

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

IN THE MATTER OF:

██████████
██████████
████████████████████

Reg. No.: 2013 67234
Issue No.: 3052
Case No.: ██████████
Hearing Date: November 14, 2013
County: Muskegon County DHS

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Lynn M. Ferris

HEARING DECISION FOR INTENTIONAL PROGRAM VIOLATION

Upon the request for a hearing by the Department of Human Services (Department), this matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9, and in accordance with Titles 7, 42 and 45 of the Code of Federal Regulation (CFR), particularly 7 CFR 273.16, and with Mich Admin Code, R 400.3130 and R 400.3178. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on November 14, 2013 from Detroit, Michigan. The Department was represented by ██████████, Regulation Agent 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 overissuance (OI) of
 Family Independence Program (FIP) State Disability Assistance (SDA)
 Food Assistance Program (FAP) Child Development and Care (CDC)
 Medical Assistance (MA)
benefits that the Department is entitled to recoup?
2. Did Respondent, by clear and convincing evidence, commit an Intentional Program Violation (IPV)?
3. Should Respondent be disqualified from receiving
 Family Independence Program (FIP)? State Disability Assistance (SDA)?
 Food Assistance Program (FAP)? 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 September 9, 2013, 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 MA benefits issued by the Department.
4. Respondent was was not aware of the responsibility to to report any change of address and leaving the state for more than 30 days .
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 it is considering the fraud period is August 10, 2008 to June 19, 2009; and October 1, 2011 through October 10, 2012 (fraud period).
7. During the fraud period, Respondent was issued \$3656 in FIP FAP SDA CDC MA benefits by the State of Michigan, and the Department alleges that Respondent was entitled to \$0 in such benefits during this time period.
8. The Department alleges that Respondent received an OI in FIP FAP SDA CDC MA benefits in the amount of \$3656.
9. This was Respondent's first second third alleged IPV.
10. A notice of 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 Department of Human Services Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), Department of Human Services Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM), and Department of Human Services Reference Tables Manual (RFT). Prior to August 1, 2008, Department policies were contained in the Department of Human Services Program Administrative Manuals (PAM), Department of Human Services Program Eligibility Manual (PEM), and Department of Human Services Reference Schedules Manual (RFS).

☒ The Food Assistance Program (FAP) [formerly known as the Food Stamp program] is established by the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, 7 USC 2011 to 2036a and is implemented by the federal regulations contained in 7 CFR 271.1 to 285.5. The Department (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers FAP pursuant to MCL 400.10 and Mich Admin Code, R 400.3001 to .3015.

The Department's OIG requests IPV hearings for the following cases:

- FAP trafficking OIs that are not forwarded to the prosecutor,
- prosecution of welfare fraud or FAP trafficking is declined by the prosecutor for a reason other than lack of evidence, and
 - the total OI amount for the FIP, SDA, CDC, MA and FAP programs 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 (see BEM 222), or
 - the alleged fraud is committed by a state/government employee.

BAM 720 (7/1/13), p. 10.

Intentional Program Violation

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 reporting responsibilities.

BAM 700 (7/1/13), p. 6; BAM 720, p. 1.

An IPV is also suspected for a client who is alleged to have trafficked FAP benefits. BAM 720, p. 1.

An IPV requires that the Department establish by 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, p. 1 (emphasis in original); see also 7 CFR 273(e)(6). Clear and convincing evidence is evidence sufficient to result in a clear and firm belief that the proposition is true. See M Civ JI 8.01.

In this case, the department seeks an intentional program violation for two separate periods. The first period is August 10, 2008 to June 19, 2009. During this period, the department presented an application completed by the Respondent on August 17, 2009. Exhibit 1, pp. 21. At the time the application was completed the food assistance EBT purchase records show that the Respondent was using his EBT card exclusively in the state of Michigan with only short breaks until May 8, 2010. No other applications covering the period of 2008 or any re-determinations for that period were presented as evidence at the hearing. Based upon the evidence presented, it is determined that the department has not established that an intentional program violation for the period August 10, 2008 to June 19, 2009.

The second period for which the department requests an intentional program violation covers October 1, 2011 to October 10, 2012. During that period the Respondent completed two applications for food assistance, one on April 1, 2011 and the second application on May 22, 2012. The Respondent lists his address on both applications and lists different addresses on each application, both addresses located in the City of Kalamazoo. The application created April 1, 2011 notes the Respondent is homeless.

The evidence presented at the hearing indicates that shortly after the April 1, 2011 application the Respondent, on April 11, 2011, began to use his food assistance benefits in Illinois until June 24, 2011, a three month period at which time the Respondent began to use his food assistance consistently in the state of Michigan. Exhibit 1, pp. 36 - 39.

On the May 22, 2012 application the Respondent represented to the state of Michigan in his application that he intended to stay within the state of Michigan and that he was employed by McDonald's restaurant, however, the respondent at that time. was using his food assistance benefits outside the state of Michigan in Illinois and had been for quite some time, and continued to do so through October 2012. It is during this period where the Respondent consistently used benefits outside the state of Michigan that establishes an intentional program violation for the period October 1, 2011 to October 10, 2012 the 12 month period wherein the Respondent was out of state and was using his Michigan food assistance benefits.

Disqualification

A court or hearing decision that finds a client committed IPV disqualifies that client from receiving program benefits. BAM 720, p. 12. A disqualified recipient remains a member of an active group as long as he lives with them, and other eligible group members may continue to receive benefits. BAM 720, p. 13.

Clients who commit an IPV are disqualified for a standard disqualification period except when a court orders a different period, or except when the OI relates to MA. BAM 720, p. 13. Refusal to repay will not cause denial of current or future MA if the client is otherwise eligible. BAM 710 (7/1/13), p. 2. 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 FAP concurrent receipt of benefits. BAM 720, p. 16.

In this case, the Department has established that for the period October 2011 to October 2012 the Respondent no longer resided in Michigan and that Respondent did demonstrate intent to receive food assistance benefits outside the state of Michigan without reporting a change of address and for such period was no longer a resident of the state of Michigan and thus the Department has established that the Respondent should be disqualified from receiving food assistance.

Overissuance

When a client group receives more benefits than they are entitled to receive, the Department must attempt to recoup the OI. BAM 700, p. 1.

In this case, based on the food assistance Benefit Issuance Summary provided at the hearing it is determined that the Respondent received an over issuance of food assistance benefits from December 2011 to September 2012 in the amount of \$2000 as demonstrated by the benefits summary inquiry. Exhibit 1 pp. 46. Therefore, the Department is entitled to a finding of over issuance.

Clients are not eligible for FAP benefits if they do not reside in Michigan. BEM 220, p. 1. Respondent's FAP use out of state established that he did not reside in Michigan. Thus, he was not eligible for FAP benefits and was overissued FAP benefits for any period he was ineligible to receive FAP benefits.

Under Department policy, the calculation of the first month of the OI requires that the Department apply the 10-day client reporting period, the 10-day processing period, and the 12-day negative action suspense period. BAM 720, p. 6. The Department properly applied these standards when calculating the overissuance amount total. Based upon the foregoing analysis it is determined that the Department is entitled to a finding of overissuance in the amount of \$2,000.

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, if any, concludes that:

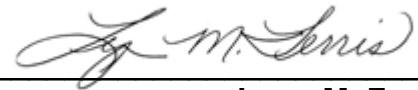
1. Respondent did did not commit an IPV by clear and convincing evidence.

2. Respondent did did not receive an OI of program benefits in the amount of \$2000 from the following program(s) FIP FAP SDA CDC MA.

The Department is ORDERED to

- initiate recoupment procedures for the amount of \$2000 in accordance with Department policy for the period December 2011 to September 2012
- delete the OI to \$1656 for the period October 2008 to June 2009, and initiate recoupment procedures 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.



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

Date Signed: December 11, 2013

Date Mailed: December 11, 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.

LMF/cl

cc: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]