

STATE OF MICHIGAN
STATE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES

ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF: [REDACTED],
Claimant

Reg. No: 2008-26841
Issue No: 1018, 1033, 3025
Case No: [REDACTED]
Load No: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date:
September 24, 2009
Kent County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Suzanne L. Keegstra

HEARING DECISION

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and MCL 400.37 upon claimant's request for a hearing. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on September 24, 2009. The claimant personally appeared and provided testimony, along with her husband, [REDACTED].

ISSUES

1. Did the department properly deny the claimant's Food Assistance Program (FAP) application in July, 2008 due to excess income?
2. Did the department properly deny the claimant's Family Independence Program (FIP) application in July, 2008 due to excess income?

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 submitted an application for FIP and FAP benefits on July 14, 2008. (Department Exhibit 7).

2. On the application, the claimant indicated that [REDACTED] was working through [REDACTED] 40 hours per week at \$9.90 per hour. The claimant also reported that [REDACTED] was employed at [REDACTED] making \$8.50 per hour for 40 hours each week. (Department Exhibit 6).

3. [REDACTED] is also in the [REDACTED]. A paycheck stub was provided showing his earnings. (Department Exhibit 8).

4. Three members of the household ([REDACTED]) were determined to be ineligible to be included in the group, as they are Permanent Resident Aliens that have not been in the United States for more than five years. (Department Exhibit 10 – 12).

5. When the FIP and FAP budgets were computed, the group was ineligible for benefits due to excess income. (Department Exhibit 1 – 4).

6. The claimant submitted a hearing request on July 31, 2008.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Food Assistance Program (FAP) (formerly known as the Food Stamp (FS) 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). The Department of Human Services (DHS or department) administers the FAP program pursuant to MCL 400.10, *et seq.*, and MAC R 400.3001-3015. Department policies are found in the Program Administrative Manual (PAM), the Program Eligibility Manual (PEM) and the Program Reference Manual (PRM).

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 October 1, 1996. Department policies are found in the Program Administrative Manual (PAM), the Program Eligibility Manual (PEM) and the Program Reference Manual (PRM).

Department policy states:

INCOME

DEPARTMENT POLICY

All Programs

The group composition and program budgeting items specify whose income to count. The program budgeting items might also contain program-specific income deductions or disregards.

Income means benefits or payments measured in money. It includes money a person owns even if NOT paid directly such as stock dividends automatically reinvested and income paid to a representative.

Earned income means income received from another person or organization or from self-employment for duties that were performed for remuneration or profit. Unearned income means all income that is NOT earned income. The item specifies whether the income is earned or unearned.

The amount of income counted may be more than the amount a person actually receives, because it is the amount before any deductions including deductions for taxes and garnishments. The amount before any deductions is called the **gross** amount. PEM, Item 500, p. 1.

Wages

All Programs

Wages are the pay an employee receives from another person or organization. Wages include salaries, tips, commissions, bonuses, severance pay and flexible benefits plan funds.

Count an employee's regular wages paid during a vacation or illness as earned income.

Count a wage advance as earnings when the employer actually pays it. Do NOT count the money withheld to offset the advance.

Count wages held by the employer at the request of the employee. However, wages held as a general practice by the employer are NOT income until actually paid.

Exception: Income received in one month that is intended to cover several months (e.g., contractual income) is considered available in each of the months covered by the income.

Count gross wages except as explained in this item for:

- . "EIC"
- . "Flexible Benefits"
- . "Strikers"
- . "Student's Earnings"

PEM, Item 500, p. 15.

PROSPECTIVE BUDGETING/INCOME CHANGE PROCESSING

DEPARTMENT PHILOSOPHY

A group's benefits for a month are based, in part, on a prospective income determination. A "best estimate" of income expected to be received by the group during a specific month is determined and used in the budget computation.

Get input from the client whenever possible to establish this "best estimate" amount. The client's understanding of how income is estimated reinforces reporting requirements and makes the client an active partner in the financial determination process. PEM, Item 505, p. 1.

