

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

IN THE MATTER OF: Reg.



No.: 2011-14933
Issue No.: 1052/3052
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: October 12, 2011
DHS County: Genesee (05)

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Michael J. Bennane

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 Service (Department) request for a disqualification hearing. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held from Detroit, Michigan on April 13, 2011. The Respondent did not appear. The Department was represented by [REDACTED], Agent, Office of Inspector General (OIG).

ISSUES

- (1) Did Respondent commit an Intentional Program Violation (IPV) of the Food Assistance Program (FAP) and the Family independence program (FIP)?
- (2) Is the Department entitled to recoup \$267.00 in FAP benefits and \$1,207.00 in FIP benefits?
- (3) Should the Respondent be disqualified from FAP and FIP benefits for one year?

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

- (1) On June 24, 2010, the Department's OIG filed a hearing request to establish Respondent allegedly intentionally withheld information and received an over-issuance of benefits; and the Department is requesting to recoup \$267.00 in FAP benefits for the period of September 1, 2008, through November 30, 2008; and \$1,207.00 in FIP benefits for the period of September 1, 2008, through November 1, 2008.

- (2) On December 21, 2007, the Respondent signed applications/redeterminations stating that she would notify the Department within 10 days of any changes that might affect her benefits.
- (3) On September 21, 2008, the Department received information that the Respondent's son was no longer living with the respondent.
- (4) The Department mailed a notice of this hearing to the Respondent at her last known address: [REDACTED] and the mail was returned.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

The Food Assistance Program (FAP) (formerly known as the Food Stamp 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 administers the FAP program pursuant to MCL 400.10, 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).

The Family Independence Program (FIP) was established pursuant to the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Public Law 104-193, 8 USC 601, et seq. The Department of Human Services (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers the FIP program pursuant to MCL 400.10, et seq., and MAC R 400.3101-3131. The FIP program replaced the Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program effective October 1, 1996. Department policies are found in the Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) and the Bridges Reference Manual (BRM).

In this case, the Department requested a disqualification hearing; to establish an over-issuance of benefits; to recoup the overissuance, and the Department is seeking a disqualification of the Respondent barring her from receiving benefits. The Department's manuals provide the relevant policy statements and instructions for Department caseworkers. In part, the policies provide:

BENEFIT OVERISSUANCES: BAM 700, p. 1

DEPARTMENT POLICY

All Programs

When a customer group receives more benefits than they are entitled to receive, the department must attempt to recoup the over issuance (OI).

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

An **over issuance (OI)** is the amount of benefits issued to the customer group in excess of what they were eligible to receive.

Over issuance Type identifies the cause of an over issuance.

Recoupment is a department action to identify and recover a benefit over issuance. PAM 700, p.1.

PREVENTION OF OVERISSUANCES

All Programs

The department must inform customers of their reporting responsibilities and act on the information reported within the standard of promptness.

During eligibility determination and while the case is active, customers are repeatedly reminded of reporting responsibilities, including:

- acknowledgments on the application form, **and**
- your explanation at application/re-determination interviews, **and**
- customer notices and program pamphlets.

The department must prevent OIs by following BAM 105 requirements and by informing the customer or authorized representative of the following:

- Applicants and recipients are required by law to give complete and accurate information about their circumstances.
- Applicants and recipients are required by law to promptly notify the department of any changes in circumstances within 10 days.

- Incorrect, late reported or omitted information causing an OI can result in cash repayment or benefit reduction.
- A timely hearing request can delete a proposed benefit reduction. If the department is upheld or the customer fails to appear at the hearing, the customer must repay the OI.

Record on the application the customer's comments and/or questions about the above responsibilities. BAM 700, p.2.

INTENTIONAL PROGRAM VIOLATION

SUSPECTED IPV

All Programs

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

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

Intentional Program Violation (IPV) is suspected when the customer 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 customer acted intentionally for this purpose. BAM 720, p.1

OVERISSUANCE AMOUNT

FIP, SDA, CDC and FAP Only

The amount of the OI is the amount of benefits the group actually received minus the amount the group was eligible to receive. BAM 720, p. 6.

IPV Hearings

FIP, SDA, CDC, MA and FAP Only

OIG represents the department during the hearing process for IPV hearings.

OIG requests IPV hearings when no signed FIA-826 or FIA-830 is obtained, and correspondence to the customer is not returned as undeliverable, or a new address is located.

OIG requests IPV hearings for cases involving:

1. Prosecution of welfare fraud or . . . is declined by the prosecutor for a reason other than lack of evidence, **and**

The total OI amount of FIP, SDA, CDC, MA and FAP programs combined is \$1,000.00 or more or . . .

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 an FIA-826 or FIA-830, **or**
- is convicted of concurrent receipt of assistance by a court, **or**

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.

Standard Disqualification Periods BAM 720, pp. 12, 13 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

The federal Food Stamp regulations read in part:

(c) Definition of **intentional program violation**. For purposes of determining through administrative disqualification hearings whether or not a person has committed an intentional program violation, intentional program violations shall consist of having intentionally: (1) Made a false or misleading statement, or misrepresented, concealed or withheld facts, or (2) committed any act that constitutes a violation of the Food Stamp Act, the Food Stamp Program regulations, or any State statute related to the use, presentation, transfer, acquisition, receipt, or possession of food stamp coupons or ATP's. 7 CFR 273.16(c).

The federal Food Stamp regulations read in part:

(6) Criteria for determining intentional program violation. The hearing authority shall base the determination of intentional program violation on clear and convincing evidence which demonstrates that the household member(s) committed, and intended to commit, intentional program violation as defined in paragraph (c) of this section. 7 CFR 273.16(c) (6).

In the instant case, the Department has established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent knowingly withheld the information about her son moving out of her home.

All Programs

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

- the customer intentionally failed to report information or intentionally gave incomplete or inaccurate information needed to make a correct benefit determination; **and**

- the customer was clearly and correctly instructed regarding his or her reporting responsibilities; **and**
- the customer has no apparent physical or mental impairment that limits his or her understanding or ability to fulfill his/her reporting responsibilities. BAM 720, p. 1.

In the instant case, the Department may not proceed against the Respondent on the overissuance of FIP because the notice of the hearing was returned as undeliverable. R 400.3130 Intentional program violation disqualification and recoupment.

Rule 30.

(1) If an overissuance investigation finds that an intentional program violation occurred, then the accused individual shall be notified of the allegation, the potential penalty, and the right to meet with family independence agency representatives to discuss the allegation.

(2) The FIA will conduct an administrative hearing to determine if an overissuance occurred due to an intentional program violation, unless either of the following provisions applies:

(a) The individual waives his or her right to the hearing by signing a recoupment and disqualification agreement.

(b) The individual was convicted of fraudulent receipt of benefits under section 60 of Act No. 280 of the Public Acts of 1939, as amended, being §400. 60 of Michigan Compiled Laws, or any other criminal fraud statute.

(3) If an individual has agreed to and signed the recoupment and disqualification agreement, then no further administrative appeal is available.

(4) An individual may request a hearing to contest the computation of the benefit reduction amount, but not the overissuance amount.

(5) An intentional program violation hearing will be conducted with or without the individual or authorized representative present ***if the hearing notice is not returned by the post office as undeliverable....(emphasis added)***.

The Department is entitled to recoup the amount issued in excess of the amount of FAP the Respondent was eligible to receive. The undersigned has reviewed the overissuance amount of FAP and found it to be correct. The Department is entitled to recoup \$267.00.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the clear and convincing evidence, decides the following:

- (1) The evidence does establish that the Respondent committed a first IPV of the FAP program. The Department's request for disqualification from the FAP program for one year is GRANTED.
- (2) The Department is entitled to recover \$267.00 in FAP over-issuance.



Michael J. Bennane
Administrative Law Judge
for Maura Corrigan, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: November 15, 2011

Date Mailed: November 15, 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.

MJB/cl

cc:

