



STATE OF WISCONSIN
Division of Hearings and Appeals

In the Matter of

Office of the Inspector General, Petitioner

vs.

DECISION

Red Redact, Respondent

Case #: FOF - 160665

Pursuant to petition filed September 18, 2014, under Wis. Admin. Code §HA 3.03, and 7 C.F.R. § 273.16, to review a decision by the Office of the Inspector General to disqualify *Red Redact* from receiving FoodShare benefits (FS) for one year, a telephonic hearing was held on Tuesday, November 4, 2014 at 02:00 PM. The record was held open for one week for the respondent to provide any evidence of “hacking” of her Facebook account to OIG, and then for the submission a closing argument by OIG and respondent. The petitioner’s representative, OIG Nadine Stankey, timely submitted a November 10, 2014 closing argument to DHA which is received into the hearing record as Exhibit A. The respondent did not submit any evidence of “hacking” to OIG, and did not submit any closing argument to DHA.

The issue for determination is whether the respondent committed an Intentional Program Violation (IPV).

There appeared at that time the following persons:

PARTIES IN INTEREST:

Petitioner:

Office of the Inspector General
Department of Health Services - OIG
PO Box 309
Madison, WI 53701

Respondent:

Red Redact

Redact

ADMINISTRATIVE LAW JUDGE:

Gary Wolkstein
Division of Hearings and Appeals

FINDINGS OF FACT

1. The respondent (CARES # Redact) is a resident of Racine County who has received FS benefits in Racine County since about April, 2012.
2. Prior to July 15, 2014, the respondent, Red. Redact, posted online on her Facebook page: “No Rule First Come/First Serve Online Racine/Kenosha Rummage Sale! **I have a extra hundred dollars in stamps who want them . . .**” (Emphasis added). See Exhibit 2.
3. On September 23, 2014, the petitioner prepared and sent to the respondent an Administrative Disqualification Hearing Notice scheduling the hearing for November 4, 2014 at 2:00 p.m., and alleging that respondent attempted to sell her FS benefits online through Facebook.
4. The respondent appeared for the scheduled November 4, 2014 Intentional Program Violation (IPV) hearing, and did testify.

DISCUSSION

An intentional program violation of the FoodShare program occurs when a recipient intentionally does the following:

1. makes a false or misleading statement, or misrepresents, conceals or withholds facts; or
2. commits any act that constitutes a violation of the Food Stamp Act, the Food Stamp Program Regulations, or any Wisconsin statute for the purpose of using, presenting, transferring, acquiring, receiving, possessing or trafficking of FoodShare benefits or QUEST cards.

FoodShare Wisconsin Handbook, § 3.14.1; *see also* 7 C.F.R. § 273.16(c) and Wis. Stat. §§ 946.92(2).

An intentional program violation can be proven by a court order, a diversion agreement entered into with the local district attorney, a waiver of a right to a hearing, or an administrative disqualification hearing, *FoodShare Wisconsin Handbook*, § 3.14.1. The petitioner can disqualify only the individual found to have committed the intentional violation; it cannot disqualify the entire household. Those disqualified on grounds involving the improper transfer of FS benefits are ineligible to participate in the FoodShare program for one year for the first violation, two years for the second violation, and permanently for the third violation. Although other family members cannot be disqualified, their monthly allotments will be reduced unless they agree to make restitution within 30 days of the date that the FS program mails a written demand letter. 7 C.F.R. § 273.16(b).

In order for the petitioner to establish that an FS recipient has committed an IPV, it has the burden to prove two separate elements by clear and convincing evidence. The recipient must have: 1) committed; and 2) intended to commit a program violation per 7 C.F.R. § 273.16(e)(6). In *Kuehn v. Kuehn*, 11 Wis.2d 15 (1959), the court held that:

Defined in terms of quantity of proof, reasonable certitude or reasonable certainty in ordinary civil cases may be attained by or be based on a mere or fair preponderance of the evidence. Such certainty need not necessarily exclude the probability that the contrary conclusion may be true. In fraud cases it has been stated the preponderance of the evidence should be clear and satisfactory to indicate or sustain a greater degree of certitude. Such degree of certitude has also been defined as being produced by clear, satisfactory, and convincing evidence. Such evidence, however, need not eliminate a reasonable doubt that the alternative or opposite conclusion may be true. . . .

Kuehn, 11 Wis.2d at 26.

Wisconsin Jury Instruction – Civil 205 is also instructive. It provides:

Clear, satisfactory and convincing evidence is evidence which when weighed against that opposed to it clearly has more convincing power. It is evidence which satisfies and convinces you that “yes” should be the answer because of its greater weight and clear convincing power. “Reasonable certainty” means that you are persuaded based upon a rational consideration of the evidence. Absolute certainty is not required, but a guess is not enough to meet the burden of proof. This burden of proof is known as the “middle burden.” The evidence required to meet this burden of proof must be more convincing than merely the greater weight of the credible evidence but may be less than beyond a reasonable doubt.

Further, the *McCormick* treatise states that “it has been persuasively suggested that [the clear and convincing evidence standard of proof] could be more simply and intelligibly translated to the jury if they were instructed that they must be persuaded that the truth of the contention is highly probable.” 2 *McCormick on Evidence* § 340 (John W. Strong gen. ed., 4th ed. 1992).

Thus, in order to find that an IPV was committed, the trier of fact must derive from the evidence a firm conviction as to the existence of each of the two elements even though there may be a reasonable doubt as to their existence.

In order to prove the second element, i.e., intention, there must be clear and convincing evidence that the FS recipient intended to commit the IPV. The question of intent is generally one to be determined by the trier of fact. *State v. Lossman*, 118 Wis.2d 526 (1984). There is a general rule that a person is presumed to know and intend the probable and natural consequences of his or her own voluntary words or acts. See, *John F. Jelke Co. v. Beck*, 208 Wis. 650 (1932); 31A C.J.S. Evidence §131. Intention is a subjective state of mind to be determined upon all the facts. *Lecus v. American Mut. Ins. Co. of Boston*, 81 Wis.2d 183 (1977). Thus, there must be clear and convincing evidence that the FS recipient knew that the act or omission was a violation of the FS Program but committed the violation anyway.

During the November 4, 2014 hearing, Red Redact testified, and repeatedly argued that her Facebook had been “hacked.” As a result, Ms. Redact alleged that someone else had posted “I have a extra hundred dollars in stamps who want them . . .” See Finding of Fact # 2 above. However, the respondent was unable to provide any reliable evidence whatsoever of that alleged hacking. Furthermore, OIG representative, Nadine Stankey, responded persuasively during the hearing and in her written closing argument that Ms. Redact incorrectly asserted during the hearing that the hacking of her Facebook occurred during late August, 2014, while the actual Facebook posting of \$100 in FS for sale occurred prior to July 15, 2014. See Findings of Fact # 2 above. As a result, the alleged “hacking” was not during the period of the FS Facebook posting regarding her sale of FS benefits. Moreover, Ms. Stankey in her closing argument provided additional convincing reasons for why the respondent’s allegation of hacking of the posted FS sale was not credible or consistent with the other facts in this case. See Exhibit A. The respondent was unable to refute OIG’s case. I find that the respondent’s testimony was not credible.

Based upon the record before me, I find that the petitioner has established by clear and convincing evidence that the respondent intentionally violated FS program rules, and that this violation was the first such violation committed by the respondent. Therefore, the petitioner correctly seeks to disqualify the respondent from the FS program for one year.

CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

1. The respondent violated, and intended to violate, the FS program rule specifying that a FS recipient is prohibited from trafficking in FS benefits by purchasing or selling FS benefits per 7 C.F.R. § 271.2(6).
2. The violation specified in Conclusion of Law No. 1 is the first such violation committed by the respondent.

NOW, THEREFORE, it is ORDERED

That the petitioner’s determination is sustained, and that the petitioner may make a finding that the respondent committed a first IPV of the FoodShare program and disqualify the respondent from the program for one year, effective the first month following the date of receipt of this decision.

REQUEST FOR A REHEARING ON GROUNDS OF GOOD CAUSE FOR FAILURE TO APPEAR

In instances where the good cause for failure to appear is based upon a showing of non-receipt of the hearing notice, the respondent has 30 days after the date of the written notice of the hearing decision to claim good cause for failure to appear. See 7 C.F.R. sec. 273.16(e)(4). Such a claim should be made in writing to the Division of Hearings and Appeals, P.O. Box 7875, Madison, WI 53707-7875.

APPEAL TO COURT

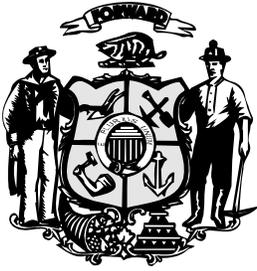
You may also appeal this decision to Circuit Court in the county where you live. Appeals must be filed with the Court **and** served either personally or by certified mail on the Secretary of the Department of Health Services, 1 West Wilson Street, Room 651, Madison, WI 53703, **and** on those identified in this decision as “PARTIES IN INTEREST” **no more than 30 days after the date of this decision** or 30 days after a denial of a timely rehearing request (if you request one).

The process for Circuit Court Appeals may be found at Wis. Stat. §§ 227.52 and 227.53. A copy of the statutes may be found online or at your local library or courthouse.

Given under my hand at the City of Madison,
Wisconsin, this 12th day of December, 2014

\\sGary Wolkstein
Administrative Law Judge
Division of Hearings and Appeals

- c: Office of the Inspector General - email
- Public Assistance Collection Unit - email
- Division of Health Care Access and Accountability - email
- Nadine Stankey - email



State of Wisconsin\DIVISION OF HEARINGS AND APPEALS

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The preceding decision was sent to the following parties on December 12, 2014.

Office of the Inspector General
Public Assistance Collection Unit
Division of Health Care Access and Accountability
NadineE.Stankey@wisconsin.gov