



RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS
MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM

SHELLY EDGERTON
DIRECTOR

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Date Mailed: March 8, 2018
MAHS Docket No.: 17-010464
Agency No.: ██████████
Petitioner: OIG
Respondent: ██████████

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Amanda M. T. Marler

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 March 1, 2018, from Detroit, Michigan. The Department was represented by ██████████, Regulation Agent of the Office of Inspector General (OIG). The Respondent was self-represented and appeared with his wife as his witness, ██████████.

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 the 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 July 10, 2017, 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 truthfully and accurately answer all questions on the Application and Redetermination.
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 March 1, 2013 through May 31, 2016 (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. 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 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), 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 October 1, 2014, 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 (January 2016), pp. 5, 12-13; ASM 165 (August 2016).

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), pp. 7-8; 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 the FAP because he misrepresented his circumstances by failing to disclose that he had two or more drug-related felony convictions each occurring after August 22, 1996. Clients must completely and truthfully answer all questions on forms and in interviews. BAM 105 (November 2012), p. 5. People convicted of certain crimes and probation or parole violators are not eligible for assistance. BEM 203 (October 2012), 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. The offense must be classified as a felony by the law of the State and have as an element the possession, use or distribution (which is defined as actual, constructive, or attempted delivery) of a controlled substance. 21 USC 862a(a); 21 USC 802(8) and (11). The disqualification does not apply if the conviction is for conduct occurring on or before August 22, 1996. 21 USC 862a(d)(2).

The Department presented documentation including two Register of Actions from the Third Circuit Court detailing Respondent's criminal history. (Exhibit A, pp. 45-48). According to the records provided, Respondent had two drug-related felony convictions after August 22, 1996. His first conviction was on March 2, 2001, for Controlled Substance-possession of a narcotic or cocaine less than 25 grams. In the second case, the Respondent was convicted of Controlled Substance-delivery or manufacturing of 5-45 kilograms of Marihuana Attempt on April 18, 2012. The cited statutory grounds for each set of convictions in the documents presented establish that each of these convictions is a felony. Each conviction has possession, use, or distribution of a controlled substance as an element.

In support of the allegation of an IPV, the Department also submitted an Application for benefits dated February 4, 2013 and a Redetermination dated July 1, 2015. On both documents, Respondent was listed as having no felony drug convictions. It should be noted that at the hearing, both Respondent and his wife admitted to being aware of at least one drug felony conviction. Despite that knowledge and admission, Respondent was still listed as having no convictions on both the Application and Redetermination.

At the hearing, both Respondent and his wife testified that Respondent did not receive a felony conviction for marihuana but that instead Respondent's brother received the felony conviction. They both testified that Respondent received a misdemeanor conviction because Respondent had a valid medical marihuana license at the time of the incident but that he was not carrying the license at the time resulting in the misdemeanor offense. Respondent and his brother were in the same vehicle from which their convictions arose. They had their hearings together in front of the same judge with the same defense attorney. Respondent and his wife believe that there was a mix up between Respondent's brother's records and his own. They also pointed out that Respondent did no jail time but instead paid a fine.

The Register of Actions notes that Respondent was subject to a term of confinement at ██████ County Jail for eight months and could be released upon payment of \$█████ costs. The Register of Actions also shows that there was a \$█████ payment by Respondent on the date of his sentencing; therefore he would not have spent any time in jail.

Respondent and his wife further testified that Respondent was not capable of filling out the forms as he has been highly medicated since 2002 when he was hit by a car involved in a police chase. As a result, Respondent's wife has been responsible for filling out all forms on his behalf. In either case, the forms were signed in Respondent's name, not in his wife's name, and no information is presented in either document that it was filled out by anyone other than Respondent. Even if his wife filled out the forms, she did so with his consent, and he was required to review the document before it was signed and submitted. Therefore, Respondent is responsible for the information appearing on both forms as indicated on the signature page.

After a review of all of the evidence, Respondent did not truthfully identify his drug-related felony convictions on the Application nor the Redetermination despite having incurred two felony drug convictions before the time of Application. The Department's evidence establishes by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent was advised of his responsibility to accurately report his circumstances, and that Respondent intentionally withheld information that if properly disclosed, would have made him ineligible for FAP benefits. Under these circumstances, the Department has established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV of the FAP.

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. Clients are disqualified for 10 years for a FAP IPV involving concurrent receipt of benefits, and, for all other IPV cases involving FAP, 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. 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 satisfied its burden of showing that Respondent committed an IPV. This was Respondent's first IPV. Therefore, he is subject to a one-year disqualification under the FAP.

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 (January 2016), p. 6; BAM 705 (January 2016), p. 6.

In this case, the Department alleged that Respondent was issued FAP benefits in the amount of \$ [REDACTED] from March 2013 through May 2016 and that due to his drug-related felony convictions, he was ineligible for any FAP benefits during this period. A review of the Respondent's Benefit Summary Inquiry presented by the Department supports benefits issued in the amount of \$ [REDACTED] (Exhibit A, pp. 58-64). A review of the Department's calculations shows that the Department omitted October and November 2015 from its OI calculations. Since this error results in a benefit to the Respondent and the Department had an opportunity to correctly calculate the OI amount, this error will not be changed. As discussed above, Respondent was ineligible for FAP benefits as he was subject to a permanent disqualification from the FAP. Since Respondent was not the only member of his FAP group, the Department presented OI budgets to reflect his removal from the FAP group. A review of the budgets from March 2013 through May 2016 shows that the Department properly calculated the OI each month

Therefore, the Department is entitled to recoup \$ [REDACTED] from Respondent, which is the difference between the amount of FAP benefits actually issued to him and the amount he was eligible to receive 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** established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV.
2. Respondent **received** an OI of program benefits in the amount of \$ [REDACTED] from the FAP.

The Department is ORDERED to initiate recoupment/collection procedures for the amount of \$ [REDACTED] in accordance with Department policy.

It is FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent be disqualified from the FAP for a period of 12 **months**.



AM/

Amanda M. T. Marler
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]
[REDACTED]

Petitioner

[REDACTED]

Respondent

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

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