

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

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

[REDACTED]

Reg. No: 201340357  
Issue Code: 3014  
Case No: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date: May 9, 2013  
DHS-SSPC-WEST

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:** COREY A. ARENDT

**HEARING DECISION**

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and MCL 400.37 following Claimant's request for a hearing. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on May 9, 2013 from Lansing, Michigan. Participants on behalf of Claimant included [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]. Participants on behalf of the Department of Human Services (Department) included [REDACTED].

**ISSUE**

Did the Department properly add the Claimant's cousin ([REDACTED]) to the Claimant's Food Assistance Program (FAP) group?

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

I find as material fact, based upon the competent, material and substantial evidence on the whole record:

1. On February 26, 2013, the Claimant applied for FAP benefits. On the application, the Claimant indicated she lived with her cousin but did not purchase or prepare foods with him.
2. On or around February 26, 2013, the Department added the Claimant's cousin to her FAP group as they believed they purchased and prepared food together.
3. On April 11, 2013, the Claimant requested a hearing to dispute the amount of her FAP benefits.

**CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

The regulations governing the hearing and appeal process for applicants and recipients of public assistance in Michigan are found in the Michigan Administrative Code, MAC R

400.901-400.951. An opportunity for a hearing shall be granted to an applicant who requests a hearing because his claim for assistance is denied. MAC R 400.903(1).

Clients have the right to contest a Department decision affecting eligibility or benefit levels whenever it is believed that the decision is incorrect. The Department will provide an administrative hearing to review the decision and determine the appropriateness of that decision. BAM 600.

The FAP (formerly known as the Food Stamp (FS) program) was 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 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 Bridges Reference Manual (BRM).

Department policy indicates that clients must cooperate with the local office in determining initial and ongoing eligibility with all programs. (BAM 105). This includes completion of the necessary forms. Clients who are able to but refuse to provide necessary information or take a required action are subject to penalties. BAM 105.

Bridges assists the Department in determining who must be included in the FAP group. The FAP group composition is established by determining BEM 212:

- Who lives together.
- The relationship(s) of the people who live together.
- Whether the people living together purchase and prepare food together or separately.
- Whether the person(s) reside in an eligible living situation.

The relationship(s) of the people who live together affects whether they must be included or excluded from the group. Spouses who are legally married and live together must be in the same group. 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. BEM 212.

Living with means sharing a home where family members usually sleep and share any common living quarters such as a kitchen, bathroom, bedroom or living room. Persons who share only an access area (e.g., entrance or hallway) or non-living area (e.g., laundry) are not considered living together. BEM 212.

The phrase, purchase and prepare together, is meant to describe persons who customarily share food in common.

Persons customarily share food in common if:

- They each contribute to the purchase of food.
- They share the preparation of food, regardless of who paid for it.

- They eat from the same food supply, regardless of who paid for it.

In general, persons who live together and purchase and prepare food together are members of the FAP group.

People who normally purchase and prepare separately maintain that distinction even when they are temporarily sharing food with others. BEM 212.

Testimony and other evidence must be weighed and considered according to its reasonableness.<sup>1</sup> Moreover, the weight and credibility of this evidence is generally for the fact-finder to determine.<sup>2</sup> In evaluating the credibility and weight to be given the testimony of a witness, the fact-finder may consider the demeanor of the witness, the reasonableness of the witness's testimony, and the interest, if any, the witness may have in the outcome of the matter.<sup>3</sup>

I have carefully considered and weighed the testimony and other evidence in the record and find the Department improperly added the cousin to the Claimant's FAP group and as a result of the addition, improperly determined the Claimant's monthly FAP allotment. Although the Department argued that an interview took place where the Claimant indicated she purchased and prepared food with her cousin, there was no witness from the interview that could testify to this conversation taking place. The only witness (Claimant) that was present at the hearing that was also present for the interview indicated there was never a conversation about purchasing and preparing food with her cousin.

Accordingly, I find, based on the competent, material, and substantial evidence presented during the hearing, the department did not act in accordance with policy in adding the cousin to the Claimant's FAP group and improperly determined the Claimant's FAP allotment.

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<sup>1</sup> *Gardiner v Courtright*, 165 Mich 54, 62; 130 NW 322 (1911); *Dep't of Community Health v Risch*, 274 Mich App 365, 372; 733 NW2d 403 (2007).

<sup>2</sup> *Dep't of Community Health*, 274 Mich App at 372; *People v Terry*, 224 Mich App 447, 452; 569 NW2d 641 (1997).

<sup>3</sup> *People v Wade*, 303 Mich 303 (1942), *cert den*, 318 US 783 (1943).

**DECISION AND ORDER**

I find, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, the Department improperly added the cousin to the Claimant's FAP group and improperly determined the Claimant's FAP allotment.

Accordingly, the Department's actions are **REVERSED**.

THE DEPARTMENT IS ORDERED TO DO THE FOLLOWING WITHIN 10 DAYS OF THE DATE OF MAILING OF THIS DECISION AND ORDER:

1. Initiate a redetermination as to the Claimant's eligibility for FAP benefits beginning February 26, 2013 and issue retroactive benefits if otherwise qualified and eligible.



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Corey A. Arendt  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Maura D. Corrigan, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: May 9, 2013

Date Mailed: May 10, 2013

**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.

Claimant may request a rehearing or reconsideration for the following reasons:

- A rehearing **MAY** be granted if there is newly discovered evidence that could affect the outcome of the original hearing decision.
- A reconsideration **MAY** be granted for any of the following reasons:
  - misapplication of manual policy or law in the hearing decision,
  - typographical errors, mathematical error, or other obvious errors in the hearing decision that effect the substantial rights of the claimant:
  - the failure of the ALJ to address other relevant issues in the hearing decision.

Request must be submitted through the local DHS office or directly to MAHS by mail at  
Michigan Administrative Hearings  
Reconsideration/Rehearing Request  
P. O. Box 30639  
Lansing, Michigan 48909-07322

CAA/nr

cc:

