



RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS
MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM
Christopher Seppanen
Executive Director

SHELLY EDGERTON
DIRECTOR

[REDACTED]

Date Mailed: May 3, 2016
MAHS Docket No.: 15-025275
Agency No.: [REDACTED]
Petitioner: OIG
Respondent: [REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Eric Feldman

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 [REDACTED], from Detroit, Michigan. The Department was represented by [REDACTED], 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) 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 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 received concurrent program benefits and, as such, 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 report changes in her residence to the Department.
5. Respondent had no apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement.
6. The OIG indicates that the time period they are considering the fraud period is [REDACTED].
7. During the alleged fraud period, Respondent was issued \$10,545 in FAP benefits from the State of Michigan.
8. During the alleged fraud period, Respondent was issued FAP benefits from the State of Georgia.
9. This was Respondent's first alleged IPV.
10. A notice of hearing was mailed to Respondent at the last known address and was 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 [REDACTED], the Department's OIG requests IPV hearings for the following cases:

- FAP trafficking OIs 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 2015), pp.12-13.

In this case, the Department alleged that Respondent committed an IPV of her FAP and MA benefits. Subsequent to the scheduling of the current hearing, the Notice of Hearing and accompanying documents were mailed to Respondent via first class mail at the address identified by the Department as the last known address. After the mailing of the notice of hearing, it was returned by the United States Postal Service as undeliverable. When notice of a FAP IPV hearing is sent using first class mail and is returned as undeliverable, the hearing may still be held. 7 CFR 273.16((e)(3); BAM 720, p. 10. Thus, the hearing properly proceeded with respect to the alleged FAP IPV and the Department's MA hearing request is hereby DISMISSED.

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 (October 2015), 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 alleges that Respondent committed an IPV of her FAP benefits because she failed to update residency information for the purpose of receiving FAP benefits from more than one state.

A person cannot receive FAP in more than one state for any month. BEM 222 (July 2013), p. 3. Out-of-state benefit receipt or termination may be verified by one of the following: DHS-3782, Out-of-State Inquiry; Letter or document from other state; or Collateral contact with the state. BEM 222, p. 4.

A person is disqualified for a period of 10 years if found guilty through the Administrative Hearing Process, convicted in court or by signing a repayment and disqualification agreement (such as a DHS-826 or DHS-830) of having made a fraudulent statement or representation regarding her identity or residence in order to receive multiple FAP benefits simultaneously. BEM 203 (July 2013), p. 1.

First, the Department presented Respondent's redetermination dated [REDACTED], which was submitted during the alleged fraud period and also showed that she acknowledged her responsibility to report changes as required. See Exhibit A, pp. 13-18. In the redetermination, Respondent marked "no" to the question if anyone ever received cash and/or food assistance in another state even though the evidence indicated that she received FAP assistance from the State of Georgia at the time. See Exhibit A, pp. 17 and 140.

Second, the Department presented three of Respondent's online applications submitted during the alleged fraud period dated [REDACTED]. See Exhibit A, pp. 19-139. In each application, Respondent marked "yes" to the question if she is getting FoodShare or Food Stamps this month and "no" to the question if people in her home are getting other FS benefits (undersigned interprets "FS" to mean Food Stamps). See Exhibit A, pp. 21, 28, 61, 67, 101, and 109. Respondent received FAP benefits from the State of Georgia at the time of these applications. See Exhibit A, p. 140.

Third, the Department presented Respondent's FAP transaction history. See Exhibit A, pp. 158-203. The FAP transaction history showed that Respondent used FAP benefits

issued by the State of Michigan in Michigan a majority of the time during the alleged fraud period. See Exhibit A, pp. 168-193.

Fourth, the Department presented evidence that Respondent received FAP benefits from the State of Georgia from [REDACTED]. See Exhibit A, p. 140. Also, the Department presented Respondent's benefit summary inquiry that showed she received FAP benefits from the State of Michigan from [REDACTED] 15. See Exhibit A, pp. 204-208. As such, the Department argued that Respondent received FAP benefits simultaneously from [REDACTED] (alleged fraud period).

Fifth, the OIG Investigation Report (OIG report) indicated that the agent spoke to Respondent via telephone on or around [REDACTED]. See Exhibit A, p. 4.

Based on the foregoing information and evidence, the Department has established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV of FAP benefits. As stated previously, the evidence indicated that Respondent received FAP benefits simultaneously (Michigan and Georgia) from [REDACTED]. See Exhibit A, pp. 140 and 204-208. This represents approximately over one-year of benefits Respondent received concurrently.

Furthermore, as stated above, the Department presented three of Respondent's FAP applications submitted during the fraud period. See Exhibit A, pp. 19-139. Basically, a review of the applications found that Respondent answered "yes" to one question that she was receiving FAP benefits at the time of the application, but "no" to another question that she was not receiving FAP benefits at the time of application. See Exhibit A, pp. 21, 28, 61, 67, 101, and 109. Thus, it was unclear if Respondent properly notified that Department if she was receiving FAP benefits from out-of-state due to the discrepancy in her answers. Nonetheless, the Department presented Respondent's redetermination dated [REDACTED], which was submitted during the fraud period. See Exhibit A, pp. 13-18. The redetermination asked the question more directly if anyone in her household has ever received cash and/or food assistance in another state in which she indicated "no," even though the evidence showed that she received FAP assistance from the State of Georgia at the time. See Exhibit A, pp. 17 and 140. This evidence established that Respondent made a fraudulent statement or representation regarding her residence in order to receive multiple FAP benefits simultaneously from Michigan and Georgia. See BEM 203, p. 1.

In summary, there was clear and convincing evidence that Respondent was aware of her responsibility to report changes in residence and that she intentionally withheld information for the purpose of maintaining Michigan FAP eligibility. Therefore, 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, p. 15; 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/she 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 ten-year disqualification under the FAP program. BAM 720, p. 16.

Overissuance

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 the present case, the Department is entitled to recoup \$10,545 of FAP benefits it issued to Respondent from [REDACTED]. See BAM 720, pp. 7 - 8 and Exhibit A, pp. 204-211.

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 OI of FAP benefits in the amount of \$10,545.

The Department is **ORDERED** to reduce the OI to \$10,545 for the period [REDACTED], and initiate recoupment/collection procedures in accordance with Department policy.

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

IT IS ALSO ORDERED that the Department's **MA** hearing request is **DISMISSED**.

EF/hw



Eric Feldman

Administrative Law Judge

for Nick Lyon, Director

Department of Health and Human Services

NOTICE OF APPEAL: A party may appeal this Order in circuit court within 30 days of the receipt date. A copy of the circuit court appeal must be filed with the Michigan Administrative Hearing System (MAHS).

A party may request a rehearing or reconsideration of this Order if the request is received by MAHS within 30 days of the date the Order was issued. The party requesting a rehearing or reconsideration must provide the specific reasons for the request. MAHS will not review any response to a request for rehearing/reconsideration.

A written request may be mailed or faxed to MAHS. If submitted by fax, the written request must be faxed to [REDACTED]; Attention: MAHS Rehearing/Reconsideration Request.

If submitted by mail, the written request must be addressed as follows:

Michigan Administrative Hearings
Reconsideration/Rehearing Request
P.O. Box 30639
Lansing, Michigan 48909-8139

DHHS

[REDACTED]

Petitioner

OIG

[REDACTED]

Respondent

[REDACTED]