

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

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 14-012779  
Issue No.: 3005  
Case No.: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date: February 26, 2015  
County: WAYNE-DISTRICT 49  
(GRAND RIVER/WAR)

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Lynn M. Ferris**

**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 February 26, 2015, 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 Food Assistance Program (FAP) 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 the Food Assistance (FAP) Program?

**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 October 8, 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 report changes in address and residency and that she could not receive benefits from two states. Exhibit 1, p.31.
5. Respondent 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 fraud period is November 1, 2013 through June 30 2014. (fraud period). The Respondent began using her FAP benefits exclusively outside Michigan beginning September 12, 2013. Exhibit p.45
7. The Claimant filed an application for FAP benefits in California on November 1, 2013, three months after applying in Michigan.
8. During the fraud period, Respondent was issued \$1512 in FAP benefits by the State of Michigan, and the Department alleges that Respondent was entitled to \$0 in such benefits during this time period.
9. The Department alleges that Respondent received an OI in FAP benefits in the amount of \$1512.
10. This was Respondent's first alleged IPV.
11. 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 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.

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 and Nutrition 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.

Effective October 1, 2014 The Department's OIG requests IPV hearings for the following cases:

- **Willful overpayments of \$500.00 or more under the AHH program.**
- **FAP trafficking overissuances 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 amount for the FIP, SDA, CDC, MA and FAP programs combined is \$500 or more, or**
  - **the total amount is less than \$500, 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 (October 1, 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 (5/1/14), 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. 11.

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.

To be eligible, a person must be a Michigan resident. BEM 220 (January 2012), 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 (April 2012), p. 2. However, a person's absence is not temporary if it has lasted more than thirty days. BEM 212, pp. 2-3.

In this case, the Department seeks an intentional program violation alleging that the Respondent received concurrent benefits from the State of California and Michigan at the same time. The Department submitted evidence that demonstrated that the Respondent received FAP benefits from California in July 2014 after the fraud period in question. The fraud period alleged by the Department is November 1, 2013 through

June 30 2014. (fraud period). While the evidence demonstrated that the Claimant applied for FAP benefits in California on November 1, 2013 the proofs submitted by California do not verify receipt of benefits prior to July 2014. To further confuse matters the evidence submitted by the state of California at the request of OIG included an affidavit dated May 21, 2014 by the Respondent that indicates that her FAP benefits were terminated. Based upon this evidence the Department has not established by clear and convincing evidence that the Respondent received concurrent benefits from Michigan and California.

However, based upon the evidence presented it is clear Respondent failed to report a change in address to the Department causing her to receive Michigan FAP benefits while she was out of state in numerous states including Missouri, Arizona, California and Washington and was not eligible to receive FAP benefits from Michigan because the evidence clearly established that she was not a resident of Michigan. The Department provided the following proofs. The Respondent applied for Michigan Food Assistance Benefits on August 6, 2013 online. The Claimant began out-of-state use exclusively September 12, 2013, one month after her application.

The Claimant began using her FAP benefits out of state on September 2013 and continued to use her benefits exclusively out of state until her FAP case was closed in June 2014. At no time did Respondent report a change in address. Additionally, the Respondent applied for FAP in California on November 1, 2013, thereby representing that she was living in California and considered herself a resident of that state. Based upon the EBT FAP transaction history, the Respondent was no longer a resident of Michigan after 30 days' absence beginning September 12, 2013.

Based upon the evidence presented, the Department has established that the Respondent committed an IPV of her FAP benefits when she failed to report her change of address without at any time advising the Department of her leaving the state of Michigan and changing her address. 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. 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). The Department presented evidence to establish Respondent's intent during the alleged IPV usage.

### **Disqualification**

A court or hearing decision that finds a client committed IPV disqualifies that client from receiving program benefits. BAM 720, p. 2. 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. 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 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. Exhibit 1 pp. 1.

### **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.

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 client actually received minus the amount the client was eligible to receive. BAM 720, p. 8; BAM 715 (October 1 2014), p. 6; BAM 705 (May 2014), p. 6.

Clients are not eligible for FAP benefits if they do not reside in Michigan. BEM 220, (7/1/14) pp. 1. At the hearing, the Department presented a FAP transaction history that established that Respondent used Michigan-issued FAP benefits out of state from February 1, 2014 through July 31, 2014. In the absence of any contrary evidence, this evidence established that Respondent did not reside in Michigan and was not eligible for FAP benefits issued by the Department.

At the hearing, the Department presented Respondent's FAP transaction history that established that her history showed that from September 12, 2013 through June 30, 2014, Respondent used FAP benefits issued by the State of Michigan out of state in multiple states other than Michigan. See Exhibit 1.

To be eligible, a person must be a Michigan resident. BEM 220, 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.

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, she was was not eligible for FAP benefits and was overissued FAP benefits for any period she was ineligible to receive FAP benefits.

Under Department policy, the OI period begins the first month (or pay period for CDC) benefit issuance exceeds the amount allowed by policy or 72 months (6 years) before the date the OI was referred to the RS, whichever is later. BAM 720, p. 7. To

determine the first month of the OI period the Department allows time for: the client reporting period; the full standard of promptness (SOP) for change processing; and the full negative action suspense period. BAM 720, p. 7. Based on the above policy, the Department would apply the 10-day client reporting period, the 10-day processing period, and the 12-day negative action suspense period. BAM 720, p. 7.

Applying the above standard and in consideration of the out-of-state use that began on September 12, 2013, the Department determined that the OI period began on November 1, 2013. See Exhibit 1. It is found that the Department applied the appropriate OI begin date. 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 November 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014 in the amount of \$1512. Thus, the Department is entitled to recoup \$1512 of FAP benefits it issued to Respondent between November 1, 2013 through June 30, 2014 .

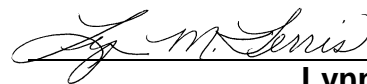
### **DECISION AND ORDER**

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:

1. The Department has established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV.
2. Respondent did receive an OI of program benefits in the amount of \$1512 from the Food Assistance Programs

The Department is ORDERED to initiate recoupment procedures for the amount of \$1512 in accordance with Department policy.

It is FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent be disqualified from the FAP benefit program for a period of 12 months.



**Lynn M. Ferris**  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Nick Lyon, Interim Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: **3/27/2015**

Date Mailed: **3/27/2015**  
LMF / cl

