

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

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 2014 29546
Issue No(s): 3005
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: June 9, 2014
County: Wayne DHS 76

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Lynn M. Ferris

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 June 9, 2014 from Detroit, Michigan. The Department was represented by [REDACTED], 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) Food Assistance Program (FAP)
 Medical Assistance Program (MA)
benefits that the Department is entitled to recoup?
2. Did the Department establish, by clear and convincing evidence, that Respondent committed an Intentional Program Violation (IPV) and concurrent receipt of FAP benefits from Michigan and Alabama?
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 28, 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 Applications signed by Respondent on January 4, 2012, January 14, 2013 and April 2, 2013, Respondent reported that she was living in Michigan.
5. Respondent was aware of the responsibility to report changes in her 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 May 21, 2012 to August 11, 2013 in the State of Alabama.
8. The Claimant also received FAP benefits from the State of Alabama beginning 2012. Exhibit 1 pp. 13
9. The OIG indicates that the time period they are considering the fraud period is July 1, 2012 to August 31, 2013.
10. During the alleged fraud period, Respondent was issued [REDACTED] in FAP FIP MA benefits from the State of Michigan.
11. During the alleged fraud period, Respondent was issued FAP FIP MA benefits from the State of Alabama.
12. This was Respondent's first second third alleged IPV.
13. 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. The hearing packet was also not returned however, the disqualification notice and re-payment agreements were returned.

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 273. The Department (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers FAP pursuant to MCL 400.10, the Social Welfare Act, MCL 400.1-.119b, 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 (May 2014), p. 12-13.

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 (May 2014), p. 6; BAM 720, p. May 2014.

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 presented verification form from the State of Alabama via email from the Alabama DHR dated July 30, 2013 that reported that the Respondent was receiving ██████ in FAP benefits from Alabama and had been receiving FAP benefits beginning in 2012. Exhibit 1 pp. 13. The Department also established that the Claimant was issued FAP benefits for the same time period from the State of Michigan based upon the FAP benefit issuance summary. Exhibit 1, pp. 81-82 and the FAP EBT Usage Summary, Exhibit 1, pp. 68. The Department did establish by clear and convincing evidence that the Respondent did receive concurrent benefits from both Alabama and Michigan.

BEM 222 provides: **Concurrent receipt of benefits** means assistance received from **multiple** programs to cover a person's needs for the same time period. (7/1/13 pp. 1. A person **cannot** receive FAP in more than one state for any month.

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 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 established by clear and convincing evidence that the Respondent did receive FAP benefits concurrently from both Michigan and Alabama,

and thus is entitled to a finding that the Claimant committed an IPV and did receive concurrent FAP benefits and is thus entitled to a finding of disqualification for a ten-year period.

Overissuance

When a client group receives more benefits than they are entitled to receive, the Department must attempt to recoup the OI. BAM 700 (May 2014), p. 1. The amount of the overissuance OI is the benefit amount the client actually received minus the amount the client was eligible to receive. BAM 720, pp.8; BAM 715 (May2014), pp. 6; BAM 705, (May 2014, pp.6.

In this case, the Department's evidence demonstrated that the Claimant received concurrent benefits from Michigan and Illinois during the period July 2012 through August 31, 2013 and is entitled to recover the full amount of FAP benefits issued to the Respondent in the amount of [REDACTED] during the period. Exhibit 1 pp. 37.

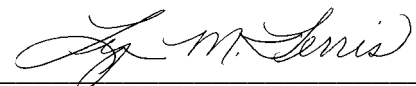
DECISION AND ORDER

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 has not established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV.
- 2. Respondent did did not receive an OI of program benefits in the amount of [REDACTED] from the following program(s) FAP FIP MA.

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 personally disqualified from participation in the FAP program for 10 years.



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

Date Signed: June 18, 2014

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Date Mailed: June 19, 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.

LMF/tm

cc:

