



RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

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

SHELLY EDGERTON  
DIRECTOR

[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED]  
[REDACTED] MI [REDACTED]

Date Mailed: July 23, 2018  
MAHS Docket No.: 18-001704  
Agency No.: [REDACTED]  
Petitioner: OIG  
Respondent: [REDACTED]

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Christian Gardocki**

**HEARING DECISION FOR  
INTENTIONAL PROGRAM VIOLATION AND OVERISSUANCE**

Upon the request for a hearing by the Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS), 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 scheduled for July 18, 2018, from Detroit, Michigan. The hearing was held on the scheduled hearing date and at least 30 minutes after the scheduled hearing time. The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) was represented by Darren Bondy, regulation agent, with the Office of Inspector General. Respondent did not appear for the hearing.

**ISSUES**

The first issue is whether MDHHS established that Respondent committed an intentional program violation (IPV) which justifies imposing an IPV disqualification.

The second issue is whether MDHHS established that Respondent received an overissuance (OI) of 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 May 11, 2016, Respondent submitted to MDHHS an application for FAP benefits. Boilerplate language stated that trading or selling FAP benefits may result in an IPV. (Exhibit A, pp. 12-33)

2. From July 2016 through May 2017, Respondent received ongoing FAP benefits. (Exhibit A, pp. 36-37)
3. A brochure sent to clients who apply for FAP benefits stated to not sell or trade FAP benefits. The brochure further warns that breaking FAP rules could result in disqualification and/or repayment of FAP benefits which are improperly traded or sold. (Exhibit A, pp. 88-103)
4. During all relevant times, Respondent did not utilize an authorized representative on his FAP case. (Exhibit A, pp. 54-57)
5. From July 2016 through May 2017, Respondent made approximately 22 Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) purchases totaling \$ [REDACTED] from [REDACTED] (hereinafter "Store"). Respondent's purchases included the following which MDHHS alleged to involve trafficking:

July 6, 2016	\$ [REDACTED]
August 5, 2016	\$ [REDACTED]
September 6, 2016	\$ [REDACTED]
October 6, 2016	\$ [REDACTED]
October 7, 2016	\$ [REDACTED]
November 7, 2016	\$ [REDACTED]
December 6, 2016	\$ [REDACTED]
January 7, 2017	\$ [REDACTED]
February 8, 2017	\$ [REDACTED]
March 5, 2017	\$ [REDACTED]
May 6, 2017	\$ [REDACTED] (Exhibit A, pp. 42-43)

The Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) alleged transactions marked with an asterisk involved trafficking by Store. (Exhibit A, p. 44)
6. On or near April 27, 2017, FNS performed an on-site investigation of Store. Investigative findings included the following: Store was a gas station, Store had no shopping carts; Store had no shopping baskets; Store had no unusual price structure (e.g. such as many items with prices ending in \$.00); and Store had no private storage area for food. (Exhibit A, pp. 70-85)
7. On May 31, 2017, FNS sent Store correspondence informing Store that its EBT transactions from October 2016 through March 2017 demonstrated "clear and repetitive patterns of unusual, irregular, and inexplicable activity for your type of firm". Evidence cited by FNS against Store multiple transactions from individual EBT accounts within unusually short timeframes and excessively large EBT transactions (\$24.23 and higher). A list of suspected trafficking transactions from Store was attached. (Exhibit A, pp. 58-67)

8. On July 12, 2017, following receipt of correspondence from Store, FNS informed Store that it was “permanently disqualified” from accepting EBT transactions. (Exhibit A, pp. 68-69)
9. On February 22, 2018, MDHHS requested a hearing to establish that Respondent committed an IPV resulting in a one-year disqualification by trafficking FAP benefits at Store. MDHHS also requested a hearing to establish that Respondent received an overissuance of \$ [REDACTED] in FAP benefits allegedly trafficked from July 2016 through May 2017. (Exhibit A, p. 1)
10. As of the date of hearing, Respondent had no known previous IPV disqualifications. (Exhibit A, pp. 40-41)
11. During all relevant times, Respondent had no known impairment to understanding responsibilities (Exhibit A, p. 39).

### CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

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. MDHHS (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-.3011. MDHHS policies are contained in the Bridges Administrative Manual (BAM), Bridges Eligibility Manual (BEM), and Reference Tables Manual (RFT).

