



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: May 4, 2017  
MAHS Docket No.: 16-016421  
Agency No.: [REDACTED]  
Petitioner: OIG  
Respondent: [REDACTED]

**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, telephone hearing was held on April 06, 2017, from Lansing, 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 the Respondent committed an Intentional Program Violation (IPV)?
3. Should Respondent be disqualified from the Food Assistance Program (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. On an application for assistance dated September 16, 2013, the Respondent acknowledged her duties and responsibilities including the duty to report any drug-related felony convictions to the Department. Exhibit A, pp 12-46.

2. Respondent did not have an apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement.
3. Respondent acknowledged under penalties of perjury that her application for assistance was examined by or read to her, and, to the best of her knowledge, contained facts that were true and complete. Exhibit A, p 27.
4. Respondent reported to the Department that no one in her household had been convicted of any drug-related felonies. Exhibit A, p 19.
5. On August 19, 2014, the Department received Respondent's completed Redetermination (DHS-1010) form where she acknowledged under penalties of perjury that the information on that form was true and complete. Exhibit A, pp 47-52.
6. Respondent reported to the Department on her August 19, 2014, Redetermination (DHS-1010) form that no one in her household had been convicted of any drug-related felonies. Exhibit A, p 51.
7. On January 30, 2015, the Department received Respondent's completed Redetermination (DHS-1010) form where she acknowledged under penalties of perjury that the information on that form was true and complete. Exhibit A, pp 53-58.
8. Respondent reported to the Department on her January 30, 2015, Redetermination (DHS-1010) form that no one in her household had been convicted of any drug-related felonies. Exhibit A, p 57.
9. Respondent failed to report to the Department that a member of her Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefit group had pled guilty on September 29, 2006, to Delivery/manufacture of a Controlled Substance Less Than 50 Grams. Exhibit A, pp 59-60.
10. Respondent failed to report to the Department that a member of her Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefit group had pled guilty on January 22, 2008, to Possession of a Controlled Substance Less Than 25 Grams. Exhibit A, pp 61-63.
11. Respondent received Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits totaling \$ [REDACTED] from October 1, 2013, through October 31, 2015. Exhibit A, pp 64-67.
12. If Respondent had reported that a member of her Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefit group had been convicted of more than one drug-related felony then that person would have been permanently disqualified and the remaining group members would have been eligible for [REDACTED] of benefits from October 1, 2013, through October 31, 2015. Exhibit A, p 68.

13. On October 12, 2016, the Department sent the Respondent an Intentional Program Violation Repayment Agreement (DHS-4350) with notice of a [REDACTED] overpayment, and a Request for Waiver of Disqualification Hearing (DHS-826). Exhibit A, pp 6-9.
14. The Department's OIG filed a hearing request on October 12, 2016, to establish an OI of benefits received by Respondent as a result of Respondent having allegedly committed an IPV. Exhibit A, p 3.
15. This was Respondent's first established IPV.
16. 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 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-.3011.

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 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 (January 1, 2016), pp 12-13.

### **Overissuance**

When a client group receives more benefits than they are entitled to receive, the Department must attempt to recoup the OI. Department of Health and Human Services Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM) 720 (January 1, 2016), p 1.

An individual convicted of a felony for the use, possession, or distribution of controlled substances two or more times in separate periods will be permanently disqualified if both offenses occurred after August 22, 1996. Department of Health and Human Services Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) 203 (October 1, 2015), p 2.

A disqualified person is one who is ineligible for FAP because the person refuses or fails to cooperate in meeting an eligibility factor. Department of Health and Human Services Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) 212 (January 1, 2017), p 8.

On an application for assistance dated September 16, 2013, the Respondent acknowledged the duty to report any drug-related felonies. Respondent did not have an apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement. Respondent acknowledged under penalties of perjury that her application for assistance was examined by or read to her, and, to the best of her knowledge, contained facts that were true and complete. Respondent had reported on her September 16, 2013, application for assistance that no one in her household had been convicted of any drug-related felonies. Respondent again reported to the Department that no one in her household had been convicted of any drug-related felonies on Redetermination (DHS-1010) forms received by the Department on August 19, 2014, and January 30, 2015.

The Department would later discover that the information reported to the Department on her application for assistance, and the two Redetermination forms was not true or complete. Respondent failed to report to the Department that a member of her household had pled guilty to drug-related felonies on January 30, 2015, and September 29, 2006. This household member that had pled guilty to more than one drug-related felony with each occurring after August 22, 1996, was a mandatory member of Respondent's FAP benefit group as the father of her child, but would have been disqualified from FAP if Respondent had reported his history of drug offenses.

Respondent received FAP benefits totaling \$ [REDACTED] from October 1, 2013, through October 31, 2015. These benefits were issued to Respondent with the father of her

child as a group member in her active FAP benefit group. If this person's history of drug-related felonies had been reported to the Department as required by Department policy, Respondent would have been eligible for FAP benefits but would have received FAP benefits totaling \$ [REDACTED] if this person had been disqualified. Therefore, Respondent received a \$ [REDACTED] overissuance of FAP benefits.

### **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, 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).

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 her duties and responsibilities including her duty to disclose whether anyone in her household had been convicted of any drug-related felonies.

Respondent did not have an apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement. Respondent acknowledged under penalties of perjury that her application for assistance was examined by or read to her, and, to the best of her knowledge, contained facts that were true and complete. The Respondent reported false information to the Department when she reported that no one in her household had been convicted of any drug-related felonies. A mandatory member of her FAP benefits group had been convicted of more than one drug-related felony with each occurring after August 22, 1996, and this person would have been permanently disqualified from FAP if Respondent had fulfilled her duty to report these convictions in a timely manner. This Administrative Law Judge finds that the Department has presented clear and convincing evidence that the Respondent intentionally failed to report the drug-related felony convictions of a mandatory member of her FAP benefit group for the purposes of receiving more FAP benefits than she would have received 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 he 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 (July 1, 2013), p. 2. Clients are disqualified for periods of one year for the first IPV, two years for the second IPV, lifetime disqualification for the third IPV, and ten years for a FAP concurrent receipt of benefits. BAM 720, p. 16.

The record evidence indicates that this is Respondent's first established IPV violation.

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, if any, concludes that:

1. The Department has established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV.
2. Respondent did receive an OI of Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits in the amount of \$ [REDACTED]
3. The Department is ORDERED to initiate recoupment procedures for the amount of \$ [REDACTED] in accordance with Department policy.

4. It is FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent be disqualified from the Food Assistance Program (FAP) for a period of 12 months.

KS/nr

  
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Kevin Scully  
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

**DHHS**

[REDACTED]

**Petitioner**

[REDACTED]

**Respondent**

[REDACTED]