

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: 2009-22101

Issue No: 3014

Case No: [REDACTED]

Load No: [REDACTED]

Hearing Date:

June 16, 2009

Genesee 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 June 16, 2009. The claimant personally appeared and testified, along with her sons,

[REDACTED]

ISSUE

Did the department properly budget the claimant's Food Assistance Program (FAP) case without including the claimant's two sons in the program group in April, 2009?

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 completed an Assistance Application (DHS-1171) on March 2, 2009, and reported that her two sons were now living with her. At this time, the two children were active on their father's FAP case.

2. When the department checked into changing the children to the mother's case, the children's father reported to the department that he still had custody of the two children, but that he let their mother have them only on weekends, as she had recently been released from jail. (Department Exhibit 2).

3. The department had a Verification of Student Information (DHS-3380) dated March 2, 2009. This form showed the children residing at their father's address. (Department Exhibit 1).

### 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).

Department policy states:

#### **FOOD ASSISTANCE PROGRAM GROUP COMPOSITION**

##### **DEPARTMENT POLICY**

You must determine who is included in the Food Assistance Program (FAP) group prior to evaluating the nonfinancial and financial eligibility of everyone in the group.

To establish FAP group composition determine:

1. Who lives together.
2. The relationship(s) of the people who live together.

3. Whether the people living together purchase and prepare food together or separately, and
4. Whether the person(s) resides in an eligible living situation. (See “LIVING SITUATIONS” in this item.)

PEM, Item 212, p. 1.

## **RELATIONSHIPS**

The relationship(s) of the people who live together affects whether they must be included or excluded from the group. First determine if they **must** be included in the group. If they are **not** mandatory group members, then determine if they purchase and prepare food together or separately. PEM, Item 212, p. 1.

### **Spouses**

Spouses who are legally married and live together **must** be in the same group. PEM, Item 212, p. 1.

### **Parents and Children**

Children include natural, step and adopted children.

Parents and their children **under 22 years of age** who live together **must** be in the same group regardless of whether the child has his/her own spouse or child who lives with the group. PEM, Item 212, p. 1.

### **Primary Caretaker**

The **Primary Caretaker** is the person who is primarily responsible for the child’s day-to-day care and supervision in the home where the child sleeps more than half of the days in a calendar month, on average, in a twelve-month period. PEM, Item 212, p. 1.

## **DETERMINING PRIMARY CARETAKER**

When a child spends time with multiple caretakers who do not live together (e.g., joint physical custody or parent/grandparent), determine a Primary Caretaker. Only one person can be the Primary Caretaker and the other caretaker(s) is considered the Absent Caretaker(s). The child is **always** in the FAP group of the

Primary Caretaker. If the child's parent(s) is living in the home, he/she must be included in the FAP group.

**Exception:** If otherwise eligible, the Absent Caretaker may receive FAP benefits for the child, when the child is visiting the Absent Caretaker for more than 30 days (i.e., not temporarily absent from the Primary Caretaker's home).

Determine a Primary Caretaker by using a twelve-month period. The twelve-month period begins when a Primary Caretaker determination is made. To determine the Primary Caretaker:

- . Ask the client how many days the child sleeps at his/her home in a calendar month.
- . Accept the client's statement unless questionable or disputed by another caretaker.

**Note:** When a caretaker works during a child's normal sleep hours, include the nights the child sleeps away from home when due solely to the caretaker's employment as nights slept in the home of the caretaker. See Example 3.

- . If Primary Caretaker status is questionable or disputed, verification is needed.
- . Allow both caretakers to provide evidence supporting his/her claim.
- . Base your determination on the evidence provided by the caretakers. See "Verification Sources."
- . Document who the Primary Caretaker is, in the case record.

If the child spends virtually half of the days in each month, averaged over a twelve-month period with each caretaker, the caretaker who applies and is found eligible first, is the Primary Caretaker. The other caretaker(s) is considered the Absent Caretaker(s). PEM, Item 212, p. 3.

### **Changes in Primary Caretaker**

Re-evaluate Primary Caretaker status when:

- . a new or revised court order changing custody or visitation is provided, **or**

- . there is a change in the number of days the child sleeps in another caretaker's home and the change is expected to continue, on average, for the next twelve months; **or**
- . a second caretaker disputes the first caretaker's claim that the child(ren) sleeps in his/her home more than half the nights in a month, when averaged over the next 12 months, **or**
- . a second caretaker applies for assistance for the same child.  
PEM, Item 212, p. 4.

The claimant indicates that her two sons are now residing with her. The claimant testified that she recently was released from jail and now has custody of the children. The two children are active on their father's FAP case. The department began the process of removing the two children from the father's FAP case and he indicated that the children were still residing with him and only sees their mother on the weekends. The only documentation the department was provided is a Verification of Student Information (DHS-3380) that indicates that children are residing at the father's address, although the form indicates the mother is responsible for the children. Thus, as the children were already on the father's case and no clear documentation has been provided to the department to change the group composition, the department properly did not place the children in the claimant's FAP group.

It is noted that the claimant was informed that if a new Verification of School Information or some other reliable documentation was presented to the department, showing the claimant had primary caretaker status, the children would be removed from their father's FAP group and added to her FAP group.

#### DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the department properly did not include the claimant's two sons in her FAP

group as the current documentation showed the children were residing with their father. Thus, 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: July 9, 2009

Date Mailed: July 10, 2009

**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 60 days of the filing of the original request.

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.

SLK [REDACTED]

cc: [REDACTED]