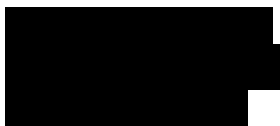


STATE OF MICHIGAN  
MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM  
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

**IN THE MATTER OF:**



Reg. No.: 2013-40257  
Issue No.: 3055  
Case No.: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date: July 3, 2013  
County: Genesee-06

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:** Vicki L. Armstrong

**HEARING DECISION FOR INTENTIONAL PROGRAM VIOLATION**

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and MCL 400.37 upon the Department of Human Services' (Department) request for a hearing. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on July 3, 2013 from Lansing, Michigan. Respondent personally appeared and provided testimony. The Department was represented by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] of the Office of Inspector General (OIG).

**ISSUES**

1. Did Respondent receive an overissuance (OI) of Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits that the Department is entitled to recoup?
2. Did Respondent commit an Intentional Program Violation (IPV)?
3. Should Respondent be disqualified from receiving 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 April 16, 2013, to establish an OI of benefits received by Respondent as a result of Respondent having allegedly committed an IPV.
2. The OIG has requested that Respondent be disqualified from receiving program benefits.
3. Respondent was a recipient of FAP benefits from May 1, 2009, through April 30, 2011.
4. Between May 1, 2009, and April 30, 2011, Respondent had multiple transactions between \$ [REDACTED] and \$ [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] (Dept. Ex. 39).

5. Between April, 2009 and July, 2011, [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] processed fraudulent food stamps for cash exchanges. The average monthly food stamp redemption amount for stores in the area of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was \$ [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] average monthly food stamp redemption amount for the same time period was \$ [REDACTED] (Dept. Ex. 40).
6. An investigation of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] by the USDA revealed inadequate store inventory and merchandise to satisfy the monthly food stamp redemptions being reported. The EBT purchase histories showed multiple transactions in a short time period and high dollar and even dollar transactions. (Dept. Ex. 1, 62-70, 77).
7. On August 17, 2012, the owner of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] was found guilty by a federal jury for conspiracy to commit food stamp fraud. (Dept. Ex. 77).
8. On April 24, 2012, co-conspirator [REDACTED] [REDACTED] entered into a plea agreement, whereby acknowledging that he and the owner of [REDACTED] [REDACTED] [REDACTED] would process fraudulent food stamp transactions in exchange for cash. [REDACTED] [REDACTED] indicated he would identify and procure potential cash recipients and then assist the recipient in phoning in the fraudulent transaction and then later reimbursing the individuals with cash payments. (Dept. Ex. 72-76).
9. Respondent was aware of the responsibility to report all changes within 10 days.
10. Respondent had no apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement.
11. The Department's OIG indicates that the time period they are considering the fraud period is May 1, 2009, through April 30, 2011.
12. During the alleged fraud period, Respondent was issued \$ [REDACTED] in FAP benefits from the State of Michigan. (Dept. Ex. 2).
13. Respondent did receive an OI in the amount of \$ [REDACTED] under the FAP program.
14. The Department has established that Respondent committed an IPV.
15. This was Respondent's first IPV.
16. A notice of disqualification hearing was mailed to Respondent at the last known address and was not returned by the US Post Office as undeliverable.

### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

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

The FAP [formerly known as the Food Stamp (F S) program] is established by the Food Stamp Act of 1977, as amended, and is implemented by the federal regulations contained in Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). The Department

(formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers FAP pursuant to MCL 400.10, *et seq.*, and 1999 AC, Rule 400.3001 through Rule 400.3015.

When a client group receives more benefits than they are entitled to receive, the Department must attempt to recoup the OI. BAM 700.

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.

IPV is suspected when there is 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.

Clients who commit an IPV are disqualified for a standard disqualification period except when a court orders a different period. 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 concurrent receipt of benefits. BAM 720.

A person is disqualified from FAP when an administrative hearing decision, a repayment and disqualification agreement or court decision determines FAP benefits were trafficked. These FAP trafficking disqualifications are a result of the following actions:

- Fraudulently using, transferring, altering, acquiring, or possessing coupons, authorization cards, or access devices; or
- Redeeming or presenting for payment coupons known to be fraudulently obtained or transferred.

The length of the disqualification period depends on the dollar amount of the FAP benefits trafficked. A person is disqualified for life for a FAP trafficking conviction of \$500 or more. The standard IPV disqualification period is applied to FAP trafficking convictions less than \$500. BEM 203, p. 3.

Respondent testified that she did make several purchases of meat bundles at the store during the alleged fraud period. She denied trafficking her food stamps and stated she was a victim of the FAP trafficking too.

Based on the credible testimony of the resident agent and other evidence presented, the Administrative Law Judge found that the OIG established, under the clear and

convincing standard, that Respondent committed an IPV in this matter by trafficking their FAP benefits. Because the FAP benefits trafficked exceeded \$500, the Respondent is disqualified for life from receiving future FAP benefits.

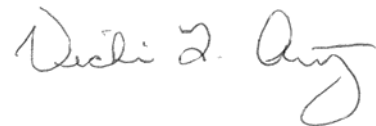
**DECISION AND ORDER**

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, and for the reasons stated on the record, concludes that:

1. Respondent did commit an IPV
2. Respondent did receive an overissuance of program benefits in the amount of \$ [REDACTED] from the FAP program.

The Department is ORDERED to initiate recoupment procedures for the amount of \$ [REDACTED] in accordance with Department policy.

It is FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent be disqualified for life from receiving FAP benefits.



---

Vicki L. Armstrong  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Maura Corrigan, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: July 3, 2013  
Date Mailed: July 5, 2013

**NOTICE:** The law provides that within 30 days of receipt of the above Decision and Order, the Respondent may appeal it to the circuit court for the county in which he/she lives.

VLA/las

cc:

