

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

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 15-007050
Issue No.: 3005
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: August 4, 2015
County: Wayne-District 41

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Vicki Armstrong

**HEARING DECISION FOR CONCURRENT BENEFITS
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 Regulations, particularly 7 CFR 273.16 and 45 CFR 235.110, and with Mich Admin Code, R 400.3130 and R 400.3178. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on August 4, 2015, from Lansing, Michigan. The Department was represented by [REDACTED] 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 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 Food Assistance Program (FAP)?

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 May 13, 2015, 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 signed an Assistance Application (DHS-1171) on January 24, 2012, acknowledging that she understood her failure to give timely, truthful, complete and accurate information could result in a civil or criminal action or an administrative claim against her. (Dept. Ex A, pp 10-20).
5. During the period of August 5, 2013, and January 31, 2014, Respondent was receiving FAP benefits from the state of Texas. (Dept. Ex A, p 45).
6. Respondent received \$ [REDACTED] in FAP benefits from the state of Michigan during the alleged fraud period of November 1, 2012, through May 31, 2013. If Respondent had properly reported that she had moved to and was receiving benefits from Texas, Respondent would have been entitled to receive \$0 in FAP. (Dept. Ex A, p 3).
7. According to the FAP Purchase History, Respondent used her Michigan FAP benefits exclusively in Texas from August 30, 2012, to July 24, 2013. (Dept. Ex A, pp 31-35).
8. Respondent failed to report her move to Texas in a timely manner, resulting in a FAP overissuance of \$ [REDACTED] for the fraud period of November 1, 2012, through May 31, 2013.
9. Respondent was clearly instructed and fully aware of the responsibility to report all changes to the Department within 10 days.
10. Respondent did not have an apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement.
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 Health and Human Services Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), Department of Health and Human Services Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM), and Department of Health and Human Services Reference Tables Manual (RFT).

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 to .3015.

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

- 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 overissuance amount for the FIP, SDA, CDC, MA and FAP programs is \$500 or more, **or**
 - the total overissuance 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, p 12 (10/1/2014).

Intentional Program Violation (IPV)

Suspected IPV means an overissuance 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 (10/1/2014), 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.

Disqualification

A court or hearing decision that finds a client committed an IPV disqualifies that client from receiving program benefits. BAM 720, p 15. 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 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 (7/1/2013), 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, this is a concurrent receipt of FAP benefits IPV.

Overissuance

When a client group receives more benefits than they are entitled to receive, the Department must attempt to recoup the overissuance. BAM 700, p 1 (10/1/2014).

In this case, Respondent was receiving concurrent benefits in Michigan and Texas from November, 2012, through May, 2013.

The Department submitted verification from the State of Texas dated November 1, 2013, showing Claimant was receiving FAP benefits from the state of Texas from August 5, 2013, through January 31, 2014.

The Department submitted the FAP Benefit Summary Inquiry from November, 2012, through May, 2013, showing Respondent received \$ [REDACTED] a month in Michigan FAP benefits from November, 2012, to December, 2012, and \$ [REDACTED] a month from January, 2013, through April, 2013. She also received \$ [REDACTED] in Michigan FAP benefits in May, 2013. The summary supports that Respondent received a total of \$ [REDACTED] in Michigan FAP benefits from November, 2012, through May, 2013.

In this case, the Department has shown that Respondent received an overissuance of benefits. The overissuance was due to receiving concurrent FAP benefits in Texas and Michigan from November, 2012, to May, 2013. According to BAM 700, the Department may recoup this overissuance.

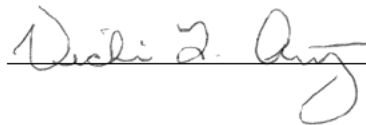
DECISION AND ORDER

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 established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV.
2. Respondent did receive an overissuance of FAP benefits in the amount of \$ [REDACTED]

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

It is FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent be personally disqualified from participation in the FAP program for 10 years.



Vicki Armstrong
Administrative Law Judge
for Nick Lyon, Director
Department of Health and Human Services

Date Signed: **8/5/2015**

Date Mailed: **8/5/2015**

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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. A copy of the claim or application for appeal must be filed with the Michigan Administrative Hearing System (MAHS).

cc:

