# STATE OF MICHIGAN STATE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES

# ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF:

Reg No: 2 Issue No: 1

2010-1869 1038

Claimant,

Case No:

020

Load No: Hearing Date:

November 10, 2009

Sanilac County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:

Steven M. Brown

# **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 telephone hearing was conducted from on November 10, 2009.

## **ISSUE**

Whether the Department properly terminated Claimant's Family Independence Program (FIP) benefits?

# FINDINGS OF FACT

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

Claimant was a recipient of FIP benefits and a mandatory Work First/Jobs,
 Employment and Training (WF/JET) participant.

- (2) On or about August 29, 2009, the Department was informed by WF/JET that Claimant did not meet the required amount of job search hours and was, therefore, in noncompliance with WF/JET requirements.
- (4) On September 15, 2009, Claimant contacted the Department and left a voicemail requesting that the triage be rescheduled due to work and school commitments. The Department did not contact Claimant nor did it reschedule the triage.
- (5) Claimant was short hours during the week in question because her children were sick and then she was sick. She provided a Drs. Note to her employer and other entities that she thought were affiliated with WF/JET, but did not directly provide it to WF/JET. She followed proper procedures according to her employer. (Exhibit 1)
- (6) On September 17, 2009, a triage meeting was held. Claimant did not appear and the Department found no good cause at the triage. (Exhibit 3)
- (7) On September 23, 2009, the Department sent Claimant a Notice of Case Action informing her that her FIP case would be closing effective October 31, 2009. (Exhibit 4)

(8) On October 1, 2009, the Department received Claimant's hearing request protesting the termination of her FIP benefits. (Hearing Request)

## 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 Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) and the Bridges Reference Manual (BRM).

Department policy states that clients must be made aware that public assistance is limited to 48 months to meet their family's needs and that they must take personal responsibility to achieve self-sufficiency. This message, along with information on ways to achieve independence, direct support services, non-compliance penalties, and good cause reasons, is initially shared by DHS when the client applies for cash assistance. Jobs, Education and Training (JET) program requirements, education and training opportunities, and assessments will be covered by the JET case manager when a mandatory JET participant is referred at application. BEM 229, p. 1.

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 Labor and Economic Growth (DLEG) through the

). 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. A WEI who refuses, without good cause, to participate in assigned employment and/or self-sufficiency-related activities is subject to penalties. BEM 230A, p. 1.

Noncompliance of applicants, recipients, or member adds means doing any of the following without good cause:

- . Failing or refusing 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.
  - Develop a Family Self-Sufficiency Plan (FSSP) or a Personal Responsibility Plan and Family Contract (PRPFC).
  - .. Comply with activities assigned to 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. BEM 233A, pp. 1-2.

The Department is required to send a DHS-2444, Notice of Employment and/or Self-Sufficiency Related Noncompliance within three days after learning of the noncompliance which must include the date of noncompliance, the reason the client was determined to be noncompliant, the penalty that will be imposed and the triage date within the negative action period. BEM 233A, p. 7-8

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 for member adds and recipients. If it is determined at triage that the client has good cause, and good cause issues have been resolved, the client should be sent back to JET. BEM 233A, p. 3-4

Good cause should be determined based on the best information available during the triage and prior to the negative action date. Good cause may be verified by information already on file with DHS or Good cause must be considered even if the client does not attend, with particular attention to possible disabilities (including disabilities that have not been diagnosed or identified by the client) and unmet needs for accommodation. BEM 233A, p. 7

The penalty for noncompliance without good cause is FIP closure. Effective April 1, 2007, the following minimum penalties apply:

- For the first occurrence on the FIP case, close the FIP for not less than 3 calendar months unless the client is excused from the noncompliance as noted in "First Case Noncompliance Without Loss of Benefits" below.
- For the second occurrence on the FIP case, close the FIP for not less than 3 calendar months.
- For the third and subsequent occurrence on the FIP case, close the FIP for not less than 12 calendar months.
- The penalty counter also begins April 1, 2007 regardless of the previous number of noncompliance penalties. BEM, p.6

In the instant case, Claimant did everything right in terms of documenting her absence according to her employer. There is also no dispute that she contacted the Department to reschedule the triage. If the Department would have called her back, the triage would have been rescheduled in person or conducted over the phone without rescheduling. In fact, it might not have been necessary at all if Claimant instead just sent them her Drs. Note based on the Department's position at hearing that it would still find her in compliance that week with a Drs. Note.

With the above said, I do not find that the Department acted in accordance with policy in terminating Claimant's FIP benefits.

## **DECISION AND ORDER**

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, does not find that the Department acted in accordance with policy in terminating Claimant's FIP benefits. Accordingly, the Department's FIP eligibility determination is REVERSED, it is SO ORDERED.

- (1) Reinstate Claimant's FIP benefits retroactive to the closure date.
- (2) Issue Claimant supplemental benefits she is entitled to, if any.

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Steven M. Brown Administrative Law Judge for Ismael Ahmed, Director Department of Human Services

Date Signed: November 17, 2009

Date Mailed: November 18, 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 receipt 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.

## SMB/db

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