

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: 2010-33942  
Issue No: 1038  
Case No: [REDACTED]  
Load No: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date:  
June 22, 2010  
Kent County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Kevin Scully

HEARING DECISION

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge by authority of MCL 400.9 and MCL 400.37. Claimant's request for a hearing was received on May 5, 2010. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on Tuesday, June 22, 2010.

ISSUE

Whether the Department of Human Services (Department) properly determined the Claimant's Family Independence Program (FIP) eligibility?

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

- (1) The Claimant received FIP benefits until May 1, 2010.
- (2) The Claimant was given notice of the requirements of the Jobs, Education and Training (JET) program on February 5, 2010.

(3) The Claimant did not submit time sheets for her JET activities on March 22, 2010; April 1, 2010; or April 6, 2010. Department Exhibit 1.

(4) The Department scheduled a triage meeting with the Claimant for April 19, 2010. Department Exhibit 1.

(5) On April 19, 2010, the Department notified the Claimant that it would terminate her FIP benefits as of May 1, 2010, for non-compliance with the JET program. Department Exhibit 6.

(6) The Department received the Claimant's request for a hearing on May 5, 2010, protesting the termination of her FIP benefits.

#### 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), Reference Table Manual (RFT), 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. PEM 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 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. A WEI who refuses, without good cause, to participate in assigned employment and/or self-sufficiency-related activities is subject to penalties. PEM 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. PEM 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. PEM 233A, p. 9

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. PEM 233A, p. 4, 5

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 MWA. 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. PEM 233A, p. 9

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. PEM, Item 233A.

Noncompliance, without good cause, with employment requirements for FIP/RAP(SEE PEM 233A) may affect FAP if both programs were active on the date of the FIP noncompliance. PEM 233b, p. 1 The FAP group member should be disqualified for noncompliance when all the following exist:

- . The client was active both FIP and FAP on the date of the FIP noncompliance, and
- . The client did not comply with FIP/RAP employment requirements, and
- . The client is subject to a penalty on the FIP/RAP program, and

- . The client is not deferred from FAP work requirements (see DEFERRALS in PEM 230B), and
- . The client did not have good cause for the noncompliance. PEM 233B, p.2

The Department should budget the Last FIP grant amount on the FAP budget for the number of months that corresponds with the FIP penalty (either three months for the first two noncompliances or 12 months for the third and subsequent noncompliances) after the FIP case closes for employment and/or self sufficiency-related noncompliance. The Last FIP grant amount is the grant amount the client received immediately before the FIP case closed.

The Department referred the Claimant to the JET program on February 5, 2010. When the Claimant did not turn in her job search logs on March 22, April 1, and April 6, 2010, the Department scheduled a triage meeting with the Claimant to give her the opportunity to establish good cause for her non-compliance. At the conclusion of the triage meeting, the Department determined that the Claimant did not have good cause for her non-compliance with the JET program. The Department terminated the Claimant's FIP benefits as of May 1, 2010.

The Claimant argued that she had completed her job search logs, but was unable to turn them in on time because of her school schedule. The Claimant does not dispute that her job search logs were not turned in on time, but disputes the Department's conclusion that she did not have good cause for her non-compliance.

On February 5, 2010, the Department notified the Claimant it would consider her noncompliant with the JET program if she did not submit her activity log when required. Attending school is not good cause for non-compliance with the requirements of the JET program. Even though her attendance at school is a beneficial activity for the Claimant, her educational activities had not been approved as part of her self-sufficiency plan. The Claimant's

attendance at school did not excuse her from completing her regular JET assignments, and the Claimant failed to establish good cause for her noncompliance with the JET program.

The Claimant argued that she should have been permitted to count her educational activity towards her JET assignment. The Claimant argued that she was not treated the same as other students attending the same programs as her, and that if she had been permitted to count her educational classes as part of her JET assignment she would have been compliant.

Department policy requires work eligible individuals to comply with the JET program. JET program assignments are determined by JET program managers and not by the Department of Human Services. The Department of Human Services does not control how a JET assignment is determined. The Department of Energy, Labor, and Economic Growth administers the JET program. The JET program managers did not approve the Claimant's classes for her JET assignment and determined that she should be given a different JET assignment that was more likely to lead to employment with a self-sufficient wage.

Once JET program managers declare that a person has been noncompliant with the JET program, the Department of Human Services has the authority to determine whether the person had good cause for being noncompliant. Whether a person has good cause for noncompliance with the JET program is determined by Department of Human Service. In this case, the Claimant did not establish that she had good cause for her noncompliance.

The Department's determination that the Claimant did not have good cause for her non-compliance with the JET program is reasonable and the Department has established that it acted in accordance with policy when it terminated the Claimant's FIP benefits.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the Department acted in accordance with policy in determining the Claimant's FIP eligibility.

The Department's FIP eligibility determination is AFFIRMED. It is SO ORDERED.

/s/  
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Kevin Scully  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Ismael Ahmed, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: July 22, 2010

Date Mailed: July 23, 2010

**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 60 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.

KS/vc

cc:

