



GRETCHEN WHITMER
GOVERNOR

STATE OF MICHIGAN
DEPARTMENT OF LICENSING AND REGULATORY AFFAIRS
MICHIGAN OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS AND RULES

ORLENE HAWKS
DIRECTOR

[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]

Date Mailed: January 21, 2020
MOAHR Docket No.: 19-008226
Agency No.: [REDACTED]
Petitioner: OIG
Respondent: [REDACTED]

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: John Markey

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 January 6, 2020 from Detroit, Michigan. The Department was represented by [REDACTED] Regulation Agent of the Office of Inspector General (OIG). Respondent did not appear. The hearing was held in Respondent's absence pursuant to 7 CFR 273.16(e). During the hearing, a 74-page packet of documents was offered and admitted into evidence as Exhibit A, pp. 1-74.

ISSUES

1. Did Respondent traffic 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) with respect to FAP?
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. Respondent was an ongoing recipient of FAP benefits from the Department.
2. On July 11, 2016, the Department issued to Respondent a Redetermination form to gather relevant information regarding Respondent's ongoing eligibility for FAP

benefits. On [REDACTED] 2016, Respondent returned the completed and signed Redetermination to the Department. Exhibit A, pp. 57-62.

3. As part of the redetermination process, Respondent was provided with and required to acknowledge understanding of the rights and responsibilities with respect to the FAP. Exhibit A, p. 62.
4. The rights and responsibilities information included a pamphlet that advised Respondent that trading or selling FAP benefits was considered FAP trafficking and that such action violated the law and if proven, would result in criminal and/or civil penalties, including disqualification from the program.
5. Respondent did not have a mental or physical impairment that would limit her understanding or ability to fulfill her obligations regarding her FAP benefits. Exhibit A, p. 56.
6. Respondent was approved for and received monthly FAP benefits from the Department during all times relevant to this matter. Exhibit A, p. 55.
7. At some point, the United States Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) conducted an investigation of a store named [REDACTED]. At the conclusion of the investigation, FNS issued to [REDACTED] a February 14, 2017 letter informing the store that it was permanently disqualified from FAP as a result of FNS' finding that the store had engaged in FAP trafficking. Exhibit A, pp. 12-45.
8. As a result of FNS' finding that [REDACTED] engaged in widespread FAP trafficking, the Department conducted an investigation into some of the clients who made purchases at the stores.
9. From June 13, 2016 through September 13, 2016, Respondent made four purchases at [REDACTED]. All four of those purchases were flagged by the Department as fraudulent due to meeting the Department's criteria for trafficking at that particular store. Exhibit A, p. 71.
10. On July 9, 2019, the Department's OIG filed a hearing request to establish that Respondent committed an IPV by engaging in four fraudulent transactions at [REDACTED] from June 13, 2016 through September 13, 2016, totaling \$231.80. The Department seeks an order requiring Respondent to repay the amount allegedly trafficked. Exhibit A, pp. 1-9; 71.
11. The Department's OIG indicates that the time period it is considering the fraud period is June 13, 2016 through September 13, 2016. Exhibit A, pp. 1-9.
12. The Department alleges that Respondent engaged in trafficking of her FAP benefits in the amount of \$231.80. Exhibit A, pp. 1-9.

13. This was Respondent's first alleged IPV, and the OIG requested Respondent be disqualified from receiving FAP benefits for one year. Exhibit A, pp. 1-9; 73-74.
14. Respondent did not appear at the hearing to rebut any of the Department's allegations.
15. The Notice of Hearing sent to Respondent's most recent address on file was returned 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.

The Department has alleged that four of Respondent's suspicious purchases at NNE from June 13, 2016 through September 13, 2016 were instances of trafficking. The Department is seeking an order finding Respondent committed an IPV with respect to FAP and requiring Respondent to repay the amount allegedly trafficked.

Intentional Program Violation

An IPV is suspected for a client who is alleged to have trafficked FAP benefits. BAM 720 (May 2014), p. 2. Trafficking is defined as actually or attempting to buy, sell, or steal FAP benefits for cash or consideration other than eligible food. BAM 700 (May 2014), p. 2; 7 CFR 271.2.

