



RICK SNYDER
GOVERNOR

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

SHELLY EDGERTON
DIRECTOR

[REDACTED]

Date Mailed: October 25, 2016
MAHS Docket No.: 16-010077
Agency No.: [REDACTED]
Petitioner: OIG
Respondent: [REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Susanne E. Harris

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 October 20, 2016, from Lansing, Michigan. The Department was represented by [REDACTED] Regulation Agent of the Office of Inspector General (OIG). The Respondent did not appear at the hearing; and it was held in the 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

Did the Respondent commit an Intentional Program Violation (IPV) of the Food Assistance Program (FAP) and thereby receive an Over issuance (OI) that the Department is entitled to recoup/collect?

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 April 25, 2016, to establish an OI of benefits received by the Respondent as a result of the Respondent having allegedly committed an IPV.
2. The OIG has requested that the Respondent be disqualified from receiving program benefits.

3. The Respondent was a recipient of FAP benefits issued by the Department.
4. The Department did issue the Respondent a "How To Use Your Michigan Bridge Card" booklet at the same time as they were issued an Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) Card. The booklet provided the Respondent with notice of the Food Assistance Program rules and consequences for breaking those rules.
5. There is no evidence in the record, such as an Assistance Application, to indicate whether the Respondent had an apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit the understanding of the proper usage of the Respondent's EBT card or whether or not the Respondent might have an Authorized Representative due to such impairment.
6. The Department's OIG indicates that the time period it is considering the OI period is September 1, 2014 to January 31, 2015.
7. The Department alleges that the Respondent received an OI in FAP benefits in the amount of \$ [REDACTED]
8. This was the Respondent's first alleged IPV.
9. A notice of hearing was mailed to the Respondent at the last known address and was 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.

Intentional Program Violation

Effective January 1, 2016, the Department's OIG requests IPV hearings for the following cases:

- 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 (2016), pp. 12, 13.

7 CFR 273.16(c), DEFINITION OF INTENTIONAL PROGRAM VIOLATION

Intentional Program Violations shall consist of having intentionally:

- Made a false or misleading statement, or misrepresented, concealed or withheld facts; or
- 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(e)(6)

The State agency shall conduct administrative disqualifications hearings for individuals accused of Intentional Program Violation in accordance with the requirements outlined in this section:

* * *

(6) Criteria for determining Intentional Program Violation. The hearing authority shall base the determination of Intentional Program Violation on clear and convincing evidence which demonstrates that the household member(s) committed, **and intended to commit**, Intentional Program Violation as defined in paragraph (c) of this section.

7 CFR 271.2

Trafficking means:

- The buying, selling, stealing or otherwise affecting 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 in signature, for cash or consideration other than eligible food, either directly, indirectly, in complicity or collusion with others, or acting alone;
- The exchange of firearms, ammunition, explosives, or controlled substances, as defined in section 802 of title 21, United States Code, for SNAP benefits;
- 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;
- Purchasing a product with SNAP benefits in exchange for 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
- Intentionally purchasing products originally purchased with SNAP benefits in exchange for cash or consideration other than eligible food.
- Attempting to buy, sell, steal, or otherwise affect an exchange of SNAP benefits issued and accessed via EBT cards, card numbers and 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.

In an Intentional Program Violation (IPV) hearing for trafficking, the Department has the burden of presenting clear and convincing evidence to show that the Respondent committed an IPV. One of the required facts the Department must establish is whether Respondent was made aware of the conditions that constitute fraud/IPV and trafficking and the potential consequences. The Department must also establish an intent to commit an IPV as required by 7 CFR 273.16(c) and 7 CFR 273.16(e)(6). As such, the Department must establish that the Respondent suffered from no impairment which could interfere with the understanding of rights and responsibilities, including understanding what would constitute the proper use of an EBT card. Often times, a person suffering from such an impairment would have an authorized representative who would be in actual possession of the EBT card, and this authorized representative would be identified on the assistance application as such.

Though not listed on the evidence list submitted with this packet, the Department did include a pages nine and 13 of an assistance application, which enumerates an applicant's rights and responsibilities, and a copy of "How to Use Your Michigan Bridge Card," booklet that accompanies the EBT card to show the Respondent understood and acknowledged proper use of a EBT. When a Respondent signs the affidavit at the end

of an application, the Respondent is certifying knowledge of all the rights and responsibilities provided to the Respondent as part of the application packet. Proper use of an EBT card is explained in the rights and responsibilities. A copy of a signed application is direct evidence that a Respondent was made aware of the proper use of an EBT card, understood the proper use of an EBT card and is the actual person in possession of that EBT card, as opposed to an authorized representative.

Lastly, in this case, the timing and amount of Respondent's transactions were not necessarily in a pattern and manner which would not reflect normal purchases for the inventory and mix of authorized items carried at the [REDACTED]. Specifically, the Department cites one transaction on October 18, 2014 for \$ [REDACTED] as being trafficking because the FNS investigation determined that this would be a large transaction for the [REDACTED]. This Administrative Law Judge does not conclude that the transaction is at all peculiar considering the inventory of [REDACTED] which would include boxed cereals and dinners, cake mixes, peanut butter, jelly, ice cream, breads, canned goods, chips, condiments, milk, snacks, flour, and juice. It would not be unreasonable in the least to spend \$ [REDACTED] at this store.

Also, the Department cites a series of transactions at [REDACTED] on January 24, 2015. The first three transactions occur within two minutes of each other. The first at 14:46 for \$ [REDACTED] the second at 14:47 for \$ [REDACTED] and the third at 14:48 for \$ [REDACTED]. While it could be argued that the first transaction is an unreasonably high transaction for the inventory and mix of products available for sale at the [REDACTED], the Administrative Law Judge fails to see any possible motive for the subsequent, smaller transactions. Later, there are two additional transactions on January 24, 2015. One at 16:56 for \$ [REDACTED] and then another at 19:16 for \$ [REDACTED]. Again, the Administrative Law Judge fails to see a trafficking motive for these, smaller transactions later in the day. This is particularly so as there are no documents in the record to show that the Respondent shops anywhere else but the [REDACTED].

As such, this Administrative Law Judge concludes that the Department has not met its burden of proving that the Respondent trafficked in FAP benefits and as such, no IPV is found.

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. 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. A disqualified recipient remains a member of an active group as long as he/she lives with them, and other eligible group members may continue to receive benefits. BAM 720, p. 16.

In this case, the Administrative Law Judge has concluded that the Respondent has not committed an IPV. Therefore, the no disqualification penalty is appropriate.

Overissuance

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

In this case, the Department has not met its burden of establishing that the Respondent trafficked in FAP benefits. As such, the Department has not met its burden of proving that the Respondent received an OI in the amount of \$ [REDACTED] that the Department is entitled to recoup/collect.

DECISION AND ORDER

The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law concludes that the Department has not established by clear and convincing evidence that the Respondent committed an IPV. No disqualification penalty is therefore imposed and no recoupment/collection action is ordered.



SH/nr

Susanne E. Harris
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]