

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

IN THE MATTER OF:

DHS Req. No: 2009-22185
SOAHR Docket No. 2009-25872 REHD
Case No: [REDACTED]
Load No: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED],

Claimant

RECONSIDERATION DECISION

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) pursuant to MCL 24.287(1) and 1993 AACS R 400.919 upon the request of the Department.

ISSUE

Did the Administrative Law Judge properly determine that the Claimant was not in non-compliance with employment related requirements (JET)?

FINDINGS OF FACTS

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

1. On April 14, 2009, ALJ VanderHeide issued a Hearing Decision in which the ALJ reversed the Department of Human Services' (DHS) proposed closure of Claimant's FIP benefits due to non-compliance with JET requirements.
2. On May 14, 2009 the State Office of Administrative Hearings and Rules (SOAHR) for the Department of Human Services received a Request for Reconsideration submitted by DHS.
3. On July 13, 2009, SOAHR granted the Department's Request for Reconsideration and issued an Order for Reconsideration.
4. Findings of Fact 1-8 from the Hearing Decision, mailed on April 15, 2009, are hereby incorporated by reference.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Family Independence Program (FIP) was established pursuant to the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Public Law 104-193, 8 USC 601, et seq. The Department of Human Services (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers the FIP program pursuant to MCL 400.10, et seq., and MAC R 400.3101-3131. The FIP program replaced the Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program effective October 1, 1996. Department policies are found in the Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) and the Bridge Reference Manual (BRM).

The Family Independence Program (FIP) and Refugee Assistance Program (RAP) provide temporary cash assistance to support a family's movement to self-sufficiency. The recipients of FIP and RAP engage in employment and self-sufficiency-related activities so they can become self-supporting. PEM Item 230

Federal and State laws require each work eligible individual (WEI) in the FIP and RAP group to participate in the Jobs, Education and Training (JET) Program or other employment-related activities unless temporarily deferred or engaged in activities that meet participation requirements. These clients must participate in employment and/or self-sufficiency related activities to increase their employability and obtain stable employment.

JET is a program administered by the Michigan Department of Energy, Labor and Economic Growth (DELEG) through the Michigan Works Agencies (MWAs). The JET program serves employers and job seekers for employers to have skilled workers and job seekers to obtain jobs that provide economic self-sufficiency.

WEIs not referred to JET will participate in other activities to overcome barriers so they may eventually be referred to JET or other employment service. DHS must monitor these activities and record the client's participation in the Family Self-Sufficiency Plan (FSSP).

A WEI who refuses, without good cause, to participate in assigned employment and/or other self-sufficiency-related activities is subject to penalties.

All WEIs, unless temporarily deferred, must engage in employment that pays at least state minimum wage or participate in other employment-related services. WEIs who are temporarily deferred are required to participate in activities that will assist in overcoming barriers and prepare them for employment or referral to an employment services provider. BEM Item 230. Noncompliance of applicants, recipients, or member adds means doing any of the following without good cause: Failure or refusal to:

Appear and participate with the Jobs, Education and Training (JET) Program or other employment service provider.

Complete a Family Automated Screening Tool (FAST), as assigned as the first step in the FSSP process.

FIS should clear the FAST Fall Out Report and any FAST confirmation information the client has obtained before considering a client noncompliant for FAST non-completion.

Develop a Family Self-Sufficiency Plan (FSSP) or a Personal Responsibility Plan and Family Contract (PRPFC).

FIS must have scheduled a FSSP completion appointment with the client and the client failed to attend before considering a client noncompliant for FSSP non-completion.

Comply with activities assigned on the Family Self Sufficiency Plan (FSSP).

Provide legitimate documentation of work participation.

Appear for a scheduled appointment or meeting related to assigned activities.

Participate in employment and/or self-sufficiency-related activities.

Accept a job referral.

Complete a job application.

Appear for a job interview (see the exception below).

Stating orally or in writing a definite intent not to comply with program requirements.

Threatening, physically abusing or otherwise behaving disruptively toward anyone conducting or participating in an employment and/ or self-sufficiency-related activity.

Refusing employment support services if the refusal prevents participation in an employment and/or self-sufficiency-related activity.

The penalty for noncompliance without good cause is FIP closure. Good cause is a valid reason for noncompliance with employment and/ or self-sufficiency-related activities that are based on factors that are beyond the control of the noncompliant person. A claim of good cause must be verified and documented. JET participants will not be terminated from a JET program without first scheduling a triage meeting with the client to jointly discuss noncompliance and good cause. Locally coordinate a process to notify the MWA case manager of triage meetings including scheduling guidelines. Clients can either attend a meeting or participate in a conference call if attendance at the triage meeting is not possible. If a client calls to reschedule an already scheduled triage meeting, offer a phone conference at that time. Clients must comply with triage requirements within the negative action period. BEM 233A

Under BAM manual item 600 the Department, AHR or, if none, the client may file a written request for rehearing/reconsideration. The client may request a rehearing/reconsideration when one of the following exists:

Newly discovered evidence that existed at the time of the original hearing, and 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.

A rehearing is a full hearing which is granted when:

The original hearing record is inadequate for purposes of judicial review; or

There is newly discovered evidence that could affect the outcome of the original hearing decision.

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A reconsideration is a paper review of the facts, law and any new evidence or legal arguments. It is granted when the original hearing record is adequate for purposes of judicial review and a rehearing is not necessary, but one of the parties believes the ALJ failed to accurately address all the issues. BAM 600.

In the present case I cannot find that the ALJ in this case failed to properly apply policy or law in making her decision. There was no error in the facts determined by the ALJ and she addressed all relevant issues raised. The department argues that the ALJ determination as a finding of fact that the claimant did not receive notice of the requirement to complete the Family Automated Screening Tool (FAST) was in error.

The Administrative Procedures Act indicates that:

A decision or order shall not be made except upon consideration of the record as a whole or a portion of the record as may be cited by any party to the proceeding and as supported by and in accordance with the competent, material and substantial evidence. MCL 24.285.

Under Michigan Administrative Code R 400.917:

A decision shall be based exclusively on the administrative law judge's opinion, evidence, and other material introduced at the hearing.

The ALJ has the authority and discretion to weight evidence and assess credibility of witnesses when making a finding of fact. Here the ALJ found claimant's testimony credible and gave it great weight in determining the fact that claimant did not receive the FAST notice. This fact was based on "substantial evidence" contained on the record. The ALJ made a proper determination based on all the relevant evidence presented.

DECISION AND ORDER

This Administrative Law Judge, based on the above findings of fact and conclusion of law, decides that the Administrative Law Judge was correct when she found that Claimant had good cause for failing to complete the FAST and reversing the Department's negative action for noncompliance with the employment related activities.

[REDACTED]
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IT IS THEREFORE ORDERED:

That the Administrative Law Judge's decision mailed April 15, 2007 is UPHeld.

/s/
Rhonda Craig
Administrative Law Judge
for Michigan Department of Human Services

cc:

[REDACTED]

Date Signed: September 29, 2009
Date Mailed: September 30, 2009

***** NOTICE *****

The Appellant may appeal this Rehearing Decision to Circuit Court within 30 days of the mailing of this Rehearing Decision.