

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

IN THE MATTER OF:



Reg. No.: 20138724
Issue No.: 1052, 3055
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: February 14, 2013
County: Emmet

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Kevin Scully

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 February 14, 2013, from Lansing, Michigan. The Department was represented by [REDACTED] of the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

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), State Disability Assistance (SDA), Child Development and Care (CDC) 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), State Disability Assistance (SDA), Child Development and Care (CDC)?

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 October 29, 2012, to establish an OI of benefits received by Respondent as a result of Respondent having allegedly committed an IPV.
2. The OIG has has not requested that Respondent be disqualified from receiving program benefits.
3. Respondent was a recipient of FIP FAP SDA CDC benefits during the period of January 1, 2009, through March 31, 2009.
4. Respondent was a recipient of FIP FAP SDA CDC benefits during the period of January 1, 2009, through January 31, 2010.
5. Respondent was was not aware of the responsibility to accurately report the composition of his benefit group to the Department.
6. Respondent had no apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement.
7. The Department's OIG indicates that the time period they are considering the fraud period is January 1, 2009, through January 31, 2010.
8. During the alleged fraud period, Respondent was issued \$ [REDACTED] in FIP FAP SDA CDC benefits from the State of Michigan.
9. During the alleged fraud period, Respondent was issued \$ [REDACTED] in FIP FAP SDA CDC benefits from the State of Michigan.
10. The Department has has not established that Respondent committed an 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 State Disability Assistance (SDA) program, which provides financial assistance for disabled persons, is established by 2004 PA 344. The Department of Human Services (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers the SDA program pursuant to MCL 400.10, *et seq.*, and 2000 AACCS, Rule 400.3151 through Rule 400.3180.

The Child Development and Care (CDC) program is established by Titles IVA, IVE and XX of the Social Security Act, the Child Care and Development Block Grant of 1990, and the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996. The program is implemented by Title 45 of the Code of Federal Regulations, Parts 98 and 99. The Department provides services to adults and children pursuant to MCL 400.14(1) and 1999 AC, Rule 400.5001 through Rule 400.5015.

When a client group receives more benefits than they are entitled to receive, the Department 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 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 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 who 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.

The Department alleges that the Claimant failed to report that his son was not living in his home and therefore he was not eligible to receive Family Independence Program (FIP) benefits if he was not the caretaker of a minor child. The Department also alleges that the Claimant received an overissuance of Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits after intentionally failing to report a change to his benefit group size.

The Department's representative testified that child support records indicate that he was paying [REDACTED] and that this [REDACTED] was not living in his home.

However, the child support records relied upon by the Department indicate that the Claimant and the children's [REDACTED] each cared for one [REDACTED] and that the Claimant started paying child support for both children as of [REDACTED]. This does not support the Department's allegations that the Claimant was not caring for any minor children as of [REDACTED].

Furthermore, Department of Human Services Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) Items 210 and 212 are very specific as to how the Department is to determine a benefit group for the purposes of receiving Family Independence Program (FIP) and Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits. Benefit group size and composition are not determined by

child support obligations but instead by determining where the child sleeps for more than half of the nights in a month.

In this case, the change in [REDACTED] obligation is suggestive that a change was made to the order determining the primary guardian of the Claimant's [REDACTED] but is not direct evidence of where the children slept during the month. The Department failed to present evidence of where the children slept.

If the Claimant's [REDACTED] slept in his home half of the nights in each month, it is possible that this would cause a change in the Claimant's child support obligation without changing his eligibility for Family Independence Program (FIP) and Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits.

Department policy dictates that where a child spends half of his nights with one guardian, and half with another, then the primary caretaker for the purposes of Family Independence Program (FIP) and Food Assistance Program (FAP) eligibility is the guardian that qualified for benefits first. The Department failed to establish that this was not the case here, and therefore failed to establish that the Claimant was not eligible for the benefits he received.

Since the evidence and testimony fails to establish that the Claimant intentionally failed to notify the Department of changes that affected his eligibility to receive benefits for the purposes of receiving benefits that he was not eligible to receive, this Administrative Law Judge finds that the Department has failed to establish an intentional program violation.

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. The Department failed to establish an intentional program violation of the Family Independence Program (FIP) and Food Assistance Program (FAP).

The Department is ORDERED to delete the OI and cease any recoupment action.

/s/
Kevin Scully
Administrative Law Judge
for Maura Corrigan, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: February 20, 2013

Date Mailed: February 21, 2013

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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.

KS/tb

cc:

