

## **ARTICLE VII – The Fair Hearing**

### **Section 7.1—Right to a Fair Hearing**

Within 5 working days of receipt of a written notice of denial, reduction or termination of assistance, or within 10 working days after any other act or failure to act, the applicant or his or her authorized representative has the right to request a fair hearing. (22 M.R.S. § 4322). The right to review a decision of the Administrator is a basic right of the applicant to a full evidentiary hearing and is not limited solely to a review of the decision.

### **Section 7.2—Method of Obtaining a Fair Hearing**

Upon receiving notification of the decision of the Administrator, all claimants will be informed of how to request a fair hearing. All complaints that are not clear requests for a fair hearing will be answered by a personal interview or in writing by the Administrator. If the client is satisfied with the adjustment or explanation, the Administrator will make an entry in the case record and file any correspondence involved.

**Written Request.** To obtain a fair hearing, the claimant, or his or her authorized representative, must make a written request within 5 working days of receipt of the Administrator's decision to grant, deny, reduce or terminate assistance, or within 10 working days after any other act or failure to act. The Administrator will make a form available to request a fair hearing and will assist the claimant in completing it if necessary. On the printed form, the claimant will give the following information:

- a) the decision on which review is sought;
- b) the reason(s) the claimant is dissatisfied and why the claimant believes he/she is eligible to receive assistance; and
- c) the relief sought by the claimant.

The Administrator may not deny or dismiss a request for a hearing unless it has been withdrawn (in writing) by the claimant.

**Scheduling the Fair Hearing.** Upon receipt of the completed written request, the FHA must meet and hold the hearing within 5 working days. The Administrator will notify the claimant in writing when and where the hearing will be held. (22 M.R.S. § 4322). In addition to the

date, time and place of the hearing, the notice of fair hearing shall include, at a minimum, the claimant's rights to:

- a) be his or her own spokesperson at the fair hearing, or at the claimant's own expense be represented by legal counsel or another;
- b) confront and cross-examine any witnesses presented at the hearing; and
- c) present witnesses on his or her own behalf.

Arrangements for the date, time, and place of the hearing will take into consideration the convenience of the claimant and hearing authority. The claimant will be given timely notice to allow for preparation and will also be given adequate preliminary information about the hearing procedure to allow for effective preparation of his or her case.

### **Section 7.3—The Fair Hearing Authority**

The municipal officers will appoint a fair hearing authority (FHA) that will determine, based on all the evidence presented at the fair hearing, whether the claimant(s) were eligible to receive assistance at the time they applied for GA. The FHA is charged with ensuring that GA is administered in accordance with state law and this ordinance.

The FHA may consist of the municipal officers, one or more persons appointed by the municipal officers to act as the FHA, or, if designated by ordinance, a municipal board of appeals created under 30-A M.R.S. § 2691. (22 M.R.S. § 4322). In determining the FHA, the municipal officers will ensure that all person(s) serving as FHA must:

- a) have not participated in the decision which is the subject of the appeal;
- b) be impartial;
- c) be sufficiently skilled in interviewing techniques to be able to obtain evidence and the facts necessary to make a fair determination; and
- d) be capable of evaluating all evidence fairly and realistically, explaining to the claimant the laws and regulations under which the Administrator operated, and conveying to the Administrator any evidence of unsound, unclear, or inadequate policies, practices or actions.

#### **Section 7.4—Fair Hearing Procedure**

At the time that written notice of the date, time, and place of the fair hearing is provided to a claimant, he/she will also be given adequate information about the hearing procedure to allow him/her to effectively prepare his or her case. The claimant shall be permitted to review his or her file before the hearing. At a minimum, the claimant will be provided with the following information regarding fair hearing procedures. All fair hearings will:

- a) be conducted in private, with only to the claimant, witnesses, the claimant's legal counsel, others whom the claimant wants present, and Administrator, the Administrator's agents, counsel and witnesses present;
- b) be opened with a presentation of the issue by the FHA;
- c) be conducted informally, without technical rules of evidence, but subject to the requirements of due process;
- d) allow the claimant and the Administrator the option to present their positions for themselves or with the aid of others, including legal counsel;
- e) give all participants an opportunity to present oral or written testimony or documentary evidence, offer rebuttal; question witnesses presented at the hearing; and examine all evidence presented at the hearing;
- f) result in a decision, based exclusively on evidence or testimony presented at the hearing; and
- g) be tape recorded, and result in a written decision that is given to the claimant and filed with evidence introduced at the hearing. The FHA will allow the claimant to establish all pertinent facts and circumstances, and to advance any arguments without undue interference. Information that the claimant does not have an opportunity to hear or see will not be used in the fair hearing decision or made part of the hearing record. Any material reviewed by the FHA must be made available to the claimant or his or her representative. The claimant will be responsible for preparing a written transcript if he/she wishes to pursue court action.

The FHA shall admit all evidence if it is the kind of evidence upon which reasonable persons are accustomed to rely in the conduct of serious affairs. (22 M.R.S. § 4322).

**Claimant's Failure to Appear.** If the claimant fails to appear at the hearing, the FHA will send a written notice to the claimant indicating that the Administrator's decision remains unchanged because of the claimant failure to appear. The notice will state that the claimant has 5 working days from receipt of the notice to provide the Administrator with information demonstrating "just cause," for failure to appear.

"Just cause" for a claimant's failure to appear at a fair hearing, may include:

- a) a death or serious illness in the family;
- b) a personal illness which reasonably prevents the party from attending the hearing;
- c) an emergency or unforeseen event which reasonably prevents the party from attending the hearing;
- d) an obligation or responsibility which a reasonable person in the conduct of his or her affairs could reasonably conclude takes precedence over the attendance at the hearing; or
- e) lack of receipt of adequate or timely notice; excusable neglect, excusable inadvertence, or excusable mistake.

If the claimant (or his/her attorney) establishes that just cause existed, the request for the hearing will be reinstated and a hearing rescheduled.

If a claimant who is represented by legal counsel fails to appear at a fair hearing, legal counsel shall not testify in place of the claimant on matters of 'fact' but may cross examine witnesses and make 'legal' arguments on behalf of the claimant.

#### **Section 7.5—The Fair Hearing Decision**

The FHA's decision will be binding on the Administrator, and will be communicated in writing to the claimant within 5 working days after completion of the hearing. Written notice of the decision will contain:

- a) a statement of the issue;
- b) relevant facts brought out at the hearing;
- c) pertinent provisions in the law or GA ordinance related to the decision; and

d) the FHA's decision and the reasons for it.

A copy of the decision will be given to the claimant. The hearing record and the case record will be maintained by the Administrator.

The written decision will state that if the claimant is dissatisfied with the fair hearing decision, he/she may appeal pursuant to Maine Rule of Civil Procedure, Rule 80B. To take advantage of this right, the claimant must file a petition for review with the Superior Court within 30 days of receipt of the fair hearing decision.

When the decision by the FHA or court authorizes assistance to the claimant, the assistance will be provided within 24 hours.