DEPARTMENT POLICY

FIP, SDA, CDC and FAP

A group's financial eligibility and monthly benefit amount are determined using:

- . actual income (income that was already received), and/or
- . prospected income amounts (not received but expected).

Only countable income is included in the determination (see PEM 500).

Each source of income is converted to a standard monthly amount, unless a full month's income will not be received (see Standard Monthly Amount in this item). PEM, Item 505, p. 1.

Fluctuating income: Income received on a regular schedule but that varies from check to check, such as a waitress' income whose hours vary each week. PEM, Item 505, p. 1.

DETERMINING BUDGETABLE INCOME

FIP, SDA, CDC, FAP

Determine budgetable income using countable, available income for the benefit month being processed. PEM, Item 505, p. 2.

Current and Future Months

Prospect income using a "best estimate" of income expected to be received during the month (or already received). Seek input from the client to establish an estimate, whenever possible. PEM, Item 505, p. 2.

To prospect income, you will need to know:

- . the type of income and the frequency it is received (e.g., weekly),
- . the day(s) of the week paid,
- . the date(s) paid, and
- . the gross income amount received or expected to be received on each pay date. PEM, Item 505, p. 2.

BUDGETING INCOME

Use the following guidelines to budget income.

Non-Child Support Income

Using Past Income

Use past income to prospect income for the future unless changes are expected:

- . Use income from the past 30 days if it appears to accurately reflect what is expected to be received in the benefit month.

Note: The 30-day period used can begin up to 30 days before the interview date or the date the information was requested.

Discard a pay from the past 30 days if it is unusual and does not reflect the normal, expected pay amounts. Document which pay is being discarded and why. For example, the client worked overtime for one week and it is not expected to recur.

- . Use income from the past 60 or 90 days for fluctuating or irregular income, if:
 - .. the past 30 days is not a good indicator of future income, and
 - .. the fluctuations of income during the past 60 or 90 days appear to accurately reflect the income that is expected to be received in the benefit month.

Note: The 60 or 90-day period used can begin up to 60 or 90 days before the interview date or the date the information was requested. PEM, Item 505, pp. 5-6.

Standard Monthly Amount

Stable and Fluctuating Income

A standard monthly amount must be determined for each income source used in the budget.

Convert stable and fluctuating income that is received more often than monthly to a standard monthly amount. Use one of the following methods:

- . Multiply weekly income by 4.3.
- . Multiply amounts received every two weeks by 2.15.
- . Add amounts received twice a month.

This conversion takes into account fluctuations due to the number of scheduled pays in a month.

Exception: Do not convert income for the month income starts or stops if a full month's income is not expected in that month. Use actual income received or income expected to be received in these months. PEM, Item 505, p. 7.

INCOME DEDUCTIONS

FIP and SDA Only

Income deductions are available at both the member and the group level. Apply deductions in the order they are presented in this item. PEM, Item 518, p. 4.

Earned Income Disregard

Deduct \$200 from each person's countable earnings. Then deduct an additional 20% of each person's remaining earnings. The total disregard cannot exceed countable earnings. Apply this disregard separately to each program group member's earned income. PEM, Item 518, p. 4.

A non-categorically eligible, non-SDV FS group must have income below the gross and net income limits. PEM, Item 550, p. 1.

Use **only** available, countable income to determine eligibility. PEM 500 defines countable income. PEM 505 defines available income and income change processing. This item describes income budgeting policy. PEM, Item 550, p. 1.

Always calculate income on a calendar month basis to determine eligibility and benefit amounts. Use income from a month specified in this item for the benefit month being considered.

Budget the entire amount of earned and unearned countable income. Gross countable earned income is reduced by a 20% earned income deduction. Every case is allowed the standard deduction shown in RFT 255. PEM, Item 550, p. 1.

Housing Expenses

Housing expenses include rent, mortgage, a second mortgage, home equity loan, required condo or maintenance fees, lot rental or other payments including interest leading to ownership of the shelter occupied by the FAP group.

The expense must be a continuing one. Payments that exceed the normal monthly obligation are **not** deductible as a shelter expense unless the payment is necessary to prevent eviction or foreclosure, **and** it has **not** been allowed in a previous FAP budget. Additional expenses for optional charges, i.e., carport, pets, etc. are **not** allowed. PEM, Item 554, p. 9.

MANDATORY HEAT AND UTILITY STANDARD

Heat Separate from Housing Costs

A FAP group which has a heat expense or contributes to the heat separate from rent, mortgage or condominium /maintenance payments, must use the Heat and Utility Standard. This standard covers all heat and utility costs except **actual utility expenses, i.e. installation fees**, etc. (See Actual Utilities in this item.) Do **not** prorate the Heat and Utility Standard even if the heat expense is shared.

FAP groups that qualify for the Heat and Utility Standard **do not** receive any other individual utility standards. PEM, Item 554, p. 11.

When determining eligibility for FAP benefits, the household's total income must be evaluated. All earned and unearned income of each household member must be included unless specifically excluded. PEM 500. The FAP program provides a deduction from earned income of 20% and a deduction for the cost of child care when necessary to enable a FAP household member to work. A standard deduction from income of \$125 is allowed. Another deduction from income is provided if monthly shelter costs are in excess of 50% of the household's income after all of the other deductions have been allowed, up to a maximum of \$300 for non-senior/disabled/veteran households. PEM 500 and 554; Program Reference Manual, Table 255; 7 CFR 273.2.

In this case, the Administrative Law Judge has reviewed the FAP budget and finds that the department did properly compute the claimant's FAP benefits. The computation was based on the information provided from the claimants at application [REDACTED] was reported as working 40 hours per week at \$9.90 per hour. This results in a weekly paycheck of \$396. Department policy requires the department to convert all earnings into a regular monthly amount. PEM 505. Policy directs the department to multiply weekly income by 4.3. Therefore, the budgetable total for [REDACTED] income is \$1702.80. The budgetable total for [REDACTED] [REDACTED] income from [REDACTED] is \$1462. [REDACTED] also earns income from the [REDACTED] [REDACTED] which is \$224.50 monthly. Each of these amounts were budgeted by the department and resulted in the claimants having excess income to receive FAP benefits.

The income for [REDACTED] was also budgeted for the FIP case. This income also made the claimants ineligible for FIP benefits due to excess income. After deductions allowed, the claimant had budgetable income of \$1202, which is excess income for FIP benefits (payment standard of \$489 for the group size).

The claimants argue that if the group composition had properly included all of the group members, they would have been eligible for benefits. The department disqualified three of the group members ([REDACTED]) because they were Permanent Resident Aliens that had not resided in the United States for more than five years, as required by department policy. PEM 225. [REDACTED] testified that the three had been in the United States for more than five years, as they had entered the United States in 2000.

However, no documentation has been provided to establish this as true. The only documentation that has been provided by the claimants, show [REDACTED] as a Permanent Resident Alien since November 17, 2004; [REDACTED] as a Permanent Resident Alien since February 28, 2005; and [REDACTED] as a Permanent Resident Alien since November 17, 2004.

Thus, as of the time of their application, these three group members were not Permanent Resident Aliens residing in the United States for more than five years. The claimant has the burden to prove that each group member meets the citizenship/alien status. In this case, the claimant presents no evidence to contradict the department's documentation of their status. Thus, this Administrative Law Judge finds that the department properly determined the citizenship/alien status and properly disqualified three of the group members.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that:

1. The department properly denied the claimant's Food Assistance Program (FAP) application in July, 2008 due to excess income.

2. The department properly denied the claimant's Family Independence Program (FIP) application in July, 2008 due to excess income.

Accordingly, the department's actions are UPHELD. SO ORDERED.

/s/ _____
Suzanne L. Keegstra
Administrative Law Judge
for Ismael Ahmed, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: January 4, 2010

Date Mailed: January 6, 2010

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 90 days of the filing of the original request.

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The Claimant may appeal the Decision and Order to Circuit Court within 30 days of the mailing 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.

SLK 

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