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

IN THE MATTER OF:			
	Reg. No.: Issue No(s).:	2014 33152 3005	
	Case No.: Hearing Date: County:	July 14, 2014 Calhoun DHS 13-21	
ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:			
HEARING DECISION FOR INTENTIONAL PROGRAM VIOLATION			
Upon the request for a hearing by the Departme	ent of Human Sei	rvices (Department),	

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 July 14, 2014 from Detroit, Michigan. The Department was represented by Russ Mathieu, 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).

<u>ISSUES</u>

1.	Did Respondent receive an overissuance (OI) of Family Independence Program (FIP) State Disability Assistance (SDA) Food Assistance Program (FAP) Child Development and Care (CDC) Medical Assistance (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)? State Disability Assistance (SDA)? Child Development and Care (CDC)?

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 April 1 2014, 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 $\ \square$ FIP $\ \boxtimes$ FAP $\ \square$ SDA $\ \square$ CDC $\ \square$ MA benefits issued by the Department.
4.	Respondent \boxtimes was \square was not aware of the responsibility to report the receipt of income and beginning of employment received by her husband and FAP group member.
5.	Respondent had no apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement.
ô.	The Department's OIG indicates that the time period it is considering the fraud period is February 1, 2011through April 30, 2011 (fraud period).
7.	During the fraud period, Respondent was issued \$\text{in} \subseteq FIP \times FAP \subseteq SDA \subseteq CDC \subseteq MA benefits by the State of Michigan, and the Department alleges that Respondent was entitled to \$0 in such benefits during this time period.
3.	The Department alleges that Respondent received an OI in \square FIP \boxtimes FAP \square SDA \square CDC \square MA benefits in the amount of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{IDESCORPT}\$
9.	This was Respondent's ⊠ first ☐ second ☐ third alleged IPV.
10.	A notice of hearing was mailed to Respondent at the last known address and \square was \boxtimes 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 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 (7/1/13), 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 (7/1/13), 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 evidence presented demonstrates that the Respondent was an ongoing recipient of FAP benefits and regularly completed redeterminations. The Respondent completed a redetermination on September 28, 2010, and her husband began full time employment beginning November 1, 2010. The Clamant only reported her husband's employment on a later application, but not in November 2010. A review of the various applications and redeterminations demonstrated that the Claimant was very forthcoming with information regarding employment, unemployment and SSA disability, which she reported when she began receiving it.

The Department's evidence demonstrated that the Claimant did report when she was receiving RSDI income and indicated that it had no record of the Claimant reporting her husband's beginning of employment. The Department discovered the receipt of these benefits based upon a January 2013 review and wage match. Based upon the evidence presented, it is determined that the evidence does not demonstrate that the Claimant committed or intended to commit fraud by not reporting her spouse's receipt of unemployment compensation benefits. In fact, while the Department may have demonstrated that the Respondent did not report as required by the preponderance of the evidence, the standard necessary to prove intent to commit fraud so that more FAP benefits can be received than the Claimant was otherwise entitled to was not shown. Therefore, an IPV has not been established.

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 (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, the Department did not established by clear and convincing evidence that an IPV occurred and thus, has not established that its request for disqualification should be granted.

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.

In this case, the Department presented Food Assistance Budgets for each month of the overissuance period, an overissuance summary and earnings records to support the earned income from employment, used by the Department to recalculate the FAP benefits and determine the overissuance amounts for each month for the period February through April 2011. The FAP budgets and calculations were very clearly presented and verified and, therefore, demonstrated that when the Claimant's spouse's unreported earned income was considered, the Respondent was not entitled to receive any Food Assistance Benefits.

Therefor the Department did establish the overissuance and is entitled to begin recoupment of same in the amount of

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:

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1.	Respondent \square did \boxtimes did not commit an IPV by clear and convincing evidence.
2.	Respondent \boxtimes did \square did not receive an OI of program benefits in the amount of from the following program(s) \square FIP \boxtimes FAP \square SDA \square CDC \square MA.
The	Department is ORDERED to initiate recoupment procedures for the amount of period in accordance with Department policy.
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	I vnn M Ferris

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

Date Signed: August 14, 2014

Date Mailed: August 14, 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

