

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

IN THE MATTER OF:



Reg. No.: 2014-28522
Issue No(s): 3005
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: June 5, 2014
County: Genesee (02)

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Susan C. Burke

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 June 5, 2014, from Detroit, Michigan. The Department was represented by [REDACTED], 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 Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits that the Department is entitled to recoup?
2. Did the Department prove by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an Intentional Program Violation (IPV)?
3. Should Respondent be disqualified from receiving 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 [REDACTED], to establish an OI of benefits received by Respondent as a result of Respondent having allegedly committed an IPV.
2. The OIG requested that Respondent be disqualified from receiving program benefits.
3. Respondent used her Bridge card in [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] through [REDACTED].
4. A notice of hearing was mailed to Respondent at her last known address in [REDACTED] Michigan, and 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, 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, 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 has not proven by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent intentionally withheld or misrepresented information for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, increasing or preventing reduction of program benefits or eligibility. Moreover, the Department has not proven that Respondent was not a resident of Michigan. Respondent used her Bridge card in [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] through [REDACTED]. A notice of hearing was mailed to Respondent at her last known address in [REDACTED] Michigan, and was not returned by the US Post Office as undeliverable.

It should be noted that the Department alleged the fraud period to include [REDACTED] but there is no evidence, including EBT usage, that Respondent used her Bridge card in Florida during December of 2013. (Alleged fraud period is [REDACTED] through [REDACTED]).

BEM 220 instructs that to be eligible for assistance in Michigan, a person must be a Michigan resident. For FAP purposes, 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 does not give a maximum time limit that a person may leave the state and lose residency in the State of Michigan for FAP. The simple act of leaving the state—even for an extended length of time—does not remove a person’s residency status for the purposes of the FAP program. It is noted that the Department cited BEM 212 regarding temporary absences, but BEM 212 addresses who must be included in FAP groups; it does not address residency. It is also noted that BEM 220, which does address residency, speaks to temporary absences only with regard the Family Independence Program, State Disability Assistance program and Medical Assistance program.

Other than Bridge card usage in another state, the Department did not present evidence showing that Respondent moved to another state. Such evidence could include a Lexus/Nexus search resulting in an address in another state, employment in another state, and so on.

Based on the above discussion, this Administrative Law Judge is not persuaded that Respondent intentionally withheld information for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, increasing or preventing reduction of program benefits or eligibility. Therefore it is concluded that the Department did not establish by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV.

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, 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 not proven by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV. Therefore, Respondent is not disqualified from receiving benefits.

Overissuance

When a client group receives more benefits than entitled to receive, the Department must attempt to recoup the OI. BAM 725, p. 1.

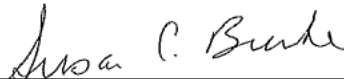
In this case, based on the above discussion, it is concluded that Respondent did not receive an OI, as the Department did not prove that Respondent was not a resident of the State of Michigan, and thus not entitled to FAP benefits.

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 did not show clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV.
2. Respondent did not receive an OI of program benefits.

The Department is ORDERED to delete the OI and cease any recoupment action.



Susan C. Burke
Administrative Law Judge
for Maura Corrigan, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: 6/20/2014

Date Mailed: 6/20/2014

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.

SCB/hw

cc:

