

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
STATE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES

ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF: [REDACTED],

Respondent

Reg. No: 2008-30364

Issue No: 3055

Case No: [REDACTED]

Load No: [REDACTED]

Hearing Date:

June 24, 2009

Lenawee County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Tyra L. Wright

HEARING DECISION

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9; and MCL 400.37; 7 CFR 273.16, MAC R 400.3130, and MAC R 400.3178 upon the Department of Human Services (Department) request for a disqualification hearing. After due notice, a hearing was held on June 24, 2009. Respondent did not appear at the hearing and it was held in respondent's absence pursuant to 7 CFR 273.16(e), MAC R 400.3130(5), or MAC R 400.3178(5).

ISSUE

Did Respondent commit a first Food Assistance Program (FAP) and a first Medical Assistance (MA) Intentional Program Violations (IPVs) by receiving dual assistance in Michigan and New Mexico?

FINDINGS OF FACT

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the competent, material and substantial evidence on the whole record, finds as material fact:

- (1) Respondent was a FAP recipient during the period of January 1, 2007 through January 30, 2008. He also received MA benefits from February 28, 2007 through September 26, 2007.
- (2) Respondent completed an application for public assistance on December 12, 2006, acknowledging his responsibility to report changes in income or resources to the Department within 10 days of the change.
- (3) Respondent applied for public assistance in New Mexico on January 23, 2007. He received public assistance benefits in New Mexico from February 2007 through at least January 2008. (Exhibit pgs. 12-18).
- (4) Respondent failed to report to the Department that he began receiving public assistance in New Mexico.
- (5) Due to Respondent's failure to report receiving public assistance in New Mexico, he received a \$1,551.39 MA overissuance for the period of February 28, 2007 through September 26, 2007. He received a FAP overissuance in the amount of \$1,261 from January 1, 2007 through January 30, 2008. (Exhibit p. 6).
- (6) The Department sent Respondent written notice of the IPV overissuance and a repayment agreement, which Respondent failed to sign.
- (7) This is Respondent's first intentional program violation or willful withholding of information needed to determine Respondent's eligibility for public assistance under the FAP and the MA programs.

#### 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 (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) 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 Medical Assistance (MA) program is established by Title XIX of the Social Security Act and is implemented by Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The Department of Human Services (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers the MA program pursuant to MCL 400.10, et seq., and MCL 400.105. Department policies for FAP and MA are found in the Program Administrative Manual (PAM), the Program Eligibility Manual (PEM) and the Program Reference Manual (PRM).

In this case, the Department has requested a disqualification hearing to establish an overissuance of benefits as a result of an IPV and the Department has asked that Respondent be disqualified from receiving benefits. The Department's manuals provide the following relevant policy statements and instructions for Department caseworkers:

## **DEPARTMENT POLICY**

### **All Programs**

When a client group receives more benefits than they are entitled to receive, DHS must attempt to recoup the overissuance (OI). This item explains OI types and standards of promptness (SOP).

### **Definitions**

The **Automated Recoupment System (ARS)** is the part of CIMS that tracks all FIP, SDA and FAP OIs and payments, issues automated collection notices and triggers automated benefit reductions for active programs.

A **claim** is the resulting debt created by an overissuance of benefits.

The **Discovery Date** is determined by the Recoupment Specialist (RS) for a client or agency error. This is the date the OI is known to exist and there is evidence available to determine the OI type. For an Intentional Program Violation (IPV) the Office of Inspector General (OIG) determines the discovery date. This is the date the

referral was sent to the prosecutor or the date that OIG requested an administrative disqualification hearing.

The **Establishment Date** for an OI is:

The date the DHS-4358A-D, Repay Agreement, is sent to the client and for an IPV the date the DHS-4357 is sent notifying the client when the disqualification and recoupment will start.

An **overissuance (OI)** is the amount of benefits issued to the client group or CDC provider in excess of what they were eligible to receive. For FAP benefits, an **OI** is also the amount of benefits trafficked (traded or sold).

**Overissuance Type** identifies the cause of an overissuance.

**Recoupment** is a DHS action to identify and recover a benefit OI.

A **Recoupment Specialist (RS)** is the specialist assigned to process OIs and act as liaison with OIG, Reconciliation and Recoupment Section (RRS), and other personnel involved with recoupment and collections.

(PAM 700, p. 1).

## **INTENTIONAL PROGRAM VIOLATION**

### **DEFINITIONS**

#### **All Programs**

**Suspected IPV Suspected IPV** means an OI exists for which all three of the following conditions exist:

- The client **intentionally** failed to report information **or intentionally** gave incomplete or inaccurate information needed to make a correct benefit determination, **and**
- The client was clearly and correctly instructed regarding his or her reporting responsibilities, **and**
- The client has no apparent physical or mental impairment that limits his or her understanding or ability to fulfill their reporting responsibilities.

IPV is suspected when there is clear and convincing evidence that the client or CDC provider has intentionally withheld or misrepresented information for the **purpose** of establishing, maintaining, increasing or preventing reduction of program benefits or eligibility.

#### **FAP Only**

IPV is suspected for a client who is alleged to have trafficked FAP benefits.

### **IPV FIP, SDA and FAP**

The client/authorized representative (AR) is determined to have committed an IPV by:

- A court decision.
- An administrative hearing decision.
- The client signing a DHS-826, Request for Waiver of Disqualification Hearing or DHS-830, Disqualification Consent Agreement or other recoupment and disqualification agreement forms.

### **FIP Only**

The Aid to Families with Dependent Children (ADC) program was succeeded by the Family Independence Program (FIP). Treat these programs as interchangeable when applying IPV disqualification policy.

**Example:** Clients who committed an IPV while receiving ADC are to be disqualified under the FIP program.

### **FAP Only**

IPV exists when an administrative hearing decision, a repayment and disqualification agreement or court decision determines FAP benefits were trafficked.

### **MA and CDC Only**

IPV exists when the client/AR or CDC provider:

- Is found guilty of fraud by a court, **or**
- Signs a DHS-4350 **and** the prosecutor or the office of inspector general (OIG), authorizes recoupment in lieu of prosecution, **or**
- Is found responsible for the IPV by an administrative law judge conducting an IPV or debt establishment hearing. (PAM 720, pg. 1-2)

### **OVERISSUANCE AMOUNT**

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

The amount of the OI is the benefit amount the group or provider actually received minus the amount the group was eligible to receive.

Estimate the OI amount pending OIG investigation results **if:**

- IPV is suspected, **and**
- You do **not** have enough information to determine the exact amount.

### **FAP Only**

When the OI involves two or more FAP groups which should have received benefits as one group, determine the OI amount by:

- Adding together all benefits received by the groups that must be combined, **and**
- Subtracting the correct benefits for the one combined group.

**FAP Trafficking** The OI amount for trafficking-related IPV's is the value of the trafficked benefits as determined by:

- The court decision.
- The individual's admission.
- Documentation used to establish the trafficking determination. (PAM 720, pg. 6-7).

### **DISQUALIFICATION**

#### **FIP, SDA and FAP Only**

Disqualify an active **or** inactive recipient who:

- Is found by a court or hearing decision to have committed IPV, **or**
- Has signed a DHS-826 or DHS-830, **or**
- Is convicted of concurrent receipt of assistance by a court, **or**
- For FAP, is found by SOAHR or a court to have trafficked FAP benefits.

A disqualified recipient remains a member of an active group as long as he lives with them. Other eligible group members may continue to receive benefits.

See PEM [400](#), [518](#), and [554](#) for treatment of the assets and income of disqualified group members.

### **Standard Disqualification Periods**

#### **FIP, SDA and FAP**

The standard disqualification period is used in all instances except when a **court** orders a different period (see **Non-Standard Disqualification Periods** in this item). Apply the following disqualification periods to recipients determined to have committed IPV:

- One year for the first IPV.
- Two years for the second IPV.
- Lifetime for the third IPV.

#### **FIP and FAP Only**

- Ten years for concurrent receipt of benefits (see [PEM 203](#)). (PAM 720, pg. 12-13).

Clear and convincing evidence establishes that Respondent committed a first FAP and a first SDA Intentional Program Violation. Although Respondent was aware of his reporting responsibilities, he intentionally failed to report information that was needed to determine his eligibility for FAP and MA benefits. There is no evidence on the record of any justifiable excuse for Respondent's failure to report.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the clear and convincing evidence, decides that Respondent committed his first FAP and SDA Intentional Program Violations, resulting in an overissuance of \$1,261 in FAP benefits and \$1,551.39 in MA benefits.

Accordingly, the Administrative Law Judge ORDERS that Respondent shall be required to reimburse the Department in the amount of \$1,261 for FAP benefits and \$1,551.39 for MA benefits that were improperly received.

/s/ \_\_\_\_\_  
Tyra L. Wright  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Ismael Ahmed, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: 07/07/09

Date Mailed: 07/08/09

**NOTICE:** The law provides that within 30 days of receipt of the above Decision and Order, the respondent may appeal it to the circuit court for the county in which he/she lives.

TW/dj

cc:

