

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

**IN THE MATTER OF:**

██████████  
██████████████████  
██████████████████████████████

Reg. No.: 2014-29616  
Issue No(s): 3005  
Case No.: ██████████  
Hearing Date: July 24, 2014  
County: Wayne County DHS (17)

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:** ██████████

**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 July 24, 2014 from Detroit, Michigan. The Department was represented by ██████████ 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, by clear and convincing evidence, commit an Intentional Program Violation (IPV)?
2. Should Respondent be disqualified from receiving  
 Family Independence Program (FIP)?  State Disability Assistance (SDA)?  
 Food Assistance Program (FAP)?  Child Development and Care (CDC)?
3. Did the Respondent receive and Overissuance of FAP benefits as a result of the Intentional Program Violation?

**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 March 6, 2014, requesting that Respondent be disqualified from receiving program benefits.
2. Respondent was a recipient of  FIP  FAP  SDA  CDC  MA benefits issued by the Department.
3. Respondent  was  was not aware that that trafficking of benefits is unlawful and a violation of policy and could result in a disqualification from receipt of future benefits and recoupment of issued benefits.
4. The Department alleged that no overissuance of FAP benefits occurred, and during the hearing amended the OI amount to \$0 from [REDACTED]
5. Respondent had no apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding or ability to fulfill this requirement.
6. This was Respondent's  first  second  third alleged IPV.
7. A notice of hearing was mailed to Respondent at the last known address and  was  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 271.1 to 285.5. The Department (formerly known as the Family Independence Agency) administers FAP pursuant to MCL 400.10 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 (July 2013), p. 10.

### **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 a court decision, the individual's admission, or 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 7. In this case, the Department conceded there was no overissuance because the Respondent had no FAP benefits on his card at the time of the [REDACTED] conversation.

In this case, the Department presented evidence of the Respondent's identification based up his Michigan Driver's License, a [REDACTED] k page conversation by Respondent with another individual, [REDACTED], whose [REDACTED] page was also shown. The [REDACTED] k page shot for [REDACTED] dated January 16, ( no year) stated " Anyone got a bridge card for sale, inbox me." The Department stated that the year was 2014, or another year after the date would be shown. [REDACTED] liked the post and responded, yes, on January 17, 2014. The conversation ended with [REDACTED] reply, "call me I just got off work." At the time of the alleged conversation on January 17, 2014, the EBT usage summary shows that the Respondent had no food benefits remaining on his card, and thus had no benefits to sell. The Department had initially found and requested an OI of \$ [REDACTED] the amount of the January 2014 issuance but during the hearing withdrew that request.

### **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 (July 2013), 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. 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) (July 2013), p 65. 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 (June 2013), p 2.

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. The evidence presented by the Department is insufficient to establish by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent trafficked his FAP benefits.

In this case, the Department alleges that Respondent committed an IPV by trafficking his FAP benefits, because he attempted by answering yes to a [REDACTED] post to traffick his benefits by selling them. The Policy governing trafficking requires that a specific act, in this case of selling, actually occur; the policy does not state intent to sell and in addition, the trafficking could not have been consummated as the Respondent had no FAP benefits on his card at the time of the conversation. Lastly in order to have an IPV, there must be an overissuance of FAP benefits. In addition, although the driver's license photo of the Respondent was clear, the [REDACTED] picture could not be seen and was totally black; thus, no identification could be made. Additionally, the alleged conversation does not specifically establish that FAP benefits were sold and thereby trafficked.

The Department's case rests on the testimony that Respondent offered to sell, and thereby trafficking benefits that he did not possess. Because no benefits were actually trafficked, the Department did not establish an IPV. The evidence presented was insufficient to establish by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV by trafficking FAP benefits.

Additionally, under the facts presented, the Department has failed to establish that Respondent was overissued FAP benefits, and because an OI is a condition of suspected IPV and trafficking, the Department has failed to satisfy its burden in establishing that Respondent committed an IPV of FAP benefits by attempting to sell his FAP benefits on his Bridge card.

### **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.

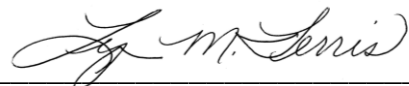
Clients who commit an IPV are disqualified for a standard disqualification period except when a court orders a different period, or except when the OI relates to MA. BAM 720, p. 13. Refusal to repay will not cause denial of current or future MA if the client is otherwise eligible. BAM 710 (May 2013), 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 not satisfied its burden of showing that Respondent committed an IPV by trafficking his FAP benefits. Therefore, Respondent is **not** subject to a disqualification under the FAP program.

### **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. Respondent did not commit an IPV by clear and convincing evidence and is not subject to disqualification from the FAP program.



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**Lynn M. Ferris**  
Administrative Law Judge  
for Maura Corrigan, Director  
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: August 14, 2014

Date Mailed: August 14, 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.

LMF/tm

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