



RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

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

SHELLY EDGERTON
DIRECTOR

Date Mailed: December 14, 2016
MAHS Docket No.: 16-009659
Agency No.: [REDACTED]
Petitioner: OIG
Respondent: [REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Gary Heisler

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 November 15, 2016, from Lansing, Michigan. The Department was represented by [REDACTED], Regulation Agent of the Office of Inspector General (OIG). Respondent appeared at the hearing and testified.

ISSUE

1. Did the Department establish, by clear and convincing evidence, that Respondent committed an Intentional Program Violation (IPV)?
2. Did Respondent receive an over-issuance (OI) of Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits that the Department is entitled to recoup?

FINDINGS OF FACT

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the clear and convincing evidence on the whole record, finds as material fact:

1. On September 19, 2014, Respondent submitted a Food Assistance Program (FAP) Mid-Certification Contact Notice (DHS-2240-A). The form listed Respondent, age [REDACTED], and his wife, age [REDACTED], as the only members of the group.
2. On April 13, 2015, a FEE investigation was conducted by the Department's Office of Inspector General. Respondent was interviewed by Regulation Agent [REDACTED].

3. On March 28, 2016, the Department's OIG filed a disqualification hearing request.
4. The Department has not met its evidentiary burden to establish that Respondent committed an Intentional Program Violation.
5. The Department has not met its evidentiary burden to establish that Respondent received an over-issuance of Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits.

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.

Bridges Administration Manual (BAM) 720 Intentional Program Violation (10-1-2015) governs the Department's actions in this case. OIG requests IPV hearing for cases involving:

1. FAP trafficking over-issuances that are not forwarded to the prosecutor.
2. 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.

INTENTIONAL PROGRAM VIOLATION

BAM 720 states that a 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.

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. In other words, the Department must show that the Respondent engaged in a fraudulent act or omission they knew would result in receiving assistance they were not eligible for.

In this case the Department bases this alleged Intentional Program Violation and FAP over-issuance on their belief that Respondent's FAP benefit group should include his son and daughter-in-law. During the FEE investigation it was determined that Respondent, his wife, their son and their daughter-in-law all reside at the same address. The FEE investigation was requested with regard to Respondent's shelter expense for rent, which was verified by the investigation. In the Investigation Report (Department's Exhibit A page 3), Regulation Agent Giuliani states:

I inquired as to what the group composition of the home was and he had stated that he and his wife merely pay rent to [REDACTED]. He then provided me with proof of same in order to satisfy ES worker's initial FEE investigation. It was then revealed that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] also reside in the home along with the subject and his wife. Given the fact that the group composition of the home in and of itself is not in violation of DHHS policy, I inquired as to how are meals prepared inside of the home. [REDACTED] then stated that the family purchases / prepares all meals with one another.

Admission of evidence during an Administrative Law Hearing on Department of Health and Human Services' matters is not strictly governed by the Michigan Rules of Evidence. In accordance with the Michigan Administrative Procedures Act, an Administrative Law Judge may admit and give probative effect to any evidence. However, the final decision and order must be supported by and in accordance with competent, material, and substantial evidence.

Black's Law Dictionary defines competent evidence as: "That which the very nature of the thing to be proven requires, as, the production of a writing where its contents are the subject of inquiry. Also generally, admissible or relevant, as the opposite of incompetent."

Black's Law Dictionary defines incompetent evidence as: "Evidence which is not admissible under the established rules of evidence; evidence which the law does not permit to be presented at all, or in relation to the particular matter, on account of lack of originality or of some defect in the witness, the document, or the nature of the evidence itself. The Michigan Rules of Evidence provide:

Rule 801 Hearsay; Definitions

The following definitions apply under this article:

(a) *Statement*. A "statement" is (1) an oral or written assertion or (2) nonverbal conduct of a person, if it is intended by the person as an assertion.

(b) *Declarant*. A "declarant" is a person who makes a statement.

(c) *Hearsay*. "Hearsay" is a statement, other than the one made by the declarant while testifying at the trial or hearing, offered in evidence to prove the truth of the matter asserted.

Rule 802 Hearsay Rule

Hearsay is not admissible except as provided by these rules.

Rule 803 Hearsay Exceptions; Availability of Declarant Immaterial

The following are not excluded by the hearsay rule, even though the declarant is available as a witness:

(6) *Records of regularly conducted activity*. A memorandum, report, record, or data compilation, in any form, of acts, transactions, occurrences, events, conditions, opinions, or diagnoses, made at or near the time by, or from information transmitted by, a person with knowledge, if kept in the course of a regularly conducted business activity, and if it was the regular practice of that business activity to make the memorandum, report, record, or data compilation, all as shown by the testimony of the custodian or other qualified witness, or by certification that complies with a rule promulgated by the supreme court or a statute permitting certification, unless the source of information or the method or circumstances of preparation indicate lack of trustworthiness. The term "business" as used in this paragraph includes business, institution, association, profession, occupation, and calling of every kind, whether or not conducted for profit.

The statement attributed to Respondent in the Investigation Report is hearsay within admissible hearsay. It is an admissible hearsay statement under the *Records of regularly conducted activity* exception and can be used to prove that the statement was

made. However, the hearsay within the admissible hearsay cannot be used to prove that the statement made, is true.

Establishing both the Department's alleged Intentional Program Violation and FAP over-issuance require competent evidence which proves all the members of Respondent's household purchase and prepare meals together. There is no competent evidence in this record on that point. The Department has not met its evidentiary burden to establish that Respondent committed an Intentional Program Violation or that Respondent received an over-issuance of Food Assistance Program (FAP).

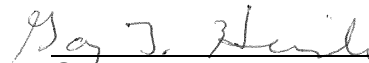
DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, and for the reasons stated on the record, finds that the Department has NOT established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an Intentional Program Violation (IPV).

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, and for the reasons stated on the record, finds that the Department has NOT established that Respondent received an over-issuance of Food Assistance Program (FAP).

It is ORDERED that the actions of the Department of Health and Human Services, in this matter, are REVERSED.

GH/nr



Gary Heisler
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

[REDACTED]

DHHS

[REDACTED]

Respondent

[REDACTED]