



RICK SNYDER  
GOVERNOR

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

SHELLY EDGERTON  
DIRECTOR

[REDACTED]

Date Mailed: January 4, 2017  
MAHS Docket No.: 16-011030  
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 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 December 8, 2016, from Detroit, Michigan. The Michigan Department of Health and Human Services (MDHHS) was represented by [REDACTED], regulation agent, with the Office of Inspector General. Respondent did not appear.

**ISSUES**

The first issue is whether MDHHS established Respondent received an overissuance (OI) of benefits.

The second issue is whether MDHHS established that Respondent committed an intentional program violation (IPV).

**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 Food Assistance Program (FAP) benefits from the State of Michigan.
2. As of [REDACTED], Respondent was no longer a resident of Michigan.

3. Respondent continued receiving FAP benefits from the State of Michigan through December 2015.
4. Through December 2015, Respondent did not report a change in residency to MDHHS.
5. Respondent's failure to report a change in residency was not intentional.
6. On [REDACTED], MDHHS requested a hearing to establish Respondent received an OI of [REDACTED] in FAP benefits from August 2015 through December 2015 due to an IPV.

### **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, in part, to establish Respondent received an overissuance of benefits. MDHHS presented an Intentional Program Violation Repayment Agreement (Exhibit 1, pp. 5-6) dated [REDACTED]. The repay agreement (unsigned by Respondent) alleged Respondent received an over-issuance of [REDACTED] in FAP benefits from August 2015 through December 2015. The repayment agreement, along with MDHHS testimony, alleged the OI was based on Respondent's failure to report out-of-state residency.

Clients must report changes in circumstance that potentially affect eligibility or benefit amount. BAM 105 (April 2016), p. 11. Other changes [besides income] must be reported within 10 days after the client is aware of them. *Id.*, p. 12. These include, but are not limited to, changes in... address.... *Id.*

[For FAP benefits,] to be eligible, a person must be a Michigan resident. BEM 220 (July 2014), p. 1. Bridges uses the requirements in the Residence section in this item to determine if a person is a Michigan resident. *Id.*

[For FAP benefits,] a person is considered a resident while living in Michigan for any purpose other than a vacation, even if there is no intent to remain in the state permanently or indefinitely. *Id.* Eligible persons may include... persons who entered the state with a job commitment or to seek employment; and students (for FAP only, this includes students living at home during a school break.) *Id.*

MDHHS policy provides little guidance on when Michigan residency starts or stops. Michigan residency and/or non-residency can be inferred based on a client's circumstances.

MDHHS presented TheWorkNumber documents (Exhibit 1, pp. 38-41) for one of Respondent's jobs. A start date for employment of [REDACTED], was stated. Biweekly earnings from [REDACTED], through [REDACTED], were listed. A residential address for Respondent in Tennessee was stated.

MDHHS presented TheWorkNumber documents (Exhibit 1, pp. 42-43) for a second job of Respondent's. A start date for employment of [REDACTED], was stated. Respondent's pay history with the employer listed a single pay, dated [REDACTED]. A residential address for Respondent in [REDACTED] was stated.

MDHHS presented Respondent's FAP benefit issuance history (Exhibit 1, p. 44) from July 2015 through December 2015. Issuances of [REDACTED] were listed from July 2015 through December 2015.

MDHHS presented Respondent's EBT expenditure history (Exhibit 1, pp. 45-53) from [REDACTED]. Expenditures exclusively in Michigan were listed through [REDACTED]. Expenditures exclusively in [REDACTED] were listed from [REDACTED].

Respondent's exclusive use of her EBT benefits from May 2015 onward, along with employment in [REDACTED] shortly thereafter, was sufficient evidence that Respondent was no longer a Michigan resident as of [REDACTED] (the date of her first EBT usage in [REDACTED]). Respondent's non-Michigan residency disqualified her from FAP eligibility from the State of Michigan FAP eligibility for the months from August 2015 through December 2015.

It is found MDHHS established that Respondent received an OI of [REDACTED] in FAP benefits from August 2015 through December 2015. The analysis will proceed to determine if Respondent's non-reporting amounted to an IPV.

The Code of Federal Regulations defines an IPV. Intentional program violations shall consist of having intentionally: (1) made a false or misleading statement, or misrepresented, concealed or withheld facts; or (2) committed any act that constitutes a violation of the Food Stamp Act, the Food Stamp Program Regulations, or any State statute for the purpose of using, presenting, transferring, acquiring, receiving, possessing or trafficking of coupons, authorization cards or reusable documents used as part of an automated benefit delivery system. 7 CFR 273.16 (c).

[An IPV is a] benefit overissuance resulting from the willful withholding of information or other violation of law or regulation by the client or his authorized representative. Bridges

Program Glossary (October 2015), p. 36. A 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 their reporting responsibilities.

BAM 720 (January 2016), p. 1; see also 7 CFR 273(e)(6).

IPV is suspected when there is **clear and convincing** [emphasis added] evidence that the client or CDC provider has intentionally withheld or misrepresented information for the purpose of establishing, maintaining, increasing or preventing reduction of program benefits or eligibility. *Id.* 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 presented Respondent's electronically-submitted Assistance Application (Exhibit 1, pp. 10-37) signed by Respondent on [REDACTED]. The application stated that Respondent's signature was certification that Respondent reviewed and agreed with the application's Information Booklet; the Information Booklet informs clients of various MDHHS policies, including the requirement of reporting changes within 10 days. MDHHS did not allege the application contained any misreported information.

Respondent's failure to update residency (and employment) information could reasonably be explained by Respondent forgetting to report information. Though MDHHS applications are known to advise clients to report changes within 10 days, it does not ensure that a client would not accidentally forget. It is also possible that Respondent reported changes, however, MDHHS did not process them.

MDHHS did not present written documentation from Respondent which contradicted known facts. Generally, MDHHS will have difficulty in establishing a clear and convincing purposeful failure to report information when there is not written documentation from a respondent which contradicts known facts. Presented evidence was not persuasive in overcoming the general rule.

It is found MDHHS failed to clearly and convincingly establish that Respondent committed an IPV. Accordingly, it is found MDHHS may not proceed with disqualifying Respondent from benefit eligibility.

**DECISION AND ORDER**

The administrative law judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, finds that MDHHS established that Respondent received [REDACTED] in over-issued FAP benefits from August 2015 through December 2015. The MDHHS request to establish an overissuance is **APPROVED**.

The administrative law judge, based upon the above findings of fact and conclusions of law, finds that MDHHS failed to establish that Respondent committed an IPV related to an OI of FAP benefits due to unreported change in residency for the months from August 2015 through December 2015. The MDHHS request to establish Respondent committed an IPV is **DENIED**.

CG/hw



---

**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) 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**

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

**Petitioner**

[REDACTED]

**Respondent**

[REDACTED]