



RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

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

SHELLY EDGERTON  
DIRECTOR

[REDACTED] MI [REDACTED]

Date Mailed: January 17, 2017  
MAHS Docket No.: 16-013054  
Agency No.: [REDACTED]  
Petitioner: OIG  
Respondent: [REDACTED]

**ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE: Lynn M. Ferris**

### **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 January 11, 2017, from Detroit, Michigan. The Department was represented by Darren Bondy, Regulation Agent of the Office of Inspector General (OIG). The Respondent was represented by himself.

### **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 benefits for FAP?

### **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 June 21, 2016, to establish an OI of benefits received by Respondent as a result of Respondent having allegedly committed an IPV.

2. The OIG **has not** 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 not allow others to use his/her Bridge card and thereby use his/her FAP benefits; to report changes in circumstances to the Department; and to not sell, trade or give away FAP benefits.
5. Respondent **did not have** 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 January 1, 2016, through April 25, 2016, (fraud period).
7. During the fraud period, Respondent was issued \$774.14 in FAP benefits by the State of Michigan; and the Department alleges that Respondent was entitled to \$0 in such benefits during this time period.
8. The Department alleges that Respondent received an OI in FAP benefits in the amount of \$774.14.
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 U.S. 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 January 1, 2016, 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 (1/1/16), pp. 12-13.

### **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 1, 2015), p. 7; BAM 720, (October 1, 2015), 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 by trafficking his FAP benefits when he allowed someone to use his FAP benefits while he was incarcerated. Trafficking is (i) the buying or selling of FAP benefits for cash or consideration other than eligible food; (ii) selling products purchased with FAP benefits for cash or consideration other than eligible food; (iii) purchasing containers with deposits, dumping/discarding product and then returning containers to obtain cash refund deposits; and (iv) attempting to buy, sell or steal FAP benefits for cash or consideration other than eligible food. BAM 700, p. 2; see also Department of Human Services, Bridges Policy Glossary (BPG) (October 2015), p 66. 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 (October 2015), p. 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.

In support of its contention that Respondent committed an IPV, the Department presented (i) a printout from VINELink, a public database in which County jails identify an individual’s custody status with the jail, showing that Respondent, identified by name and birthdate, was in custody at the ██████████ County Sheriff’s Office as of the December 26, 2015, (Exhibit A, pp. 21-22); (ii) a transaction history showing that Respondent’s FAP benefits were used between January 9, 2016, through March 26, 2016, (Exhibit A, p. 22); and (iii) a benefit summary inquiry showing that Respondent was issued monthly FAP benefits during the alleged fraud period (Exhibit A, pp. 25-26). The VINELink document shows that it was last refreshed on March 1, 2016, and also contains the following statement:

Inmate release or transfer cannot be determined at this time. Exhibit A p. 22.

The document also contains a disclaimer that the information is updated without warranties regarding the information’s accuracy, timeliness or completeness. Exhibit A, p. 27.

The Department testified that Respondent was the only member of his FAP group; consequently, he was the only person eligible to use his FAP benefits, and they were required to be used for his benefit. No email to the ██████████ County Jail or ██████████ County Sheriff’s office was presented concerning the Respondent’s incarceration at the facility. The evidence presented did establish that the Respondent was booked on December 26, 2015, but does not establish that Respondent was in custody thereafter. The Department advised that the information about the Respondent’s being in custody was obtained orally from a ██████████ County Sheriff, but no documentation was provided

by confirming email or the sheriff himself. The evidence presented also contains a statement that advises that inmate release or transfer cannot be determined at this time.

Based upon the evidence presented at the hearing, the Department did not establish that the Respondent was in custody during the fraud period, but only establishes that he was in custody on December 26, 2015, the evidence presented does not establish that Respondent was incarcerated during the fraud period. Exhibit A, p. 21. The Department also did not present any Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) usage of the Respondent's card on December 26, 2015, or thereafter until January 9, 2016.

The Department is required to establish by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent allowed another person to use his FAP benefits while he was incarcerated, the evidence presented did not establish that the Respondent fraudulently transferred his EBT card to another person because it was not established that he was incarcerated during the fraud period. Thus, the Department has not established that the Respondent committed a trafficking IPV of 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 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. CDC clients who intentionally violate CDC program rules are disqualified for six months for the first occurrence, twelve months for the second occurrence, and lifetime for the third occurrence. 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, because the Department has not established an IPV, the Department is not entitled to a finding that Respondent should be disqualified for receiving 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.

In this case, because the Department did not establish that the Respondent committed an IPV during the fraud period in question, the Department did not establish that the Petitioner received an OI of FAP benefits.

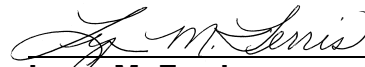
## **DECISION AND ORDER**

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 not** established by clear and convincing evidence that Respondent committed an IPV.
2. Respondent **did not** receive an OI of FAP benefits in the amount of \$774.14.

The Department is ORDERED to delete the OI and cease any recoupment action.

LMF/jaf



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**Lynn M. Ferris**

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**

Linda Ruemenapp  
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**Petitioner**

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**Respondent**

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Macomb (12)  
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L. M. Ferris  
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