

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

IN THE MATTER OF:

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Reg. No.: 14-009072
Issue No.: 2000; 3005
Case No.: ██████████
Hearing Date: January 28, 2015
County: WAYNE-DISTRICT 31
(GRANDMONT)

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Eric Feldman

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 January 28, 2015, from Detroit, Michigan. The Department was represented by ██████████, 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 August 13, 2014, to establish an OI of benefits received by Respondent as a result of Respondent having 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 FIP FAP SDA CDC MA benefits issued by the Department.
4. Respondent was was not aware of the responsibility to report changes in residence.
5. Respondent had did not have an 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 FAP fraud period is July 1, 2013 to January 31, 2014 (fraud period).
7. During the fraud period, Respondent was issued \$1,367 in FIP FAP SDA CDC MA benefits by the State of Michigan, and the Department alleges that Respondent was entitled to \$0.00 in such benefits during this time period.
8. The Department alleges that Respondent received an OI in FIP FAP SDA CDC MA benefits in the amount of \$1,367.
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 Medical Assistance (MA) program is established by Title XIX of the Social Security Act, 42 USC 1396-1396w-5; 42 USC 1315; the Affordable Care Act of 2010, the collective term for the Patient Protection and Affordable Care Act, Pub. L. No. 111-148, as amended by the Health Care and Education Reconciliation Act of 2010, Pub. L. No. 111-152; and 42 CFR 430.10-.25. The Department (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers the MA program pursuant to 42 CFR 435, MCL 400.10 and MCL 400.105-.112k. .

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.

In this case, the Department alleged that Respondent committed an IPV because he continued to receive and use FAP and MA benefits issued by the State of Michigan while out-of-state. Subsequent to the scheduling of the current hearing, the Notice of Hearing was mailed to Respondent via first class mail at the address identified by the Department as the last known address. After the hearing, the notice was returned by the United States Postal Service as undeliverable. When notice of a FAP IPV hearing is sent using first class mail and is returned as undeliverable, the hearing may still be held. 7 CFR 273.16((e)(3); BAM 720, p. 12. Thus, the hearing properly proceeded with respect to the alleged FAP IPV and the Department's MA hearing request is hereby DISMISSED.

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 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 Department alleges that Respondent committed an IPV of his FAP benefits because he failed to notify the Department that he no longer resided in Michigan, which caused an overissuance.

To be eligible, a person must be a Michigan resident. BEM 220 (July 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 (July 2013), p. 3. However, a person's absence is not temporary if it has lasted more than thirty days. BEM 212, p. 3.

The Department's OIG indicates that the time period it is considering the fraud period is July 1, 2013 to January 31, 2014. At the hearing, the Department presented evidence to show why it believed the Respondent was aware of his responsibility to report

changes in residence and that he intentionally withheld information concerning an out-of-state move for the purpose of maintaining Michigan FAP eligibility.

First, the Department presented Respondent's application dated March 1, 2013, to show that he acknowledged his responsibility to report changes as required. See Exhibit 1, pp. 11-40.

Second, the Department presented Respondent's Mid-Certification Contact Notice (mid-certification) dated February 10, 2014. See Exhibit 1, pp. 41-46. The mid-certification was submitted the month after the alleged fraud period. In the mid-certification, Respondent indicated he is homeless, reported a Michigan mailing address as of February 2, 2014, and an e-mail address. See Exhibit 1, p. 45.

Third, the Department presented Respondent's FAP transaction history. See Exhibit 1, pp. 47-53. The FAP transaction history showed that from May 21, 2013 to January 16, 2014, Respondent used FAP benefits issued by the State of Michigan out-of-state in Alabama (majority). See Exhibit 1, pp. 52-53. It should be noted that Respondent conducted transactions in Michigan from November 8, 2013 to November 11, 2013. See Exhibit 1, p. 53. Also, the FAP transaction history did not indicate any locations for some dates. See Exhibit 1, pp. 52-53.

Fourth, the Department presented Respondent's LexisNexis report, which indicated an Alabama address. See Exhibit 1, pp. 58-64.

Based on the foregoing information and evidence, the Department has established that Respondent committed an IPV of FAP benefits. The evidence is sufficient to establish that Respondent no longer resided in Michigan and was no longer eligible for FAP benefits. The Department presented Respondent's mid-certification dated February 10, 2014, in which he reported a new Michigan mailing address (effective February 2, 2014 and that he is homeless). See Exhibit 1, pp. 41-46. It should be noted that Respondent submitted the mid-certification approximately 10 days after the fraud period end date. Nevertheless, the Department presented Respondent's mid-certification, in which he reported a new Michigan mailing address and no Alabama address, even though the EBT history showed more than eight months of out-of-state usage in Alabama (majority). See Exhibit 1, pp. 47-53. At no time does the evidence record indicate Respondent timely reported a change of address and/or mailing for Alabama because he had been conducting more than eight months of out-of-state usage there. Respondent failed to be present at the hearing to rebut the Department's evidence/testimony for his failure to report his change in residence. As such, there was clear and convincing evidence that Respondent was aware of his responsibility to report changes in residence and that he intentionally withheld information concerning an out-of-state move for the purpose of maintaining Michigan FAP eligibility.

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 satisfied its burden of showing that Respondent committed an IPV concerning FAP benefits. Therefore, Respondent is disqualified from FAP benefits for 12 months. BAM 720, p. 16.

Overissuance

As previously stated, the Department has established that Respondent committed an IPV of FAP benefits. Moreover, the FAP transaction history showed that Respondent did not reside in Michigan. Thus, he was not eligible for FAP benefits and was overissued FAP benefits for any period he was ineligible to receive FAP benefits.

Applying the OI begin date policy and in consideration of the out-of-state use that began on May 21, 2013, the Department determined that the OI period began on July 1, 2013. See Exhibit 1, pp. 3 and 52. It is found that the Department applied the appropriate OI begin date. See BAM 720, p. 7.

Additionally, 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 720, p. 8.

In establishing the OI amount, the Department presented a benefit summary inquiry showing that Respondent was issued FAP benefits by the State of Michigan from July 2013 to January 2014, which totaled \$1,367. See Exhibit 1, p. 54. Therefore, the Department is entitled to recoup \$1,367 of FAP benefits it issued to Respondent from July 1, 2013 to January 31, 2014.

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:

