



GRETCHEN WHITMER  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS  
MICHIGAN OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES

ORLENE HAWKS  
DIRECTOR

[REDACTED]

Date Mailed: February 19, 2020  
MOAHR Docket No.: 19-013424  
Agency No.: [REDACTED]  
Petitioner: OIG  
Respondent: [REDACTED]

**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 February 13, 2020 from Detroit, Michigan. The Department was represented by Brent Brown, 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).

### **ISSUES**

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 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:

1. The Department's OIG filed a hearing request on November 27, 2019 seeking to disqualify Respondent from FAP based upon an IPV for failure to report employment income.
2. Respondent was a recipient of FAP benefits issued by the Department.

3. Respondent **was informed** of the responsibility to report changes in household circumstances to the Department within ten days of the change itself.
4. Respondent **did not have** an apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement.
5. The Department's OIG indicates that the time period it is considering the fraud period is October 2016 through June 2017 (fraud period).
6. On November 27, 2018, the Department established a FAP debt against Respondent based upon the same facts as this case in the amount of \$3,188.00.
7. This was Respondent's **first** alleged IPV.
8. 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 OIs 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 (October 2017), 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 2018), p. 8; BAM 720, p. 1.

An IPV is also suspected for a client who is alleged to have trafficked FAP benefits. BAM 720, p. 1.

An IPV requires that the Department establish by clear and convincing evidence that the client has intentionally withheld, misrepresented information, or withheld facts or committed any act constituting a violation of Supplemental Nutritional Assistance Program (SNAP) regulations or State statutes for the **purpose** of establishing, maintaining, using, presenting, transferring, receiving, possessing, trafficking, increasing or preventing reduction of program benefits or eligibility. BAM 720, pp. 1, 12-13 (emphasis in original); 7 CFR 273.16(c) and (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 intentionally failed to report her employment income from [REDACTED] (Employer) resulting in benefits she was not entitled to receive for FAP between October 2016 and June 2017. Earned income received by the client is considered in the calculation of a client's FAP eligibility and amount of benefits. BEM 500 (January 2016); BEM 556 (July 2013), pp. 2-3; 7 CFR 273.9(a).

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 ten days of receiving the first payment reflecting the change. BAM 105 (October 2016), p. 11; 7 CFR 273.10(b)(1)(i). In addition, clients must completely and truthfully answer all questions on forms and in interviews. BAM 105, p. 9; 7 CFR 273.2(b)(iii).

On [REDACTED] 2016, Respondent signed and submitted an Application to the Department for Medical Assistance (MA) Program benefits and indicated she had no income. The Application informed Respondent of her responsibility to report changes in household circumstances to the Department within ten days. Respondent began working for Employer on [REDACTED] 2016 and received her first paycheck on August 5, 2016. Respondent continued in the employment until June 20, 2018. Between July 2016 and May 2017, Respondent did not report her new employment to the Department. On [REDACTED] 2017, Respondent completed a handwritten State Emergency Relief (SER) Application and checked the box indicating she had no employment income. A few weeks later, on [REDACTED] 2017, Respondent completed an electronic FAP and MA Application and again indicated she had no employment income. Five days later, on [REDACTED] 2017, Respondent completed a telephone interview and when asked about income from Employer which was previously unreported, Respondent told the caseworker that she had stopped working for Employer in February 2017. A review of the Work Number Report, a report provided by Equifax which allows employers to easily provide employment information to third parties such as the Department, shows that Respondent was still employed at the time of the interview with her last check received on June 9, 2017.

Based upon this information, the Department established an overissuance from October 2016 through June 2017 in the amount of \$3,188.00.

Despite a significant period of time passing from the start of her employment to the time of her SER and FAP/MA Application, Respondent never reported her income from Employer. Then when given the opportunity to truthfully identify her employment on Applications, she lied. Then when given the opportunity to truthfully identify her employment in an interview, she once again lied to the case worker. The Department has met its burden of proof by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent intentionally concealed information from the Department in order to maintain her FAP 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, 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; 7 CFR 273.16(b)(1) and (5). 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 FAP for a period of **12 months**.



AMTM/jaf

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**Amanda M. T. Marler**  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Robert Gordon, 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 Office of Administrative Hearings and Rules (MOAHR).

A party may request a rehearing or reconsideration of this Order if the request is received by MOAHR 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. MOAHR will not review any response to a request for rehearing/reconsideration.

A written request may be mailed or faxed to MOAHR. If submitted by fax, the written request must be faxed to (517) 763-0155; Attention: MOAHR Rehearing/Reconsideration Request.

If submitted by mail, the written request must be addressed as follows:

Michigan Office of Administrative Hearings and Rules  
Reconsideration/Rehearing Request  
P.O. Box 30639  
Lansing, Michigan 48909-8139

**Petitioner**

MDHHS-OIG-Hearings

**DHHS**

Susan Noel  
MDHHS-Wayne-19-Hearings  
L Bengel  
Policy Recoupment

**Respondent**

