

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

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

██████████  
████████████████████  
████████████████████

Reg. No.: 15-000382  
Issue No.: 2006; 3005  
Case No.: ██████████  
Hearing Date: June 11, 2015  
County: WAYNE-DISTRICT 35  
(REDFORD)

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Eric Feldman**

**HEARING DECISION FOR INTENTIONAL PROGRAM VIOLATION**

Upon the request for a hearing by the Department of Health and Human Services (Department or DHHS), 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 June 11, 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 Food Assistance Program (FAP) and 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 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 January 15, 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/MA benefits issued by the Department.
4. Respondent was aware of the responsibility to report changes in residence.
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 FAP fraud period is December 1, 2013 to August 31, 2014 (fraud period).
7. The Department's OIG indicates that the time period it is considering the MA OI period is December 1, 2013 to August 31, 2014 (MA OI period).
8. During the fraud period, Respondent was issued [REDACTED] in FAP/MA 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/MA benefits in the amount of [REDACTED].
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 Health and Human Services Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM), Adult Services Manual (ASM), and 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.

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 Department of Human Services) administers the MA program pursuant to 42 CFR 435, MCL 400.10 and MCL 400.105-.112k. .

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 2014), pp. 12-13; ASM 165 (May 2013), pp. 1-7.

As a preliminary matter, Respondent was scheduled to participate in the hearing via telephone and provided the Michigan Administrative Hearing System (MAHS) with his contact number. On the day of the hearing, the undersigned attempted to contact Respondent twice, but no avail (voicemails left). As such, the hearing proceeded with only the Department present.

### **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.

To be eligible, a person must be a Michigan resident. BEM 220 (July 2013 and January 2014), 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 (October 2013), p. 3. However, a person's absence is not temporary if it has lasted more than thirty days. BEM 212, p. 3.

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 but continued to receive and use Michigan-issued FAP benefits while out-of-state.

First, the Department presented Respondent's application dated April 30, 2013 and semi-annual contact report (semi-annual) dated September 26, 2013, to show that he acknowledged his responsibility to report changes as required. See Exhibit A, pp. 16-37 and 42-43.

Second, the Department presented Respondent's redetermination dated March 13, 2014, which was submitted during the alleged fraud period. See Exhibit A, pp. 38-41. In the redetermination, Respondent did not report any changes in his Michigan address, even though the evidence indicated out-of-state usage at the time he submitted the redetermination. See Exhibit A, pp. 13 and 38-41.

Third, the Department presented Respondent's FAP transaction history. See Exhibit A, pp. 11-15. The FAP transaction history showed that from November 13, 2013 to September 16, 2014, Respondent used FAP benefits issued by the State of Michigan out-of-state in Tennessee (except in Michigan from July 18, 2014 to July 21, 2014). See Exhibit A, pp. 11-15.

Fourth, the Department spoke to the Respondent on several different occasions. On or around January 7, 2014, the OIG agent spoke with the Respondent via telephone in which he claimed the following: (i) he was back and forth from Michigan to Tennessee and did not know if he was going to stay in Michigan; therefore, he used the FAP benefits in Tennessee; (ii) he worked for a temporary agency in Michigan and Tennessee during the alleged fraud period; and (iii) he stated he called and mailed his DHHS caseworker, but that his DHHS caseworker never responded. See Exhibit A, p. 4.

Based on the foregoing information and evidence, the Department has established that Respondent committed an IPV of FAP benefits.

First, Respondent spoke to the OIG agent on or around January 7, 2014 and multiple times thereafter in which he provided several reasons for the out-of-state usage. However, Respondent failed to be present at the hearing to rebut the Department's testimony and evidence. In fact, Respondent alleged he was back and forth from Michigan to Tennessee; however, Respondent only conducted transactions in Michigan from July 18, 2014 to July 21, 2014 and the remaining transactions were conducted in Tennessee for over an eight month period. See Exhibit A, pp. 11-15. As such, the evidence is sufficient to establish that Respondent no longer resided in Michigan and was no longer eligible for FAP benefits.

Second, the Department presented evidence to establish Respondent's intent during the IPV usage. The Department presented evidence that Respondent reported a Michigan residence while he was using out-of-state FAP benefits in Tennessee. As stated above, the Department presented Respondent's redetermination in which he reported no change in his Michigan address even though the FAP transaction history showed usage out-of-state. See Exhibit A, pp. 11-15 and 38-41. This shows 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. The Department has established that Respondent committed an IPV of FAP benefits.

### **Disqualification**

A client who is found to have committed an IPV by a court or hearing decision is disqualified from receiving program benefits. BAM 720, pp. 15-16; BEM 708 (April 2014), p. 1. Clients are disqualified for ten years for a FAP IPV involving concurrent receipt of benefits, and, for all other IPV cases involving FIP, FAP or SDA, for standard disqualification periods of one year for the first IPV, two years for the second IPV, and lifetime for the third IPV. BAM 720, p. 16. CDC clients who intentionally violate CDC program rules are disqualified for six months for the first occurrence, twelve months for the second occurrence, and lifetime for the third occurrence. BEM 708, p. 1. 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

In this case, the Department has satisfied its burden of showing that Respondent committed an IPV concerning FAP benefits. Therefore, Respondent is subject to a disqualification under the FAP program. BAM 720, p. 16.

### **FAP Overissuance**

As previously stated, the Department has established that Respondent committed an IPV of FAP benefits.

Applying the OI begin date policy and in consideration of the out-of-state use that began on November 13, 2013, the Department determined that the OI period began on December 1, 2013. See Exhibit A, pp. 4 and 11. It is found that the Department applied the inappropriate OI begin date and instead, the begin date is January 1, 2014. 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 January 2014 to August 2014, which totaled [REDACTED]. See Exhibit A, p. 46. Therefore, the Department is entitled to recoup [REDACTED] of FAP benefits it issued to Respondent from January 1, 2014 to August 31, 2014.

### **MA Overissuance**

The Department initiates MA recoupment of an overissuance (OI) due to client error or intentional program violation (IPV), not when due to agency error. BAM 710 (July 2013), p. 1. When the Department receives the amount of MA payments, it determines

the OI amount. BAM 710, p. 1. For an OI due to unreported income or a change affecting need allowances:

- If there would have been a deductible or larger deductible, the OI amount is the correct deductible (minus any amount already met) or the amount of MA payments, whichever is less.
- If there would have been a larger LTC, hospital or post-eligibility patient-pay amount, the OI amount is the difference between the correct and incorrect patient-pay amounts or the amount of MA payments, whichever is less.

BAM 710, p. 2. For an OI due to any other reason, the OI amount is the amount of MA payments. BAM 710, p. 2.

In this case, the Department also alleges that an OI was present for his MA benefits. The Department alleges that he failed to notify the Department that he no longer resided in Michigan but his MA benefits continued to pay his health premiums/capitations while he was out-of-state. The Department's OIG indicates that the time period it is considering the OI period is December 1, 2013 to August 31, 2014. However, as stated above, it is found that the OI period begin date is January 1, 2014. See BAM 710, p. 1 (For changes unreported by ongoing recipients, the OI period begins the first day of the month after the month in which the standard reporting period plus the negative action period would have ended).

For Supplemental Security Income (SSI) related - MA cases (non-institutionalized persons), an individual is a Michigan resident if either of the following apply:

- The individual lives in Michigan, except for a temporary absence, and intends to remain in Michigan permanently or indefinitely.
- The individual or a member of the MA fiscal group has entered the state of Michigan for employment purposes, and has a job commitment, or is seeking employment.

BEM 220, p. 2.

Also, the Modified Adjusted Gross Income (MAGI) - related MA and the Adult Medical Program (AMP), an individual is a resident if both of the following apply:

- Is living in Michigan, except for a temporary absence.
- Intends to remain in Michigan permanently or indefinitely.

BEM 220, p. 2.

For SSI-related MA, a person's absence is temporary if for the month being tested:

- His location is known; and
- There is a definite plan for him to return home; and
- He lived with the group before the absence (Note: newborns and unborns are considered to have lived with their mothers); and
- The absence did not last, or is not expected to last, the entire month being tested unless the absence is for education, training, or active duty in the uniformed services of the U.S.

BEM 211 (January 2014), p. 2.

As stated previously, a FAP IPV is present in this situation and an OI amount was established. See BAM 720, p. 6. The evidence is persuasive that Respondent was not a Michigan resident. The evidence shows that the most probable explanation is that Respondent lived outside of Michigan. See BEM 220, pp. 1-2. Moreover, the FAP transaction history shows that Respondent is not temporarily absent from his group and he was not eligible for MA benefits. See BEM 211, p. 2.

In establishing the OI amount, BAM 710 states that for an OI due to any other reason, the OI amount is the amount of MA payments. See BAM 710, p. 2. The Department presented a summary of the MA capitations paid on the Respondent's behalf from January 2014 to August 2014, which totaled [REDACTED]. See Exhibit A, p. 48. Thus, the Department is entitled to recoup \$ [REDACTED] of MA benefits it issued to Respondent for January 1, 2014 to August 31, 2014.

In summary, the total OI amount the Department is entitled to recoup is [REDACTED] (\$ [REDACTED] FAP OI amount plus [REDACTED] MA OI amount).

### **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 \$ [REDACTED] from the FAP and MA programs.

The Department is ORDERED to reduce the OI to [REDACTED] for the period January 1, 2014 to August 31, 2014, and initiate recoupment/collection procedures in accordance with Department policy.

