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

IN THE MATTER OF:							
	Reg. No.: Issue No.: Case No.: Hearing Date: County:	20127240 1038 1 December 8, 2011 Wayne County DHS (35)					
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:							
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 December 8, 2011, from Detroit, Michigan. Participants on behalf of Claimant included the Claimant, Participants on behalf of Department of Human Services (Department) included , JET Case Manager, and , JET Coordinator .							
<u>ISSUE</u>							
Did the Department properly $\square$ deny Claimant's application $\boxtimes$ close Claimant's case for:							
<ul><li>☐ Family Independence Program (FIP)?</li><li>☐ Food Assistance Program (FAP)?</li><li>☐ Medical Assistance (MA)?</li></ul>	Adult Medical Assistance (AMP)? State Disability Assistance (SDA)? Child Development and Care (CDC)?						
FINDINGS OF FACT							
The Administrative Law Judge, based on the competent, material, and substantial evidence on the whole record, finds as material fact:							
Claimant ☐ applied for benefits ☒ received benefits for:							
Family Independence Program (FIP).	Adult Medical As	ssistance (AMP).					

State Disability Assistance (SDA).
Child Development and Care (CDC).

Food Assistance Program (FAP).

Medical Assistance (MA).

2.	On October 25, 2011, the Department   denied Claimant's application   closed Claimant's case due to failure to cooperate with Jobs Education and Training (JET) program requirements.						
3.	On Septemebr 7, 2011, the Department sent  Claimant Claimant's Authorized Representative (AR)  notice of the denial. Closure.						
4.	On October 13, 2011, Claimant filed a hearing request, protesting the ☐ denial of the application. ☐ closure of the case.						
CONCLUSIONS OF LAW							
Department policies are contained in the Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM), and the Reference Tables Manual (RFT).							
∑ The Family Independence Program (FIP) was established pursuant to the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Public Law 104-193, 42 USC 601, <i>et seq.</i> The Department (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers FIP pursuant to MCL 400.10, <i>et seq.</i> , and 1999 AC, Rule 400.3101 through Rule 400.3131. FIP replaced the Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program effective October 1, 1996.							
pro imp Re Ag	The Food Assistance Program (FAP) [formerly known as the Food Stamp (FS) ogram] 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 egulations (CFR). The Department (formerly known as the Family Independence lency) administers FAP pursuant to MCL 400.10, et seq., and 1999 AC, Rule 0.3001 through Rule 400.3015.						
Se Th Ag	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). e Department of Human Services (formerly known as the Family Independence lency) administers the MA program pursuant to MCL 400.10, <i>et seq.</i> , and MCL 0.105.						
□ ad	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 Se pro	The State Disability Assistance (SDA) program, which provides financial assistance disabled persons, is established by 2004 PA 344. The Department of Human ervices (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers the SDA ogram pursuant to MCL 400.10, <i>et seq.</i> , and 2000 AACS, Rule 400.3151 through alle 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, the Department requires clients to participate in employment and self-sufficiency related activities and to accept employment when offered. BEM 233A. All Work Eligible Individuals ("WEI") are required to participate in the development of a Family Self-Sufficiency Plan ("FSSP") unless good cause exists. BEM 228 As a condition of eligibility, all WEIs must engage in employment and/or self-sufficiency related activities. BEM 233A The WEI is considered non-compliant for failing or refusing to appear and participate with the Jobs, Education, and Training Program (JET) or other employment service provider. 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. BEM 233A Failure to comply without good cause results in FIP closure. BEM 233A The first and second occurrences of non-compliance results in a 3 month FIP closure. BEM 233A The third occurrence results in a 12 month sanction.

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. BEM 233A In processing a FIP closure, the Department is required to send the client a notice of non-compliance, DHS-2444, which must include the date(s) of the noncompliance; the reason the client was determined to be non-compliant; and the penalty duration. BEM 233A Additionally, a triage must be held within the negative action period. BEM 233A A good cause determination is made during the triage and prior to the negative action effective date. BEM 233A. The Department is required to make a determination as to whether Claimant had good cause for her noncompliance with the JET program based on the best information available to it. BEM 233A. Good cause may be verified by information already on file with DHS or the work participation program. Good cause must be considered even if the client does not attend. BEM 233A.

In this case, the Department testified that as of June 30, 2011, the Claimant failed to appear for the JET program for a two-week period. The Department further testified and provided documentary support that a letter was mailed to the Claimant on July 8, 2011 notifying her that a re-engagement meeting was set up so that the Claimant could come back into compliance with the JET program. The Department testified that the Claimant failed to appear for the re-engagement meeting that was scheduled for June 14, 2011. The Claimant had no recollection of the re-engagement meeting and therefore did not refute the Department's testimony. Based on the Claimant's noncompliance with JET for two weeks and failure to attend the July 14, 2011 re-engagement meeting, a triage was set for July 22, 2011 to determine if good cause existed for the Claimant's noncompliance with JET program requirements. The Claimant did not appear for the

triage. The Claimant testified that she called and left a message regarding her inability to attend the triage meeting. Accordingly, Claimant was granted an opportunity at the hearing to present evidence of good cause for failing to participate in her JET obligations, but limited to the evidence she had previously provided to her JET worker and which was available to the Department at the time the triage was scheduled.

The Claimant cited lack of child care as a basis for her failure to comply with the JET program requirements. A client may rely on lack of child care or transportation to establish good cause only if the client has requested child care or transportation services prior to the case closure. BEM 233A. In this case, the Claimant's CDC benefits ended in February of 2011. There was no testimony or evidence to suggest that the Claimant had requested child care for her current JET attendance. Despite being given this opportunity, the Claimant presented insufficient testimony and evidence to establish good cause for non-complaince with JET.

Failure to comply without good cause results in FIP closure. BEM 233A. The first and second occurrences of noncompliance result in a three-month FIP closure. BEM 233A. The third occurrence results in a twelve-month sanction. BEM 233A. The goal of The FIP penalty policy is to bring the client into compliance. BEM 233A. Because the current occurrence of noncompliance was Claimant's second, the Department properly closed her FIP case for three months.

Accordingly, the action taken by the Department is AFFIRMED.

## **DECISION AND ORDER**

The Administrative Law Judge, bas of Law, and for the reasons stated ⊠ did act properly. ☐ did not	on the record, finds that the D		onclusions
Accordingly, the Department's $\Box$ A is $oxedsymbol{\boxtimes}$ AFFIRMED $oxedsymbol{\Box}$ REVERSED for		CDC	C decision
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Andrea J. Bradley
Administrative Law Judge
for Maura Corrigan, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: <u>12/16/11</u>

Date Mailed: 12/16/11

**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

## AJB/hw

