RICK SNYDER

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

SHELLY EDGERTON



Date Mailed: April 26, 2018 MAHS Docket No.: 17-013199

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 April 23, 2018, from Detroit, Michigan. The Department was represented by 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).

## <u>ISSUES</u>

- 1. Did the Department establish, by clear and convincing evidence, that Respondent committed an Intentional Program Violation (IPV)?
- 2. Should Respondent be disqualified from receiving benefits for 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:

 The Department's OIG filed a hearing request on August 25, 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 report changes in circumstances to the Department as well as the responsibility to truthfully and accurately answer all questions on the application for benefits.
- 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 January 2014 through February 2016 (fraud period).
- 7. The Department is not seeking an overissuance in this case because it already established the debt through issuance of a Notice of Overissuance on March 28, 2016, which Respondent did not dispute nor did she request a hearing.
- 8. This was Respondent's **first** alleged IPV.
- 9. 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.

The Department alleges that Respondent committed an IPV concerning her FAP benefits because she intentionally withheld information concerning her husband's employment income in order to receive or maintain FAP benefits from the State of

Michigan. Employment income received by the client is considered in the calculation of a client's FAP eligibility and amount of benefits. BEM 556 (July 2013), pp. 2-7. FAP recipients who are not simplified reporters are required to report starting or stopping employment and changes in circumstance that potentially affect eligibility or benefit amount within 10 days of receiving the first payment reflecting the change. BAM 105 (July 2013), p. 8.

In this case, the evidence demonstrated that Respondent's husband, I (Husband), was employed with (Employer) from November 1, 2013, through March 4, 2016. Thereafter, the evidence showed that Respondent submitted applications, redeterminations, six-month reviews, and semiannual contact reports for benefits on January 14, 2014; August 1, 2014; October 16, 2014; January 28, 2015; December 7, 2015; and February 9, 2016. In each of the documents, Respondent identified her employment with I. but never identified Husband's employment with Employer. In addition, the Department mailed Respondent Notice of Case Actions on September 20, 2014; August 14, 2014; November 26, 2014; June 18, 2015; July 30, 2015; and December 9, 2015, advising her that she was receiving benefits based upon her own income and that she had a responsibility to report changes in circumstances or information different than what the Notice of Case Action presented. Finally, the Department provided a Benefit Summary Inquiry showing that the Respondent received FAP benefits in each month of the fraud period.

The Department's evidence established that Respondent was aware of the responsibility to report changes in employment or income, did not report Husband's employment income at any time, and due to the repeated reminders of reporting and income, the failure to report the new employment or income was intentional. Furthermore, her receipt of benefits without inclusion of Husband's employment income resulted in Respondent receiving more benefits than that which she was entitled to receive. Therefore, the Department established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV.

#### <u>Disqualification</u>

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, she is subject to a one-year disqualification under the 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, if any, concludes that:

1. The Department **has** established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV.

It is 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** 

Petitioner

Respondent

