

1. The Department's OIG filed a hearing request on February 12, 2014, to establish an OI of benefits for FAP received by Respondent as a result of Respondent having allegedly committed an IPV.
2. The OIG requested that Respondent be disqualified from receiving program benefits.
3. Respondent was a recipient of FAP benefits issued by the Department.
4. Respondent, from December 1, 2011, through December 31, 2012, made food stamp purchases at two convenience stores in amounts inconsistent with average purchase amounts found in similar stores in the same city in which Respondent made purchases.
5. In December of 2012, the stores from which Respondent made inconsistent purchases were raided by USDA agents due to food stamp trafficking.
6. Respondent had no apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding of his actions.
7. The fraud period is December 1, 2011, through December 31, 2012.
8. During the fraud period, Respondent was issued \$1,250.06 in FAP benefits by the State of Michigan, and Respondent was entitled to \$0.00 in such benefits during this time period.
9. Respondent received an OI in FAP benefits in the amount of \$1,250.06.
10. This was Respondent's first IPV.
11. A notice of 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 Department of Human Services Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), Department of Human Services Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM), and Department of Human Services Reference Tables Manual (RFT). Prior to August 1, 2008, Department policies were contained in the Department of Human Services Program Administrative Manuals (PAM), Department of Human Services Program Eligibility Manual (PEM), and Department of Human Services Reference Schedules Manual (RFS).

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 Mich Admin Code, R 400.3001 through R 400.3015.

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 \$1000 or more, or
 - the total OI amount is less than \$1000, **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, p. 12.

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, p. 6; BAM 720, p. 1.

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

BAM 700 defines trafficking as:

- The buying or selling of FAP benefits for cash or consideration other than eligible food. Examples would be liquor, exchange of firearms, ammunition, explosives or controlled substances.
- Selling products purchased with FAP benefits for cash or consideration other than eligible food.
- Purchasing containers with deposits, dumping/discarding product and then returning containers to obtain cash refund deposits.

BAM 700, p. 2.

FAP Only

IPV exists when an administrative hearing decision, a repayment and disqualification agreement or court decision determines FAP benefits were trafficked.

BAM 720, p. 2

The Department has presented clear and convincing evidence that Respondent sold FAP benefits for cash or consideration other than eligible food. Respondent, from December 1, 2011, through December 31, 2012, made food stamp purchases in two stores in amounts inconsistent with average purchase amounts found in similar stores in the same city in which Respondent made purchases. For instance, Respondent, on April 17, 2012, made a purchase of \$60.00 at 10:48 and another purchase of \$100.00 at 10:48 at the same store. In December of 2012, the stores from which Respondent made inconsistent purchases were raided by USDA agents due to food stamp trafficking.

It is logical to conclude that Respondent participated in trafficking of his FAP benefits.

Disqualification

A court or hearing decision that finds a client committed IPV disqualifies that client from receiving program benefits. BAM 720, p. 12. 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. 13.

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. Refusal to repay will not cause denial of current or future MA if the client is otherwise eligible. BAM 710, 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.

In this case, In this case, the Department has satisfied its burden of showing that Respondent committed an IPV concerning FAP benefits. Respondent is therefore disqualified from receiving FAP for a period of one year.

Overissuance

When a client group receives more benefits than it is entitled to receive, the Department must attempt to recoup the OI. BAM 700, p. 1.

For FAP trafficking, the OI amount for trafficking-related IPV's is the value of the trafficked benefits as determined by:

- The court decision.
- The individual's admission.
- 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. This can be established through circumstantial evidence.

BAM 720, p. 8

In this case, the Department has satisfactorily shown that Respondent received an OI in the amount of \$1,250.06 in FAP benefits.

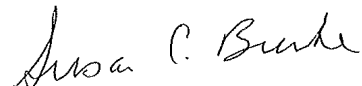
DECISION AND ORDER

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 committed an IPV.
2. Respondent received an OI of FAP program benefits in the amount of \$1,250.06.

The Department is ORDERED to initiate recoupment procedures for the amount of \$1,250.06, in accordance with Department policy.

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



Susan C. Burke
Administrative Law Judge
for Maura Corrigan, Director
Department of Human Services

2014-25665/SCB

Date Signed: May 1, 2014

Date Mailed: May 1, 2014

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.

SCB/pf

cc: [REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]