

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

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 2013-26673
Issue No.: 3055; 1052
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: July 3, 2013
County: Genesee

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Vicki L. Armstrong

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 July 3, 2013, from Lansing, Michigan. The Department was represented by Resident Agent [REDACTED] [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 400.3178(5).

ISSUES

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

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 2/6/13 to establish an OI of benefits received by Respondent as a result of Respondent having allegedly committed an IPV.
2. The OIG has requested that Respondent be disqualified from receiving program benefits.

3. Respondent was a recipient of FAP during the period of November 1, 2010, through December 31, 2012, and FIP benefits during the period of November 1, 2012, through December 1, 2012.
4. Respondent was aware of the responsibility to report all household members and all household income.
5. Respondent had no apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement.
6. The Department's OIG indicates that the time period they are considering the fraud period is November 1, 2010, through December 31, 2012.
7. During the alleged fraud period, Respondent was issued \$ [REDACTED] in FAP and \$ [REDACTED] in FIP benefits from the State of Michigan.
8. Respondent was entitled to \$ [REDACTED] in FAP and \$0 in FIP during this time period.
9. Respondent did receive an OI in the amount of \$ [REDACTED] under the FAP program and \$ [REDACTED] under the FIP program.
10. In February 2012, a data mining project identified Respondent as a recipient that had received multiple EBT Bridge cards in the previous 12 months. An EPPI-C report shows that from March, 2011 through January, 2012, Respondent reported 10 cards lost or stolen. A review of Respondent's IG-311 EBT history revealed several transactions indicative of trafficking, including even dollar transactions and multiple transactions at the same retailer in a short period of time. (Dept. Ex. 16-18).
11. Respondent was incarcerated in the Kent County Jail from 4/13/2012 to 8/3/2012. During that time her Bridge card continued to be used as reflected in the IG-311 EBT history. (Dept. Ex. 28-31).
12. A review of Respondent's EBT history revealed several transactions indicative of FAP trafficking from 11/7/2010 through 2/27/12, totaling \$ [REDACTED] in trafficked benefits. Respondent also received \$ [REDACTED] in FAP benefits from 5/1/2012 through 7/31/2012 to which she was not entitled because she was incarcerated. She also received \$ [REDACTED] in FAP benefits from 9/1/2012 through 12/31/2012 to which she was not entitled because she was a parole absconder, for a total FAP overissuance of \$ [REDACTED] from 11/1/2010 through 12/31/12. She also received \$ [REDACTED] in FIP benefits from 11/1/2012 through 12/31/2012, to which she was not entitled due to her parole absconder status for a total overissuance of \$ [REDACTED] (Dept. Ex. 20-25, 28-31).
13. The Department has established that Respondent committed an IPV.
14. This was Respondent's second FAP and FIP IPV. (Dept. Ex. 15).

15. A notice of hearing was mailed to Respondent at the last known address and 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 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.

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 administers FIP pursuant to MCL 400.10, *et seq.*, and Mich Admin Code, R 400.3101 through R 400.3131. FIP replaced the Aid to Dependent Children (ADC) program effective October 1, 1996. Department policies are contained in BAM, the Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM), and the Reference Tables Manual (RFT).

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 certain 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, or except when the overissuance relates to MA. Refusal to repay will not cause denial of current or future MA if the client is otherwise eligible. BAM 710. 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.

A review of Respondent's EBT history revealed several transactions indicative of FAP trafficking from 11/7/2010 through 2/27/12, totaling \$ [REDACTED] in trafficked benefits. Respondent was incarcerated from 4/13/12 to 8/4/12. She received \$ [REDACTED] in FAP benefits from 5/1/2012 through 7/31/2012 to which she was not entitled because she was incarcerated. As of 8/24/12, Claimant was a parole absconder. She received \$ [REDACTED] in FAP benefits from 9/1/2012 through 12/31/2012 to which she was not entitled because she was a parole absconder, for a total FAP overissuance of \$ [REDACTED] from 11/1/2010 through 12/31/12. She also received \$ [REDACTED] in FIP benefits from 11/1/2012 through 12/31/2012, to which she was not entitled due to her parole absconder status for a total overissuance of \$ [REDACTED].

According to departmental policy, the documentation used to establish the trafficking determination can be circumstantial, such as an affidavit from a store owner or sworn testimony from a federal or state investigator of how much a client could have reasonably trafficked in that store. BAM 720, p 7 (2/1/13).

Based on a review of the evidence, Respondent received an overissuance of FAP and FIP benefits and the department is entitled to recoup \$ [REDACTED].

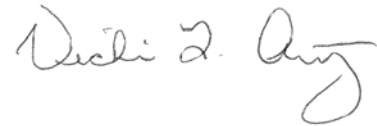
DECISION AND ORDER

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 commit a FAP and FIP IPV.
2. Respondent did receive an OI of program benefits in the amount of \$ [REDACTED] from FAP and FIP programs.

The Department is ORDERED to initiate recoupment procedures for the amount of \$ [REDACTED] in accordance with Department policy.

It is FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent be disqualified from the FAP and FIP programs for a period of 2 years.



Vicki L. Armstrong
Administrative Law Judge
for Maura Corrigan, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: July 23, 2013

Date Mailed: July 23, 2013

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.

VLA/las

cc:

