

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

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 14-001827
Issue No.: 3005
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: September 4, 2014
County: BAY

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Darryl T. Johnson

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 September 04, 2014, from Lansing, 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). Respondent did, however, submit a letter explaining he has been incarcerated within the Michigan prison system since at least [REDACTED].

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)?

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 30, 2014, to establish an OI of benefits received by Respondent as a result of Respondent having 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. Respondent was aware of the responsibility to use FAP benefits only for purposes authorized by the Food Stamp Act of 1977, to protect his BRIDGE Card and PIN, and to report changes in his circumstances that would affect his eligibility.
5. Respondent had no apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement.
6. The Department's OIG indicates that the time period it is considering the fraud period is April 1, 2014, through August 31, 2012, (fraud period).
7. During the fraud period, Respondent was issued [REDACTED] in benefits by the State of Michigan, and the Department alleges that Respondent was entitled to [REDACTED] in such benefits during this time period.
8. The Department alleges that Respondent received an OI in FAP benefits in the amount of [REDACTED].
9. This was Respondent's first alleged IPV.
10. A notice of hearing was mailed to Respondent at the last known address and was not returned by the US Post Office as undeliverable. The hearing packet was mailed to Respondent at the last known address and was not 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 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 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, Respondent applied for FAP and he acknowledged that he understood that he needed to report changes in his household circumstances that would affect his eligibility for the benefits he was receiving.

EBT accounts allow clients receiving FIP, SDA and FAP benefits to receive their benefits using debit card technology. BAM 401E at 1 (12/1/11). Benefits are deposited electronically into either a cash (FIP/SDA) and/or food (FAP) account. *Id.* Clients access their benefits by using their personal identification number (PIN) along with their Bridge card. *Id.* A PIN is typically a sufficient measure to prevent unauthorized usage of electronic benefits. They are advised to keep their PIN a secret, memorize it, and not write the number on the card. They must enter the PIN each time they use it to access benefits. *Id.* at 3. If the Bridge card is lost, stolen or damaged, the client, third-party payee/protective payee and/or the AR must immediately notify Affiliated Computer Services by calling the Interactive Voice Response Unit. Any benefit loss that occurs prior to this notification is the client's responsibility and will not be replaced. *Id.* at 4.

Respondent's card sat dormant from February 20, 2012, until November 19, 2012. (Exhibit 1 Page 24.) Respondent was in the [REDACTED] from February 21, 2012, until May 14, 2013. (Exhibit 2.) The only way his card could be used is if he provided the PIN to someone. He did not notify the Department that his card was lost or stolen. Therefore, he is responsible for any benefit loss that occurred. All but two of the transactions after his incarceration were "swiped" meaning the physical card was used in a point-of-sale system. By sharing his PIN, he allowed someone to use his benefits who was not part of his group of 1. He withheld information regarding his incarceration and received benefits he was not eligible to receive. He deliberately provided his PIN to someone who then used the PIN to access benefits unlawfully. The Department has established 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. 16. 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, Respondent committed an IPV allowing someone to use more than [REDACTED] in his FAP benefits. Because he has committed an IPV, he is to be disqualified.

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, Respondent received [REDACTED] during the period when he was incarcerated. (Exhibit 1 Page 31.) He was not entitled to those benefits. The Department has established an OI of [REDACTED] which is to be recouped.

DECISION AND ORDER

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 [REDACTED] from the FAP program.

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 disqualified from FAP for a period of 12 months.



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

Date Signed: **9/8/2014**

Date Mailed: **9/8/2014**

DTJ/ jaf

NOTICE: The law provides that within 30 days of receipt of the above Hearing Decision, the Respondent may appeal it to the circuit court for the county in which he/she lives or the circuit court in Ingham County.

cc:

