



RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

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

SHELLY EDGERTON
DIRECTOR

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Date Mailed: May 22, 2017
MAHS Docket No.: 16-017068
Agency No.: [REDACTED]
Petitioner: OIG
Respondent: [REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Eric J. Feldman

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 [REDACTED], from Detroit, Michigan. The Department was represented by [REDACTED], Regulation Agent of the Office of Inspector General (OIG). The Respondent was present for the hearing and represented herself.

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 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. The Department's OIG filed a hearing request on [REDACTED], 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 criminal justice disqualifications.
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 periods are [REDACTED]; and [REDACTED]; (fraud periods).
7. During the fraud periods, Respondent was issued \$[REDACTED] in FAP benefits by the State of Michigan; and the Department alleges that Respondent was entitled to \$[REDACTED] in such benefits during this time period.
8. The Department alleges that Respondent received an OI in FAP benefits in the amount of \$[REDACTED]
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 U.S. Post Office 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 January 1, 2016, the Department's OIG requests IPV hearings for the following cases:

- Willful overpayments of \$500 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 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.

BAM 720 (January 2016), pp. 12-13; ASM 165 (August 2016), pp. 1-2.

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), 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). 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 committed an IPV of her FAP benefits because she failed to notify the Department of her son's, [REDACTED], prior drug-felony convictions in which both offenses occurred after August 22, 1996. The son was a member of Respondent's household, group size of three, during the alleged fraud period.

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. BEM 203 (July 2014 and January 2015), p. 2.

First, the Department argued that the son was convicted of a felony on or about [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], for the use, possession, or distribution of controlled substances two or more times in separate periods and in which both offenses occurred after August 22, 1996. [Exhibit A, pp. 12-18.]

Second, the Department presented Respondent's applications and redetermination, which were submitted during the alleged fraud period. [Exhibit A, pp. 19-104.] In the applications and redetermination, Respondent marked "no" to the question that asked if anyone had been convicted of a drug felony, even though the Department argued that the son had two drug-related felonies at the time. [Exhibit A, pp. 12-18, 25, 70, 81, and 100.]

At the hearing, Respondent argued and/or asserted the following: (i) she did not intend to commit an IPV of her FAP benefits; (ii) she did not dispute her son had been convicted of the drug felonies; (iii) she misread the drug-felony questions and did not remember his conviction dates; (iv) she appeared to indicate she did have a mental impairment in not remembering his conviction dates; (v) she rushed through the questions in the application/redetermination; and (vi) she argued that when she completed an application, for example, in [REDACTED] she thought the drug-related question meant did her son have a drug conviction in the year of the application, not from previous years.

Based on the foregoing information and evidence, the Department has failed to establish by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV of FAP benefits.

First, the evidence presented that the son was convicted of a felony on or about [REDACTED]; and [REDACTED], for the use, possession, or distribution of controlled substances two or more times in separate periods and in which both offenses occurred after August 22, 1996. [Exhibit A, pp. 12-18.]

Second, although the evidence established that the son had been convicted of two or more drug felonies, the undersigned Administrative Law Judge (ALJ) finds that she did not intentionally commit a violation of the FAP program. The Department's position is that Respondent intentionally withheld or misrepresented her son's prior drug-felony

convictions from the Department. However, in order to establish that a client has committed an IPV, the Department must establish that the client “committed, and intended to commit, an IPV.” BAM 720, p. 1; 7 CFR 273.16(c); and 7 CFR 273.16(e)(6). Respondent’s testimony credibly established that she did not intend to commit a violation of the FAP program. The undersigned finds Respondent’s testimony credible that she misunderstood or misread the drug-related felony questions, which resulted in her providing an improper answer. As such, the undersigned finds Respondent’s testimony credible that she did not intend to commit an IPV of FAP benefits. Therefore, in the absence of any clear and convincing evidence that Respondent intentionally withheld or misrepresented her son’s criminal justice disqualification for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, increasing or preventing reduction of her FAP program benefits or eligibility, the Department has failed to establish that Respondent committed an IPV of FAP benefits.

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; BEM 708 (October 2016), p. 1. Clients are disqualified for ten years for an 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. 16. CDC clients who intentionally violate CDC program rules are disqualified for six months for the first occurrence, twelve months for the second occurrence, and lifetime for the third occurrence. BEM 708, p. 1. 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 not satisfied its burden of showing that Respondent committed an IPV concerning FAP benefits. Therefore, Respondent is not subject to a disqualification under the FAP program. BAM 720, p. 16.

Overissuance

The evidence established that no IPV was committed. However, the Department can still proceed with recoupment of the OI when there is client error.

A client/provider error overissuance is when the client received more benefits than he/she was entitled to because the client/CDC provider gave incorrect or incomplete information to the department. BAM 715 (January 2016), p. 1. When a client group receives more benefits than it is entitled to receive, the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) must attempt to recoup the overissuance. BAM 700, p. 1. The amount of the overissuance is the benefit amount the group or provider actually received minus the amount the group was eligible to receive. BAM 715, p. 6.

A client error is present in this situation because Respondent failed to notify the Department of her son’s two or more drug-related felonies that would have permanently

disqualified him from FAP eligibility. [Exhibit A, pp. 12-18, 25, 70, 81, and 100.] The son was not eligible for FAP benefits, and Respondent was overissued FAP benefits for any period the son was ineligible to receive FAP benefits.

In establishing the OI, the Department presented OI budgets [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. [Exhibit A, pp. 110-151.] The budgets excluded Respondent's son as a group member due to his criminal disqualification. [Exhibit A, pp. 110-151.] A review of the OI budgets found them to be fair and correct. Thus, the Department is entitled to recoup \$ [REDACTED] of FAP benefits it issued from [REDACTED]; and [REDACTED].

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 not** established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV.
2. Respondent **did** receive an OI of FAP program benefits in the amount of \$ [REDACTED]

The Department is **ORDERED** to initiate recoupment/collection procedures for the amount of \$ [REDACTED] in accordance with Department policy, less any amount already recouped and/or collected.

EJF/jaf



Eric J. Feldman
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]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Respondent

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

DHHS

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]