

2. On [REDACTED], 2007, Respondent was convicted of "Controlled Substance - Delivery/manufacture marijuana" under MCL 333.7401(2)(d)(iii). (Exhibit A, pp. 42-43)
3. On June 21, 2016, Respondent applied for FAP benefits. In response to questions asking about Respondent's drug felony history, Respondent reported that he had not been convicted of a felony and had not been convicted more than once. (Exhibit A, pp. 11-39)
4. During all relevant times, Respondent had no apparent impairment to understanding or fulfilling reporting requirements.
5. From June 2016 through January 2017, Respondent received \$ [REDACTED] in FAP benefits based on a one-person FAP group. (Exhibit A, p. 44)
6. On December 14, 2017, MDHHS requested a hearing to establish Respondent received an OI of \$ [REDACTED] in FAP benefits from June 2016 through January 2017 and to establish an IPV disqualification of one year against Respondent. (Exhibit A, p. 1)
7. As of the date of hearing, Respondent had no known previous IPV disqualifications.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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. MDHHS (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. MDHHS policies are contained in the Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM), and Reference Tables Manual (RFT).

MDHHS' Hearing Summary and testimony alleged that Respondent received an OI of \$ [REDACTED] in FAP benefits based on Respondent's history of drug felony convictions. MDHHS made similar or identical allegations in an Intentional Program Violation Repayment Agreement (Exhibit A, pp. 6-7) sent to Respondent as part of MDHHS' prehearing procedures.

When a client group receives more benefits than it is entitled to receive, MDHHS must attempt to recoup the overissuance. BAM 700 (January 2016), p. 1. An overissuance [bold lettering removed] is the amount of benefits issued to the client group or CDC provider in excess of what it was eligible to receive. *Id.* Recoupment [bold lettering removed] is a MDHHS action to identify and recover a benefit overissuance. *Id.*, p. 2.

[For FAP benefits,] people convicted of certain crimes and probation or parole violators are not eligible for assistance. BEM 203 (October 2015), 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. *Id.*, p. 2.

MDHHS presented court documents which verified that Respondent was convicted of multiple crimes involving controlled substances. The court documents listed statutes corresponding to the crimes for which Respondent was convicted; each controlled substance crime for which Respondent was convicted is a felony under Michigan law. Offense dates were not verified but Respondent's conviction dates were sufficiently after August 22, 1996, that it can be inferred that the corresponding offense dates also occurred after August 22, 1996.

Documentation from MDHHS' database verified that Respondent received FAP benefits from June 2016 through January 2017 totaling \$██████. Presented documentation sufficiently verified that Respondent was the only group member during that time. As the only group member, a disqualification of Respondent would justify a total disqualification of FAP benefit eligibility.

The evidence established Respondent was convicted of multiple drug-related felonies which would have disqualified Respondent from FAP eligibility during the alleged OI period. MDHHS established Respondent received \$██████ in FAP benefits during the alleged OI period. It is found that Respondent received an OI of \$██████ in FAP benefits. MDHHS further alleged that the OI was caused by an IPV by Respondent.

The Code of Federal Regulations defines an IPV. Intentional program violations shall consist of having intentionally: (1) made a false or misleading statement, or misrepresented, concealed or withheld facts; or (2) committed any act that constitutes a violation of the Food Stamp Act, the Food Stamp Program Regulations, or any State statute for the purpose of using, presenting, transferring, acquiring, receiving, possessing or trafficking of coupons, authorization cards or reusable documents used as part of an automated benefit delivery system. 7 CFR 273.16 (c).

[An IPV is a] benefit overissuance resulting from the willful withholding of information or other violation of law or regulation by the client or his authorized representative. Bridges Program Glossary (October 2015), p. 36. A 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 their reporting responsibilities.

BAM 720 (January 2016), p. 1; see also 7 CFR 273(e)(6).

IPV is suspected when there is **clear and convincing** [emphasis added] evidence that the client or CDC provider has intentionally withheld or misrepresented information for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, increasing or preventing reduction of program benefits or eligibility. *Id.* 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. It is a standard which requires reasonable certainty of the truth; something that is highly probable. Black's Law Dictionary 888 (6th ed. 1990).

MDHHS presented a reporting document completed by Respondent before the OI period. Respondent's answers to questions about past drug felonies verified that Respondent misreported a history of drug-felony convictions.

Boilerplate language on MDHHS reporting documents states that the client's signature is certification, subject to perjury, that all reported information on the document was true. The language is consistent with MDHHS policy which states that clients must completely and truthfully answer all questions on forms and in interviews (see BAM 105 (October 2016), p. 8). The evidence was not indicative that Respondent did not or could not understand the clear and correct reporting requirements.

The evidence established that Respondent misreported information in writing to MDHHS by claiming an absence of drug-felony convictions since 1996. Respondent's misreporting directly led to an OI of benefits. Generally, a client's written statement which contradicts known facts resulting in an OI is clear and convincing evidence of an IPV. Evidence was not presented to rebut the generality.

It is found MDHHS clearly and convincingly established that Respondent committed an IPV. Accordingly, MDHHS may proceed with disqualifying Respondent from benefit eligibility.

The standard disqualification period is used in all instances except when a court orders a different period. BAM 725 (January 2016), p. 16. [MDHHS is to] apply the following disqualification periods to recipients determined to have committed an IPV ... one year for the first IPV ... two years for the second IPV, [and] lifetime for the third IPV. *Id.*

MDHHS did not allege Respondent previously committed an IPV. Thus, a one-year disqualification period is justified.

DECISION AND ORDER

The administrative law judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, finds that MDHHS established that Respondent committed an IPV based on receipt of \$ [REDACTED] in over-issued FAP benefits for the period from June 2016 through January

2017. The MDHHS requests to establish an overissuance and a disqualification period of one year against Respondent are **APPROVED**.

CG/



Christian Gardocki
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) 763-0155; 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

MDHHS-OIG-Hearings

DHHS

Richard Latimore
MDHHS-Wayne-57-Hearings

Respondent

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED] MI [REDACTED]

M Shumaker
Policy Recoupment
C Gardocki
MAHS