

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: 2010-35167  
Issue No: 3002  
Case No: [REDACTED]  
Load No: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date:  
June 24, 2010  
Livingston 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 24, 2010. The claimant personally appeared and provided testimony.

ISSUE

Did the department properly budget the claimant's Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits?

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 had been receiving FAP benefits when the department mailed the claimant a Verification Checklist (DHS-3503) on March 3, 2010, requiring the claimant to submit proof of her loss of employment by March 15, 2010. (Department Exhibit 14)

2. The claimant did not submit the Verification of Employment (DHS-38) until March 25, 2010, after the March 15, 2010 due date. This caused the claimant's case to close for failure to provide the required verifications. (Department Exhibit 16 – 17)

3. The claimant reapplied for FAP benefits on April 7, 2010. At that time, the claimant submitted paycheck stubs from her husband's employment and a summary of the child support payments she had received. (Department Exhibit 18 – 19)

4. The resulting FAP budget showed a monthly benefit of \$11. (Department Exhibit 3 – 5)

5. The claimant was mailed a Notice of Case Action (DHS-1605) on May 5, 2010, informing her of the monthly FAP benefit amount. (Department Exhibit 6 – 12)

6. The claimant submitted a hearing request on May 17, 2010.

#### 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 Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) and the Program Reference Manual (PRM).

Department policy states:

#### **CLIENT OR AUTHORIZED REPRESENTATIVE RESPONSIBILITIES**

##### **Responsibility to Cooperate**

##### **All Programs**

**Clients must cooperate with the local office in determining initial and ongoing eligibility. This includes completion of the necessary forms. BAM, Item 105, p. 5.**

### **Refusal to Cooperate Penalties**

#### **All Programs**

Clients who are able but refuse to provide necessary information or take a required action are subject to penalties. BAM, Item 105, p. 5.

### **Verifications**

#### **All Programs**

Clients must take actions within their ability to obtain verifications. DHS staff must assist when necessary. See BAM 130 and BEM 702. BAM, Item 105, p. 8.

### **Assisting the Client**

#### **All Programs**

The local office must assist clients who ask for help in completing forms (including the DCH-0733-D) or gathering verifications. Particular sensitivity must be shown to clients who are illiterate, disabled or **not** fluent in English. BAM, Item 105, p. 9.

Verification is usually required at application/redetermination **and** for a reported change affecting eligibility or benefit level. BAM, Item 130, p. 1.

### **Obtaining Verification**

#### **All Programs**

Tell the client what verification is required, how to obtain it, and the due date (see “**Timeliness Standards**” in this item). Use the DHS-3503, Verification Checklist, or for MA redeterminations, the DHS-1175, MA Determination Notice, to request verification. BAM, Item 130, p. 2.

The client must obtain required verification, but you must assist if they need and request help. BAM, Item 130, p. 2.

### **Timeliness Standards**

### **All Programs (except TMAP)**

Allow the client 10 calendar days (**or** other time limit specified in policy) to provide the verification you request. If the client cannot provide the verification despite a reasonable effort, extend the time limit at least once. BAM, Item 130, p. 4.

Send a negative action notice when:

- . the client indicates refusal to provide a verification, **or**
- . the time period given has elapsed and the client has not made a reasonable effort to provide it. BAM, Item 130, p. 4.

## **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. BEM, 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"

BEM, 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. BEM, 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 BEM 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). BEM, 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. BEM, Item 505, p. 1.

## **DETERMINING BUDGETABLE INCOME**

### **FIP, SDA, CDC, FAP**

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

### **Past Months**

Use actual gross income amounts received for past month benefits, converting to a standard monthly amount, when appropriate. See Standard Monthly Amount in this item.

**Exception:** Prospective income may be used for past month determinations when:

- income verification was requested and received, and
- payments were received by the client after verifications were submitted, and
- there are no known changes in the income being prospected. BEM, 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. BEM, 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. BEM, 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. BEM, 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. BEM, 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. BEM, 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. BEM, Item 518, p. 4.

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

Use **only** available, countable income to determine eligibility. BEM 500 defines countable income. BEM 505 defines available income and income change processing. This item describes income budgeting policy. BEM, 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. BEM, 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. BEM, 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. BEM, 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. BEM 500. The FAP program provides a deduction from earned income of 20%. A standard deduction from income of \$196 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. BEM 500 and 554; Program Reference Manual, Table 255; 7 CFR 273.2. The department is budgeting the claimant's mortgage expense of \$853.33 and heating/utility deduction of \$555. The claimant testified that these amounts were correct.

The claimant's issue with the department's action is with the income being budgeted in the FAP budget. The claimant believes that too much income is being budgeted in her case. The budgeting process was explained to the claimant. The claimant's husband's gross income must be included in the budget. BEM 500. Further, the claimant's husband is paid bi-weekly, so the income must be averaged and multiplied by 2.15. BEM 505. The claimant submitted paycheck stubs for her husband on April 7, 2010. The paychecks had gross amounts of \$1786.01 and \$1396.19. When averaged and multiplied by 2.15, the income that must be budgeted is \$3420.87. Thus, the department did properly budget the earned income from the claimant's husband.

The only other income in this case is child support income received by the claimant. The claimant provided a summary of child support received for January, February and March. The department averaged this income to \$930 per month. Thus, the department has properly included and averaged each source of income in this case.

The federal regulations at 7 CFR 273.10 provide standards for the amount of a household's benefits. The department in compliance with the federal regulations has prepared issuance tables which are set forth at Program Reference Manual, Table 260. The issuance table provides that a household with household size and net income of the claimant is eligible for an FAP allotment of \$11, which was accurately computed by the department. The claimant did not

receive any benefits for April, 2010 because benefits are prorated from the date of application and the claimant was not eligible for benefits due to the proration.

It is also noted that the department properly closed the claimant's case back in March, 2010. The claimant was mailed a Verification Checklist, which was required to be returned by March 15, 2010. The claimant did not return the information until March 25, 2010. Department policy indicates that the department shall issue a negative action (i.e. close the case) if the claimant does not provide the required verification by the due date. BAM 130. Thus, the department properly closed the claimant's case for failure to provide the required verifications.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the department properly budgeted the claimant's FAP benefits.

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: July 01, 2010

Date Mailed: July 2, 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 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]