RICK SNYDER

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

SHELLY EDGERTON



Date Mailed: August 13, 2018 MAHS Docket No.: 18-005661

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 July 23, 2018, from Detroit, Michigan. The Department was represented by Amanda Bergquist, 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 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 June 13, 2018, 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 within 10 days.
- 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 October 2016 through April 2017 (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 \$0.00 in such benefits during this time period.
- 8. The Department alleges that Respondent received an OI in FAP benefits in the amount of \$\\_\text{amount}\$
- 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 (October 2017), 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 (January 2018), p. 8; 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 intentionally failed to inform the Department about employment income from (Employer) resulting in OI of benefits and an IPV of the FAP. 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 (April 2016), p. 9.

Respondent was informed of the responsibility to notify the Department of changes in circumstances through his Application dated May 16, 2016, and the Notice of Case Action dated June 8, 2016, with an attached Change Report.

On April 3, 2017, Respondent reported for the first time his employment with Employer to the Department. After providing Wage Match Client Notices to Respondent, Respondent had the forms completed and returned to the Department. The Wage Matches show that Respondent began his employment on or about August 12, 2016. He received his first paycheck on the same day. Despite being notified of the responsibility to alert the Department to changes in employment or income within 10 days of the change, Repondent did not inform the Department of his employment until his Redetermination in April 2017.

Respondent was clearly informed of his obligation to report changes in circumstances to the Department. He received a Notice of Case Action indicating \$0.00 in income was considered in determining his benefits. He also received a Change Report explaining how and when to report changes in his circumstances. Despite this knowledge, Respondent did not report employment as required. The Department's evidence establishes that Respondent intentionally withheld information from the Department in order to maintain his FAP benefits. 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. 15. Clients are disqualified for 10 years for a FAP IPV involving concurrent receipt of benefits, and, for all 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 Department has satisfied its burden of showing that Respondent committed an IPV. This was Respondent's first IPV. Therefore, he is subject to a one-year disqualification under the FAP.

### **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 amount of a FAP OI is the benefit amount the client actually received minus the amount the client was eligible to receive. BAM 720, p. 8.

In this case, the Department alleged that Respondent was issued FAP benefits in the amount of from October 2016 through April 2017, and that because of his income, he was eligible for a reduced FAP benefits during this period. A review of the Respondent's Benefit Summary Inquiry presented by the Department supports benefits issued in the amount alleged.

To determine the first month of the OI period the Department allows time for: (i) the 10-day client reporting period, per BAM 105; (ii) the 10-day full standard of promptness (SOP) for change processing, per BAM 220; and (iii) the 12-day full negative action suspense period; see BAM 220, Effective Date of Change. BAM 715, p. 5. Since Respondent received his first paycheck on August 12, 2016, the Department properly applied the above rules and began the OI period on October 1, 2016.

The Department also presented OI budgets for each month of the OI period. In reviewing the budgets, the Department properly calculated each budget for October 2016 through February 2017. In each of these months, Respondent's income was above the gross income limit of \$1,980.00. RFT 250 (October 2016), p. 1. However, the Department failed to provide any proof of income for the months of March and April 2017. Without proof of employment income, the Department cannot satisfy its burden of proof in showing that it properly calculated the OI for each of these months. Therefore, the OI for March and April 2017 of will be removed from the total OI calculation. The Department has met its burden of proof in establishing an OI of and may begin recoupment or collection.

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

The Department is ORDERED to reduce the OI to \$\_\_\_\_\_\_ for the period October 2016 through April 2017, and initiate recoupment/collection procedures in accordance with Department policy.

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

months.

AMTM/jaf

Amanda M. T. Marler Administrative Law Judge for Nick Lyon, Director Department of Health and Human Services

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**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) 763-0155; 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

MDHHS-OIG-Hearings

Vivian Worden

MDHHS-Macomb-36-Hearings



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