



RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN  
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS  
MICHIGAN ADMINISTRATIVE HEARING SYSTEM

SHELLY EDGERTON  
DIRECTOR

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]

Date Mailed: August 14, 2017  
MAHS Docket No.: [REDACTED] 17-001401  
Agency No.: [REDACTED]  
Petitioner: [REDACTED]  
Respondent: [REDACTED]

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Zainab A. Baydoun**

**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, 42 CFR 431.230(b), 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 [REDACTED], 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 the Department establish, by clear and convincing evidence, that Respondent committed an Intentional Program Violation (IPV) of the Food Assistance Program (FAP)?
2. Should Respondent be disqualified from receiving FAP benefits?
3. Did Respondent receive an overissuance (OI) of FAP benefits that the Department is entitled to recoup?

**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 or around [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 to only use his FAP benefits for lawful food purchases and to not sell, trade, or give away FAP benefits.
5. The Department was not aware of Respondent having 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. During the fraud period, the Department alleges that Respondent trafficked [REDACTED] in FAP benefits.
8. The Department alleges that Respondent received an OI in FAP benefits in the amount of [REDACTED].
9. This was Respondent's first 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 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 (January 2016), p. 5-7;12-13; ASM 165 (August 2016).

### **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 (October 2016), p. 7-8; 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 alleges that Respondent committed an IPV of the FAP because he is responsible for ██████ in unauthorized FAP transactions related to a FAP trafficking scheme associated with ██████ and his business ██████. Department policy provides that trafficking is: the buying, or selling of FAP benefits for cash or consideration other than eligible food; selling products purchased with FAP benefits for cash or consideration other than eligible food; and purchasing containers with deposits, dumping/discarding product and then returning containers to obtain cash refund deposits. BAM 700 (May 2014), pp. 1-2. 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), pp. 2- 3. The federal regulations define trafficking to include “attempting to buy, sell, steal, or otherwise affect an exchange of [FAP] benefits issued and accessed via Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) . . . for cash or consideration other than eligible food, either directly, indirectly, in complicity or collusion with others, or acting alone.” 7 CFR 271.2. The Department established that it adequately notified Respondent at the time of application and when he received the Bridge card onto which his FAP benefits were transferred via EBT that he could not traffick his FAP benefits.

The Department conducted a joint investigation with the USDA OIG of ██████ and it was determined that he had been involved in a FAP trafficking scheme with several FAP benefit recipients during which Mr. ██████ would purchase FAP benefits/EBT cards from individuals in exchange for cash and use the FAP benefits/EBT cards at various establishments to purchase stock merchandise for his party store business.

According to the Investigation Report provided by the Department, the transaction records for the ██████. ██████ membership account were obtained from ██████ corporate security. The documents indicated that more than 37 individual Bridge cards belonging to 35 recipients, including Respondent were used to make purchases through the account at ██████. (Exhibit A, pp. 4-5). The Department asserted that ██████ admitted to helping out his customers when they needed cash by paying their rent and bills. When the customers could not pay him back, he would accept their EBT cards and FAP benefits as repayment. The Department also asserted that FAP purchases in excess of ██████ made at ██████ were trafficked, as ██████ admitted to exchanging EBT FAP benefits for cash at ██████ and allowing customers to run credit tabs, and pay the tabs off with their EBT cards. (Exhibit A, pp. 4-5,70-71).

In support of its contention that Respondent trafficked his FAP benefits, the Department presented Respondent’s FAP transaction history showing FAP purchases by date, time, and amount, as well as a benefit summary inquiry showing that Respondent received FAP benefits issued by the State of Michigan during the fraud period. The Department argued that Respondent’s single purchases at ██████ in excess of ██████ or multiple

back to back purchases totaling [REDACTED] or more at [REDACTED] were trafficked. The Department further maintained that Respondent's EBT card was used to make purchases by Mr. [REDACTED] at [REDACTED] and other establishments during the period in question. The Department presented evidence through documentation obtained from [REDACTED] security to establish that purchases were made at [REDACTED] made using Respondent's EBT card during the fraud period and were made through [REDACTED] membership name and business.

The foregoing evidence, coupled with the testimony provided by the Department during the hearing and the documents presented for review was sufficient, when viewed under the totality of the circumstances, to establish by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent trafficked his 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, p. 15. Clients are disqualified for ten years for a FAP IPV involving concurrent receipt of benefits, and, for all other IPV cases involving FAP, 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.

As discussed above, the Department has established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV concerning the FAP. Because this is Respondent's first IPV, he is subject to a one-year disqualification from receipt of FAP benefits

### **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 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 to support its allegation that Respondent trafficked his FAP benefits. The identified transactions on the transaction history total [REDACTED]. Therefore, based on the benefit summary inquiry provided by the Department establishing that Respondent was issued FAP benefits by the State of Michigan during the fraud period and the FAP transaction history which shows [REDACTED] in countable FAP transactions that involved trafficking, the evidence established that Respondent trafficked [REDACTED] of his FAP benefits during the fraud period and the Department is entitled to recoup 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, if any, concludes that:

1. The Department **has** established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV by trafficking FAP benefits.
2. Respondent **did** receive an OI of program benefits in the amount of [REDACTED] from the FAP.

The Department is ORDERED to initiate recoupment/collection procedures in accordance with Department policy for the amount of [REDACTED], less any amount already recouped and/or collected.

It is FURTHER ORDERED that the Department disqualify Respondent from FAP for a period of **12 months**.



ZB/tlf

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**Zainab A. Baydoun**  
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

**Via Email:**

[REDACTED]

**Respondent – Via First-Class Mail:**

[REDACTED]