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

DEPARTMENT OF HUM	AN SERVICES	
IN THE MATTER OF:		
	Reg. No.: Issue No.: Case No.: Hearing Date: County:	2012-35334 1038 May 21, 2012 Wayne (82-19)
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Jan Leventer		
HEARING DEC	<u>ISION</u>	
This matter is before the undersigned Administra and MCL 400.37 following Claimant's request telephone hearing was held on May 21, 2012, for behalf of Claimant included Claimant. Particip Human Services (Department) included	for a hearing. rom Detroit, Michiq	After due notice, a gan. Participants on
Did the Department properly deny Claimant's for:	s application 🛚 cl	ose Claimant's case
☐ Family Independence Program (FIP)?☐ Food Assistance Program (FAP)?☐ Medical Assistance (MA)?		sistance (AMP)? ssistance (SDA)? ent and Care (CDC)?
FINDINGS OF	FACT	
The Administrative Law Judge, based on the evidence on the whole record, finds as material fa	•	rial, and substantial
Claimant ☐ applied for benefits ☒ received benefits.	enefits for:	
Family Independence Program (FIP). Food Assistance Program (FAP). Medical Assistance (MA).	State Disability A	ssistance (AMP). Assistance (SDA). ent and Care (CDC).

	On March 1, 2012, the Department denied Claimant's application closed Claimant's case due to a determination that Claimant was noncompliant with the for the second time.
	On February 10, 2012, the Department sent Claimant Claimant's Authorized Representative (AR) notice of the denial. closure.
4.	On February 17, 2012, Claimant filed a hearing request, protesting the \square denial of the application. \boxtimes closure of the case.
	CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
	partment policies are contained in the Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the dges Eligibility Manual (BEM), and the Reference Tables Manual (RFT).
Res 42 Age thro	The Family Independence Program (FIP) was established pursuant to the Personal sponsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Public Law 104-193, USC 601, et seq. The Department (formerly known as the Family Independence ency) administers FIP pursuant to MCL 400.10, et seq., and 1999 AC, Rule 400.3101 ough Rule 400.3131. FIP replaced the Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program ective October 1, 1996.
profimp Reg Age	The Food Assistance Program (FAP) [formerly known as the Food Stamp (FS) gram] is established by the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, and is plemented by the federal regulations contained in Title 7 of the Code of Federal gulations (CFR). The Department (formerly known as the Family Independence ency) administers FAP pursuant to MCL 400.10, et seq., and 1999 AC, Rule 0.3001 through Rule 400.3015.
Sec The Age	The Medical Assistance (MA) program is established by the Title XIX of the Social curity Act and is implemented by Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Department of Human Services (formerly known as the Family Independence ency) administers the MA program pursuant to MCL 400.10, et seq., and MCL 0.105.
	The Adult Medical Program (AMP) is established by 42 USC 1315, and is ministered by the Department pursuant to MCL 400.10, et seq.
for Ser pro	The State Disability Assistance (SDA) program, which provides financial assistance disabled persons, is established by 2004 PA 344. The Department of Human rvices (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers the SDA gram pursuant to MCL 400.10, et seq., and 2000 AACS, Rule 400.3151 through le 400.3180.

☐ The Child Development and Care (CDC) program is established by Titles IVA, IVE and XX of the Social Security Act, the Child Care and Development Block Grant of 1990, and the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. The program is implemented by Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 98 and 99. The Department provides services to adults and children pursuant to MCL 400.14(1) and 1999 AC, Rule 400.5001 through Rule 400.5015.

Additionally, this case arises out of a hearing request made on February 17, 2012, in which Claimant disputes the termination of FIP benefits effective March 1, 2012. In fact, the alleged noncompliance occurred much earlier, on February 17, 2011.

The history of the case is that on March 30, 2011, the Department issued a Notice of Case Action about this exact issue. Claimant filed a hearing request and an administrative hearing on this issue was scheduled for May 21, 2011. Claimant failed to appear for the May 21, 2011, hearing and the case was dismissed.

Also, the Department admitted that after the case was dismissed in 2011, it failed to close Claimant's FIP benefits and failed to impose a penalty. Instead, the Department continued Claimant's FIP benefits and did not penalize her. Then, in 2012 when the error was discovered, the Department issued a second Notice of Case Action dated February 10, 2012. The 2012 Notice of Case Action is the subject of the dispute in the present case.

Based on the previous history of this case, it is found and concluded that Claimant's opportunity to challenge the Department's termination of her FIP benefits occurred on May 21, 2011, the original hearing date, and Claimant's right to challenge the termination expired when she failed to appear at the 2011 hearing. The question of whether the Department terminated her benefits correctly is *res judicata*, i.e., already decided, and Claimant has no right to reopen it now.

However, the affirmance of terminating Claimant's benefits is not the only issue in this case, and that ruling does not completely resolve the matter. In addition to terminating FIP benefits, the 2012 Notice of Case Action imposes a three-month penalty on Claimant for noncompliance for a second-time offense. This administrative hearing decision must address whether the proof the Department has submitted is sufficient to establish that the penalty is in accordance with Department policy and procedure.

BEM 233A, "Failure to Meet Employment and/or Self-Sufficiency-Related Requirements: FIP," contains a penalty section listing penalties for first, second and third noncompliance offenses. It is clear that the Department does have the authority to impose penalties when they are appropriate, and that there are to be different penalties for additional violations. BEM 233A, p. 6.

At the hearing, the Department presented no evidence to support its contention that Claimant committed a first or second noncompliance. The Department failed to present

the history of the case and documents to verify the first and second noncompliance Therefore, it is impossible for the undersigned to determine if the Department meted out the correct penalty in this case. The Department is reversed as to its imposition of a penalty for a second noncompliance violation.

In conclusion, based on the above Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, and for the reasons stated on the record, the Administrative Law Judge concludes that the Department noncompliance with the FIP Work First requirements.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, and for the reasons stated on the record, finds that the Department ☐ did act properly in terminating Claimant's FIP benefits and ☐ did not act properly in imposing a second-violation penalty on Claimant. Accordingly, the Department's AMP FIP FAP MA SDA CDC decision AFFIRMED as to the termination of FIP benefits, and REVERSED as to the imposition of a second-time penalty on Claimant for the reasons stated herein and on the record. THE DEPARTMENT IS ORDERED TO DO THE FOLLOWING WITHIN 10 DAYS OF

THE DATE OF MAILING OF THIS DECISION AND ORDER:

1. Initiate procedures to rescind and delete all penalties imposed on Claimant for an alleged second-time violation of the requirements of the FIP program.

2. All steps shall be taken in accordance with Department policy and procedure.

Jan Leventer

Administrative Law Judge for Maura Corrigan, Director Department of Human Services

Date Signed: May 29, 2012

Date Mailed: May 29, 2012

NOTICE: Michigan Administrative Hearing System (MAHS) 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. MAHS 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. (60 days for FAP cases)

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.

Claimant may request a rehearing or reconsideration for the following reasons:

- A rehearing <u>MAY</u> be granted if there is newly discovered evidence that could affect the outcome
 of the original hearing decision.
- A reconsideration **MAY** be granted for any of the following reasons:
 - misapplication of manual policy or law in the hearing decision,
 - typographical errors, mathematical error, or other obvious errors in the hearing decision that effect the substantial rights of the claimant:
 - the failure of the ALJ to address other relevant issues in the hearing decision.

Request must be submitted through the local DHS office or directly to MAHS by mail at Michigan Administrative Hearings
Reconsideration/Rehearing Request
P. O. Box 30639
Lansing, Michigan 48909-07322

JL/pf

