

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

IN THE MATTER OF:



Reg. No.: 14-005970
Issue No.: 3005
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: October 22, 2014
County: MONROE

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Eric Feldman

**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 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 October 22, 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) ☐ 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 the Department establish, by clear and convincing evidence, that Respondent committed an Intentional Program Violation (IPV)?
3. Should Respondent be disqualified from receiving benefits for
☐ Family Independence Program (FIP)? ☐ State Disability Assistance (SDA)?
☒ Food Assistance Program (FAP)? ☐ 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 July 11, 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. Respondent was aware of the responsibility to report changes in her residence to the Department.
5. Respondent had no apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement.
6. The OIG indicates that the time period they are considering the fraud period is April 1, 2013, to May 31, 2013.
7. During the alleged fraud period, Respondent was issued \$1,461 in ☒ FAP ☐ FIP ☐ MA benefits from the State of Michigan.
8. During the alleged fraud period, Respondent was issued ☒ FAP ☐ FIP ☐ MA benefits from the State of Alabama.
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 ☐ was ☒ 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 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), pp. 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. 7; 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 alleges that Respondent committed an IPV of her FAP benefits because she failed to update residency information for the purpose of receiving FAP benefits from more than one state.

Clients must report changes in circumstance that potentially affect eligibility or benefit amount. BAM 105 (March 2013), p. 7. Other changes must be reported within 10 days after the client is aware of them. BAM 105, p. 7. These include, but are not limited to, changes in address and shelter cost changes that result from the move. BAM 105, p. 7.

Concurrent receipt of benefits means assistance received from multiple programs to cover a person's needs for the same time period. BEM 222 (March 2013), p. 1.

Benefit duplication means assistance received from the same (or same type of) program to cover a person's needs for the same month. BEM 222, p. 1. For example, FIP from Michigan and similar benefits from another state's cash assistance program. BEM 222, p. 1. As specified in the balance of BEM 222, benefit duplication is prohibited except for MA and FAP in limited circumstances. BEM 222, p. 1.

A person cannot receive FAP in more than one state for any month. BEM 222, p. 2. Out-of-state benefit receipt or termination may be verified by one of the following: DHS-3782, Out-of-State Inquiry; Letter or document from other state; or Collateral contact with the state. BEM 222, p. 3.

A person is disqualified for a period of 10 years if found guilty through the Administrative Hearing Process, convicted in court or by signing a repayment and disqualification agreement (e.g., DHS-826, DHS-830) of having made a fraudulent statement or representation regarding his identity or residence in order to receive multiple FAP benefits simultaneously. BEM 203 (October 2012), p. 1.

The Department's OIG indicates that the time period it is considering the fraud period is April 1, 2013, to May 31, 2013. At the hearing, the Department presented evidence to show why it believed the Respondent was aware of her responsibility to report changes in residence and that she made a fraudulent statement or representation regarding her residence in order to receive multiple FAP benefits simultaneously.

First, the Department presented Respondent's application dated November 14, 2012, to show that she acknowledged her responsibility to report changes as required. See

Exhibit 1, pp. 27-50. The application indicated that Respondent moved from Alabama to Michigan on August 29, 2012 and that she has received assistance from Alabama previously. See Exhibit 1, pp. 28 and 50.

Second, the Department presented out-of-state correspondence dated July 2, 2014, which confirmed Respondent received FAP benefits issued by the State of Alabama for April and May of 2013. See Exhibit 1, p. 51. The Department also presented Respondent's benefit summary inquiry to show that she received FAP benefits in Michigan from March 2013 to May 2013. See Exhibit 1, p. 60. Thus, Respondent received benefits simultaneously (Michigan and Alabama) from April 2013 to May 2013.

Third, the Department presented Respondent's FAP transaction history. See Exhibit 1, pp. 53-59. The FAP transaction history showed that from February 10, 2013, to May 18, 2013, Respondent used FAP benefits issued by the State of Michigan out-of-state in Alabama (majority). See Exhibit 1, pp. 53-59. It should be noted that Respondent conducted five transactions in Michigan from April 13, 2013, to April 15, 2013. See Exhibit 1, p. 57.

