



RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

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

SHELLY EDGERTON
DIRECTOR

[REDACTED]

Date Mailed: July 9, 2018
MAHS Docket No.: 18-003622
Agency No.: [REDACTED]
Petitioner: OIG
Respondent: [REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Jeffrey Kemm

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 3, 2018, from Lansing, Michigan. The Department was represented by Nicole Heinz-Hosking, Regulation Agent of the Office of Inspector General (OIG). Respondent, [REDACTED] did not appear. The hearing was held in Respondent's absence pursuant to 7 CFR 273.16(e)(4).

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 August 31, 2011, Respondent applied for assistance from the Department, including FAP benefits.
2. In the application Respondent submitted to the Department, Respondent listed [REDACTED] [REDACTED] as her husband and a household member. Respondent reported that their only household income was Mr. [REDACTED] social security and \$79.00

received biweekly for a child living in the household. Respondent did not report that Mr. [REDACTED] was receiving veterans' benefits.

3. Respondent did not have any apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit her understanding or ability to fulfill her reporting requirement.
4. At the time that Respondent submitted her application to the Department, Mr. [REDACTED] was receiving veterans' benefits. He was receiving a disability pension of \$3,669.00 per month.
5. The Department found Respondent eligible for FAP benefits. The Department determined Respondent's eligibility without taking into consideration Mr. [REDACTED] veterans' benefits.
6. The Department issued \$5,730.00 in FAP benefits to Respondent from August 1, 2011, through January 13, 2013.
7. The Department conducted an investigation of Respondent's case and determined that Respondent had unreported income because she failed to report her husband's veterans' benefits. The Department redetermined Respondent's eligibility for FAP benefits by taking into consideration his veterans' benefits. The Department found that Respondent was not eligible for any FAP benefits with the unreported income.
8. In August of 2014, the Department referred Respondent's case to a prosecutor's office.
9. In March of 2018, the Prosecutor's office returned the case to the Department.
10. On April 9, 2018, the Department's OIG filed a hearing request to establish that Respondent committed an IPV.
11. The OIG requested that Respondent be disqualified from receiving program benefits for 12 months for a first IPV.
12. A notice of hearing was mailed to Respondent at her 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), 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 (January 1, 2011), 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 benefits than she was entitled to receive. The Department determined Respondent's eligibility without budgeting her husband's veterans' benefits, which caused Respondent's income to be understated. Respondent's unreported income made Respondent ineligible for FAP benefits. The Department presented sufficient evidence to establish that Respondent was overissued \$5,730.00 from August 1, 2011, through January 31, 2013, due to her unreported income.

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, and (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 (January 1, 2011) 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, I find that the Department has met its burden. Respondent was required to completely and truthfully answer all questions on forms and in interviews. BAM 105 (June 1, 2011), p. 5. Respondent failed to completely and truthfully answer all questions on her application for assistance because she failed to report that her husband had veterans' benefits. Respondent's failure to disclose his veterans' benefits to the Department must be considered an intentional misrepresentation to obtain or maintain her FAP benefits since Respondent knew or should have known that she was required to report them to the Department and that reporting them would have caused her to be ineligible for FAP benefits. Respondent did not have any apparent physical or

mental impairment that would limit her understanding or ability to fulfill her responsibilities to the Department.

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. 12. 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. 13. 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. 12.

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.

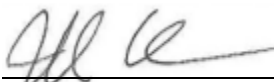
DECISION AND ORDER

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. The Department has established, by clear and convincing evidence, that Respondent committed an IPV.
2. Respondent should be disqualified from receiving FAP benefits.

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

JK/nr



Jeffrey Kemm
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

OIG
PO Box 30062
Lansing, MI
48909-7562

Shiawassee County DHHS- via electronic mail

MDHHS- Recoupment- via electronic mail

M. Shumaker- via electronic mail

DHHS

Sharon Reuther
1720 East Main Street
Owosso, MI
48867

Respondent

