

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

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

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

Reg. No.: 2014-27851  
Issue No(s): 3005  
Case No.: ██████████  
Hearing Date: April 14, 2014  
County: Kent (00)

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:** Eric Feldman

**HEARING DECISION FOR CONCURRENT BENEFITS  
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 Regulations, 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 April 14, 2014 from Detroit, Michigan. The Department was represented by ██████████ 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)     Food Assistance Program (FAP)  
 Medical Assistance Program (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)     Food Assistance Program (FAP)

**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 February 20, 2014 to establish an OI of benefits received by Respondent as a result of Respondent having received concurrent program benefits and, as such, 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  FAP  FIP  MA benefits issued by the Department.
4. On the Assistance Application signed by Respondent on February 8, 2012, Respondent reported that he was a resident of Michigan, but did not indicate if he intended to stay in Michigan.
5. Respondent was aware of the responsibility to report changes in his residence to the Department.
6. Respondent had no apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement.
7. Respondent began using  FAP  FIP  MA benefits outside of the State of Michigan beginning in June 2012.
8. The OIG indicates that the time period they are considering the fraud period is April 1, 2012 to January 31, 2013.
9. During the alleged fraud period, Respondent was issued \$2,000 in  FAP  FIP  MA benefits from the State of Michigan.
10. During the alleged fraud period, Respondent was issued  FAP  FIP  MA benefits from the State of Texas.
11. This was Respondent's  first  second  third alleged IPV.
12. 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 (July 2013), p. 12.

In this case, the Department alleged that Respondent committed an IPV regarding his FAP benefits. Subsequent to the scheduling of the current hearing, the Notice of Hearing and accompanying documents were mailed to Respondent via first class mail at the address identified by the Department as the last known address. During the hearing, the Department testified that the hearing packet was returned by the United States Postal Service as undeliverable. When notice of a FAP IPV hearing is sent using first class mail and is returned as undeliverable, the hearing may still be held. 7 CFR 273.16((e)(3); BAM 720, p. 12. Thus, the hearing properly proceeded with respect to the alleged FAP IPV.

### **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 (July 2013), p. 7; 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 alleges that Respondent committed an IPV of his FAP benefits because he failed to update residency information for the purpose of receiving FAP benefits from more than one state.

Clients must report changes in circumstance that potentially affect eligibility or benefit amount. BAM 105 (December 2011), p. 7. Other changes must be reported within 10 days after the client is aware of them. BAM 105, p. 7. These include, but are not limited to, changes in: address and shelter cost changes that result from the move. BAM 105, p. 7.

Concurrent receipt of benefits means assistance received from multiple programs to cover a person's needs for the same time period. BEM 222 (June 2011), p. 1.

Benefit duplication means assistance received from the same (or same type of) program to cover a person's needs for the same month. BEM 222, p. 1. For example, FIP from Michigan and similar benefits from another state's cash assistance program. BEM 222, p. 1. As specified in the balance of BEM 222, benefit duplication is prohibited except for MA and FAP in limited circumstances. BEM 222, p. 1.

A person cannot receive FAP in more than one state for any month. BEM 222, p. 2. Out-of-state benefit receipt or termination may be verified by one of the following: DHS-

3782, Out-of-State Inquiry; Letter or document from other state; or Collateral contact with the state. BEM 222, p. 3.

A person is disqualified for a period of 10 years if found guilty through the Administrative Hearing Process, convicted in court or by signing a repayment and disqualification agreement (e.g., DHS-826, DHS-830) of having made a fraudulent statement or representation regarding his identity or residence in order to receive multiple FAP benefits simultaneously. BEM 203 (October 2011), p. 1.

The Department's OIG indicates that the time period it is considering the fraud period is April 1, 2012 to January 31, 2013. At the hearing, the Department presented evidence to show why it believed the Respondent was aware of his responsibility to report changes in residence and that he made a fraudulent statement or representation regarding his residence in order to receive multiple FAP benefits simultaneously.

First, the Department presented Respondent's application dated February 8, 2012, to show that his signature verifies acknowledgement and understanding of rights and responsibilities for receiving dual benefits in multiple states. See Exhibit 1. A review of Respondent's application indicated that he reported a Michigan address and that he is a resident of Michigan. See Exhibit 1.

Second, the Department presented Respondent's FAP transaction history. A review of the transaction history indicated he used his FAP benefits issued by the State of Michigan out of state in Texas from June 24, 2012 to December 19, 2012 (during the alleged fraud period). See Exhibit 1.

Third, the Department presented an out-of-state e-mail correspondence from an OIG investigator located in Texas dated December 2, 2013. See Exhibit 1. This e-mail confirmed that Respondent received duplicate FAP benefits in Texas from April 2012 to May 2012. See Exhibit 1. There was a break between June 2012 to July 2012 and then, Respondent received FAP benefits from August 2012 to October 2012. See Exhibit 1.

Fourth, the Department presented Respondent's benefits summary inquiries to show that he received FAP benefits from April 2012 to January 2013. See Exhibit 1.

Based on the foregoing information and evidence, the Department has failed to establish that Respondent committed an IPV of FAP benefits.

First, the Department has failed to show that the Respondent made a fraudulent statement or representation regarding his identity or residence in order to receive multiple FAP benefits simultaneously. BEM 203, p. 1. The Department presented Respondent's application reporting a Michigan residence, however, this occurred before the alleged fraud period.

Second, the Department presented Respondent's FAP transaction history, which indicated he used his FAP benefits issued by the State of Michigan out of state in Texas during the alleged fraud period. See Exhibit 1. However, this evidence presented does not establish by clear and convincing evidence that that Respondent intentionally withheld information to receive FAP benefits from more than one state. It is unknown if Respondent was caring for someone, attending school, or seeking work. Department policy does not prohibit out-of-state usage when the individual intends on coming back.

Third, the Department only presented e-mail correspondence that showed Respondent received FAP benefits from Texas. It is evident that Respondent failed to report information of receiving Texas issued benefits as confirmed by the e-mails. See Exhibit 1. However, again, this evidence presented does not establish by clear and convincing evidence that the Respondent intentionally withheld information to receive FAP benefits from more than one state. The Department did not present evidence of how much he was issued from Texas nor did it present a FAP transaction history showing Respondent using FAP benefits issued by the State of Texas in Texas during the alleged fraud period. The evidence merely suggests that Respondent was issued benefits from out of state.

In summary, in the absence of any clear and convincing evidence that Respondent intentionally withheld information for the purpose of maintaining Michigan FAP eligibility, the Department has failed to establish that Respondent committed an IPV of FAP benefits.

### **Disqualification**

A court or hearing decision that finds a client committed IPV disqualifies that client from receiving program benefits. BAM 720, p. 15. 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. 15.

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. 16. Refusal to repay will not cause denial of current or future MA if the client is otherwise eligible. BAM 710 (July 2013), 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 failed to satisfy its burden of showing that Respondent committed an IPV concerning FAP benefits. Therefore, Respondent is not subject to a disqualification under the FAP program. BAM 720, p. 16

### **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. The amount of the OI is the

benefit amount the group or provider actually received minus the amount the group was eligible to receive. BAM 715 (July 2013), p. 6.

As stated previously, there is no IPV present in this case. However, the Department can still proceed with recoupment of the OI when there is client error.

A client/CDC provider error OI occurs when the client received more benefits than they were entitled to because the client/CDC provider gave incorrect or incomplete information to the department. BAM 715, p. 1.

The FAP transaction history indicated Respondent used his FAP benefits issued by the State of Michigan out of state in Texas from June 24, 2012 to December 19, 2012 (during the alleged fraud period). See Exhibit 1. As stated previously, it is determined that an IPV was not present.

However, to be eligible, a person must be a Michigan resident. BEM 220 (January 2012), p. 1. For FAP cases, 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, p. 1. Eligible persons may include persons who entered the state with a job commitment or to seek employment; and students (for FAP only, this includes students living at home during a school break). BEM 220, p. 1.

For FAP cases, a person who is temporarily absent from the group is considered living with the group. BEM 212 (April 2012), p. 2. However, a person's absence is not temporary if it has lasted more than thirty days. BEM 212, p. 2.

A client error is present in this situation because the Respondent failed to report a change in residency in order to continue receiving FAP benefits from Michigan. The evidence is sufficient to establish that Respondent no longer resided in Michigan during the alleged fraud period and he used FAP benefits issued by the State of Michigan out of state exclusively in Texas. Therefore, he was was not eligible for FAP benefits and was overissued FAP benefits for any period he was ineligible to receive FAP benefits during this time period.

Regarding client error overissuances, the OI period begins the first month (or pay period for CDC) benefit issuance exceeds the amount allowed by policy or 72 months before the date the OI was referred to the RS, whichever is later. BAM 715, p. 4. To determine the first month of the OI period (for OIs 11/97 or later) the department allows time for: the client reporting period; the full standard of promptness (SOP) for change processing; and the full negative action suspense period. BAM 715, p. 4. Based on the above policy, the Department would apply the 10-day client reporting period, the 10-day processing period, and the 12-day negative action suspense period. BAM 715, p. 4.

Applying the above standard and in consideration of Respondent's application in February 2012 and that he began receiving Texas benefits in April 2012, it is found that the appropriate OI period begin date is April 1, 2012. BAM 715, p. 4.

In establishing the OI amount, the Department presented a benefit summary inquiry showing that Respondent was issued FAP benefits by the State of Michigan for April 2012 to January 2013 in the amount of \$2,000. See Exhibit 1. Thus, the Department is entitled to recoup \$2,000 of FAP benefits it issued to Respondent for April 1, 2012 to January 31, 2013. BAM 715, pp. 4 and 6.

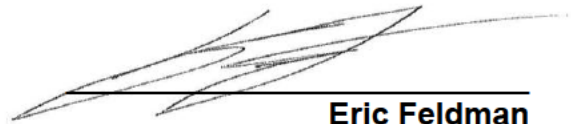
**DECISION AND ORDER**

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 has established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent  did  did not commit an intentional program violation (IPV).
2. Respondent  did  did not receive an OI of program benefits in the amount of \$2,000 from the following program(s)  FAP  FIP  MA.

The Department is ORDERED to

- initiate recoupment procedures for the amount of \$2,000 in accordance with Department policy.



**Eric Feldman**  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Maura Corrigan, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: April 24, 2014

Date Mailed: April 24, 2014

**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.

EJF/cl

cc: [REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
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