# STATE OF MICHIGAN DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS MICHIGAN OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES

ORLENE HAWKS DIRECTOR



Date Mailed: August 20, 2019 MOAHR Docket No.: 19-004530

Agency No.: Petitioner: OIG

Respondent:

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Kevin Scully** 

# **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 with Mich Admin Code, R 400.3130 and R 400.3178. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on July 30, 2019, from Lansing, Michigan. The Department was represented by Patrick Cousineau, 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 Medical Assistance (MA) benefits that the Department is entitled to recoup?
- 2. Did the Department establish by clear and convincing evidence that the Respondent committed an Intentional Program Violation (IPV)?

### **FINDINGS OF FACT**

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

- 1. On an application for assistance dated 2016, Respondent acknowledged her duties and responsibilities including the duty to report changes of residency and the receipt of benefits from another state. Respondent did not have an apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement. Exhibit A, pp 8-27.
- 2. Respondent received Michigan Medical Assistance (MA) benefits with a value of \$7,218.39 from 2017, through 2018. Exhibit A, p 33.

- 3. On 2017, Respondent filed an application for medical assistance with the state of California. Exhibit A, p 30.
- 4. Respondent received medical assistance benefits from the state of California from 2017, through 2019.
- 5. Respondent received food assistance from the state of California from 2017, through 2019. Exhibit A, p 31.
- 6. Department records indicate that Respondent reported on February 13, 2018, that she was not living in Michigan and that she was receiving public assistance from another state. Exhibit A, p 32.
- 7. The Department's OIG filed a hearing request on April 24, 2019, to establish an OI of benefits received by Respondent as a result of Respondent having allegedly committed an IPV. Exhibit A, p 2.
- 8. On April 24, 2019, the Department sent Respondent an Intentional Program Violation Repayment Agreement (DHS-4350) with notice of a \$7,218.39 overpayment, and a Request for Waiver of Disqualification Hearing (DHS-826). Exhibit A, pp 5-6.
- 9. 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), Department of Health and Human Services Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM), Department of Health and Human Services Reference Tables Manual (RFT), and Department of Health and Human Services Emergency Relief Manual (ERM).

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 Department's OIG requests IPV hearings for the following cases:

 FAP trafficking Ols 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 OI amount for the FIP, SDA, CDC, MA and FAP programs is \$500 or more, or
  - the total OI 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.

Department of Health and Human Services Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM) 720 (October 1, 2017), pp 12-13.

## **Overissuance**

When a client group receives more benefits than it is entitled to receive, the Department must attempt to recoup the overissuance. Department of Human Services Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM) 700 (October 1, 2018), p 1.

Concurrent receipt of benefits means assistance received from multiple programs to cover a person's needs for the same time period. Benefit duplication means assistance received from the same (or same type of) program to cover a person's needs for the same month. Benefit duplication is prohibited except for MA and FAP in limited circumstances. Department of Health and Human Services Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) 222 (October 1, 2018), p 3.

On an application for assistance dated 2016, Respondent acknowledged the duties and responsibilities of receiving Medical Assistance (MA) from the state of Michigan, including the duty to report a change of residency and the receipt of medical assistance from another state. Respondent did not have an apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement.

Respondent failed to report when she applied for medical assistance, food assistance, and cash assistance from the state of California by filing an application form dated 2017. Respondent's California application was approved, and she received California medical assistance from 2017, through 2017.

Respondent	received_	Michigan	_MA b	enefits	with	а	value	of	\$7,2	18.39	from
2017	, through		2018	. Respo	ondent	wa	s not e	eligibl	le to	receive	e any
Michigan MA	A benefits	while cor	ncurren	tly rece	iving	Cali	ifornia	med	dical	assist	ance.
Therefore, Re	espondent	received a	\$7,218	.39 over	issuan	се	of Mich	nigan	MA b	enefits	s.

## 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 the reporting responsibilities, and
- The client has no apparent physical or mental impairment that limits the understanding or ability to fulfill reporting responsibilities.

BAM 700, p 7, 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 273.16(e)(6).

The Department has the burden of establishing by clear and convincing evidence that the Respondent committed an Intentional Program Violation (IPV). The clear and convincing evidence standard, which is the most demanding standard applied in civil cases, is established where there is evidence so clear, direct and weighty and convincing that a conclusion can be drawn without hesitancy of the truth of the precise facts in issue. Smith v Anonymous Joint Enterprise, 487 Mich 102; 793 NW2d 533 (2010), reh den 488 Mich 860; 793 NW2d 559 (2010).

Clear and convincing proof is that which produces in the mind of the trier of fact a firm belief or conviction as to the truth of the precise facts in issue. Evidence may be uncontroverted and yet not be clear and convincing. Conversely, evidence may be clear and convincing even if contradicted. Id.

Respondent acknowledged the duties and responsibilities of receiving Michigan MA benefits on an application for assistance dated 2016. Respondent did not have an apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement.

While Respondent had an active case of MA benefits in Michigan, Respondent applied for California medical assistance. Respondent was approved for benefits in California and received California medical assistance concurrently with her Michigan MA benefits from 2017, through 2018. Department records indicate that

Respondent reported to the Department on February 14, 2018, that she was not living in Michigan, and that she was receiving out of state public assistance. As a result of Respondent's failure to report her circumstances to the Department, she received MA benefits that she was not eligible for.

This Administrative Law Judge finds that the Department has presented clear and convincing evidence that Respondent intentionally failed to report that she was receiving medical assistance form California concurrently with her Michigan MA benefits for the purposes of maintaining her eligibility for Michigan MA benefits that she would not have been eligible for otherwise.

## **Disqualification**

A court or hearing decision that finds a client committed IPV disqualifies that client from receiving program benefits. BAM 720, p. 15-16. A disqualified recipient remains a member of an active group as long as the disqualified person lives with them, and other eligible group members may continue to receive benefits. BAM 720, p. 16.

Clients who commit an IPV are disqualified for a standard disqualification period except when a court orders a different period, or except when the OI relates to MA. BAM 720, p. 13. Refusal to repay will not cause denial of current or future MA if the client is otherwise eligible. BAM 710 (January 1, 2018), p. 2.

The Department has established an Intentional Program Violation (IPV).

## **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 Medical Assistance (MA) benefits in the amount of \$7,218.39.
- 3. The Department is ORDERED to initiate recoupment procedures for the amount of \$7,218.39 in accordance with Department policy.

KS/hb

Administrative Law Judge for Robert Gordon, 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 Office of Administrative Hearings and Rules (MOAHR).

A party may request a rehearing or reconsideration of this Order if the request is received by MOAHR 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. MOAHR will not review any response to a request for rehearing/reconsideration.

A written request may be mailed or faxed to MOAHR. If submitted by fax, the written request must be faxed to (517) 763-0155; Attention: MOAHR Rehearing/Reconsideration Request.

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

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

**DHHS** Linda Gooden

25620 W. 8 Mile Rd Southfield, MI 48033

Oakland County (District 3), DHHS

Policy-Recoupment via electronic mail

L. Bengel via electronic mail

**Petitioner** OIG

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Respondent

