



RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

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

SHELLY EDGERTON  
DIRECTOR

[REDACTED]

Date Mailed: June 26, 2018  
MAHS Docket No.: 17-017023  
Agency No.: [REDACTED]  
Petitioner: OIG  
Respondent: [REDACTED]

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:** Jeffrey Kemm

**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 Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulation (CFR), particularly 7 CFR 273.16. After due notice, a telephone hearing was held on June 21, 2018, from Lansing, Michigan. The Department was represented by Darren Bondy, Regulation Agent of the Office of Inspector General (OIG). Respondent, [REDACTED], did not appear. The hearing was held in Respondent's absence pursuant to 7 CFR 273.16(e)(4).

**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. On August 1, 2008, Respondent was determined to have committed an IPV related to her FAP benefits. The Department disqualified Respondent for one year for a first IPV.
2. On September 19, 2016, Respondent applied for assistance from the Department, including FAP benefits.

3. The Department provided Respondent with a pamphlet titled Important Things to Know (DHS-PUB-1010) and a brochure titled How to Use Your Bridge Card.
4. The Things to Know pamphlet advised Respondent that trading or selling FAP benefits was considered FAP trafficking.
5. The How to Use Your Bridge Card brochure advised Respondent that misuse of food benefits is a violation of law, including allowing a retailer to buy FAP benefits in exchange for cash.
6. Respondent did not have any apparent physical or mental impairment that would limit her understanding or ability to fulfill her responsibilities to the Department.
7. From September 21, 2016, through February 20, 2017, Respondent made 10 EBT transactions at [REDACTED]. The total amount of Respondent's transactions was \$ [REDACTED]. Each of Respondent's EBT transactions ended in \$.00 except for two, a \$ [REDACTED] transaction on October 19 and a \$ [REDACTED] transaction on February 19. Each of Respondent's transactions were greater than \$ [REDACTED] except for two, a \$ [REDACTED] transaction on December 28 and a \$ [REDACTED] transaction on February 19.
8. As of March 13, 2017, [REDACTED] had approximately 2,000 square feet of space, less than 10 shopping carts, limited food inventory, non-food household supply inventory, alcohol inventory, tobacco inventory, one cash register, no optical scanner, and a turn-style carousel required to complete transactions.
9. The United States Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted an investigation of Dion's Party Store The King of Party Stores.
10. The FNS examined EBT transaction records for [REDACTED] and found that the store had transactions indicative of trafficking because there were an unusual number of transactions ending in a same cents value, multiple purchase transactions were made too rapidly, multiple transactions from the same individual benefit accounts in unusually short time frames, the majority or all of individual recipient benefits were exhausted in unusually short periods of time, and excessively large purchase transactions were made from recipient accounts.
11. On April 17, 2017, the FNS notified [REDACTED] that it suspected the business of FAP trafficking and that it was charging the business with trafficking pursuant to 7 CFR 271.2.
12. On May 23, 2017, the FNS notified [REDACTED] that FNS had determined the store engaged in FAP trafficking and that it was

permanently disqualified from participating in Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) as a result.

13. The Department conducted an investigation of Respondent's EBT transactions at [REDACTED].
14. The Department determined that all transactions exceeding \$ [REDACTED] were indicative of trafficking based on the data it received from FNS.
15. The Department determined that Respondent trafficked FAP benefits at [REDACTED] [REDACTED] from September 2016 through February 2017 when Respondent made EBT transactions which exceeded \$ [REDACTED] each and/or ended in the same cents value; the Department determined that the amount trafficked was \$ [REDACTED].
16. On December 28, 2017, the Department's OIG filed a hearing request to establish that Respondent received an OI of benefits and that Respondent committed an IPV.
17. The OIG requested Respondent be disqualified from receiving program benefits for two years for a second IPV.
18. A notice of hearing was mailed to Respondent at her last known address and it was not returned by the United States Postal Service 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), 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**

An IPV is suspected for a client who is alleged to have trafficked FAP benefits. BAM 720 (January 1, 2016), p. 1.

Trafficking is:

- The buying, selling or stealing of FAP benefits for cash or consideration other than eligible food. Examples would be liquor, exchange of firearms, ammunition, explosives or controlled substances.
- Selling products purchased with FAP benefits for cash or consideration other than eligible food.
- Purchasing containers with deposits, dumping/discarding product and then returning containers to obtain cash refund deposits.
- Attempting to buy, sell or steal FAP benefits for cash or consideration other than eligible food.

BAM 700 (January 1, 2016), p. 2.

An IPV requires that the Department establish by clear and convincing evidence that the client has trafficked FAP benefits. BAM 720, p. 1; see also 7 CFR 273(e)(6). Clear and convincing evidence is evidence which is so clear, direct, weighty, and convincing that it enables a firm belief as to the truth of the allegations sought to be established. *In re Martin*, 450 Mich 204, 227; 538 NW2d 399 (1995) (citing *In re Jobes*, 108 NJ 394 (1987)).

In this case, I find that the Department has met its burden. The Department established that Respondent made EBT transactions at Dion's Party Store The King of Party Stores that were indicative of trafficking. FNS determined that [REDACTED] was engaged in FAP trafficking, and Respondent made EBT transactions which exceeded the threshold for trafficking transactions and/or ended in the same cents value. Respondent did not provide any explanation for her EBT transactions at [REDACTED].

### **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. 16. In general, clients are disqualified 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, Respondent had one prior IPV related to FAP benefits. Thus, this is Respondent's second IPV related to FAP benefits. Therefore, Respondent is subject to a two-year disqualification.

### 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 IPV is the value of the trafficked benefits (attempted or actually trafficked) as determined by: (1) a court decision; (2) the individual's admission; or (3) 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. BAM 720, p. 8. This can be established through circumstantial evidence. BAM 720, p. 8.

In this case, the Department alleged that Respondent trafficked FAP benefits totaling \$ [REDACTED]. However, the Department did not present sufficient evidence to establish that Respondent actually trafficked FAP benefits totaling \$ [REDACTED]. The Department included an EBT transaction which did not fit either of the criteria it used to determine that the transactions were trafficking. The Department included a \$ [REDACTED] transaction which was not over \$ [REDACTED] and did not end in \$.00. Thus, the \$ [REDACTED] transaction should not have been included. All the other transactions met the Department's trafficking criteria. Therefore, the amount of benefits Respondent actually trafficked was only \$ [REDACTED] and that is the amount of the overissuance.

### 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 received an overissuance of FAP benefits in the amount of \$ [REDACTED] that the Department is entitled to recoup.
2. The Department has established, by clear and convincing evidence, that Respondent committed an IPV.
3. Respondent should be disqualified from receiving FAP benefits.

IT IS ORDERED THAT the Department may initiate recoupment procedures for the amount of \$ [REDACTED] in accordance with Department policy.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent shall be disqualified from FAP benefits for a period of two years.

JK/hr



---

Jeffrey Kemm  
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) 763-0155; 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**

Mark Epps  
4809 Clio Road  
Flint, MI  
48504

Genesee Clio County DHHS- via  
electronic mail

MDHHS- Recoupment- via electronic mail

M. Shumaker- via electronic mail

**Petitioner**

OIG  
PO Box 30062  
Lansing, MI  
48909-7562

**Respondent**

