

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

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 14-012157
Issue No.: 2005, 3005
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: April 07, 2015
County: WAYNE-DISTRICT 31

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Gary Heisler

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 April 7, 2015, from Lansing, Michigan. The Department was represented by Regulation Agent [REDACTED] of the Office of Inspector General (OIG). Respondent appeared and testified.

ISSUE

Whether Respondent committed an Intentional Program Violation (IPV) and whether that Intentional Program Violation (IPV) caused Respondent to receive a \$ [REDACTED] over-issuance of Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits and a \$ [REDACTED] over-issuance of Medical Assistance benefits from December 1, 2012 to April 30, 2013 which the Department is entitled to recoup?

FINDINGS OF FACT

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the clear and convincing evidence on the whole record, finds as material fact:

1. Respondent signed the affidavits in Assistance Applications (DHS-1171) certifying notice of reporting requirements as well as the conditions that constitute fraud/IPV and trafficking and the potential consequences.
2. Respondent had no apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement.
3. Respondent committed an Intentional Program Violation (IPV) by intentionally failing to report that she was no longer a physical resident of Michigan and submitting an inaccurate on line Assistance Application (DHS-1171) on December 28, 2012.

4. In accordance with Bridges Administration Manual (BAM) 720 December 1, 2012 to April 30, 2013 has correctly been determined as the over-issuance period associated with this Intentional Program Violation (IPV).
5. During the over-issuance period Respondent received a \$ [REDACTED] over-issuance of Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits and a \$ [REDACTED] over-issuance of Medical Assistance benefits.
6. This is Respondent's 1st Intentional Program Violation (IPV).
7. The Department's OIG filed a disqualification hearing request on September 30, 2014.

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 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 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.

Bridges Administration Manual (BAM) 720 Intentional Program Violation (2014) governs the Department's actions in this case. The Department's OIG requests IPV hearings for the following cases:

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 OI 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.

Intentional Program Violation

BAM 720 states that a 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.

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. In other words, the Department must show that the Respondent engaged in a fraudulent act or omission they knew would result in receiving assistance they were not eligible for.

During this hearing Respondent testified that she and her daughter went to stay with relatives in Georgia in October 2012. Respondent testified that she went to help take care of a relative and did not know how long she would be there. Respondent also testified that she enrolled her daughter in school there but did not realize she had to report being out of Michigan.

Respondent had been receiving Food Assistance Program and Medical Assistance benefits previously and had signed assistance applications. All assistance applications contain notice to signers that their signature certifies that they have read and understand their rights and responsibilities. The rights and responsibilities include reporting requirements as well as the conditions that constitute fraud/IPV and trafficking and the potential consequences. Failure to read the rights and responsibilities does not relieve the signer of the legal liability of their signature.

Over-issuance Period

BAM 720 states that the over-issuance 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 it was referred to the RS, whichever is later.

To determine the first month of the over-issuance period (for over-issuances 11/97 or later) Bridges allows time for:

The client reporting period, per BAM 105.

The full standard of promptness (SOP) for change processing, per BAM 220.

The full negative action suspense period.

The over-issuance period ends the month (or pay period for CDC) before the benefit is corrected.

In this case, Respondent testified that she relocated to Georgia in early October 2012. Applying these requirements, the over-issuance period was properly calculated to begin December 1, 2012.

Over-issuance Amount

BAM 720 states the over-issuance amount is the benefit amount the client actually received minus the amount the client was actually eligible to receive. The Department presented a benefit summary showing that the State of Michigan issued Respondent a total of \$ [REDACTED] of Food Assistance Program benefits and \$1,165 of Medical Assistance benefits during the over-issuance period. Because Respondent was not a physical resident of Michigan, she was not eligible for any Food Assistance Program or Medical Assistance benefits through Michigan. Respondent received a \$1,835 over-issuance of Food Assistance Program benefits and a \$ [REDACTED] over-issuance of Medical Assistance benefits.

Disqualification

BAM 720 states that a court or hearing decision that finds a client committed an 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, and other eligible group members may continue to receive benefits.

Clients who commit an IPV are disqualified for a standard disqualification period of one year for the first IPV, two years for the second IPV and a lifetime disqualification for the third IPV.

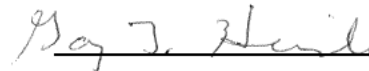
DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, and for the reasons stated on the record, finds that the Department has established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an Intentional Program Violation (IPV) which resulted in a \$ [REDACTED] over-issuance of Food Assistance Program benefits and a \$ [REDACTED] over-issuance of Medical Assistance benefits that the Department is entitled to recoup.

This is Respondent's 1st Intentional Program Violation (IPV) of the Food Assistance Program and the Department may disqualify Respondent from receiving Food Assistance Program benefits in accordance with Department of Human Services

Bridges Administration Manual (BAM) 720. There are no disqualification provisions from Medical Assistance in Department policy.

It is ORDERED that the actions of the Department of Human Services, in this matter, are UPHeld.



Gary Heisler
Administrative Law Judge
for Nick Lyon, Director
Department of Health & Human
Services

Date Signed: **4/14/2015**

Date Mailed: **4/14/2015**

GFH/hj

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:

