

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

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

[REDACTED]

MAHS Reg. No.: 15-010503  
Issue No.: 3005  
Agency Case No.: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date: [REDACTED]  
County: St. Joseph County MDHHS

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:** Colleen Lack

**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 October 22, 2015, from Lansing, Michigan. The Department was represented by [REDACTED], Regulation Agent of the Office of Inspector General (OIG). The Respondent, [REDACTED] appeared on her own behalf. [REDACTED], Assistance Payments Supervisor, provided interpretation services.

**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 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 [REDACTED], 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 timely report any household changes, including changes with income, to the Department.
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 [REDACTED], (fraud period).
7. During the fraud period, Respondent was issued \$ [REDACTED] in FAP benefits by the State of Michigan, and the Department alleges that Respondent was entitled to \$ [REDACTED] in such benefits during this time period.
8. The Department alleges that Respondent received an OI in FAP benefits in the amount of \$ [REDACTED]
9. This was Respondent's first alleged IPV.
10. 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 Family Independence Program (FIP) was established pursuant to the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, Pub. L. No. 104-193, and 42 USC 601 to 679c. The Department (formerly known as the Department of Human Services) administers FIP pursuant to 45 CFR 233-260; MCL 400.10; the Social Welfare Act, MCL 400.1-.119b; and Mich Admin Code, R 400.3101 to .3131.

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. .

The State Disability Assistance (SDA) program is established by the Social Welfare Act, MCL 400.1-.119b. The Department of Health and Human Services (formerly known as the Department of Human Services) administers the SDA program pursuant to 42 CFR 435, MCL 400.10 and Mich Admin Code, R 400.3151-.3180.

The Child Development and Care (CDC) program is established by Titles IVA, IVE and XX of the Social Security Act, 42 USC 601-619, 670-679c, and 1397-1397m-5; the Child Care and Development Block Grant of 1990, PL 101-508, 42 USC 9858 to 9858q; and the Personal Responsibility and Work Opportunity Reconciliation Act of 1996, PL 104-193. The program is implemented by 45 CFR 98.1-99.33. The Department administers the program pursuant to MCL 400.10 and provides services to adults and children pursuant to MCL 400.14(1) and Mich Admin Code, R 400.5001-.5020.

The Adult Services Program (ASP), which provides for AHH benefits, is established by Title XIX of the Social Security Act, 42 USC 1346 *et seq*, 42 CFR 440.170(f), the Social Welfare Act, and MCL 400.14(1)(p). The Department of Human Service (formerly known as the Department of Human Services), along with the Michigan Department of Community Health (DCH), administers independent living services (home help) for personal care services pursuant to the Medicaid State Plan.

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 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 (May 1, 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.

In this case, the Department verified that Respondent was hired at Panera Bread [REDACTED], and her first pay date was [REDACTED]. (Department Exhibit A, p. 81) The Department alleges that Respondent committed an IPV by failing to timely report this employment income to the Department, resulting in an OI of FAP benefits.

The evidence establishes that Respondent was aware of the responsibility to timely and accurately report to the Department all household changes, including changes with income. Department policy requires clients to report any change in circumstances that will affect eligibility or benefit amount within 10 days of receiving the first payment reflecting the change. BAM 105 (November 1, 2012), pp. 7-8. Respondent's signature on the DHS-1171-SP Assistance Application (Spanish version) in this record certifies that she was aware of the reporting responsibilities and that fraudulent participation in benefits could result in criminal or civil or administrative claims. (Department Exhibit A, pp. 12-32) Additionally, DHS-2240-SP Change Reports (Spanish Version) were issued to Respondent

on [REDACTED], and [REDACTED]. (Department Exhibit A, pp. 40-41 and 74-75) Respondent's testimony also indicated that she was aware of the reporting responsibilities.

However, Respondent's testimony that she reported the employment to the Department when she started working was not supported by the other evidence and cannot be found fully credible. Respondent stated she reported and verified her employment when she first applied as her husband had lost his employment. Respondent thought this was around [REDACTED] (Respondent Testimony) However, the documentary record shows that Respondent applied for FAP in [REDACTED], before her employment began. (Department Exhibit A, pp. 12-32) Respondent was hired at [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] and her first pay date was [REDACTED]. (Department Exhibit A, p. 81) Accordingly, Respondent was responsible for reporting this change within 10 days of receiving the first payment reflecting the change.

Respondent testified that she cannot read English and would sign forms when she was told without understanding them. This may explain how the employment was not listed on the [REDACTED], Assistance Application, which Respondent testified was completed with the assistance of a bilingual Department worker. (Department Exhibit A, pp. 48-67) However, Respondent was responsible for reporting the change with employment income well before [REDACTED]. Respondent was hired at [REDACTED], with a first pay date was [REDACTED], and was responsible for reporting this change within 10 days of receiving the first payment reflecting the change. (Department Exhibit A, p. 81) As noted above, Respondent certified that she was aware of the reporting responsibilities and that fraudulent participation in benefits could result in criminal or civil or administrative claims when she signed the [REDACTED], 1171-SP Assistance Application (Spanish version), and she had been issued an DHS-2240-SP Change Report (Spanish Version) on [REDACTED]. (Department Exhibit A, pp. 40-41) Respondent did not allege any impairment with reading or understanding documents in Spanish.

There is no evidence that Respondent timely reported this change in income to the Department within 10 days, as required per policy. Rather, the evidence indicates Respondent first reported the employment income on a [REDACTED], MICHild application. (Department Exhibit A, pp. 76-79)

The verified income from employment was utilized to re-determine FAP eligibility during the fraud period. (Department Exhibit A, pp. 84-110) Respondent's failure to timely report the employment income resulted in an OI of FAP benefits. Accordingly, the Department has established that Respondent committed an IPV by clear and convincing evidence.

### **Disqualification**

A client who is found to have committed a FAP IPV by a court or hearing decision is disqualified from receiving program benefits. BAM 720, p. 15. Clients are disqualified for ten years for a FAP IPV involving concurrent receipt of benefits, and, for other IPV cases involving FAP, 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. 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 evidence of record shows that Respondent committed an FAP IPV; therefore, she is subject to disqualification.

**Overissuance**

When a client group receives more benefits than entitled to receive, the Department must attempt to recoup the OI. BAM 700, p. 1.

The verified income from employment was utilized to re-determine FAP eligibility during the fraud period. (Department Exhibit A, pp. 84-110) The evidence of record shows that during the above-mentioned fraud period Respondent received an OI of FAP benefits in the amount of \$ [REDACTED]

**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 program.

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

It is FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent be disqualified from FAP in accordance with Department policy.



---

Colleen Lack  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Nick Lyon, Director  
Department of Health and Human Services

Date Signed: [REDACTED]

Date Mailed: [REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**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:

A large black rectangular redaction box covers the contact information for the cc field. The redaction is composed of several overlapping black shapes, completely obscuring any text that might have been present.