

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM  
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

Reg. No: 2011-19579

Issue No: 1038

[REDACTED]  
Kent County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Vicki L. Armstrong

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 received on [REDACTED]. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on May 19, 2011. Claimant personally appeared and provided testimony.

ISSUE

Whether the department properly terminated and sanctioned Claimant's Family Independence Program (FIP) benefits for noncompliance with Work First/Jobs, Education and Training (WF/JET) requirements?

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 a mandatory WF/JET participant. (Hearing Summary).
2. On September 17, 2010, Claimant verified her employment with [REDACTED] with a start date of September 13, 2010, and was required to work 30 hours per week. (Department Exhibit 3).
3. On October 19, 2010, Claimant's check stub showed she was under hours and Claimant was advised that she must work 20 hours per week and was instructed to re-engage with JET on October 22, 2010, with 8 hours of job search. (Department Exhibit 3).

4. On October 27, 2010, the department mailed Claimant a letter informing her to re-engage with JET on November 1, 2010. (Department Exhibits 2-3).
5. On November 4, 2010, JET verified Claimant was under hours by her pay stub and attempted to re-engage Claimant by telephone and letter. Claimant did not respond to attempts to re-engage. (Department Exhibit 2).
6. On November 5, 2010, Claimant was referred to Triage for failing to follow through with required job search activity and being under required job search hours. (Department Exhibit 2).
7. On November 17, 2010, the department mailed Claimant a Notice of Noncompliance because she failed to participate as required in employment and/or self-sufficiency related activities. The department informed Claimant that she was scheduled for an appointment on November 24, 2010, to demonstrate good cause for noncompliance. The notice explained that failure to show good cause could result in loss of benefits. (Department Exhibits 4-5).
8. The department mailed Claimant a Notice of Case Action on November 21, 2010, informing Claimant that her FIP program was being closed as of February 1, 2011, because she failed to participate in employment and/or self-sufficiency related activities. (Department Exhibits 6-10).
9. Claimant submitted a hearing request on February 9, 2011, protesting the closure of her FIP benefits. (Request for a Hearing).
10. At the close of the hearing Claimant submitted medical documentation showing that she did have a doctor's appointment on November 24, 2010, where the results of her MRI were reviewed. In the 11 pages of documentation submitted by Claimant, there was nothing indicating the time of this appointment. (Claimant's Exhibits 1-11).
11. This is Claimant's second non-compliance with the FIP program. (Department Exhibits 6-10).

#### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The regulations governing the hearing and appeal process for applicants and recipients of public assistance in Michigan are found in the Michigan Administrative Code, MAC R 400.901-400.951. An opportunity for a hearing shall be granted to an applicant who requests a hearing because his claim for assistance is denied. MAC R 400.903(1).

Clients have the right to contest a department decision affecting eligibility or benefit levels whenever it is believed that the decision is incorrect. The department will provide an administrative hearing to review the decision and determine the appropriateness. BAM 600.

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 the department when the client applies for cash assistance. Jobs, Education and Training (JET) program requirements, education and training opportunities, and assessments are covered by the JET case manager when a mandatory JET participant is referred at application. BEM 229.

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

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.

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. The department coordinates the 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, the client is offered a telephone conference at that time. Clients must comply with triage requirement within the negative action period.

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.

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.

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. BEM 233A.

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 233A.

In this case, Claimant was required to participate in the JET/Work First program as a condition of receiving her FIP benefits. On September 17, 2010, Claimant was required to work 30 hours a week. Beginning October 19, 2010, Claimant was under her required 30 hours and was instructed that she would need to re-engage in JET activity on October 22, 2010, by close of business with 8 hours of job search, because she was working part-time at less than the required 30 hours a week. On October 27, 2010, JET mailed Claimant a letter instructing her to re-engage with JET on November 1, 2010 at 1 P.M., with 8 hours of job search. On November 4, 2010, Claimant's file was returned to the department because Claimant failed to re-engage with JET on October 22, 2010 and Claimant had not responded to efforts to re-engage by telephone or letter. A Triage was scheduled on November 24, 2010. Claimant failed to appear and failed to call.

The department found that Claimant was noncompliant for failing to participate in JET activity.

Claimant initially testified that she called the department when she first received the letter for Triage to reschedule the Triage date because she was unable to make the November 24, 2010 date because she had a doctor's appointment for her MRI results. Claimant submitted documentation showing she did have a doctor's appointment on November 24, 2010, but the paperwork did not indicate the time of the appointment. The department had no record of Claimant calling to reschedule the Triage. Claimant stated she did not call the department after the Triage and she never received notice that her FIP benefits had been closed until she tried to use her Bridge card in February 2011 and there was no cash on the card.

The department did not have any information in Claimant's file indicating that the Notice of Case Action informing her that her FIP benefits were closing was returned as undeliverable. The proper mailing and addressing of a letter creates a presumption of receipt. That presumption may be rebutted by evidence. *Stacey v Sankovich*, 19 Mich App 638 (1969); *Good v Detroit Automobile Inter-Insurance Exchange*, 67 Mich App 270 (1976). Claimant failed to provide credible, material, and substantial evidence to rebut the presumption of receipt as the department mailed all correspondence to Claimant's address of record and Claimant admitted to receiving the Notice of Noncompliance scheduling her Triage.

The Administrative Law Judge finds that, based on the material and substantial evidence presented during the hearing, Claimant has failed to show good cause for failing to complete her job search activities. As a result, the department properly closed Claimant's FIP case for non-compliance.

#### DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the department properly closed Claimant's FIP case for noncompliance with WF/JET requirements and the 3-month sanction is AFFIRMED.

It is SO ORDERED.

/s/ \_\_\_\_\_  
Vicki L. Armstrong  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Maura D. Corrigan, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: 5/26/11

Date Mailed: 5/26/11

**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.

VLA/ds

■ [REDACTED]