

STATE OF MICHIGAN
STATE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: [REDACTED]

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 [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ISSUE

Whether the Department of Human Services (Department) properly sanctioned the Claimant's Family Independence Program (FIP) case for noncompliance with the [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

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 [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] program as a condition of receiving FIP benefits [REDACTED]
3. The Claimant was noncompliant with the [REDACTED] when she failed to complete a community service contract by [REDACTED]
4. The Department conducted a triage meeting on [REDACTED].
5. On [REDACTED], the Department notified the Claimant that it would sanction her FIP benefits as of [REDACTED]

6. The Department received the Claimant's request for a hearing on [REDACTED], 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 [REDACTED]. 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 [REDACTED] 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. [REDACTED] (JET) program requirements, education and training opportunities, and assessments will be covered by the [REDACTED] when a mandatory [REDACTED] participant is referred at application. PEM 229, p. 1.

Federal and State laws require each work eligible individual [REDACTED] group to participate in the [REDACTED] 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. [REDACTED] administered by the [REDACTED] program serves employers and job seekers for employers to have skilled workers and job seekers to obtain jobs that provide economic self-sufficiency. A [REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED] or other employment service provider.

- Complete a [REDACTED] process.
- Develop a [REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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 [REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED] 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, and

- o 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 [REDACTED] 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 Claimant was an ongoing Family Independence Program (FIP) recipient, and the Department referred her to the [REDACTED] as a condition of receiving FIP benefits on [REDACTED]. The Claimant was noncompliant with the [REDACTED] program when she failed to complete a community service contract by [REDACTED]. The Department conducted a triage meeting on [REDACTED], where the Claimant was given the opportunity to establish good cause for her noncompliance with the [REDACTED] program. The Department did not find good cause, and on [REDACTED], the Department notified the Claimant that it would sanction her FIP benefits as of [REDACTED].

The Claimant argued that she was not aware of the requirement to complete a community service contract and bring it to the Department.

A Department witness testified that he personally informed the Claimant of the community service contract requirement on [REDACTED] which is standard practice during the [REDACTED] orientation process.

The Claimant argued that she made an attempt to locate a community service agency to work with, but was unable to find one.

The Department's representative testified that it is the Claimant's duty to locate a community service agency to work with as part of her self-sufficiency assignments.

The Claimant argued that she was terminated from the [REDACTED] before the end of the month, and therefore was not given a full month to complete her assignment.

The Claimant was terminated from the [REDACTED]. At that time she had not completed the required number of hours of [REDACTED] assignments. Whether the Claimant could have completed the required hours of [REDACTED] activity during the remainder of the month is not relevant because the Department had determined her to be noncompliant with the [REDACTED] for other reasons.

Based on the evidence and testimony available during the hearing, the Department's determination that the Claimant did not have good cause for her noncompliance with the [REDACTED] is reasonable. The Department has established that it acted properly

when it sanctioned the Claimant's FIP benefits for noncompliance with the [REDACTED] program.

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 when it sanctioned the Claimant's Family Independence Program (FIP) case for noncompliance with the [REDACTED]

The Department's FIP sanction is AFFIRMED. It is SO ORDERED.

_____/s/_____
[REDACTED]

Date Signed: ___4/11/11_____

Date Mailed: __4/11/11_____

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 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.

[REDACTED]