

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
STATE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES

ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF: [REDACTED]

Claimant

Reg. No: 2009-19115

Issue No: 1038

Case No: [REDACTED]

Load No: [REDACTED]

Hearing Date:

May 20, 2009

Monroe County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Robert J. Chavez

HEARING DECISION

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and MCL 400.37 upon claimant's request for a hearing. After due notice, a hearing was held on May 20, 2009.

ISSUE

Did the Department of Human Services (DHS) correctly impose a negative case action and three month sanction upon the claimant for noncompliance with work-related activities?

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

- (1) Claimant was an FIP recipient in Monroe County.
- (2) On 9-18-09, a letter was mailed to claimant scheduling an MRS appointment for 10-3-09 in response to claimant's doctor alleging disability.
- (3) Claimant did not attend this appointment.

- (4) On 3-9-09, claimant was sent a DHS-2444, Notice of Noncompliance.
- (5) This notice scheduled a triage for 3-19-09.
- (6) Claimant did not get the triage notice, until 3-20-09.
- (7) Claimant did not attend triage.
- (8) Claimant's FIP case was closed in a response to claimant's missed triage

appointment.

(9) Claimant's DHS-71, Good Cause Determination, reads in part, "Didn't attend triage".

(10) DHS testified at hearing that no good cause was found because claimant did not attend the triage.

- (11) Claimant's case was sanctioned and closed.
- (12) This is claimant's first incident of noncompliance.
- (13) On 4-2-09, claimant filed a request for hearing.

#### 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 (DHS or department) 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 Program Administrative Manual (PAM), the Program Eligibility Manual (PEM) and the Program Reference Manual (PRM).

The Department of Human Services (DHS or department) provides services to adults and children pursuant to MCL 400.14(1) and MAC R 400.5001-5015. Department policies are

contained in the Program Administrative Manual (PAM), the Program Eligibility Manual (PEM) and the Program Reference Manual (PRM).

All Family Independence Program (FIP) and Refugee Assistance Program (RAP) eligible adults and 16- and 17-year-olds not in high school full time must be referred to the Jobs, Education and Training (JET) Program or other employment service provider, unless 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 to find employment. PEM 230A, p. 1. A cash recipient who refuses, without good cause, to participate in assigned employment and/or self-sufficiency-related activities is subject to penalties. PEM 230A, p. 1. This is commonly called “noncompliance”. PEM 233A defines noncompliance as failing or refusing to, without good cause:

...Appear and participate with the Jobs, Education and Training (JET) Program or other employment service provider... PEM 233A p. 1.

However, noncompliance can be overcome if the client has “good cause”. 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. PEM 233A. The penalty for noncompliance without good cause is FIP closure. However, for the first occurrence of noncompliance on the FIP case, the client can be excused. PEM 233A.

Furthermore, JET participants cannot be terminated from a JET program without first scheduling a “triage” meeting with the client to jointly discuss noncompliance and good cause. If a client calls to reschedule, a phone triage should be attempted to be held immediately, if at all possible. If it is not possible, the triage should be rescheduled as quickly as possible, within the negative action period. At these triage meetings, good cause is determined based on the best

information available during the triage and prior to the negative action date. **Good cause must be considered, even if the client does not attend.** PEM 233A.

If the client establishes good cause within the negative action period, penalties are not imposed. The client is sent back to JET, if applicable, after resolving transportation, CDC, or other factors which may have contributed to the good cause. PEM 233A.

DHS's procedures towards overcoming claimant's noncompliance were inadequate.

Claimant testified at hearing that she had called MRS the day before her appointment to reschedule, and MRS failed to move the date. However, even though claimant was given time to secure phone records to prove her allegations, no evidence was returned to the Administrative Law Judge. However, such proof would have only proven that claimant was never noncompliant, therefore rendering a triage unnecessary. It did not answer the question of whether the triage or other procedures were conducted properly. Therefore, while there are legitimate questions as to whether the claimant could have attended the triage, or whether the claimant even had good cause, these questions are, ultimately, irrelevant. The only relevant fact is that PEM 233A requires the Department to make a good cause determination, even if the claimant does not show up for the triage. The Department has presented no evidence that a good cause determination was ever made. While the DHS-71 indicates that a good cause form was filled out, the Department's comments on that form belie the determination; the Department specifically states on this determination that a determination of no good cause was being made because of the no show. Furthermore, the Department testified that no triage was held, because claimant did not show up. This is plain error.

DHS is required to hold the triage without the client, and consider all factors that are known about the client that may have contributed to good cause. A good cause determination must then be made, using these known factors. PEM 233A, p. 9. The available evidence shows

that this determination was not made, and implies that the triage was not held, thus placing the Department in error.

This Administrative Law Judge must therefore conclude that DHS was in error in its triage and post-triage procedures, and that the claimant's case should never have closed.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the Department of Human Services was in error when they failed to make a good cause determination.

Accordingly, the Department's decision in the above-stated matter is, hereby, REVERSED.

The Department is ORDERED to reschedule a triage for the claimant, and reopen claimant's case retroactive to the date of case closure. The Department is further ORDERED to institute any appropriate triage procedures, including a good cause determination, and the provision of a DHS-754, should good cause not be found, as is consistent with the Program Eligibility and Program Administrative Manuals for a first incident of noncompliance.

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/s/  
Robert J. Chavez  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Ismael Ahmed, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: June 2, 2009

Date Mailed: June 3, 2009

**NOTICE:** Administrative Hearings may order a rehearing or reconsideration on either its own motion or at the request of a party within 30 days of the mailing date of this Decision and Order. Administrative Hearings will not order a rehearing or reconsideration on the Department's motion where the final decision cannot be implemented within 90 days of the filing of the original request.

The Claimant may appeal the Decision and Order to Circuit Court within 30 days of the mailing of the Decision and Order or, if a timely request for rehearing was made, within 30 days of the receipt date of the rehearing decision.

RJC/cv

cc:

