



RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS
LANSING

SHELLY EDGERTON
DIRECTOR

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Date Mailed: July 30, 2018
MAHS Docket No.: 18-001604
Agency No.: 1020444222
Petitioner: OIG
Respondent: ██████████

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: John Markey

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 Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulation (CFR), particularly 7 CFR 273.16. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on July 24, 2018, from Lansing, Michigan. The Department was represented by Maria Williams, Regulation Agent of the Office of Inspector General (OIG). Respondent, ██████████, did not appear. The hearing was held in Respondent's absence pursuant to 7 CFR 273.16(e)(4). During the hearing, 51 pages of documents were offered and admitted into evidence as Department's Exhibit A, pages 1-51.

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 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. On November 22, 2006, Respondent pled guilty to a controlled substance felony in Oakland County, Michigan. Exhibit A, pages 39-41.

2. On December 20, 2012, Respondent pled guilty to a controlled substance felony in Oakland County, Michigan. Exhibit A, pages 42-44.
3. On October 15, 2015, Respondent applied for assistance from the Department, including FAP benefits. Exhibit A, pages 10-38.
4. In the application Respondent submitted on October 15, 2015, Respondent answered “yes” when asked if he had been convicted of a drug felony and “no” when asked if he had been convicted of a drug felony more than once. Exhibit A, page 27.
5. Respondent signed his application and thereby affirmed that he understood the questions in the application and that he provided true and complete information. Exhibit A, page 29.
6. Respondent did not have any apparent physical or mental impairment which would have limited his understanding or his ability to answer the questions on his application truthfully and completely.
7. The Department approved Respondent for FAP benefits based on the information he provided in his application. The Department issued FAP benefits to Respondent from October 15, 2015, through March 31, 2016. Exhibit A, pages 45-51.
8. The Department conducted an investigation of Respondent’s case and determined that Respondent had two or more felony drug convictions which he had not reported. The Department determined that it overissued Respondent \$898.00 in FAP benefits from October 15, 2015, through March 31, 2016. Exhibit A, page 3.
9. On February 21, 2018, the Department’s OIG filed a hearing request to establish that Respondent received an overissuance of benefits and that Respondent committed an IPV. Exhibit A, pages 1-2.
10. The OIG requested Respondent be disqualified from receiving program benefits for 12 months for a first IPV. Exhibit A, page 1.
11. A Notice of Hearing was mailed to Respondent at his last known address and it 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), 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.

Overissuance

An overissuance is the amount of benefits issued to the client group in excess of what it was eligible to receive. BAM 700 (October 1, 2015), p. 1. When a client group receives more benefits than entitled to receive, the Department must attempt to recoup the overissuance. BAM 700, p. 1. In this case, Respondent received more FAP benefits than he was entitled to receive. An individual who has been convicted of two or more felony drug offenses which occurred after August 22, 1996, is permanently disqualified from receiving FAP benefits. BEM 203 (October 1, 2015), p. 2. Respondent had two or more felony drug convictions which occurred after August 22, 1996, so he was permanently disqualified from receiving benefits as of the date of his second conviction, December 20, 2012. Thus, all benefits issued to Respondent after December 20, 2012, were overissued because Respondent was not entitled to any benefits. The Department issued \$898.00 in FAP benefits to Respondent from October 15, 2015, through March 31, 2016. Thus, Respondent was overissued \$898.00 in FAP benefits.

Intentional Program Violation

The Department's policy in effect at the time of Respondent's alleged IPV defined an IPV as an overissuance in which the following three conditions exist: (1) the client intentionally failed to report information or intentionally gave incomplete or inaccurate information needed to make a correct benefit determination; (2) the client was clearly and correctly instructed regarding his or her reporting responsibilities; and (3) the client has no apparent physical or mental impairment that limits his or her understanding or ability to fulfill their reporting responsibilities. BAM 720 (October 1, 2015) 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; see also 7 CFR 273.16(e)(6). Clear and convincing evidence is evidence which is so clear, direct, weighty, and convincing that it enables a firm belief as to the truth of the allegations sought to be established. *In re Martin*, 450 Mich 204, 227; 538 NW2d 399 (1995) (citing *In re Jobes*, 108 NJ 394 (1987)).

In this case, the Department has met its burden. Respondent was required to completely and truthfully answer all questions on forms and in interviews. BAM 105 (July 1, 2015), p. 8. The Department clearly and correctly instructed Respondent to provide true and complete information on his application. There is no evidence in the

record to suggest that Respondent suffered from a physical or mental impairment that would limit his understanding or ability to fulfill his reporting responsibilities.

Despite being clearly instructed to answer questions honestly and certifying that he had done so, Respondent failed to completely and truthfully answer all questions on his application for assistance. In the application, the Department asked Respondent if he had been convicted of a drug felony, and Respondent correctly answered "Yes." However, when asked whether he had been convicted more than once, Respondent dishonestly answered "No." Respondent intentionally misrepresented his criminal past to the Department to obtain benefits when he knew or should have known that the Department would consider the information in determining his eligibility for 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, pp. 15-16. In general, clients are disqualified 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/she lives with them, and other eligible group members may continue to receive benefits. BAM 720, p. 16.

In this case, there is no evidence that Respondent has ever been found to have committed an IPV related to FAP benefits. Thus, this is Respondent's first IPV related to FAP benefits. Therefore, Respondent is subject to a one-year disqualification.

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. Respondent received an overissuance of FAP benefits in the amount of \$898.00 that the Department is entitled to recoup and/or collect.
2. The Department has established, by clear and convincing evidence, that Respondent committed an IPV.
3. Respondent should be disqualified from receiving FAP benefits for a period of one year.

IT IS ORDERED THAT the Department is authorized to initiate recoupment and/or collection procedures for the amount of \$898.00, less any amounts already collected.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent shall be disqualified from FAP benefits for a period of one year.



JM/dh

John Markey
Administrative Law Judge
for Nick Lyon, Director
Department of Health and Human Services

