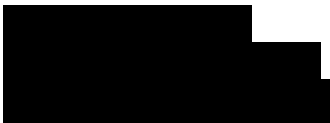


STATE OF MICHIGAN  
MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM  
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE  
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

**IN THE MATTER OF:**



Reg. No.: 201352519  
Issue No.: 3055  
Case No.: [REDACTED]  
Hearing Date: August 13, 2013  
County: Wayne (17)

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:** C. Adam Purnell

**HEARING DECISION FOR INTENTIONAL PROGRAM VIOLATION**

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge pursuant to MCL 400.9 and MCL 400.37 and in accordance with 7 CFR 273.16 and Mich Admin Code, Rule 400.3130 upon the Department of Human Services' (Department) request for a hearing. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on August 13, 2013 from Lansing, Michigan. The Department was represented by [REDACTED] 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 400.3187(5).

**ISSUES**

1. Did Respondent receive an over-issuance (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 Food Assistance Program (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. The Department's OIG filed a hearing request on June 13, 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 during the period of January 1, 2011 through September 30, 2011.
4. Respondent was aware that it is unlawful to knowingly use, transfer, acquire, or purchase a food stamp access device other than authorized by the Food Stamp Act of 1977, 7 U.S.C. §2011 to 2030.
5. Respondent had no apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit this understanding or ability.
6. The Department's OIG indicates that the time period they are considering the fraud period is January 1, 2011 through September 30, 2011.
7. During the alleged fraud period, Respondent was issued \$1,151.00 in FAP benefits from the State of Michigan.
8. Respondent was entitled to \$0.00 in FAP benefits during this time period.
9. Respondent did receive an OI in the amount of \$1,151.00 under the FAP program.
10. The Department has established that Respondent committed an IPV.
11. This was Respondent's first IPV.
12. A notice of hearing was mailed to Respondent at the last known address and was 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 Food Assistance Program (FAP) [formerly known as the Food Stamp (FS) 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.

An Intentional Program Violation (IPV) is a benefit overissuance (OI) resulting from the willful withholding of information or other violation of law or regulation by the client or his/her authorized representative. See Bridges Program Glossary (BPG) at page 24. When a client group receives more benefits than they are entitled to receive, the Department must attempt to recoup the OI. BAM 700 (2013).

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 (2013) 720.

The Department's OIG requests IPV hearings for cases when:

- benefit over-issuances are not forwarded to the prosecutor,
- prosecution of welfare fraud is declined by the prosecutor for a reason other than lack of evidence, and
- the total overissuance amount is \$1000 or more, or
- the total overissuance amount is less than \$1000, and
  - the group has a previous intentional program violation, or

- the alleged IPV involves FAP trafficking, or
- the alleged fraud involves concurrent receipt of assistance, or
- the alleged fraud is committed by a state/government employee.

An IPV is suspected for a client who is alleged to have trafficked or is trafficking FAP benefits. BAM 720. "Trafficking" is the buying or selling of FAP benefits for cash or consideration other than eligible food. BAM 700. A person is disqualified from FAP when an administrative hearing decision, a repayment and disqualification agreement or court decision determines FAP benefits were trafficked. BAM 203. These FAP trafficking disqualifications are a result of: (1) fraudulently using, transferring, altering, acquiring, or possessing coupons, authorization cards, or access devices; or (2) redeeming or presenting for payment coupons known to be fraudulently obtained or transferred. BEM 203.

With regard to FAP cases only, an IPV exists when an administrative hearing decision, a repayment and disqualification agreement or court decision determines FAP benefits were trafficked. BAM 700.

The OI amount for trafficking-related IPV is the value of the trafficked benefits as determined by: (1) the court decision; (2) the individual's admission; or (3) documentation used to establish the trafficking determination, such as an affidavit from a store owner or sworn testimony from a federal or state investigator of how much a client could have reasonably trafficked in that store. BAM 720. This can be established through circumstantial evidence. BAM 720.

A disqualified recipient remains a member of an active group as long as he/she lives with them. BAM 720. Other eligible group members may continue to receive benefits. BAM 720.

Clients who commit an IPV are disqualified for a standard disqualification period except when a court orders a different period. BAM 720. Clients are disqualified for periods of 1 (one) year for the first IPV, 2 (two) years for the second IPV, a lifetime disqualification for the third IPV, and 10 (ten) years for a concurrent receipt of benefits. BAM 720. If the court does not address disqualification in its order, the standard period applies. BAM 720.

In the present case, the Department has established that the [REDACTED] was engaged in "the buying or selling of FAP benefits for cash or consideration other than eligible food" as defined by BAM 700. The evidence showed that from January 2011 through January 2013, the [REDACTED] was a small grocery store with limited eligible food stock items that was not equipped with an optical scanner, bags, boxes, baskets or carts for patrons to carry out eligible food items. The evidence also showed that the [REDACTED] did not have sufficient eligible food items to support high dollar transactions and sold items ineligible for purchase using EBT cards such as hot

prepared food items like pizza or chicken wings. The owner of the [REDACTED] admitted that he participated in a FAP trafficking operation that allowed patrons to cash in their FAP benefits for money and then pay for goods at a later date.

Respondent's signature on the Assistance Application in this record certifies that she was aware that fraudulent participation in FAP could result in criminal, civil or administrative claims. The record contained an Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) History of FAP purchases made during the time period in question which demonstrated that Respondent used her Michigan-issued EBT card at the [REDACTED] for high dollar transactions and on several occasions (many of which took place repeatedly on the same day). The evidence showed that Respondent used her EBT card to pay down a credit balance owed to the [REDACTED] or to purchase ineligible hot prepared food items. Respondent had no apparent physical or mental impairment that limits her understanding.

### **DECISION AND ORDER**

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, concludes that:

1. Respondent did commit an IPV.
2. Respondent did receive an OI of program benefits in the amount of \$1,151.00 from the FAP program.

The Department is ORDERED to initiate recoupment procedures for the amount of \$1,151.00 in accordance with Department policy.

It is FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent be disqualified from FAP for a period of 12 months.

/s/ \_\_\_\_\_  
C. Adam Purnell  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Maura Corrigan, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: August 14, 2013

Date Mailed: August 15, 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.

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