

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

IN THE MATTER OF:



Reg. No: 2011876
Issue No: 3055
Case No: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: May 11, 2011
Saginaw County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Kandra Robbins

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 telephone hearing was held on [May 11, 2011](#). 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 400.3187(5).

ISSUE

Whether the respondent committed an Intentional Program Violation (IPV) of the Food Assistance Program (FAP) and whether the respondent received an overissuance of benefits that the department is entitled to recoup?

Whether the respondent committed an IPV of the Medical Assistance Program (MA) and whether the respondent received an overissuance of benefits that the department is entitled to recoup?

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

1. The Department's Office of Inspector General (OIG) filed a hearing request to establish an overissuance of benefits received by the respondent as a result of the respondent having committed an IPV; the OIG also requested that the respondent be disqualified from receiving program benefits.

2. Respondent signed Assistance Application (DHS-1171) on September 8, 2008, acknowledging that she understood her failure to give timely, truthful, complete and accurate information about her circumstances could result in a civil or criminal action or an administrative claim against her. (Department Exhibit 2, pages 22-36).
3. The Respondent acknowledged that she intended to reside in Michigan. (Department Exhibit 2, pages 22-36).
4. The OIG indicates that the time period they are considering the fraud period is November 1, 2008, through July 31, 2009. (Department Exhibit 1, page 2).
5. The Respondent made began making EBT FAP purchases in Massachusetts on November 1, 2008 and all EBT FAP purchases exclusively in the State of Massachusetts from February 1, 2009, through July 6, 2009. (Department Exhibit 6 pages 58-63).
6. The Respondent applied for food stamps in the State of Massachusetts on May 29, 2009. (Department Exhibit 1, pg 41-42).
7. The Respondent began receiving benefits in State of Massachusetts in November 2008 until September 2009. (Department Exhibit 5, pages 40-45).
8. During the alleged fraud period, the Respondent was issued [REDACTED] in FAP benefits from the State of Michigan (Department Exhibit 1 page 2).
9. Respondent was clearly instructed and fully aware of her responsibility to report any changes in residency to the department.
10. Respondent was physically and mentally capable of performing his reporting responsibilities.
11. Respondent has not committed any previous intentional FAP program violations.
12. A Notice of Disqualification Hearing was mailed to the respondent at the last known address and was returned by the U.S. Post Office as undeliverable. Respondent's last known address is: 1001 N. Granger Street Apt. 2 Saginaw, MI 48602.

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.

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 (DHS or department) administers the MA program pursuant to MCL 400.10, et seq., and MCL 400.105.

Department policies are found in the Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM), Reference Table Manual (RFT), State Emergency Relief Manual (ERM) and the Bridges Reference Manual (BRM).

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 the Respondent be disqualified from receiving benefits. The department's manuals provide the following relevant policy statements and instructions for department caseworkers:

When a customer client group receives more benefits than they are entitled to receive, the department must attempt to recoup the overissuance. BAM 700. A suspected intentional program violation means an overissuance where:

- 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.

The department suspects an intentional program violation when the client has intentionally withheld or misrepresented information for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, increasing, or preventing reduction of program benefits or eligibility. There must be clear and convincing evidence that the client acted intentionally for this purpose. BAM 720.

The department's Office of Inspector General processes intentional program hearings for overissuances referred to them for investigation. The Office of Inspector General represents the department during the hearing process. The Office of Inspector General requests intentional program hearings for cases when:

- benefit overissuances are not forwarded to the prosecutor.
- prosecution of welfare fraud is declined by the prosecutor for a reason other than lack of evidence, and
- the total overissuance amount is \$1000 or more, or
- the total overissuance amount is less than \$1000, and
- the group has a previous intentional program violation, or
- the alleged IPV involves FAP trafficking, or

- the alleged fraud involves concurrent receipt of assistance,
- the alleged fraud is committed by a state/government employee.

A court or hearing decision that finds a client committed an intentional program violation disqualifies that client from receiving program 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. BAM 720.

Clients that commit an intentional program violation are disqualified for a standard disqualification period except when a court orders a different period. Clients are disqualified for periods of one year for the first IPV, two years for the second IPV, lifetime disqualification for the third IPV, and ten years for a concurrent receipt of benefits. BAM 720. This is the respondent's first intentional program violation.

The MA portion of the hearing request is dismissed without prejudice because the notice of the hearing was returned to the Post Office as undeliverable. MAC R 400.3130(5); BAM 725.

In this case, the respondent intentionally failed to report that she moved to Massachusetts. Respondent's signature on this document certifies that she was aware that fraudulent participation in FAP could result in criminal or civil or administrative claims. Because of Respondent's failure to report that she was living in Massachusetts, she received an overissuance and the department is entitled to recoup \$4,419.00. Furthermore, the Respondent received benefits from both the State of Massachusetts and the State of Michigan beginning in November 2008.

All of the benefits issued during this period were in error as the claimant was residing in another state and receiving benefits in another state and would not have been eligible to receive benefits if she had reported.

This Administrative Law Judge, therefore, concludes that the department has shown, by clear and convincing evidence, that Respondent committed a first intentional violation of the FAP program, resulting in a [REDACTED] overissuance. Consequently, the department's request for FAP disqualification and full restitution must be granted.

Based on clear and convincing evidence, it is found that the Respondent intentionally committed the program violation as she applied to receive benefits from the State of Massachusetts while she was already receiving benefits from the State of Michigan.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the clear and convincing evidence, decides respondent committed a first intentional FAP program violation.

Therefore it is ORDERED that:

1. Respondent shall be personally disqualified from participation in the FAP for ten years as the result of receiving concurrent benefits. This disqualification period shall begin to run immediately as of the date of this Order.
2. Respondent is responsible for full restitution of the [REDACTED] FAP overissuance caused by her Intentional Program Violation (IPV).
3. The MA portion of the hearing request is dismissed without prejudice.

/s/

Kandra Robbins
Administrative Law Judge
for Maura D. Corrigan, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: May 23, 2011

Date Mailed: May 23, 2011

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.

cc:

[REDACTED]