

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

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 2013-7299
Issue No.: 3052
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: January 23, 2013
County: Wayne (82-19)

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Lynn M. Ferris

HEARING DECISION FOR INTENTIONAL PROGRAM VIOLATION

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and MCL 400.37 upon the Department of Human Services' (Department) request for a hearing. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on January 23, 2013, from Detroit, Michigan. The Department was represented by [REDACTED].

Participants on behalf of Respondent included: .

Respondent did not appear at the hearing and it was held in Respondent's absence pursuant to 7 CFR 273.16(e), Mich Admin Code R 400.3130(5), or Mich Admin Code R 400.3187(5).

ISSUES

1. Did Respondent receive an overissuance (OI) of
 Family Independence Program (FIP) Food Assistance Program (FAP)
 Medical Assistance (MA)
benefits that the Department is entitled to recoup?
2. Did Respondent commit an Intentional Program Violation (IPV)?
3. Should Respondent be disqualified from receiving
 Family Independence Program (FIP) Food Assistance Program (FAP)
 Medical Assistance (MA)

FINDINGS OF FACT

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

1. The Department's OIG filed a hearing request on November 11, 2012, to establish an OI of benefits received by Respondent as a result of Respondent having received concurrent program benefits in Michigan and Mississippi and, as such, allegedly committed an IPV.
2. The OIG has has not requested that Respondent be disqualified from receiving program benefits.
3. The Department initially sought a 10-year disqualification of Respondent from receiving FAP benefits alleging concurrent receipt of FAP benefits in Mississippi and Michigan. The Department amended its request for IPV and seeks a one-year disqualification.
4. Respondent was a recipient of FAP FIP benefits during the period of 12/1/2009 through 7/31/10.
5. Respondent had no apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement.
6. Respondent began using FAP FIP benefits outside of the State of Michigan October 30, 2009.
7. The OIG indicates that the time period they are considering the fraud period is December 1, 2009, through July 31, 2010.
8. During the alleged fraud period, Respondent was issued \$1,600 in FAP FIP benefits from the State of Michigan.
9. The Department has has not established that Respondent received an OI of FAP benefits and, thus, committed an IPV.
10. This was Respondent's first second third IPV.
11. A notice of disqualification hearing was mailed to Respondent at the last known address and was was not returned by the US Post Office as undeliverable.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Department policies are contained in the Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM), and the Reference Tables Manual (RFT).

The Family Independence Program (FIP) was established pursuant to the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Public Law 104-193, 42 USC 601, *et seq.* The Department (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers FIP pursuant to MCL 400.10, *et seq.*, and 1999 AC, Rule 400.3101 through Rule 400.3131. FIP replaced the Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program effective October 1, 1996.

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 (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers FAP pursuant to MCL 400.10, *et seq.*, and 1999 AC, Rule 400.3001 through Rule 400.3015.

The Medical Assistance (MA) program is established by the Title XIX of the Social Security Act and is implemented by Title 42 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The Department (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers the MA program pursuant to MCL 400.10, *et seq.*, and MCL 400.105.

When a client group receives more benefits than they are entitled to receive, DHS must attempt to recoup the OI. BAM 700.

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 has intentionally withheld or misrepresented information for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, increasing or preventing reduction of program benefits or eligibility. BAM 720.

The Department's OIG requests IPV hearings for cases when:

- benefit overissuance 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 IPV 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 IPV 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.

Additionally, the OIG agent testified regarding Respondent's intent to commit an IPV. The Department policy states that in order to be eligible for program benefits, a person must be a Michigan resident. BEM 220. A person is considered a resident while living in Michigan for any purpose other than a vacation, even if there is no intent to remain in the state permanently or indefinitely. BEM 220. See also BEM 212 (temporary absence).

The evidence in this case established that Respondent moved out of state to Mississippi in October 2009 and only used his benefits for a short time (less than 30 days) in Michigan. Exhibit 1, pp. 9-9a. The evidence shows that Respondent began using the Michigan benefits exclusively in Mississippi in October 2009 until July 1, 2010, when Respondent's Michigan FAP case closed. There is no evidence to refute the Department's contentions that Respondent relocated to Mississippi and continued to use FAP benefits while he was no longer a Michigan resident. It was also established that Respondent's FAP case closed in Mississippi on June 30, 2010, but no further evidence as to the period or the amount of benefit(s) received was presented. Exhibit 1, p. 11.

The OIG seeks a 12-month disqualification of Respondent from receiving FAP benefits. The OIG presented evidence that established that Respondent was receiving FAP benefits in Mississippi as of the October 30, 2009. Exhibit 1, pp. 9 and 9a..

Respondent did not at any time report a change of address to the Department and only used FAP benefits in Michigan for a short period. Based upon this evidence, the Department has established an IPV.

The OIG agent presented credible evidence that Respondent received \$1,600 in FAP program benefits during the period during which Respondent was not a Michigan resident. Based on the foregoing, the evidence established that Respondent was issued an OI in the amount of \$1,600 and committed an IPV and must be disqualified for a one-year period.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, and for the reasons stated on the record, concludes that:

1. Respondent did did not commit an IPV.
2. Respondent did did not receive an OI of program benefits in the amount of \$1,600 from the following program(s) FAP FIP.

The Department is ORDERED to initiate recoupment procedures for the amount of \$1,600 in accordance with Department policy.

It is FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent be disqualified from

FIP FAP SDA CDC for a period of
 12 months. 24 months. lifetime. 10 years concurrent receipt of benefits.



Lynn M. Ferris
Administrative Law Judge
for Maura Corrigan, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: March 26, 2013

Date Mailed: March 27, 2013

2013-7299/LMF

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.

LMF/pf

cc:

