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

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	THE MATTER OF .						
		Reg. No.: Issue No(s).: Case No.: Hearing Date: County:	201413444 3005 March 27, 2014 Wayne County DHS #15				
ADN	INISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Kevin Scully						
	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 March 27, 2014, from Lansing, Michigan. The Department was represented by Regulation Agent of the Office of Inspector General (OIG).							
F	Participants on behalf of Respondent included:						
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).							
<u>ISSUES</u>							
1.	Did Respondent receive an overissuance (OI)  Family Independence Program (FIP)  Food Assistance Program (FAP)  Medical Assistance (MA) benefits that the Department is entitled to receive	State Disability A Child Developme	ssistance (SDA) ent and Care (CDC)				
2.	Did Respondent, by clear and convincing evidence, commit an Intentional Program Violation (IPV)?						
3.	Should Respondent be disqualified from recei	ving					

### **FINDINGS OF FACT**

☐ Family Independence Program (FIP)? ☐ State Disability Assistance (SDA)? ☐ Food Assistance Program (FAP)? ☐ Child Development and Care (CDC)?

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 November 8, 2013, to establish an OI of benefits received by Respondent as a result of Respondent having allegedly committed an IPV.
2.	The OIG $\boxtimes$ has $\square$ has not requested that Respondent be disqualified from receiving program benefits.
3.	Respondent was a recipient of $\  \  \  \  \  \  \  \  \  \  \  \  \ $
4.	The Department's OIG indicates that the time period it is considering the fraud period is December 1, 2010, through July 30, 2012.
5.	During the fraud period, Respondent was issued \$ 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.
6.	The Department alleges that Respondent received an OI in $\square$ FIP $\boxtimes$ FAP $\square$ SDA $\square$ CDC $\square$ MA benefits in the amount of \$
7.	This was Respondent's ⊠ first ☐ second ☐ third alleged IPV.
8.	A notice of hearing was mailed to Respondent at the last known address and $\boxtimes$ was $\square$ was not returned by the US Post Office as undeliverable.
	CONCLUSIONS OF LAW
Adn (BE Aug Ser Prog	partment policies are contained in the Department of Human Services Bridges chinistrative Manual (BAM), Department of Human Services Bridges Eligibility Manual M), and Department of Human Services Reference Tables Manual (RFT). Prior to just 1, 2008, Department policies were contained in the Department of Human vices Program Administrative Manuals (PAM), Department of Human Services gram Eligibility Manual (PEM), and Department of Human Services Reference edules Manual (RFS).
Res US0 Age	The Family Independence Program (FIP) was established pursuant to the Personal ponsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, PL 104-193, and 42 C 601 to 679c. The Department (formerly known as the Family Independence ency) administers FIP pursuant to MCL 400.10 and 400.57a and Mich Admin Code, 00.3101 to .3131.
is es is ir Dep	The Food Assistance Program (FAP) [formerly known as the Food Stamp program] stablished by the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, 7 USC 2011 to 2036a and applemented by the federal regulations contained in 7 CFR 271.1 to 285.5. The partment (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers FAP suant to MCL 400.10 and Mich Admin Code, R 400.3001 to .3015.

☐ The Medical Assistance (MA) program is established by the Title XIX of the Social Security Act, 42 USC 1396-1396w-5, and is implemented by 42 CFR 400.200 to 1008.59. The Department of Human Services (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers the MA program pursuant to MCL 400.10 and MCL 400.105.
☐ The State Disability Assistance (SDA) program is established by the Social Welfare Act, MCL 400.1119b. The Department of Human Services (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers the SDA program pursuant to MCL 400.10 and Mich Admin Code, R 400.31513180.

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

- FAP trafficking Ols 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 1, 2013), 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 (July 1, 2013), 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.

#### **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 (July 1, 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.

#### **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.

Evidence that the client had prior knowledge of these requirements is also unnecessary to establish an Intentional Program Violation (IPV) for trafficking. IPV is automatically suspected for a client who is alleged to have trafficked FAP benefits (7 CFR 273.16, BAM 720, DHS-Pub-1010).

The Department has the burden of establishing by clear and convincing evidence that the Respondent committed an Intentional Program Violation (IPV). Clear and convincing proof is that which produces in the mind of the trier of fact a firm belief or conviction as to the truth of the precise facts in issue. Evidence may be uncontroverted and yet not be clear and convincing. Conversely, evidence may be clear and convincing even if contradicted. Smith v Anonymous Joint Enterprise, 487 Mich 102; 793 NW2d 533 (2010), reh den 488 Mich 860; 793 NW2d 559 (2010).

In this case, the Department established by clear and convincing evidence that the Respondent received Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits and used these FAP benefits in a manner inconsistent with Department policy that fits the definition of FAP trafficking. The Department has established that the Respondent used her Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits at a business known to engage in a high volume of FAP trafficking. The inventory at this business is inconsistent with the recorded

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purchases made by the Respondent while her purchases are consistent with a pattern of benefit trafficking.

## **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.	The Department has established by clear and convincing evidence Respondent $\boxtimes$ did $\square$ did not commit an intentional program violation (IPV).	that
2.	Respondent  did  did not receive an OI of program benefits in the amo	
	e Department is ORDERED to  ☐ delete the OI and cease any recoupment action. ☐ initiate recoupment procedures for the amount of \$6,665 in accordance Department policy. ☐ reduce the OI to \$ for the period , and initiate recoupprocedures in accordance with Department policy.	
	It is FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent be disqualified from  FIP SDA CDC for a period of 12 months. 12 months. 15 lifetime.	
	Levi de	ug
	Kevin S Administrative Law for Maura Corrigan, Di Department of Human Se	Judge rector
Date	te Signed: March 28, 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.

## KS/hj

