

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: 2010-12572
Issue No: 1038; 3029
Case No: [REDACTED]
Load No: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date:
February 9, 2010
Barry County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Suzanne L. Keegstra

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 held on February 9, 2010. The claimant personally appeared and provided testimony, along with [REDACTED], a Peer Support Specialist with the [REDACTED] Authority.

ISSUES

1. Did the department properly determine the claimant's Family Independence Program (FIP) case should be closed for Work First/Jobs, Education and Training (WF/JET) program noncompliance in November, 2009?
2. Did the department properly determine the claimant should be sanctioned from the Food Assistance Program (FAP) due to the WF/JET noncompliance?

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 applied for FIP benefits on July 8, 2009. The claimant indicated that she was disabled and unable to participate with WF/JET.

2. On August 13, 2009, the claimant's medical records were reviewed by the Medical Review Team (MRT). MRT determined the claimant was able to participate with WF/JET with some limitations. The claimant was limited to unskilled work. (Department Exhibit 21 – 23).

3. On August 18, 2009, the claimant was mailed a WF/JET Notice (DHS-4785) that indicated she needed to attend WF/JET orientation on either August 24, 2009 or August 31, 2009. (Department Exhibit 8).

4. The claimant attended orientation on September 8, 2009 and indicated she understood she must complete 30 hours of job searching each week to remain compliant with program requirements. (Department Exhibit 9, 1A).

5. The claimant failed to meet her 30 required hours each week until October 16, 2009, when a triage was requested. (Department Exhibit 9, 3A – 22A, 25A – 28A).

6. The claimant was mailed a Notice of Noncompliance (DHS-2444) on October 26, 2009, scheduling a triage appointment for her on November 6, 2009. (Department Exhibit 7).

7. The claimant attended the triage appointment and claimed that she was unable to participate with WF/JET due to a mental condition. The claimant also reported that she was supposed to start receiving Social Security disability benefits in December, 2009 and agreed to provide a copy of the letter proving that. No good cause was granted by the department as the claimant had already been evaluated by MRT and determined work ready with limitations. (Department Exhibit 1, 4, 23A).

8. At the triage, the claimant agreed to sign the First Noncompliance Letter (DHS-754) to continue participation in the WF/JET program without sanction. The agreement required her to complete 30 hours of WF/JET activities by November 16, 2009. (Department Exhibit 5, 23A)

9. The claimant did not complete the 30 hours of her compliance test and the department closed the claimant's case for noncompliance. (Department Exhibit 4, 5, 23A).

10. The claimant submitted a hearing request on November 24, 2009.

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).

The Food Assistance Program (FAP) (formerly known as the Food Stamp (FS) program) is established by the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, and is implemented by the federal regulations contained in Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The Department of Human Services (DHS or department) administers the FAP program pursuant to MCL 400.10, *et seq.*, and MAC R 400.3001-3015. Department policies are found in the Program Administrative Manual (PAM), the Program Eligibility Manual (PEM) and the Program Reference Manual (PRM).

Department policy states:

DEPARTMENT PHILOSOPHY

FIP

DHS requires clients to participate in employment and self-sufficiency-related activities and to accept employment when offered. Our focus is to assist clients in removing barriers so they can participate in activities which lead to self-sufficiency. However, there are consequences for a client who refuses to participate, without good cause.

The goal of the FIP penalty policy is to obtain client compliance with appropriate work and/or self-sufficiency-related assignments and to ensure that barriers to such compliance have been identified and removed. The goal is to bring the client into compliance.

Noncompliance may be an indicator of possible disabilities. Consider further exploration of any barriers.

DEPARTMENT POLICY

FIP

A Work Eligible Individual (WEI), see BEM 228, who fails, without good cause, to participate in employment or self-sufficiency-related activities, must be penalized.

See BEM 233B for the Food Assistance Program (FAP) policy when the FIP penalty is closure. For the Refugee Assistance Program (RAP) penalty policy, see BEM 233C. BEM 233A, p. 1.

NONCOMPLIANCE WITH EMPLOYMENT AND/OR SELF-SUFFICIENCY-RELATED ACTIVITIES

As a condition of eligibility, all WEIs and non-WEIs must work or engage in employment and/or self-sufficiency-related activities. 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) or PRPFC.
- .. Appear for a scheduled appointment or meeting related to assigned activities.
- .. Provide legitimate documentation of work participation.
- .. 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.

GOOD CAUSE FOR NONCOMPLIANCE

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. Document the good cause determination in Bridges and the FSSP under the “Participation and Compliance” tab.

See “School Attendance” BEM 201 for good cause when minor parents do not attend school.

Employed 40 Hours

Client Unfit

Good cause includes the following:

- . The person is working at least 40 hours per week on average and earning at least state minimum wage.
- . The client is physically or mentally unfit for the job or activity, as shown by medical evidence or other reliable information. This includes any disability-related limitations that preclude participation in a work and/or self-sufficiency-related activity. The disability-related needs or limitations may not have been identified or assessed prior to the noncompliance.

Illness or Injury

The client has a debilitating illness or injury, or an immediate family member’s illness or injury requires in-home care by the client.

Reasonable Accommodation

The DHS, employment services provider, contractor, agency, or employer failed to make reasonable accommodations for the client’s disability or the client’s needs related to the disability. BEM 233A, pp. 3-4.

No Child Care

The client requested Child Day Care Services (CDC) from DHS, the MWA, or other employment services provider prior to case closure for noncompliance and CDC is needed for a CDC-eligible child, but none is appropriate, suitable, affordable and within reasonable distance of the client’s home or work site.

- . **Appropriate.** The care is appropriate to the child’s age, disabilities and other conditions.

- . **Reasonable distance.** The total commuting time to and from work and child care facilities does not exceed three hours per day.
- . **Suitable provider.** The provider meets applicable state and local standards. Also, providers (e.g., relatives) who are NOT registered/licensed by the DHS Office of Child and Adult Services must meet DHS enrollment requirements for day care aides or relative care providers. See PEM 704.
- . **Affordable.** The child care is provided at the rate of payment or reimbursement offered by DHS.

No Transportation

The client requested transportation services from DHS, the MWA, or other employment services provider prior to case closure and reasonably priced transportation is not available to the client.

Illegal Activities

The employment involves illegal activities.

Discrimination

The client experiences discrimination on the basis of age, race, disability, gender, color, national origin, religious beliefs, etc. BEM 233A, p. 4.

Unplanned Event or Factor

Credible information indicates an unplanned event or factor which likely prevents or significantly interferes with employment and/or self-sufficiency-related activities. Unplanned events or factors include, but are not limited to the following:

- . Domestic violence.
- . Health or safety risk.
- . Religion.
- . Homelessness.
- . Jail.
- . Hospitalization.

Comparable Work

The client quits to assume employment comparable in salary and hours. The new hiring must occur before the quit.

Long Commute

Total commuting time exceeds:

- . Two hours per day, NOT including time to and from child care facilities, **or**
- . Three hours per day, including time to and from child care facilities. BEM 233A, pp.4-5.

EFIP

EFIP unless noncompliance is job quit, firing or voluntarily reducing hours of employment.

NONCOMPLIANCE PENALTIES FOR ACTIVE FIP CASES AND MEMBER ADDS

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 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 3 calendar months.
- . For the third and subsequent occurrence on the FIP case, close the FIP for 12 calendar months.
- . The penalty counter also begins April 1, 2007 regardless of the previous number of noncompliance penalties.

TRIAGE

JET participants will not be terminated from a JET program without first scheduling a “trriage” 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 requirement within the negative action period.

When a phone triage is conducted for a first noncompliance and the client agrees to comply, complete the DHS-754, First Noncompliance Letter, as you would complete in a triage meeting. Note in the client signature box “Client Agreed by Phone”. Immediately send a copy of the DHS-754 to the client and phone the JET case manager if the compliance activity is to attend JET.

Determine good cause 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.

If the FIS, JET case manager, or MRS counselor do not agree as to whether “good cause” exists for a noncompliance, the case must be forwarded to the immediate supervisors of each party involved to reach an agreement.

DHS must be involved with all triage appointment/phone calls due to program requirements, documentation and tracking.

Note: Clients not participating with JET must be scheduled for a “triage” meeting between the FIS and the client. This does not include applicants. BEM 233A, p. 7.