MDHHS requested a hearing to establish that Respondent committed an IPV. MDHHS’ Hearing Summary and an Intentional Program Violation Repayment Agreement alleged that Respondent trafficked \$ [REDACTED] in FAP benefits at Store from July 2016 through May 2017.

MDHHS may request a hearing to establish an intentional program violation, a disqualification, or a debt. BAM 600 (January 2018), p. 5. An IPV is suspected for a client who is alleged to have trafficked FAP benefits. BAM 720 (October 2017), p. 1. MDHHS defines trafficking as the “buying, selling or stealing or otherwise effecting an exchange of FAP 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.” BAM 700 (January 2018), p. 2.

MDHHS suspects an IPV “when there is **clear and convincing** [emphasis added] 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.” *Id.*, p. 8. 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. It is a

standard which requires reasonable certainty of the truth; something that is highly probable. Black's Law Dictionary 888 (6th ed. 1990).

MDHHS alleged that Respondent trafficked FAP benefits by exchanging FAP benefits for cash and/or items not authorized to be purchased with an EBT card. The simplified argument against Respondent is as follows:

- Store was administratively established to have engaged in FAP trafficking based on various EBT transactions which were consistent with trafficking.
- Over a period of time, Respondent had transactions at Store which were consistent with trafficking.
- Therefore, Respondent trafficked FAP benefits.

MDHHS presented various documents from FNS' investigation of Store concerning trafficking. FNS' investigation included photographs of Store, an inventory of Store's EBT-eligible items, specific EBT transactions at Store which FNS suspected to involve trafficking, and correspondence to Store. The documents verified that Store was permanently disqualified from accepting EBT transactions due to transactions consistent with FAP trafficking. MDHHS alleged that Respondent's transaction history was also consistent with trafficking.

FNS cited "excessively large" transactions at Store as suspicious for trafficking. All transactions alleged by MDHHS exceeded the \$24.23 threshold used by FNS in their investigation of Store. Notably, 10 of Respondent's 11 transactions at Store alleged to be trafficking exceeded \$100, seven of which exceeded \$150. Respondent's "excessively large" transactions at Store were consistent with trafficking FAP benefits.

MDHHS presented Respondent's EBT transaction history from the alleged IPV period (Exhibit A, pp. 45-53). Respondent's history listed dozens of EBT transactions at various stores; thus, Respondent's large purchases at Store are not likely to be caused by a lack of shopping alternatives.

Based on the evidence, it is found that Respondent clearly and convincingly trafficked \$ [REDACTED] in FAP benefits at Store. Thus, it is found that Respondent committed an IPV.

The standard [IPV] disqualification period is used in all instances except when a court orders a different period. BAM 725 (January 2016), p. 16. [MDHHS is to] apply the following disqualification periods to recipients determined to have committed an IPV ... one year for the first IPV ... two years for the second IPV [, and] lifetime for the third IPV. *Id.*

MDHHS acknowledged that Respondent had no previous IPV disqualifications. Thus, an IPV disqualification period of one year is justified. MDHHS also alleged that Respondent's trafficking of FAP benefits justifies finding an OI of FAP benefits.

When a client group receives more benefits than it is entitled to receive, MDHHS must attempt to recoup the overissuance. An overissuance is the amount of benefits issued

to the client group or CDC provider in excess of what it was eligible to receive. Recoupment is an MDHHS action to identify and recover a benefit overissuance. For FAP benefits, an overissuance is also the amount of benefits trafficked (stolen, traded, bought or sold) or attempted to be trafficked. BAM 700 (January 2016), pp. 1-2.

It was already found that Respondent trafficked \$ [REDACTED] in FAP benefits. Thus, MDHHS established that Respondent is responsible for an OI of \$ [REDACTED]

### **DECISION AND ORDER**

The administrative law judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, finds that MDHHS established that Respondent committed an IPV based on FAP benefit trafficking from July 2016 through May 2017. It is further found that MDHHS established an OI of \$ [REDACTED] against Respondent. The MDHHS requests to establish an overissuance and a one-year disqualification against Respondent are **APPROVED**.

CG/



**Christian Gardocki**

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**

Ashur Hillman  
MDHHS-StClair-Hearings

**Petitioner**

MDHHS-OIG-Hearings

**Respondent**

[REDACTED]  
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