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 273.16(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, the Department has met its burden. After an investigation, FNS determined that [REDACTED] engaged in wide-ranging fraud with respect to accepting and redeeming FAP benefits. The investigation showed that NNE had limited food inventory and no carts or baskets. The Department established that Respondent made four

suspicious EBT transactions at the store from June 13, 2016 through September 13, 2016.

During the hearing, the Department presented Respondent's FAP usage history and issuance summary. Besides the transactions in question, Respondent's FAP usage appeared to be ordinary. The transactions in question, however, were far from ordinary.

On June 13, 2016, Respondent was issued her monthly allotment of \$194 in FAP benefits. By 2:59 am that day, Respondent had already made two transactions at [REDACTED] for a total of \$73.00. Just three hours after they were issued, Respondent had spent \$192.48 of her \$194 monthly allotment, all at small party stores.

On September 13, 2016, Respondent was issued her monthly allotment of \$194 in FAP benefits. At 1:48 am that day, Respondent made a purchase of \$66.64 at [REDACTED]. At 3:31 am that day, Respondent made a purchase of \$92.16 at [REDACTED], bringing the total for the day to \$158.80. By 7:21 pm on September 13, 2016, Respondent had spent all \$194 of her monthly FAP allotment issued that day. Only \$17.94 of that amount was spent at a regular grocery store.

The value and timing of the purchases are highly suspicious. They are for an excessive amount given the inventory of the store and the other shopping options available. After viewing the photographs of the inventory and Respondent's purchase history, it seems highly unlikely for those purchases to have been legitimate. In addition to being for excessive value, the fact that Respondent spent either all or the vast majority of her monthly FAP benefits over the course of a few hours, in multiple purchases, on the very day they were issued is highly suggestive that Respondent was engaging in a scheme to defraud the Department.

The evidence shows that Respondent engaged in a pattern of suspicious FAP purchases from a store that was proven to be engaged in fraudulent FAP trafficking during the same time. Respondent did not appear at the hearing to provide any explanation for her EBT transactions at [REDACTED]. Accordingly, the Department's un rebutted testimony and exhibits established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent engaged in unlawful FAP trafficking.

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; 7 CFR 273.16(b). 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.

In this case, there is no evidence that Respondent has ever been found to have committed an IPV related to FAP benefits. Thus, this is Respondent's first IPV related to FAP benefits. Therefore, Respondent is subject to a one-year disqualification.

Repayment

The amount the Department is entitled to recoup and/or collect for trafficking-related IPV is the value of the trafficked benefits 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; 7 CFR 273.18(c)(2). In this case, the evidence shows that Respondent completed four transactions that qualified as trafficking. The total value of those four purchases was \$231.80. Thus, the Department is entitled to recoup and/or collect from Respondent \$231.80.

DECISION AND ORDER

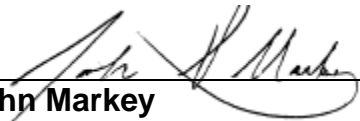
The Administrative Law Judge, based upon the above Findings of Fact and Conclusions of Law, and for the reasons stated on the record, if any, concludes that:

1. The Department established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV with respect to FAP.
2. The Department is entitled to recoup and/or collect the total of \$231.80 as a result of Respondent's unlawful trafficking of that amount of FAP benefits.
3. Respondent shall be disqualified from receiving FAP benefits for a period of one-year.

IT IS ORDERED that the Department is authorized to initiate recoupment and/or collection procedures for the amount of \$231.80, less any amounts already recouped and/or collected.

IT IS FURTHER ORDERED that Respondent is disqualified from receiving FAP benefits for a period of one year.

JM/tlf



John Markey
Administrative Law Judge
for Robert Gordon, 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 Office of Administrative Hearings and Rules (MOAHR).

A party may request a rehearing or reconsideration of this Order if the request is received by MOAHR 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. MOAHR will not review any response to a request for rehearing/reconsideration.

A written request may be mailed or faxed to MOAHR. If submitted by fax, the written request must be faxed to (517) 763-0155; Attention: MOAHR Rehearing/Reconsideration Request.

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

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

Via Email:

MDHHS-Wayne-49-Hearings
OIG Hearing Decisions
Recoupment
MOAHR

Respondent – Via First-Class Mail:

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