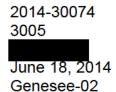
STATE OF MICHIGAN MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF:



Reg. No.: Issue No(s).: Case No.: Hearing Date: County:



ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Darryl T. Johnson

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 18, 2014 from Lansing, Michigan. The Department was represented by Regulation Agent for 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 Respondent, by clear and convincing evidence, commit an Intentional Program Violation (IPV)?
- 3. Should Respondent be disqualified from receiving Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits?

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 January 24, 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 requested that Respondent be disqualified from receiving program benefits.
- 3. Respondent was a recipient of FAP benefits issued by the Department.
- 4. On the Assistance Application signed by Respondent on August 23, 2012, Respondent reported that he intended to stay 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 benefits outside of the State of Michigan beginning in November 2012.
- 8. The Department's OIG indicates that the time period they are considering the fraud period is October 1, 2012 to February 28, 2013 (fraud period).
- 9. During the alleged fraud period, Respondent was issued **\$ 1000** in FAP benefits from the State of Michigan.
- 10. During the alleged fraud period, Respondent was issued FAP benefits from the State of Wisconsin.
- 11. This was Respondent's first alleged IPV.
- 12. A notice of hearing was mailed to Respondent at the last known address 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 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. 12.

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 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, Claimant did not report that he had moved out of state or that he was receiving benefits from Wisconsin. He acknowledged in his redetermination (Exhibit 1 Pages 9-12) that he had to report any change in address. The State of Wisconsin

confirmed that he received food assistance (Exhibit 1 Pages16-21) from October 2012 through March 2013.

The Department has requested a finding that Claimant committed an IPV for the months of October 2012 through February 2013. During that time he received **Sectors** in FAP benefits from Michigan. (Exhibit 1 Page 13.) In the same time period he received **Sectors** from Wisconsin.

The Department has provided sufficient evidence to convince the undersigned that Claimant 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. 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. 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, Claimant was receiving food benefits in Michigan and Wisconsin concurrently. He is subject to a ten year disqualification.

<u>Overissuance</u>

When a client group receives more benefits than they are entitled to receive, the Department must attempt to recoup the OI. BAM 700 (July 2013), p. 1.

In this case, Claimant received **Security** in benefits to which he was not entitled. The Department is to recoup those 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, concludes that:

- 1. The Department has established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an intentional program violation (IPV).
- 2. Respondent received an OI of program benefits in the amount of **\$** from the FAP program.

It is FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent be personally disqualified from participation in the FAP program for 10 years.

Darryl T. Johnson Administrative Law Judge for Maura Corrigan, Director Department of Human Services

Date Signed: June 20, 2014

Date Mailed: June 20, 2014

<u>NOTICE</u>: 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.

DTJ/las