Good Cause Established

If the client establishes good cause within the negative action period, do **NOT** impose a penalty. See “Good Cause for Noncompliance” earlier in this item. Send the client back to JET, if applicable, after resolving transportation, CDC, or other factors which may have contributed to the good cause. Do not enter a new referral on ASSIST. Enter the good cause reason on the DHS-71 and on the FSSP under the “Participation and Compliance” tab.

Good Cause NOT Established

If the client does **NOT** provide a good cause reason within the negative action period, determine good cause based on the best information available. If no good cause exists, allow the case to close. If good cause is determined to exist, delete the negative action. BEM 233A, pp. 10-11.

When to Disqualify

- . Disqualify a FAP group member for noncompliance when:
- . The client was active both FIP and FAP on the date of the FIP noncompliance, and
- . The client did not comply with FIP employment requirements, 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. 1.

DEFERRALS

Clients meeting one of the criteria below are temporarily deferred from employment-related activities.

Age

Defer a person who is:

- . under age 16 or at least age 60; **or**
- . a 16- or 17-year old who is not the grantee; **or**
- . a grantee age 16 or 17 who
 - .. lives with a parent or person in that role, **or**
 - .. attends school at least **half time**, **or**
 - .. is enrolled in an employment/training program at least **half time**.

See PEM 240 and 245 for verification requirements. PEM, Item 230B, pp. 3-4.

Care of a Child

Defer one person who personally provides care for a child under age 6 in the FAP group. PEM, Item 230B, p. 4.

Noncompliance is defined by department policy as failing or refusing to do a number of activities, such as attending and participating with WF/JET, completing the FAST survey, completing job applications, participating in employment or self-sufficiency-related activities,

providing legitimate documentation of work participation, etc. BEM 233A. In this case, the claimant does not dispute that she was noncompliant with WF/JET program requirements. The claimant admits that she was placed on a compliance test for an instance of noncompliance and admits that she did not get all of her required 30 hours completed for the compliance test.

The claimant indicates that she believes she had good cause for her noncompliance. Good cause is defined as 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. BEM 233A. The claimant indicates that she has a medical condition that prevents her from fully participating with WF/JET. The claimant further testified that she was hospitalized from November 7 - 9, 2009 and that she had to take care of court issues with her son.

The claimant admitted in her testimony that she didn't provide any documentation of these incidents to any WF/JET or DHS staff. The claimant did not provide any documentation of these incidents to this Administrative Law Judge either, so the claimant's testimony is not supported by any documentation. However, even if the claimant is testifying truthfully, once she was released from the hospital, she still would have had seven days to complete her 30 hours of compliance test. Even if the claimant had to take some time to participate in court appearances with her son, she should still have had plenty of time to complete 30 hours of job searching. Thus, this Administrative Law Judge does not find that these incidents equate to good cause as contemplated by department policy.

The claimant also brings up the larger issue of being unable to participate in WF/JET due to a medical condition. However, the claimant's medical records were reviewed by the MRT and the claimant was determined to be work ready with some limitations. This means that the

claimant would be required to participate with WF/JET within her abilities. WF/JET can develop programs or activities that meet the claimant's limitations. Therefore, once MRT determined the claimant could participate with WF/JET, the claimant was required to attend. Thus, this does not equate to good cause as contemplated by department policy.

The department properly determined the claimant was noncompliant with WF/JET program requirements without any good cause. The claimant is not eligible for a FAP work deferral as she does not meet any of the policy criteria. PEM 230B. Thus, the department properly sanctioned her from the FAP group for the FIP noncompliance.

It is noted that the claimant indicated to the department that she had been approved to receive Social Security disability benefits starting in December, 2009. However, the paperwork that the claimant presented to the department only shows that she has applied for benefits. The department contacted the Social Security Administration (SSA) on November 12, 2009 and the claimant's claim is still pending. Therefore, the claimant is not deferred from WF/JET by any SSA approval.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that

1. The department properly determined the claimant was noncompliant with WF/JET program requirements without good cause and properly determined her FIP case should be terminated.
2. The department properly determined the claimant should be sanctioned from the Food Assistance Program (FAP) due to the WF/JET noncompliance.

Accordingly, the department's actions are UPHeld. SO ORDERED.

/s/ _____
Suzanne L. Keegstra
Administrative Law Judge
for Ismael Ahmed, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: April 21, 2010

Date Mailed: April 22, 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 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.

SLK [REDACTED]

cc: [REDACTED]