Based on the foregoing information and evidence, the Department has failed to establish that Respondent committed an IPV of FAP benefits. The Department has failed to show that the Respondent made a fraudulent statement or representation regarding her identity or residence in order to receive multiple FAP benefits simultaneously. BEM 203, p. 1. The Department presented Respondent's application, however, this occurred before she began receiving assistance from Alabama and before the alleged fraud period. Moreover, the Department presented Respondent's FAP transaction history, which did show out-of-state usage in Alabama (majority) during the alleged fraud period. Nevertheless, this evidence did not present by clear and convincing that Respondent intentionally withheld information to receive FAP benefits from more than one state.

In summary, in the absence of any clear and convincing evidence that Respondent intentionally withheld information for the purpose of maintaining Michigan FAP eligibility, the Department has failed to establish that Respondent committed an IPV of FAP benefits.

Disqualification

A court or hearing decision that finds a client committed IPV disqualifies that client from receiving program benefits. BAM 720, pp. 15-16. 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. 16.

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 (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 failed to satisfy its burden of showing that Respondent committed an IPV concerning FAP benefits. Therefore, Respondent is not subject to a disqualification under the FAP program. BAM 720, p. 16

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. The amount of the OI is the benefit amount the group or provider actually received minus the amount the group was eligible to receive. BAM 715 (July 2014), p. 6.

As stated previously, there is no IPV present in this case. However, the Department can still proceed with recoupment of the OI when there is client error.

A client/CDC provider error OI occurs when the client received more benefits than they were entitled to because the client/CDC provider gave incorrect or incomplete information to the department. BAM 715, p. 1.

To be eligible for FAP benefits, a person must be a Michigan resident. BEM 220 (March 2013), p. 1. For FAP cases, 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, p. 1. Eligible persons may include persons who entered the state with a job commitment or to seek employment; and students (for FAP only, this includes students living at home during a school break). BEM 220, p. 1.

For FAP cases, a person who is temporarily absent from the group is considered living with the group. BEM 212 (November 2012), p. 2. However, a person's absence is not temporary if it has lasted more than thirty days. BEM 212, p. 2.

A client error is present in this situation because the Respondent failed to report a change in residency in order to continue receiving FAP benefits from Michigan. A review of the transaction history indicated she used her FAP benefits issued by the State of Michigan out-of-state in Alabama (majority) from February 10, 2013, to May 18, 2013. See Exhibit 1, pp. 53-59. The evidence presented that Respondent no longer resided in Michigan and she moved to Alabama during the OI period and received dual assistance at the same time (Michigan and Alabama). Therefore, she was was not eligible for FAP benefits and was overissued FAP benefits for any period she was ineligible to receive FAP benefits during this time period. See BEM 212, p. 2; BEM 220, p. 1; and BEM 222, pp. 1-3.

Applying the overissuance period policy, it is found that the appropriate OI period begin date is April 1, 2013. See BAM 715, pp. 4-5.

In establishing the OI amount, the Department presented a benefit summary inquiry showing that Respondent was issued FAP benefits by the State of Michigan for April 2013 to May 2013 in the amount of \$1,461. See Exhibit 1, p. 60. Therefore, the Department is entitled to recoup \$1,461 of FAP benefits it issued to Respondent from April 1, 2013, to May 31, 2013. BAM 715, pp. 4-6.

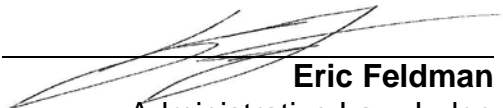
DECISION AND ORDER

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 \$1,461 from the following program(s) ☒ FAP ☐ FIP ☐ MA.

The Department is ORDERED to

- ☒ initiate recoupment procedures for the amount of \$1,461 in accordance with Department policy.


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

Date Signed: **10/27/2014**

Date Mailed: **10/27/2014**

EJF / cl

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:

