



GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

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

MARLON I. BROWN, DPA
ACTING DIRECTOR

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Date Mailed: November 29, 2023
MOAHR Docket No.: 23-003763
Agency No.: [REDACTED]
Petitioner: OIG
Respondent: [REDACTED] [REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Kevin Scully

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, and with Mich Admin Code, R 400.3130, and R 400.3178. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on October 31, 2023, from Lansing, Michigan. The Department was represented by John Bower, 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 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 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:

1. On an application for assistance dated December [REDACTED] 2019, Respondent acknowledged her duties and responsibilities including the duty to report persons in her home and all household income. Respondent did not have an apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement. Exhibit A, pp 10-17.

2. Respondent reported on her December █ 2019, application for assistance that she was living at █, that the father of her children was no living in the home, and that she was employed. Exhibit A, pp 10-17.
3. Department records indicate that on December █ 2019, Respondent reported that her utility bills were in the name of the father of her children. Exhibit A, p 78.
4. Department records indicate that on January █ 2020, the Department considered Respondent to be non-cooperative with the Department's Office of Child Support. Exhibit A, p 78.
5. On March █ 2019, Respondent and the father of her children renewed a residential lease for Respondent's home located at █. Exhibit A, pp 43-72.
6. The father of Respondent's children reported to the Michigan Department of State that his home residence was located at █ effective October █ 2019. Exhibit A, p 75.
7. The father of Respondent's children started employment on January █ 2020, and received earned income from that employment from January █ 2020, through July █ 2020. Exhibit A, pp 18-41.
8. On September █ 2020, the Department received reliable information that the father of Respondent's children had applied for Unemployment Compensation Benefits reporting that █ was his home address. Exhibit A, p 78.
9. Respondent received Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits totaling \$█ from March 1, 2020, through July 31, 2020. Exhibit A, pp 80-81.
10. The Department's OIG filed a hearing request on July 6, 2023, to establish that Respondent committed an Intentional Program Violation (IPV). Exhibit A, p 3.
11. On July █ 2023, the Department sent Respondent an Intentional Program Violation Repayment Agreement (DHS-4350) with notice of a \$█ overpayment. Exhibit A, pp 96-97.
12. On July █ 2023, the Department sent Respondent a Request for Waiver of Disqualification Hearing (DHS-826). Exhibit A, pp 6-7.
13. This was Respondent's first established IPV.
14. 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), Department of Health and Human Services Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM), Department of Health and Human Services Reference Tables Manual (RFT), and Department of Health and Human Services Emergency Relief Manual (ERM).

The Food Assistance Program (FAP) is funded under the federal Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) established by the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, 7 USC 2011 through 7 USC 2036a. It is implemented by the federal regulations contained in 7 CFR 273. The Department administers FAP pursuant to MCL 400.10 of the Social Welfare Act, MCL 400.1 *et seq*, and Mich Admin Code, R 400.3001 through 400.3011.

The Department's OIG requests IPV hearings for the following cases:

- 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 OI amount for the FIP, SDA, CDC, MA and FAP programs is \$500 or more, or
 - the total OI amount is less than \$500, 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.

Department of Health and Human Services Bridges Administrative Manual BAM 720 (October 1, 2017), pp 12-13.

Overissuance

An "overissuance" is an amount owed because of benefits that are overpaid, which the Department must establish and collect. 7 CFR 273.18(a). When a client group receives more benefits than it is entitled to receive, the Department must attempt to recoup the overissuance. Department of Human Services Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM) 700 (October 1, 2018), p 1.

Clients must report changes in circumstance that potentially affect eligibility or benefit amount within 10 days of receiving the first payment reflecting the change. Changes that must be reported include person living in her home and all household income. Department of Health and Human Services Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM) 105 (October 1, 2023), p 12. The Department will act on a change reported by means other than a tape match within 15 workdays after becoming aware of the change, except that the Department will act on a change other than a tape match within 10 days of becoming aware of the change. Department of Health and Human Services Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM) 220 (October 1, 2023), p 7. A pending negative action occurs when a negative action requires timely notice based on the eligibility rules in this item. Timely notice means that the action taken by the department is effective at least 12 calendar days following the date of the department's action. BAM 220, p 12.

FAP group composition is established by determining who lives together, the relationship of the people who live together, whether the people living together purchase and prepare food together or separately, and whether the persons reside in an eligible living situation. Parents and their children must be in the same FAP benefit group. Department of Human Services Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM) 212 (January 1, 2022), p 1.

On an application for assistance, Respondent acknowledged the duty to report persons living in her home and all household income. Respondent did not have an apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement. Respondent reported on her December [REDACTED] 2019, application for assistance that she was employed, and that the father of her children was not living in her home located at [REDACTED].

Respondent had falsely reported that the father of her children was not living in her home on her December [REDACTED] 2019, application for assistance. The hearing record supports a finding that the father of her children was living in her home based on the address he reported to the Michigan Department of State, the lease renewal he signed along with Respondent, and the utilities at Respondent home in his name. Later, the father's presence in Respondent's home was discovered when he applied for unemployment benefits using Respondent's home address.

If Respondent had truthfully reported that the father of her children had been living in her home, the Department would have added him to Respondent's FAP benefits group. As a household member, if Respondent had reported that the father of her children had started employment on January [REDACTED] 2020, the Department would have redetermined her eligibility for FAP benefits by the first benefit period after February 23, 2020. Respondent received FAP benefits totaling \$[REDACTED] from March 1, 2020, through July 31, 2020. If Respondent had reported all countable household income in a timely manner, she would not have been eligible for any FAP benefits. Therefore, Respondent received a \$[REDACTED] overissuance of FAP benefits.

Intentional Program Violation

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).

The Department has the burden of establishing by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an Intentional Program Violation (IPV). The clear and convincing evidence standard, which is the most demanding standard applied in civil cases, is established where there is evidence so clear, direct, and weighty and convincing that a conclusion can be drawn without hesitancy of the truth of the precise facts in issue. *Smith v Anonymous Joint Enterprise*, 487 Mich 102; 793 NW2d 533 (2010), reh den 488 Mich 860; 793 NW2d 559 (2010).

Clear and convincing proof is that which produces in the mind of the trier of fact a firm belief or conviction as to the truth of the precise facts in issue. Evidence may be uncontroverted and yet not be clear and convincing. Conversely, evidence may be clear and convincing even if contradicted. *Id.*

The Department's representative presented as a knowledgeable witness who provided a credible account of an investigation of a household of four people with a reported income that was insufficient to cover the household's expenses.

Respondent acknowledged the duties and responsibilities of receiving FAP benefits on an application for assistance dated December [REDACTED] 2019, including the duty to report persons living in the home and all household income. Respondent did not have an apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement. It is the Department's practice to provide pamphlet material to eligible FAP recipients advising them of their duty to report all persons living in the home and all household income. The hearing record supports a finding that Respondent was provided with notice that she was required to report all persons living in her home as well as their income.

Respondent applied for FAP benefits on December [REDACTED] 2019, and reported that the father of her children was not living in the home. The hearing record supports a finding that this was false information. Respondent and the father of her children signed a renewal of a lease for their home, and the children's father had reported that this same home was his residence to the Michigan Department of State. The hearing record further supports a finding that Respondent intended to conceal the presence of her children's father in the home by refusing to cooperate with the Department's efforts to seek child support from the children's father.

The father of Respondent's children was employed and received earned income that caused the household to be ineligible for any FAP benefits. This Administrative Law Judge finds that the Department has presented clear and convincing evidence that Respondent intentionally concealed the presence of the father of her children in her home

and failed to report his income for the purposes of becoming eligible for and maintaining her eligibility for FAP benefits that she would not have been eligible for otherwise.

Disqualification

A court or hearing decision that finds a client committed IPV disqualifies that client from receiving program benefits. BAM 720, p. 15-16. A disqualified recipient remains a member of an active group if the disqualified person lives with them, and other eligible group members may continue to receive benefits. BAM 720, p. 16.

Clients who commit an IPV are disqualified for a standard disqualification period except when a court orders a different period, or except when the OI relates to MA. BAM 720, p. 13. Department of Health and Human Services Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM) BAM 710 (January 1, 2018), p. 2. Clients are disqualified for periods of one year for the first IPV, two years for the second IPV, lifetime disqualification for the third IPV, and ten years for a FAP concurrent receipt of benefits. BAM 720, p. 16.

The record evidence indicates that this is Respondent's first established IPV violation.

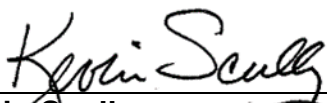
The Department has established an Intentional Program Violation (IPV).

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 Intentional Program Violation (IPV).
2. Respondent did receive an overissuance of Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits in the amount of \$[REDACTED]
3. The Department is ORDERED to initiate recoupment procedures for the amount of \$[REDACTED] in accordance with Department policy.
4. It is FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent be disqualified from the Food Assistance Program (FAP) for a period of 12 months.

KS/dm



Kevin Scully
Administrative Law Judge
Michigan Office of Administrative Hearings
and Rules (MOAHR)

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

Via-Electronic Mail :

Petitioner
OIG
**MDHHS-OIG-
HEARINGS@michigan.gov**

DHHS
Jeanenne Broadnax
Wayne-Taylor-DHHS
**MDHHS-Wayne-18-
Hearings@michigan.gov**

Policy-Recoupment

StebbinsN

MOAHR

Via-First Class Mail :

Respondent
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]