



RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS
MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM
Christopher Seppanen
Executive Director

MIKE ZIMMER
DIRECTOR

[REDACTED]

Date Mailed: March 8, 2016
MAHS Docket No.: 15-008844
Agency No.: [REDACTED]
Petitioner: OIG
Respondent: [REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Eric Feldman

HEARING DECISION FOR INTENTIONAL PROGRAM VIOLATION

Upon the request for a hearing by the Department of Health and 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 45 CFR 235.110; and with Mich Admin Code, R 400.3130 and 400.3178. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on March 3, 2016, from Detroit, Michigan. The Department was represented by [REDACTED], Regulation Agent of the Office of Inspector General (OIG). The Respondent was represented by [REDACTED] (Respondent).

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 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 [REDACTED], 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 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.
5. Respondent did not have an 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 it is considering the fraud period is [REDACTED] (fraud period).
7. The Department alleges that Respondent trafficked \$286 in FAP benefits.
8. This was Respondent's first alleged IPV.
9. 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 Health and Human Services Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM), Adult Services Manual (ASM), and Reference Tables Manual (RFT).

The Food Assistance Program (FAP) [formerly known as the Food Stamp program] is established by the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, 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 Department of Human Services) administers FAP pursuant to MCL 400.10; the Social Welfare Act, MCL 400.1-.119b; and Mich Admin Code, R 400.3001 to .3015.

Effective October 1, 2014, the Department's OIG requests IPV hearings for the following cases:

- Willful overpayments of \$500.00 or more under the AHH program.

- FAP trafficking overissuances 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 amount for the FIP, SDA, CDC, MA and FAP programs combined is \$500 or more, or
 - the total amount is less than \$500, 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 (October 2014), pp. 12-13; ASM 165 (May 2013), pp. 1-7.

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

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's position is that Respondent trafficked the FAP benefits by using FAP benefits or Bridge cards that belong to another household for her household. The Department argued that Respondent allegedly trafficked \$286 in unauthorized FAP transactions from [REDACTED]. The allegation is that Respondent's husband, who does not reside with her and has a separate FAP case, gave his Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) card to Respondent for her personal use.

The federal Food Stamp regulations read in part:

(c) *Definition of Intentional Program Violation.* Intentional Program Violation shall consist of having intentionally:

- (1) Made a false or misleading statement, or misrepresented, concealed or withheld facts; or
- (2) Committed any act that constitutes a violation of the Food Stamp Act, the Food Stamp Program Regulations, or any State statute for the purpose of using, presenting, transferring, acquiring, receiving, possessing or trafficking of coupons, authorization cards or reusable documents used as part of an automated benefit delivery system (access device).

7 CFR 273.16(c)(1) and (2).

Trafficking means:

- (1) The buying, selling, stealing, or otherwise effecting an exchange of SNAP benefits issued and accessed via Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards, card numbers and personal identification numbers (PINs), or by manual voucher and signature, for cash or consideration other than eligible food, either directly, indirectly, in complicity or collusion with others, or acting alone;
- (2) The exchange of firearms, ammunition, explosives, or controlled substances, as defined in section 802 of title 21, United States Code, for SNAP benefits;
- (3) Purchasing a product with SNAP benefits that has a container requiring a return deposit with the intent of obtaining cash by discarding the product and returning the container for the deposit amount, intentionally discarding the

product, and intentionally returning the container for the deposit amount;

(4) Purchasing a product with SNAP benefits with the intent of obtaining cash or consideration other than eligible food by reselling the product, and subsequently intentionally reselling the product purchased with SNAP benefits in exchange for cash or consideration other than eligible food; or

(5) Intentionally purchasing products originally purchased with SNAP benefits in exchange for cash or consideration other than eligible food.

(6) Attempting to buy, sell, steal, or otherwise affect an exchange of SNAP benefits issued and accessed via Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards, card numbers and personal identification numbers (PINs), or by manual voucher and signatures, for cash or consideration other than eligible food, either directly, indirectly, in complicity or collusion with others, or acting alone.

7 CFR 271.2 and see also BAM 700, p. 2 (definition of trafficking) and BEM 203 (July 2013), pp. 3-4 (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).

First, the Department presented Respondent's online application dated [REDACTED], to show that she acknowledged her understanding of the responsibilities in receiving public assistance. See Exhibit A, pp. 23-67. Specifically, the application states "(y)ou may not use FAP benefits or Bridge cards that belong to another household for your household." See Exhibit A, p. 55.

Second, the Department presented images of Respondent and her husband at [REDACTED], where it is observed that the husband is purchasing food for Respondent on [REDACTED]. See Exhibit A, pp. 12-13.

Third, the Department presented the husband's EBT FAP transaction history, which showed the history of the FAP transactions from [REDACTED]. See Exhibit A, pp. 21-22. The Department argued that the transactions between [REDACTED], amounted to trafficking by the Respondent.

Fourth, the Department presented a signed affidavit from the husband dated [REDACTED], in which he admitted giving his EBT card to the Respondent for her to use from August 2013 to September 2013. See Exhibit A, p. 17.

At the hearing, Respondent argued that she did not knowingly commit any fraud/IPV violation. Respondent did not dispute that her husband (separated) gave her his EBT card, he did not reside with her, and that they had separate FAP cases. Respondent testified that she did not have his EBT card from August 2013 to September 2013. Instead, Respondent testified that she and/or children used her husband's EBT card from [REDACTED]. See Exhibit A, p. 22. Nonetheless, Respondent did not dispute the images of her and her husband at [REDACTED] and testified that he would visit occasionally and they would purchase food together to share with the family.

Based on the foregoing information and evidence, the Department has failed to establish by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV of FAP benefits. The Department's position is that Respondent trafficked the FAP benefits by using FAP benefits or Bridge cards that belong to another household for her household. However, in order to establish that a client has committed an IPV, the Department must establish that the client "committed, and intended to commit, an IPV," including an IPV based on trafficking. BAM 720, p. 1; 7 CFR 273.16(c); and 7 CFR 273.16(e)(6). Respondent's testimony credibly established that she did not intend to commit a violation of the FAP program, but that it was only an unintentional act that she did not know it violated policy when she used her husband's card. Respondent's credibility is supported by the evidence record. The Department presented the husband's case comments dated [REDACTED], which stated that the husband was letting his ex-wife (the Respondent) use the card for her and the children. See Exhibit A, pp. 15 and 17 (husband's affidavit confirming that he gave the card to her). The undersigned finds that this evidence supports the Respondent's testimony that she did not intend to commit a violation of the FAP program, but instead, was an unintentional act that violated policy. As such, the Department has failed to establish by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV of FAP benefits.

Disqualification

A client who is found to have committed an IPV by a court or hearing decision is disqualified from receiving program benefits. BAM 720, pp. 15-16; BEM 708 (April 2014), p. 1. Clients are disqualified for ten years for a FAP IPV involving concurrent receipt of benefits, and, for all other IPV cases involving FIP, FAP or SDA, for standard disqualification periods of one year for the first IPV, two years for the second IPV, and lifetime for the third IPV. BAM 720, p. 16. CDC clients who intentionally violate CDC program rules are disqualified for six months for the first occurrence, twelve months for the second occurrence, and lifetime for the third occurrence. BEM 708, p. 1. 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. 16.

In this case, the Department has not satisfied its burden of showing that Respondent committed an IPV concerning FAP benefits. Therefore, Respondent is not subject to a disqualification under the FAP program. BAM 720, p. 16.

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. An overissuance is the amount of benefits issued to the client group or CDC provider in excess of what it was eligible to receive. BAM 700, p. 1. For FAP benefits, an overissuance is also the amount of benefits trafficked (traded or sold). BAM 700, p. 1.

For FAP trafficking, the OI amount for trafficking-related IPV 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

As discussed above, the Department failed to support its allegation that Respondent intentionally committed an IPV by trafficking her FAP benefits. However, Respondent acknowledged that she and/or her children used her husband's EBT card from [REDACTED]. Even though the undersigned finds Respondent's actions unintentional, Respondent cannot use FAP benefits or Bridge cards that belong to another household for her household. See BEM 212 (July 2013), p. 1; BAM 401E (July 2013). 1; and 7 CFR 274.7(a) (Program benefits may be used only by the household, or other persons the household selects, to purchase eligible food for the household, which includes, for certain households, the purchase of prepared meals, and for other households residing in certain designated areas of Alaska, the purchase of hunting and fishing equipment with benefits). Thus, the Department is entitled to recoup or collect \$58.20 in transactions that Respondent and/or her children were unauthorized to purchase on [REDACTED] and between [REDACTED] [REDACTED]. See Exhibit A, p. 22. BAM 700, p. 1; BAM 720, p. 8; and BAM 715 (July 2014), p. 1. The undersigned included as part of the OI the amount they used to purchase together with the husband's card on [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] in the amount of \$22.22. See Exhibit A, pp. 12-13 and 22 and BEM 212, pp. 5-6.

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. The Department **has not** 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 \$58.20.

The Department is **ORDERED** to reduce the OI to \$58.20 for the period [REDACTED] and [REDACTED] to [REDACTED], and initiate recoupment/collection procedures in accordance with Department policy.

EF/hw



Eric Feldman
Administrative Law Judge
for Nick Lyon, Director
Department of Health and Human Services

NOTICE OF APPEAL: A party may appeal this Order in circuit court within 30 days of the receipt date. A copy of the circuit court appeal must be filed with the Michigan Administrative Hearing System (MAHS).

A party may request a rehearing or reconsideration of this Order if the request is received by MAHS within 30 days of the date the Order was issued. The party requesting a rehearing or reconsideration must provide the specific reasons for the request. MAHS will not review any response to a request for rehearing/reconsideration.

A written request may be mailed or faxed to MAHS. If submitted by fax, the written request must be faxed to (517) 335-6088; Attention: MAHS Rehearing/Reconsideration Request.

If submitted by mail, the written request must be addressed as follows:

Michigan Administrative Hearings
Reconsideration/Rehearing Request
P.O. Box 30639
Lansing, Michigan 48909-8139

DHHS

[REDACTED]

Petitioner

[REDACTED]

Respondent

[REDACTED]