

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

IN THE MATTER OF:



Reg. No.: 201425719
Issue No.: 3005
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: May 12, 2014
County: Wayne (35)

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Alice C. Elkin

HEARING DECISION FOR INTENTIONAL PROGRAM VIOLATION

Upon the request for a hearing by the Department of 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 May 12, 2014 from Detroit, Michigan. The Department was represented by [REDACTED], 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 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 February 12, 2014, 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 issued by the Department.
4. Respondent was aware of the responsibility to use FAP benefits for lawful purchases.
5. Respondent had no apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement.
6. The Department's OIG indicates that the time period they are considering the fraud period is December 2011 to December 2012.
7. During the alleged fraud period, the Department alleges that Respondent trafficked \$3230.37 in FAP benefits issued by the State of Michigan.
8. The Department alleges that Respondent received an OI in FAP benefits in the amount of \$3230.37.
9. This was Respondent's second alleged IPV.
10. 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 program] is established by the Food Stamp Act of 1977, 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 Family Independence Agency) administers FAP pursuant to MCL 400.10; the Social Welfare Act, MCL 400.1-.119b; and Mich Admin Code, R 400.3001 to .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 (May 2014), pp. 12-13.

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 720, p. 1; BAM 700 (May 2014), p. 7.

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 or misrepresented information for the **purpose** of establishing, maintaining, increasing or preventing reduction of program benefits or eligibility. BAM 720, p. 1 (emphasis in original); see also 7 CFR 273(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 committed an IPV because she trafficked \$3230.37 of her FAP benefits at [REDACTED] and [REDACTED], two convenience stores with the same owner at gas stations within a block of one another. Trafficking is (i) the buying or selling of FAP benefits for cash or consideration other than eligible food; (ii) selling products purchased with FAP benefits for cash or consideration other than eligible food; and (iii) purchasing containers with deposits, dumping/discarding product and then returning containers to obtain cash refund deposits.. BAM 700, pp 1-2; see also Department of Human Services, Bridges Policy Glossary (BPG) (January 2014), p 66. Trafficking also includes (i) fraudulently using, transferring, altering, acquiring, or possessing coupons, authorization cards, or access devices, or (ii) redeeming or presenting for payment coupons known to be fraudulently obtained or transferred. BEM 203 (July 2013), p. 3.

The Department testified that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] were found in administrative hearings before the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) to have trafficked FAP benefits and had their authorizations to accept FAP benefits revoked. To support a trafficking case against Respondent, the Department must establish, by clear and convincing evidence, that *Respondent* engaged in trafficking when she used her FAP benefits at [REDACTED] and [REDACTED].

To support its case against Respondent, the Department presented a FAP transaction history for Respondent showing her FAP purchases at [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] by date, time and amount. The Department testified that it excluded FAP transactions that it concluded could be legitimate food purchases and contended that Respondent's remaining transactions evidenced FAP trafficking because they were for high dollar amounts, substantially more than the \$4 or \$5 common in comparably-sized convenience stores in the same location. The Department pointed out that the stores lacked the infrastructure to support large purchases: there were no shopping carts or baskets, there was only one cash register that was behind bullet proof glass, and there was no conveyor belt. The Department also noted that there were many back-to-back transactions at the same store or one at one store, the other at the other store, activity indicative of trafficking.

A review of the highlighted transaction history for Respondent shows a number of transactions ending in even dollar amounts, 1 cent or 99 cents. There were multiple transactions exceeding \$100. There were also a number of days with multiple transactions on the same day, often within one minute of the other, which totaled exactly \$100 (on December 19, 2011 and on January 11, 2012), \$199.98 (on August 11, 2012 and on October 12, 2012) and \$200 (on September 21, 2012).

A review of the transactions at [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] by Respondent highlighted by the Department, coupled with evidence that [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] are trafficking establishments and testimony concerning the stores' limited ability to handle

large transactions, was sufficient to establish, by clear and convincing evidence, that Respondent trafficked at both stores. Thus, the Department has established that Respondent committed an IPV.

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 (July 2013), 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, the Department has satisfied its burden of showing that Respondent committed an IPV by trafficking her FAP benefits. The Department also presented evidence that Respondent had a prior FAP IPV. Because this was Respondent's second IPV, she is subject to a two-year disqualification under the FAP program.

Overissuance

When a client group receives more benefits than they are entitled to receive, the Department must attempt to recoup the OI. BAM 700, p. 1. The OI amount for a trafficking-related IPV is the value of the trafficked benefits as determined by (i) a court decision, (ii) the individual's admission, or (iii) 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, which can be established through circumstantial evidence. BAM 720, p. 8.

As discussed above, the Department presented clear and convincing evidence, through its testimony and the transaction history, to support its allegation that Respondent trafficked the identified transactions on the transaction history for [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] that totaled \$3230.37. Thus, the Department is entitled to recoup or collect that amount.

DECISION AND ORDER

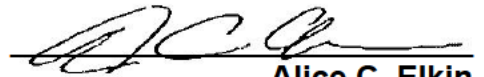
The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, and for the reasons stated on the record, concludes that:

1. The Department **has** established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV.

2. Respondent **did** receive an OI of FAP program benefits in the amount of \$3230.37.

The Department is ORDERED to initiate recoupment/collection procedures for the amount of \$3230.37 in accordance with Department policy.

It is FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent be disqualified from FAP for a period of 24 months.



Alice C. Elkin

Administrative Law Judge
for Maura Corrigan, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: May 29, 2014

Date Mailed: May 29, 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.

ACE/tif

cc:

