

STATE OF MICHIGAN
STATE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: [REDACTED]

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 [REDACTED]. The claimant personally appeared and provided testimony.

ISSUE

Did the claimant receive an overissuance (OI) of Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits that the department is entitled to recoup?

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 was a FAP recipient at all times relevant to this hearing.
2. On [REDACTED], the department mailed the claimant a Notice of Overissuance (DHS-4358), indicating that she had received a [REDACTED] to an agency error.
3. On [REDACTED], the claimant submitted a hearing request.

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:

BENEFIT OVERISSUANCES

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 standard of promptness. BAM, Item 700, p. 1.

OVERISSUANCE TYPES

Department Error

All Programs

A department error OI is caused by incorrect action (including delayed or no action) by DHS staff or department processes. Some examples are:

- . Available information was not used or was used incorrectly
- . Policy was misapplied
- . Action by local or central office staff was delayed
- . Computer or machine errors occurred
- . Information was not shared between department divisions (services staff, Work First agencies, etc.)
- . Data exchange reports were not acted upon timely (Wage Match, New Hires, BENDEX, etc.)

If unable to identify the type of OI, record it as a department error.

FIP, SDA, CDC, and FAP

Department error OIs are not pursued if the estimated OI amount is less than [REDACTED] program.

Exception: There is no threshold limit on CDC **system** errors. RRS in central office will recoup these types of overissuances.

FIP, SDA and FAP Only

Note: The department error threshold was lowered to [REDACTED] retroactive back to [REDACTED]

FIP and SDA Only

Treat an OI due to excess assets as a department error **unless** IPV caused it.

Client Error

All Programs

A **client error** OI occurs when the client received more benefits than they were entitled to because the client gave incorrect or incomplete information to the department.

A client error also exists when the client's timely request for a hearing results in deletion of a DHS action, **and**

- . The hearing request is later withdrawn, **or**
- . SOAHR denies the hearing request, **or**
- . The client or administrative hearing representative fails to appear for the hearing and SOAHR gives DHS written instructions to proceed, **or**
- . The hearing decision upholds the department's actions. See BAM 600. BAM Item 700, p. 5.

OVERISSUANCE THRESHOLD

FIP, SDS, CDC and FAP Only

Department error OIs are not pursued if the estimated OI amount is less than [REDACTED] per program.

Client error OIs are not established if the OI amount is less than [REDACTED], unless:

- . the client or provider is active for the OI program, or
- . the OI is a result of a Quality Control (QC) audit finding. BAM 700, p. 7.

DEPARTMENT ERROR EXCEPTIONS

FIP, SDA, CDC and FAP Only

Department error OIs are not pursued if the estimated OI amount is less than [REDACTED] program.

Exception: There is no threshold limit on CDC **system** errors. The Reconciliation and Recoupment Section (RRS) in central office will recoup these types of overissuances.

The department error threshold was lowered to [REDACTED] retroactive back to [REDACTED]

FIP and SDA Only

Treat an OI due to excess assets as a department error **unless** IPV caused it.

FAP Only

Do not recoup OIs caused by the following department errors:

- . The group was certified in the wrong county.
- . The local office failed to have the FAP group sign the application form. BAM 705, pp. 1-2.

OVERISSUANCE PERIOD

FIP, SDA, CDC and FAP Only

OI Begin Date

The OI period begins with the first month (or first period for CDC) when benefit issuance exceeds the amount allowed by

policy, or 12 months before the discovery date, whichever is later.

To determine the first month of the OI period for changes reported timely and not acted on, allow time for:

- . the full Standard of Promptness (SOP) for change processing, per BAM 220, **and**
- . the full negative action suspense period. See BAM 220, EFFECTIVE DATE OF CHANGE.

OI End Date

The OI period ends the month (or payment period for CDC) before the month when the benefit is corrected.

OI Discovery Date

FIP, SDA, CDC and FAP Only

The OI discovery date for a department error is the date the RS can determine there is a department error. BAM, Item 705, pp. 4-5.

OVERISSUANCE CALCULATION

FIP, SDA, CDC and FAP Only

Benefits Received

FIP and SDA Only

The amount of benefits received in an OI calculation includes:

- . regular warrants
- . supplemental warrants
- . duplicate warrants
- . vendor payments
- . administrative recoupment deductions
- . EBT cash issuances
- . EFT payments
- . replacement warrants (use for the month of the original warrant)

Do not include:

- . warrants that have not been cashed
- . escheated EBT cash benefits (SDA only)

BAM, Item 705, p. 5.

FAP Only

The amount of EBT benefits received in the OI calculation is the **gross** (before Automated Recoupment (AR) deductions) amount issued for the benefit month.

FAP participation is obtained on CIMS on the IATP screen.

If the FAP budgetable income included FIP/SDA benefits, use the grant amount actually received in the OI month. Use the FIP benefit amount when FIP closed due to a penalty for non-cooperation with employment-related activity or child support. BAM 705, p. 6.

Determining Budgetable Income

FIP, SDA, CDC and FAP Only

If improper budgeting of income caused the OI, use actual income for the past OI month for that income source.

Convert income received weekly or every other week to a monthly amount.

Exception: For FAP only, income is not converted from a wage match for any type of OI.

Any income properly budgeted in the issuance budget remains the same in that month's corrected budget.

FAP Only

If the FAP budgetable income included FIP/SDA benefits, use the grant amount actually received in the OI month. Use the FIP benefit amount when FIP closed due to a penalty for non-cooperation in an employment-related activity. BAM, Item 705, p. 6.

The claimant was issued a Notice of Overissuance (DHS-4358) on [REDACTED]. The department is requesting recoupment for an alleged FAP overissuance in the amount of [REDACTED].

Department policy indicates that when a client group receives more benefits than they are entitled to receive, DHS must attempt to recoup the overissuance. BAM 700. In this case, the department states that the error was a department error, as the appropriate action was not taken timely by the department staff. Department error overissuances are recouped if the amount is more than [REDACTED]. BAM 700.

Departmental policy, BAM 725, Collection Actions, states that when the client group receives more benefits than entitled to receive, DHS must attempt to recoup the overissuance (OI). Repayment of an OI is the responsibility of anyone who was an eligible, disqualified, or other adult in the program group at the time the OI occurred. Bridges will collect from all adults who were a member of the case. OIs on active programs are repaid by lump sum cash payments, monthly cash payments (when court ordered), and administrative recoupment (benefit reduction). OI balances on inactive cases must be repaid by lump sum or monthly cash payments unless collection is suspended.

In this case, the department is alleging the respondent was overissued [REDACTED] in FAP benefits from [REDACTED]. However, the department has not provided any evidence to establish what the correct OI amount is. The department simply presents a Bridges printout that indicates [REDACTED] as overissued during the OI period. This does not show how any OI was determined to exist or how the amount was computed. In fact, the department testified that the OI arose because the claimant was issued [REDACTED] in FAP benefits for each of the four OI months, but should only have been issued [REDACTED] each month. However, when this math is computed, it would result in an OI in the amount of [REDACTED]. The department presents no budgets to show what the proper FAP issuance to the claimant should have been. Thus, the department has failed their burden of establishing the OI.

It is noted that the department began collecting on the OI amount, even though the claimant submitted a timely hearing request. Thus, the department will have to return any monies collected from the claimant toward this alleged OI.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, decides that the department has not met their burden of proving the claimant received an OI or the amount of the OI.

Accordingly, the department is REVERSED. The department is not entitled to recoup the alleged OI amount from the claimant and shall return any monies already collected to her. SO ORDERED.

/s/ _____
[Redacted Signature]

Date Signed: _____

Date Mailed: _____

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.

[Redacted]