RICK SNYDER GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM

SHELLY EDGERTON



Date Mailed: April 16, 2018 MAHS Docket No.: 17-013856

Agency No.: Petitioner: OIG

Respondent:

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Amanda M. T. Marler

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, 42 CFR 431.230(b), 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 March 29, 2018, 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).

<u>ISSUES</u>

- 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 the FAP?

FINDINGS OF FACT

The Administrative Law Judge, based on the competent, material, and substantial evidence on the whole record, finds as material fact:

 The Department's OIG filed a hearing request on September 12, 2017, 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 report changes in circumstances 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 periods it is considering the fraud period is June 2015 through March 2016 and August 2016 through October 2016 (fraud period).
- 7. During the fraud period, Respondent was issued \$ in FAP benefits by the State of Michigan, and the Department alleges that Respondent was entitled to \$ in such benefits during this time period.
- 8. The Department alleges that Respondent received an OI in FAP benefits in the amount of \$____
- 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 United States Postal Service 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.

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 \$500.00 or more, or
 - the total amount is less than \$500.00, 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 (January 2016), pp. 5, 12-13; ASM 165 (August 2016).

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 2016), pp. 7-8; 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.

The Department alleges that Respondent committed an IPV concerning his FAP benefits because he intentionally withheld information concerning his employment income in order to receive, maintain, or increase his FAP benefits from the State of Michigan. Employment income received by the client is considered in the calculation of a client's FAP eligibility and amount of benefits. BEM 556 (July 2013), pp. 2-7. FAP recipients who are not simplified reporters are required to report starting or stopping employment and changes in circumstance that potentially affect eligibility or benefit amount within 10 days of receiving the first payment reflecting the change. BAM 105 (October 2014), p. 10.

Respondent was informed of his responsibility to notify the Department of changes in circumstances through his application dated December 22, 2014; a Notice of Case Action dated January 12, 2015; his Redetermination dated October 5, 2015; and a Notice of Case Action dated October 8, 2015. (Exhibit A, pp. 14-46, 55-64). In addition, Respondent was notified through both Notice of Case Actions that his FAP benefit rate was calculated based upon \$0.00 in income.

Through Work Number Reports, the Department determined that Respondent had worked with (Employer 1) from March 23, 2015, through June 11, 2015; with ■ (Employer 2) from July 13, 2015, through September 2, from September 21, 2015, through March 11, 2015; with 2016; and finally with ■ ■ (Employer 4) from June 1, 2016, through September 30, 2016. (Exhibit A, pp. 47-54, 65-68). At Employer 1, Respondent received his first check on April 2, 2015. At Employer 2, Respondent received his first check on July 21, 2015. At Employer 3, Respondent received his first check on October 2, 2015. Finally with Employer 4, Respondent received his first check on June 9, 2016 Respondent did not report employment with any of these Employers to the Department. The only employment reported by the Respondent was with **(Employer 5)** on the October 2015 Redetermination for the period from July 1, 2015, through August 21, 2015.

Respondent was clearly informed of his obligation to report changes in circumstances to the Department. His reporting of employment at Employer 5 shows that Respondent was aware of the responsibility to report his employment income. Despite this knowledge, Respondent did not report employment with four different employers over the course of a year and a half. The Department's evidence established that Respondent did not report his employment income as required, and he intentionally misrepresented his circumstances on the Redetermination from October 2015. Therefore, the Department established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV.

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. 16. Clients are disqualified for 10 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. 17. 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.

As discussed above, the Department has established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent has committed an IPV. Therefore, Respondent is subject to a 12-month disqualification from receipt of FAP benefits.

Overissuance

When a client group receives more benefits than entitled to receive, the Department must attempt to recoup the OI. BAM 700, p. 1. An **overissuance (OI)** is the amount of benefits issued to the client group or CDC provider in excess of what it was eligible to receive. For FAP benefits, an OI is also the amount of benefits trafficked (traded or sold). BAM 700, (May 1, 2014), p. 7.

The Department alleges that the OI period is the same as the fraud period. The Department presented a Benefit Summary Inquiry supporting benefits issued in the amount alleged. (Exhibit A, pp. 84-85, 107). Based on the records provided and the calculation of the total amount issued, Respondent did not receive benefits or did not have an OI because of reporting periods in July, August, and October of 2015.

The Department provided benefit OI budgets for each month in which Respondent received benefits and the Department has alleged an OI. In reviewing the budgets, the Department properly calculated the OI for each month. Respondent received more FAP benefits than he was entitled to receive because he failed to inform the Department about his income from employment. Based upon the evidence presented, the Department has established that it is entitled to recoup a total of \$\frac{1}{2}\text{most of the FAP benefit OI from June 2015 through March 2016 and August 2016 through October 2016.

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 **received** an OI of program benefits in the amount of \$ from the FAP.

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

It is FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent be disqualified from FAP for a period of 12

months.

AM/

Amanda M. T. Marler 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 (517) 335-6088; 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 Petitioner

DHHS

Respondent

