

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

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

Reg. No: 2011-32789

Issue No: 3015

[REDACTED]

DHS-SSPC-WEST

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Suzanne L. Morris

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 8, 2011. The claimant appeared by telephone and provided testimony.

ISSUE

Did the department properly determine the claimant was excess income to receive 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 applied for FAP benefits on March 25, 2011. (Department Exhibit 26 – 53)
2. The claimant was found to have a net income that exceeded the net income limit for the claimant's group size. (Department Exhibit 54 – 62)
3. The claimant was mailed a Notice of Case Action (DHS-1605) on March 25, 2011 that indicated the application was denied as the claimant was excess income.
4. The claimant submitted a hearing request on May 2, 2011.

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:

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.

VETERAN'S BENEFITS

Pension payments are based on a combination of a service connected and non service-connected disability or death. Pensions are normally paid monthly. However, the VA may make the payment quarterly, twice a year or annually if the amount is small (less than \$19 per month).

Compensation payments are based on service-connected disability or death.

The pension and compensation payment can include one or more of the following additional allowances:

- Aid and attendance or housebound allowances.
- VA adjustment for unusual medical expenses.
- VA clothing allowance.
- Augmented benefit because of a dependent.

Note: These additional allowances are **not** identifiable on a check stub or award letter. Accept the client's statement that the payment does **not** include any additional allowances or an amount for dependents.

Bridges counts the gross amount of the pension or compensation as unearned income.

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

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% 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 [REDACTED] 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 [REDACTED] for non-senior/disabled/veteran households. BEM 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 properly computed the claimant's income. The claimant must meet a gross income test and a net income test. The claimant works 40 hours at [REDACTED]. This results in a weekly gross income of [REDACTED]. Weekly income is multiplied by 4.3 to arrive at the monthly gross income, which would be [REDACTED] in this case. The claimant's wife receives Veteran's benefits of [REDACTED] gross monthly. These two sources of income result in a gross monthly income of [REDACTED]. While this would meet the gross income test for FAP benefits, the net income test must also be passed.

The net income limit for a group size of four is [REDACTED]. RFT 250. The claimant's net income is arrived at by taking the gross income and deducting the earned income deduction ([REDACTED]), the standard deduction ([REDACTED]) and the excess shelter deduction ([REDACTED]), which results in a net income of [REDACTED]. This amount exceeds the net income limit for the claimant's group size, so the claimant is excess income to receive FAP benefits.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the department properly determined the claimant was excess income to receive FAP benefits.

Accordingly, the department's determination is UPHELD. SO ORDERED.

_____/s/_____
Suzanne L. Morris
Administrative Law Judge
for Maura D. Corrigan, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: 6/16/11

Date Mailed: 6/16/11

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.

SM/ds

