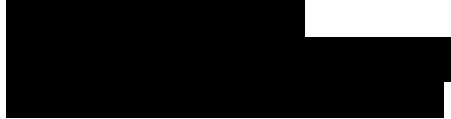


**STATE OF MICHIGAN
MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH AND HUMAN SERVICES**

IN THE MATTER OF:



MAHS Reg. No.: 14-017660
Issue No.: 1005;3005
Agency Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: August 17, 2015
County: OAKLAND-DISTRICT 2

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Robert J. Chavez

HEARING DECISION FOR INTENTIONAL PROGRAM VIOLATION

Upon the request for a hearing by the Department of Health and 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 45 CFR 235.110; and with Mich Admin Code, R 400.3130 and 400.3178. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on August 17, 2015, from Detroit, Michigan. The Department was represented by Joseph Adcock, 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) and Family Independence Program (FIP) 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 the Food Assistance Program (FAP) and the Family Independence Program (FIP)?

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 December 16, 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 and FIP benefits issued by the Department.
4. The Department's OIG indicates that the time period it is considering the fraud period is October 1, 2012 through November 30, 2012 for FAP, and October 1, 2012 through February 28, 2013 for FIP.
5. During the fraud period, Respondent was issued [REDACTED] in FAP benefits, and [REDACTED] in FIP benefits by the State of Michigan, and the Department alleges that Respondent was entitled to \$ [REDACTED] in FAP benefits during this time period.
6. The Department alleges that Respondent received an OI in FAP and FIP benefits totaling the amount of [REDACTED]
7. This was Respondent's second alleged IPV.
8. 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 Health and Human Services (formerly the Department of Human Services) Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM), and 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 2008, 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 Department of Human Services) administers FAP pursuant to MCL 400.10, the Social Welfare Act, MCL 400.1-.119b, and Mich Admin Code, R 400.3001-.3011.

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 (2014).

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 their reporting responsibilities.

BAM 700 (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 (2014).

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.

The federal Food Stamp regulations read in part:

(c) Definition of Intentional Program Violation. Intentional Program Violation shall consist of having intentionally:

- (1) made a false or misleading statement, or misrepresented, concealed or withheld facts; or
- (2) committed any act that constitutes a violation of the Food Stamp Act, the Food Stamp Program Regulations, or any State statute for the purpose of using, presenting, transferring, acquiring, receiving, possessing or trafficking of coupons, authorization cards or reusable documents used as part of an automated benefit delivery system (access device). 7 CFR 273.16(c).

(6) Criteria for determining intentional program violation. The hearing authority shall base the

determination of intentional program violation on clear and convincing evidence which demonstrates that the household member(s) committed, and intended to commit, intentional program violation as defined in paragraph (c) of this section. 7 CFR 273.16(c)(6).

The Department's OIG requests IPV hearings for cases when:

- benefit overissuance are not forwarded to the prosecutor.
- prosecution of welfare fraud is declined by the prosecutor for a reason other than lack of evidence, and
- the total overissuance amount is \$500 or more, or
- the total overissuance amount is less than \$500, and
 - the group has a previous intentional program violation, or
 - the alleged IPV involves FAP trafficking, or
 - the alleged fraud involves concurrent receipt of assistance,
 - the alleged fraud is committed by a state/government employee.

BAM 720 (2014), p. 12.

A court or hearing decision that finds a client committed IPV disqualifies that client from receiving program benefits. A disqualified recipient remains a member of an active group as long as he lives with them. 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 overissuance 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 (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 concurrent receipt of benefits. BAM 720, p. 16.

Therefore, the undersigned may only find an IPV if there is clear and convincing evidence that the Respondent intentionally made a false or misleading statement, or intentionally withheld information with the intention to commit an IPV, with regard to the FAP program. Thus, the Department must not only prove that the Respondent committed an act, but that there was intent to commit the act.

In this case, the Department has established that Respondent was aware of the responsibility to report all changes to the Department. Respondent has no apparent physical or mental impairment that limits the understanding or ability to fulfill the

reporting responsibilities. However, the undersigned is not convinced that the Department has met its burden of proof in providing clear and convincing evidence that the Respondent intended to defraud the Department with regard to their FAP and FIP eligibility.

The burden of proof that the Department must meet in order to prove Intentional Program Violation is very high. It is not enough to prove that the Respondent was aware of the requirements to report at some point, nor is it enough to prove that the Respondent did not report in a timely manner. The Department must prove in a clear and convincing manner, that, not only did the Respondent withhold critical information, but that the Respondent withheld this information with the intent to commit an IPV. Furthermore, the undersigned believes that the Department must show that Respondent had a duty to report.

In other words, the Department must prove that the Respondent did not simply forget to meet their obligations to report, but rather, actively sought to defraud the Department in withholding information that the Department should not have had on its own.

The Department has not proven that in the current case. The Department alleges that Respondent failed to report Unemployment Compensation Benefits (UCB) that started in August, 2012. While the initial hearing summary alleged unreported earned income, the Department conceded that the earned income in question was reported timely.

However, per policy in place at that time, UCB information is information that the Department should have already known.

BAM 802, pg. 3 (2011):

DHS receives a weekly file from Michigan UIA containing UCB payments distributed to DHS clients. Bridges populates Michigan UCB income automatically. If a file is received for an individual who does not have an existing unearned income record for Michigan UCB in Bridges, one will be created. The circumstance start/change date (CSCD) will be equal to the payment date. The period start date will equal the payment date minus three calendar days, and the pay detail will be entered and marked as yes to include in projections when the payment is for only a two-week period. Mass update will be triggered so the eligibility determination benefit calculation (EDBC) results will then be certified. Out-of-state UCB income is not automated and must be entered as other unearned income. A specialist must enter UCB income at application. If the automatic update

determines a different UCB amount, Bridges will calculate a new CSCD period start date and enter the new pay detail. The population of Michigan UCB income in Bridges will automatically stop when all extensions are exhausted. Clients must report if UCB ends before all extensions are exhausted within 10 days. If the client fails to report UCB ending in a timely manner, a supplement cannot be issued.

Policy states that UCB payment information is information that the Department already had in its possession and should have been using in calculating Respondent's benefit levels. Per policy in BAM 105, while a client does have the responsibility to report unearned income changes, this policy, when combined with policy found in BAM 130 regarding information necessary to determine eligibility levels that the Department is unaware of, lead to an inference that the client must report information that the Department does not have in its own possession. One would think it ludicrous that a client would have to report to the Department FIP benefit levels for FAP determinations; the undersigned finds this situation analogous in that both benefit levels—FIP and UCB—are of the type that the Department has, or should have per policy, in each client case file.

That the Respondent did not report does not in any way excuse the original sin of the Department failing to process the UCB income change that they were aware of, by policy, within a week of the payments starting.

Thus, there is not clear and convincing evidence Respondent made a material misrepresentation of a type of information not already in the possession of the Department.

Therefore, as the Department has failed to provide clear and convincing evidence that claimant intentionally withheld material information in order to secure additional FAP and FIP benefits, the undersigned holds that claimant did not commit an IPV.

This is not to say that there was no error in this case. The Administrative Law Judge, after reviewing the supplied issuance budgets, has calculated that the Respondent received ██████ in FAP benefits and ██████ in FIP benefits they were not eligible for. The undersigned holds this to be agency error, as the agency was at fault for failing to change Respondent's FAP and FIP budget in response to the weekly UCB report. The Department may recoup this amount as agency error.

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. Respondent did not commit an IPV by clear and convincing evidence.
2. The Department has established that Respondent received an overissuance in the amount of \$ [REDACTED] in FAP benefits and [REDACTED] in FIP benefits as a result of agency error.

The Department is ORDERED to initiate recoupment procedures for the amount of \$ [REDACTED] in FAP and [REDACTED] in FIP benefits in accordance with Department policy with regard to agency error.



Robert J. Chavez

Administrative Law Judge
for Nick Lyon, Director

Department of Health and Human Services

Date Signed: **12/4/2015**

Date Mailed: **12/4/2015**

CG/tm

NOTICE OF APPEAL: A party may appeal this Hearing Decision in the circuit court in the county in which he/she resides, or the circuit court in Ingham County, within 30 days of the receipt date. A copy of the claim or application for appeal must be filed with the Michigan Administrative Hearing System (MAHS).

cc:

[REDACTED]