

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

**IN THE MATTER OF:**



Reg. No.: 201252979  
Issue No.: 3008, 6019  
Case No.: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date: June 14, 2012  
County: Wayne DHS (35)

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:** Christian Gardocki

**HEARING DECISION**

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and MCL 400.37 following Claimant's request for a hearing. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on June 14, 2012 from Detroit, Michigan. Participants included the above named claimant. Participants on behalf of Department of Human Services (DHS) included [REDACTED], Specialist.

**ISSUE**

The issue is whether DHS properly affected Claimant's eligibility for Child Development and Care (CDC) and Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits based on an alleged failure by Claimant to cooperate with establishing paternity for her oldest child.

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

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

1. Claimant was an ongoing FAP and CDC benefit recipient.
2. Claimant is the mother of three children, including a nine-year-old child.
3. Claimant has not established paternity for her nine-year-old child.
4. On an unspecified date, DHS determined that Claimant was uncooperative with establishing paternity for her nine-year-old child.
5. On 4/14/12, DHS initiated termination of Claimant's CDC benefit eligibility effective 5/6/12 and reduction of Claimant's FAP benefit eligibility effective 5/2012 based on

the finding that Claimant was uncooperative with establishing paternity of her nine year old child

6. On 5/9/12, Claimant requested a hearing to dispute the actions taken concerning CDC and FAP benefit eligibility.

### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

The Food Assistance Program (formerly known as the Food Stamp 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). DHS administers the FAP pursuant to Michigan Compiled Laws 400.10, *et seq.*, and Michigan Administrative Code R 400.3001-3015. DHS regulations are found in the Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) and the Reference Tables Manual (RFT). Updates to DHS regulations are found in the Bridges Policy Bulletin (BPB).

The Child Development and Care 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 of Human Services provides services to adults and children pursuant to MCL 400.14(1) and MAC R 400.5001-5015. Department policies are found in the Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) and the Reference Tables Manual (RFT).

Office of Child Support (OCS) policies are located in the Combined IV-D Policy Manual (4DM) and Child Support Manual (CSM). Federal and state laws and regulations require that applicants and recipients of FIP, MA, CDC and FAP benefits cooperate with OCS in obtaining child support as a condition of benefit eligibility. 4DM 115 at 1. The goal of the cooperation requirement is to obtain child support. Information provided by the client provides a basis for determining the appropriate support action. *Id.* Cooperation from the client will enhance and expedite the process of establishing paternity and obtaining support. *Id.*

The Child Support Specialist obtains information and determines a client's cooperation except for issues of client received support and applications by day care clients. *Id.* at 3. The Support Specialist is required to inform the client of the obligation to cooperate in providing information and taking actions to obtain support. *Id.* at 4. The Support Specialist must also inform the client about support disqualifications and the possibility that the agency will proceed with support action without client cooperation. *Id.*

Cooperation includes, but is not limited to: identifying the non-custodial parent or alleged father, locating the non-custodial parent (including necessary identifying information and whereabouts, if known), appearing at reasonable times and places as requested to provide information or take legal action (e.g., appearing at the office of the

Support Specialist, the Prosecuting Attorney, or the Friend of the Court, or as a witness or complainant at a legal proceeding) and providing all known, possessed or reasonably obtainable information upon request which relates to establishing paternity and /or securing support. *Id at 2*. Non-cooperation exists when: a client willfully and repeatedly fails or refuses to provide information and/or take an action resulting in delays or prevention of support action. *Id*. OCS and DHS policy is to find a client out of compliance with the cooperation requirement only as a last resort. *Id*. at 1.

In the present case, DHS determined that Claimant was uncooperative in establishing paternity for her nine-year-old child. DHS implied that Claimant failed to make sufficient efforts in identifying the father of her child.

It must be emphasized that a failure to provide useful information about a child's father is not, by itself, a basis to find that a client is uncooperative. If a client truly has no information to provide about a child's father, then the client cannot be said to be uncooperative without evidence of some other failure to cooperate. The issue of cooperation often is based on determining whether a client is providing truthful information to DHS or making proper efforts in identifying a child's father.

Claimant testified that she knew the name of her nine-year-old child's father and that she provided that information to OCS. Claimant also testified that she provided information of her child's father's former employer and an address which she believed to be a former residence for the father. This evidence tends to support a finding that Claimant was cooperative in trying to establish paternity for her nine-year old.

The testifying DHS specialist also stated that she has spoken with Claimant concerning paternity of her child. The specialist recalled that Claimant appeared to be happy about the prospect of identifying the father so she could possibly receive child support. The anecdote tends to support a finding that Claimant was cooperative in trying to identify her child's father.

Claimant stated that OCS was unable to identify the child's father based on her provided information, but DHS could not explain why Claimant's efforts in identifying her child's father constituted a lack of cooperation on her part. DHS failed to present any evidence which would tend to support a finding that Claimant was uncooperative in identifying her child's father. Based on the presented evidence, it is found that DHS failed to establish a lack of cooperation by Claimant in cooperating with child support.

It was not disputed that the adverse actions taken by DHS to Claimant's FAP and CDC benefit eligibility were solely taken because of a disqualification related to the finding that Claimant was uncooperative with establishing child support. As it was found that Claimant was not uncooperative, the FAP benefit reduction and CDC benefit terminations are found to be improper.

**DECISION AND ORDER**

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, finds that DHS failed to establish that Claimant was uncooperative in obtaining child support. It is ordered that DHS:

- reinstate Claimant's CDC benefit eligibility effective 5/6/12 subject to the finding that Claimant was cooperative with obtaining child support;
- recalculate Claimant's ongoing FAP benefit eligibility effective 5/2012 subject to the finding that Claimant was cooperative with obtaining child support;
- delete the child support disqualification from Claimant's disqualification history; and
- supplement Claimant for any benefits not received as a result of the improper child support disqualification.

The actions taken by DHS are REVERSED.



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

Date Signed: June 21, 2012

Date Mailed: June 21, 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 **MAY** 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 to:

Michigan Administrative Hearings  
Reconsideration/Rehearing Request  
P. O. Box 30639  
Lansing, Michigan 48909-07322

CG/hw

cc:

