

STATE OF MICHIGAN
STATE OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES
ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS FOR THE
DEPARTMENT OF HUMAN SERVICES

IN THE MATTER OF:

[REDACTED]

Reg. No.: 201427058
Issue No.: 3005
Case No.: [REDACTED]
Hearing Date: April 22, 2014
County: Macomb County DHS #20

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Gary F. Heisler

HEARING DECISION

This matter is before the undersigned Administrative Law Judge for an Intentional Program Violation hearing pursuant to MCL 400.9 and MCL 400.37, 7 CFR 273.16, MAC R 400.3130, and MAC R 400.3178 upon the Department of Human Services' request. After due notice, a hearing was held on April 22, 2014. Respondent appeared and testified through translator Chowdhury. Participants on behalf of the Department of Human Services (Department) included [REDACTED].

ISSUE

Whether Respondent engaged in trafficking Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits in the amount of \$ 5,048?

FINDINGS OF FACT

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the clear and convincing evidence on the whole record, finds as material fact:

1. Respondent was an ongoing recipient of Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits.
2. Between October 1, 2010 and April 30, 2012 Respondent's Food Assistance Program (FAP) electronic benefit card was used for transactions totaling at Modhubon Grocery.
3. On July 31, 2012, Sayed Ali wrote and signed a statement admitting to be the owner of [REDACTED] and directing the trafficking of Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits.
4. On November 9, 2011, [REDACTED] wrote and signed a statement admitting to being an employee of [REDACTED] and receiving Food Assistance Program (FAP) payments for unauthorized items at a rate of \$ [REDACTED] on the dollar and issuing cash for Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits at a rate of \$ [REDACTED]

on the dollar. The statement also declared that 85% of the store's customers were food stamp recipients and that 100% of the food stamp recipients were exchanging their benefits for cash.

5. Between October 1, 2010 and April 30, 2012 Respondent engaged in Food Assistance Program (FAP) trafficking by charging \$ [REDACTED] on his Food Assistance Program (FAP) EBT at [REDACTED] in exchange for cash and/or unauthorized items.
6. On February 20, 2014, the Office of Inspector General submitted the agency request for hearing of this case

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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 1997 AACRS R 400.3001-3015.

In this case, the Department has requested a disqualification hearing to establish an over-issuance of benefits as a result of Food Assistance Program (FAP) trafficking and the Department has asked that Respondent be disqualified from receiving benefits. Department policies provide the following guidance and are available on the internet through the Department's website.

BPG GLOSSARY

GLOSSARY

TRAFFICKING

The buying or selling of FAP benefits for cash or consideration other than eligible food.

BEM 203 CRIMINAL JUSTICE DISQUALIFICATIONS

DEPARTMENT POLICY

FIP, RAP, SDA, CDC and FAP

People convicted of certain crimes, fugitive felons, and probation or parole violators are not eligible for assistance.

Policy for IPV disqualifications and over issuances is found in BAM 700 and 720.

FAP TRAFFICKING

FAP

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.

BAM 720 INTENTIONAL PROGRAM VIOLATIONS

DEPARTMENT POLICY

All Programs

Recoupment policies and procedures vary by program and over-issuance (OI) type. This item explains Intentional Program Violation (IPV) processing and establishment.

DEFINITIONS

FAP Only

IPV is suspected for a client who is alleged to have trafficked FAP benefits.

IPV

FIP, SDA and FAP

The client/authorized representative (AR) is determined to have committed an IPV by:

- A court decision.
- An administrative hearing decision.
- The client signing a DHS-826, Request for Waiver of Disqualification Hearing or DHS-830, Disqualification Consent Agreement or other recoupment and disqualification agreement forms.

FAP Only

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

OVER-ISSUANCE AMOUNT

FAP Trafficking The OI amount for trafficking-related IPVs 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.

OIG RESPONSIBILITIES

All Programs

Suspected IPV cases are investigated by OIG. Within 18 months, OIG will:

- Refer suspected IPV cases that meet criteria for prosecution to the Prosecuting Attorney.
- Refer suspected IPV cases that meet criteria for IPV administrative hearings to the Michigan Administrative Hearing System (MAHS).
- Return non-IPV cases to the RS.

IPV Hearings

FIP, SDA, CDC, MA and FAP

OIG represents DHS during the hearing process for IPV hearings.

OIG requests IPV hearings when no signed DHS-826 or DHS-830 is obtained, and correspondence to the client is not returned as undeliverable, or a new address is located.

Exception: For FAP only, OIG will pursue an IPV hearing when correspondence was sent using first class mail and is returned as undeliverable.

OIG requests IPV hearing for cases involving:

1. FAP trafficking OIs that are not forwarded to the prosecutor.
2. 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 combined 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.

Excluding FAP, OIG will send the OI to the RS to process as a client error when the DHS-826 or DHS-830 is returned as undeliverable and no new address is obtained.

DISQUALIFICATION

FIP, SDA, CDC AND FAP ONLY

Disqualify an active **or** inactive recipient who:

- Is found by a court or hearing decision to have committed IPV, **or**
- Has signed a DHS-826 or DHS-830, **or**
- Is convicted of concurrent receipt of assistance by a court, **or**
- For FAP, is found by SOAHR or a court to have trafficked FAP benefits.

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

**Standard Disqualification Periods
FIP, SDA, CDC and FAP**

The standard disqualification period is used in all instances except when a **court** orders a different period (see Non-Standard Disqualification Periods in this item).

Apply the following disqualification periods to recipients determined to have committed IPV:

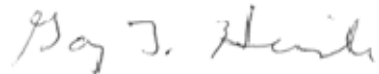
- One year for the first IPV.
- Two years for the second IPV.
- Lifetime for the third IPV.

During this hearing Respondent testified that he did not traffic his FAP benefits. Respondent's Electronic Benefit Transfer Card transactions at the store were far in excess of the amount of legitimate items in stock at the store. Claimant was unable to provide any credible explanation for the large and regular transactions he made at the store. A detailed analysis of the evidence presented, applicable Department policies, and reasoning for the decision are contained in the recorded record.

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, finds that the Department has established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent engaged in Food Assistance Program (FAP) trafficking in the amount of \$ [REDACTED] which the Department is entitled to recoup. This is Respondent's 1st Food Assistance Program (FAP) Intentional Program Violation (IPV) and the Department may disqualify Respondent in accordance with Department of Human Services Bridges Administration Manual (BAM) 720 (2013).

It is ORDERED that the actions of the Department of Human Services, in this matter, are UPHHELD.



Gary F. Heisler
Administrative Law Judge
for Maura D. Corrigan, Director
Department of Human Services

Date Signed: May 13, 2014

Date Mailed: May 13, 2014

201427058/GFH

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.

GFH/hj

cc:

