

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

**IN THE MATTER OF:**



Registration No: 201312584  
Issue No: 6052  
Case No: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date: January 10, 2013  
Ingham County DHS

**Administrative Law Judge:** Suzanne D. Sonneborn

**HEARING DECISION**

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge in accordance with 7 CFR 273.16, MCL 400.9, MCL 400.37, and Mich Admin Code, R 400.3130, on the Department of Human Services' (the Department's) request for hearing. After due notice, a hearing was held on January 10, 2013, at which Respondent failed to appear. The hearing was held in Respondent's absence in accordance with Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM) 720, pp 9-10. The Department was represented by [REDACTED], a regulation agent with the department's Office of Inspector General (OIG).

**ISSUE**

Whether Respondent committed an intentional program violation (IPV) involving the Child Development and Care (CDC) program and whether Respondent received an overissuance of CDC benefits that the Department is entitled to recoup?

**FINDINGS OF FACT**

Based on the clear and convincing evidence pertaining to the whole record, the Administrative Law Judge finds as material fact:

1. The Department's OIG filed a request for hearing to establish an overissuance of CDC benefits received as a result of a determination that Respondent committed a first IPV in this program.
2. Respondent was a recipient of CDC benefits at all times relevant to this hearing.
3. On July 11, 2011, May 4, 2012, May 21, 2012, respectively, Respondent signed a CDC application (DHS-4583), a redetermination (DHS-1010), and a child development and care provider verification (DHS-4025). In doing so, she acknowledged her obligation to report changes in her circumstances and 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 A, pp. 1-4; Exhibit B, pp. 1-2; Exhibit C, pp. 1-5)

4. In her May 4, 2012 redetermination paperwork, Respondent reported that she began employment with [REDACTED] in October 2011 and was working 25 to 30 hours per week. (Department Exhibit A, pp. 1-4)
5. On June 13, 2012, the Department obtained verification from [REDACTED] that Respondent was terminated from her employment on February 20, 2012. (Department Exhibit D, pp. 1-5)
6. Respondent did not report to the Department that her employment with [REDACTED] had ended and she was therefore able to provide child care to her children.
7. As a result of Respondent's refusal or failure to properly report that her employment with [REDACTED] had ended and she was therefore able to provide child care to her children, she received an over issuance of CDC benefits in the amount of \$ [REDACTED] for the time period of February 12, 2012 through June 16, 2012. (Department Exhibit F, pp. 1-7; Exhibit G, pp. 1-5)
8. Respondent was clearly instructed and fully aware, or should have been fully aware, of her responsibility to report all changes in circumstances to the Department within ten days of the occurrence, as required by Department policy.
9. There was no apparent physical or mental impairment present that limited Respondent's ability to understand and comply with her reporting responsibilities.

### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

The Child Development and Care program was 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 of Human Services (DHS or Department) provides services to adults and children pursuant to MCL 400.14(1) and MAC R 400.5001-5015. Department policies are found in the Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM), Reference Table Manual (RFT), and the Bridges Reference Manual (BRM).

Generally, a client is responsible for reporting any change in circumstances that may affect eligibility or benefit level within ten days of the change. BAM 105, p 7. When a

client or group receives more benefits than they are entitled to receive, the Department must attempt to recoup the overissuance. BAM 700, p 1. A suspected IPV is defined as 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. [BAM 720, p 1.]

An IPV is suspected by the Department when a client intentionally withheld or misrepresented information for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, increasing, or preventing a reduction of, program eligibility or benefits. BAM 720, p 1. In bringing an IPV action, the agency carries the burden of establishing the violation with clear and convincing evidence. BAM 720, p 1.

An overissuance period begins the first month the benefit issuance exceeds the amount allowed by Department policy or six years before the date the overissuance was referred to an agency recoupment specialist, whichever is later. This period ends on the month before the benefit is corrected. BAM 720, p 6. The amount of overissuance is the benefit amount the client actually received minus the amount the client was eligible to receive. BAM 720, p 6.

Suspected IPV matters are investigated by the OIG. This office: refers suspected IPV cases that meet criteria for prosecution to the appropriate prosecuting attorney; refers suspected IPV cases that meet criteria for IPV administrative hearings to the Michigan Administrative Hearings System (MAHS); and returns non-IPV cases back to the Department's recoupment specialist. BAM 720, p 9.

The OIG will request an IPV hearing when:

- Benefit overissuances are not forwarded to the prosecuting attorney's office;
- Prosecution of the matter is declined by the prosecuting attorney's office for a reason other than lack of evidence, and
- The total OI amount for the FAP is \$1000 or more, or

- The total OI amount is less than \$1000, and
  - The group has a previous IPV, or
  - The alleged IPV involves FAP trafficking, or
  - The alleged fraud involves concurrent receipt of assistance or
  - The alleged fraud is committed by a state/government employee. BAM 720, p 10.

The OIG represents the Department during the hearing process in IPV matters. BAM 720, p 9.

Testimony and other evidence must be weighed and considered according to its reasonableness. *Gardiner v Courtright*, 165 Mich 54, 62; 130 NW 322 (1911); *Dep't of Community Health v Risch*, 274 Mich App 365, 372; 733 NW2d 403 (2007). Moreover, the weight and credibility of this evidence is generally for the fact-finder to determine. *Dep't of Community Health*, 274 Mich App at 372; *People v Terry*, 224 Mich App 447, 452; 569 NW2d 641 (1997).

Here, during the January 10, 2013 disqualification hearing, the OIG provided credible and sufficient testimony and other evidence establishing that Respondent failed to properly report that she had been terminated from her employment with [REDACTED] on February 20, 2012. The OIG further established that, as a result of Respondent's misrepresentation, refusal or failure to properly report that her child care needs should be discontinued during the time period in question, she received an over issuance of CDC benefits in the amount of \$ [REDACTED] for the time period of February 12, 2012 through June 16, 2012.

Respondent was, or should have been, fully aware of her responsibility to properly report that her child care needs should be reduced or discontinued because Respondent was not continuously employed in a full-time capacity for all or a portion of the time period in question. Moreover, Respondent's signature on her assistance application established that she was, or should have been, fully aware that the intentional withholding or misrepresentation of information potentially affecting her eligibility or benefit level could result in criminal, civil, or administrative action. Finally, there was no evidence presented indicating that Respondent suffered from any physical or mental impairment that limited her ability to understand and fulfill her reporting responsibilities. See BEM 720, p 1.

Based on the credible testimony and other evidence presented, it is concluded that the OIG established, under the clear and convincing standard, that Respondent committed an IPV in this matter by misrepresenting, refusing or failing to properly report that her child care needs should be discontinued because Respondent was not continuously employed in a full-time capacity during the time period in question, resulting in an over

issuance of CDC benefits in the amount of \$2,280.00 for the time period of February 12, 2012 through June 16, 2012.

**DECISION AND ORDER**

Based on the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, this Administrative Law Judge decides that Respondent committed an intentional program violation of the CDC program by misrepresenting, refusing or failing to properly report that her child care needs should be discontinued because Respondent was not continuously employed in a full-time capacity during the time period in question.

It is therefore ORDERED THAT Respondent shall reimburse the Department for CDC benefits ineligibly received as a result of her intentional program violation in the amount of \$2,280.00.

/s/

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Suzanne D. Sonneborn  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Maura D. Corrigan, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: January 16, 2013

Date Mailed: January 16, 2013

NOTICE: Respondent may appeal this decision and order to the circuit court for the county in which she resides within 30 days of receipt of this decision and order.

SDS/cr

cc:

