate because she has ADHD; or complete tasks because she becomes distracted. Petitioner stated that she could follow instructions but finds it difficult to work with others.

The medical evidence provided indicated that Petitioner had left knee surgery May 7, 2018 and then again on March 4, 2019 following complications from a fall. In June 2019, more than four months after the application date, Petitioner's doctor indicated that she would need physical therapy and that her case should be reviewed.

Petitioner's testimony is consistent with the medical evidence. During the April 22, 2019 consultative examination, it was noted that Petitioner had difficulty with prolonged walking, climbing, squatting and kneeling and that she uses a cane and walks with a limp when not using the cane.

Petitioner's status as a result of her Mental Health Status Examination on April 2, 2019 listed her prognosis as guarded. Additionally, in February 2019, Petitioner's PHQ-9 score was 24, which correlates to a depression severity of severe and her GAD-7 score was 21 which was the highest possible score and correlates with severe anxiety. The

medical records from [REDACTED] revealed that Petitioner has been treating from mental health services at least from October 2017 through March 2019. (Exhibit A, pp. 212-287; 495-635). Petitioner's March 2019 psychiatric progress notes listed her PHQ-9 score as 14, which correlates to depression severity of moderate. (Exhibit A, p. 218).

A two-step process is applied in evaluating an individual's symptoms: (1) whether the individual has a medically determinable impairment that could reasonably be expected to produce the individual's alleged symptoms and (2) whether the individual's statement about the intensity, persistence and limiting effects of symptoms are consistent with the objective medical evidence and other evidence on the record from the individual, medical sources and nonmedical sources. SSR 16-3p.

With respect to Petitioner's exertional limitations, it is found based on a review of the entire record that Petitioner maintains the physical capacity to perform sedentary work as defined by 20 CFR 416.967(b). Based on the medical record presented, as well as Petitioner's testimony, Petitioner has moderate to marked limitations on her mental ability to perform basic work activities. Petitioner's RFC is considered at both Steps 4 and 5. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4), (f) and (g).

Step Four

Step 4 in analyzing a disability claim requires an assessment of Petitioner's RFC and past relevant employment. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4)(iv). Past relevant work is work that has been performed by Petitioner (as actually performed by Petitioner or as generally performed in the national economy) within the past 15 years that was SGA and that lasted long enough for the individual to learn the position. 20 CFR 416.960(b)(1) and (2). An individual who has the RFC to meet the physical and mental demands of work done in the past is not disabled. *Id.*; 20 CFR 416.960(b)(3); 20 CFR 416.920. Vocational factors of age, education, and work experience, and whether the past relevant employment exists in significant numbers in the national economy are not considered. 20 CFR 416.960(b)(3).

Petitioner's work history in the 15 years prior to the application consists of work as a cashier and caregiver. While working as a cashier, Petitioner engaged in prolonged standing, walking back and forth to get food for the buffet, answering the telephone and checking customers out at the cash register. Petitioner's work as a cashier required light physical exertion.

Based on the RFC analysis above, Petitioner's exertional RFC limits her to no more than sedentary work activities. As such, Petitioner is incapable of performing past relevant work. Petitioner also has moderate to marked limitations in her mental capacity to perform basic work activities. In light of the entire record, it is found that Petitioner's nonexertional RFC prohibits her from performing past relevant work. Although Petitioner is unable to perform past relevant work, Petitioner cannot be found disabled, or not disabled, at Step 4, and as the assessment is required to continue to Step 5 to determine whether Petitioner can adjust to other work.

Step 5

If an individual is incapable of performing past relevant work, Step 5 requires an assessment of the individual's RFC and age, education, and work experience to determine whether an adjustment to other work can be made. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4)(v); 20 CFR 416.920(c). If the individual can adjust to other work, then there is no disability; if the individual cannot adjust to other work, then there is a disability. 20 CFR 416.920(a)(4)(v).

At this point in the analysis, the burden shifts from Petitioner to the Department to present proof that Petitioner has the RFC to obtain and maintain substantial gainful employment. 20 CFR 416.960(c)(2); *Richardson v Sec of Health and Human Services*, 735 F2d 962, 964 (CA 6, 1984). 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).

When the impairment(s) and related symptoms, such as pain, only affect the ability to perform the exertional aspects of work-related activities, Medical-Vocational guidelines found at 20 CFR Subpart P, Appendix 2, 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). However, 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). When a person has a combination of exertional and nonexertional limitations or restrictions, the rules pertaining to the strength limitations provide a framework to guide the disability determination **unless** there is a rule that directs a conclusion that the individual is disabled based upon strength limitations. 20 CFR 416.969a(d).

In this case, Petitioner was 50 years old at the time of application and 50 years old at the time of hearing, and, thus, considered to be closely approaching advanced age (age 50-54) for purposes of Appendix 2. She did not graduate from high school and has not yet obtained her GED. Petitioner has a work history as a cashier and a caregiver. As discussed above, Petitioner maintains the exertional RFC for work activities on a regular and continuing basis to meet the physical demands to perform sedentary work activities.

In this case, the Medical-Vocational Guidelines result in a disability finding based on Petitioner's exertional limitations. Petitioner also has impairments due to her mental condition. As a result, she has a nonexertional RFC imposing moderate to marked to extreme limitations in the ability to understand, remember, or apply information; moderate to marked limitations in the ability to interact with others; moderate to marked limitations in the ability to concentrate, persist, or maintain pace and moderate to marked limitations ability to adapt or manage herself. The Department has failed to present evidence of a significant number of jobs in the national and local economy that Petitioner has the vocational qualifications to perform in light of her nonexertional RFC,

age, education, and work experience. Therefore, the evidence is insufficient to establish that Petitioner is able to adjust to other work. Accordingly, Petitioner is found disabled at Step 5 for purposes of the SDA benefit program.

The record established that Petitioner abused alcohol for approximately 30 years, as she indicated that she received a ticket for driving under the influence at age 18 and further indicated that as of the day of the hearing, she had been sober for 83 days. Given the short length of time that Petitioner has been sober, it is possible that her mental conditions are related to her alcohol usage. However, Petitioner's physical conditions stem from her two knee surgeries and not from any alcohol related medical conditions. Therefore, although there is evidence of alcohol use in Petitioner's record, there is no evidence to suggest that Petitioner's physical impairments would be resolved absent any alcohol use. Therefore, Petitioner's alcohol use is not a contributing factor material to the determination that she is disabled and does not impact the disability finding. See 20 CFR 416.935(b).

DECISION AND ORDER

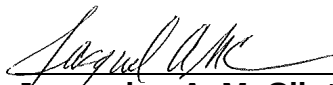
DISABLED: The Administrative Law Judge, based on the above Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, and for the reasons stated on the record, if any, finds Petitioner **disabled** for purposes of the SDA benefit program.

Accordingly, the Department's determination is **REVERSED**.

THE DEPARTMENT IS ORDERED TO INITIATE THE FOLLOWING, IN ACCORDANCE WITH DEPARTMENT POLICY AND CONSISTENT WITH THIS HEARING DECISION, WITHIN 10 DAYS OF THE DATE THE ORDER WAS ISSUED:

1. Reregister and process Petitioner's February 14, 2019 SDA application to determine if all the other non-medical criteria are satisfied and notify Petitioner of its determination;
2. Supplement Petitioner for lost benefits, if any, that Petitioner was entitled to receive if otherwise eligible and qualified;
3. Review Petitioner's continued eligibility in February 2020.

JAM/tlf



Jacquelyn A. McClinton
Administrative Law Judge
for Robert Gordon, Director
Department of Health and Human Services

NOTICE OF APPEAL: A party may appeal this Order in circuit court within 30 days of the receipt date. A copy of the circuit court appeal must be filed with the Michigan Office of Administrative Hearings and Rules (MOAHR).

A party may request a rehearing or reconsideration of this Order if the request is received by MOAHR within 30 days of the date the Order was issued. The party requesting a rehearing or reconsideration must provide the specific reasons for the request. MOAHR will not review any response to a request for rehearing/reconsideration.

A written request may be mailed or faxed to MOAHR. If submitted by fax, the written request must be faxed to (517) 763-0155; Attention: MOAHR Rehearing/Reconsideration Request.

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

Michigan Office of Administrative Hearings and Rules
Reconsideration/Rehearing Request
P.O. Box 30639
Lansing, Michigan 48909-8139

Via Email:

MDHHS-Wayne-18-Hearings
BSC4 Hearing Decisions
Policy-FIP-SDA-RAP

Petitioner – Via First-Class Mail:

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]