



RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS  
MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM  
Julie A. McMurtry  
Interim Executive Director

SHELLY EDGERTON  
DIRECTOR

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Date Mailed: July 26, 2017  
MAHS Docket No.: 17-002366  
Agency No.: [REDACTED]  
Petitioner: OIG  
Respondent: [REDACTED]

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Denise McNulty**

**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 [REDACTED], from Detroit, Michigan. The Department was represented by [REDACTED] [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 Respondent committed an Intentional Program Violation (IPV) of the FAP?
3. Should Respondent be disqualified from receiving FAP benefits?

**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 felony drug convictions.
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 [REDACTED], (fraud period).
7. During the fraud period, 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. Respondent's living-together partner (LTP), a FAP group member, has two or more felony drug-related convictions for offenses that occurred after August 22, 1996. Respondent did not report the convictions to the Department.
10. This was Respondent's **first** alleged IPV.
11. A notice of hearing was mailed to Respondent at the last known address and **was not** returned by the U.S. 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 January 1, 2016, 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 (10/1/14), pp. 12-13.

### **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 (5/1/14), 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.

The Department has the burden of establishing by clear and convincing evidence that 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, 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).

In this case, the Department alleges that Respondent committed an IPV because she failed to disclose that her LTP, a FAP group member, had two or more felony drug-related convictions. Individuals convicted of certain crimes and probation or parole violators are not eligible for assistance. BEM 203 (October 2011 and October 2015), p. 1. Effective October 1, 2011, an individual convicted of a felony for the use, possession, or distribution of controlled substances will be permanently disqualified from receipt of FAP if (i) the terms of probation or parole are violated and the qualifying conviction occurred after August 22, 1996; or (ii) the individual was convicted two or more times and both offenses occurred after August 22, 1996. BEM 203, p. 2.

In support of its contention that Respondent failed to report the group member/LTP's felony drug-related convictions, the Department presented (i) the applications Respondent submitted in [REDACTED] and [REDACTED]; and the redetermination submitted in March 2015; (ii) judgments of sentence from the [REDACTED] County Circuit Court showing that the group member pled guilty on [REDACTED], and on [REDACTED], to Controlled Substance - Delivery/manufacture (marijuana), MCL 333.7401 (2)(d) for separate offenses; and (iii) a benefits summary inquiry showing that Respondent received FAP benefits during the fraud period. [Exhibit A, pp. 12, 53, 59, 79, and 81.]

The cited statutory grounds for the convictions in the judgments establish that the group member/LTP had two or more felony drug-related convictions. At the time of application for benefits, the group member/LTP was permanently disqualified for benefits because his felony drug-related convictions were after August 22, 1996; and he had two or more felony drug-related convictions at the time Respondent submitted the applications and redeterminations which were after October 1, 2011. The effective date of the drug-related felony conviction policy was October 1, 2011. Respondent failed to disclose the two or more felony drug-related convictions in the application and redeterminations. [Exhibit A, pp. 21, 57, and 69.] In the applications, Respondent certified that the information she provided was true and acknowledged understanding that she could be prosecuted for fraud and be required to repay any benefits wrongfully received based on the information she provided or failed to provide. [Exhibit A, pp. 33, 58, and 78.]

Respondent acknowledged her duties and responsibilities including the duty to report any drug-related felony convictions for the group members on the applications for benefits. [Exhibit A, pp. 33, 58, and 78.] Respondent did not have an apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit her understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement.

At the time the Respondent submitted the various requests for benefits, she had 3 to 4 minor children in her home. The children were FAP group members too. There was no clear and convincing evidence presented to show that the Respondent was aware of her LTP's felony drug convictions. Under these circumstances, it is found that the Department did not establish by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV in connection with her FAP case.

### **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. 15-16; BEM 708 (4/1/14), p. 1. A disqualified recipient remains a member of an active group as long as she lives with them, and other eligible group members may continue to receive benefits. BAM 720, p. 16. Clients are disqualified for ten years for a 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. 17. 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/she lives with them, and other eligible group members may continue to receive benefits. BAM 720, p. 16.

As discussed above, the Department has not established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV. The Respondent is **not** subject to a one-year disqualification period.

### **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; BAM 715 (7/1/14), p. 6; BAM 705 (7/1/14), p. 6.

In this case, the Department alleged that Respondent was overissued FAP benefits totaling \$ [REDACTED] during the fraud period. The Department presented a benefits summary inquiry showing that Respondent was issued \$ [REDACTED] in FAP benefits during the fraud period. [Exhibit A, pp. 118-120.] Because of group member/LTP's felony drug-related convictions, as described above, the group member/LTP was a disqualified member of the FAP group during the fraud period. BEM 212 (October 2011 and October 2015), pp. 6-9. According to the application and redeterminations, submitted between [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] the group member/LTP was part of a FAP group that numbered 5 to 6 members during the fraud period. Respondent was not entitled to benefits received for the disqualified group member/LTP during the fraud period.

During the fraud period, Respondent was issued \$ [REDACTED] in FAP benefits by the State of Michigan. The Respondent was entitled to \$ [REDACTED] in such benefits during the fraud period.

Thus, the Department is entitled to recoup and/or collect \$ [REDACTED] from Respondent for overissued FAP benefits during the fraud period.

**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 benefits in the amount of \$ [REDACTED]

The Department is ORDERED to initiate recoupment/collection procedures in accordance with Department policy for a FAP OI in the amount of \$ [REDACTED] less any amounts already recouped/collected, for the time period of [REDACTED].

It is FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent not be disqualified from FAP benefits.



DM/jaf

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**Denise McNulty**  
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]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**Respondent**

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]