

**STATE OF CONNECTICUT  
DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES  
OFFICE OF LEGAL COUNSEL, REGULATIONS, AND ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS  
55 FARMINGTON AVENUE  
HARTFORD, CT 06105-3725**

██████████, 2024  
**Signature Confirmation**

Case ID # ██████████  
Client ID # ██████████  
Request # ██████████

**ADMINISTRATIVE DISQUALIFICATION HEARING**  
**NOTICE OF DECISION**  
**PARTY**

██████████  
██████████  
██████████

**PROCEDURAL BACKGROUND**

The Department of Social Services (the “Department”) requested an Administrative Disqualification Hearing (“ADH”) to seek the disqualification of ██████████ ██████████ (the “Defendant”) from participating in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (“SNAP”) for a period of twelve (12) months. The Department alleged that the Defendant committed an Intentional Program Violation (“IPV”) by intentionally using another individual’s Electronic Benefit Transfer (“EBT”) card and SNAP benefits. The Department seeks to recover the overpaid SNAP benefits of \$872.08. This is the Defendant’s first IPV offense in the SNAP program.

On ██████████ ██████████, 2024, the Office of Legal Counsel, Regulations, and Administrative Hearings (“OLCRAH”) notified the Defendant of the initiation of the ADH process via certified mail and scheduled an in-person hearing for ██████████, 2024, at 10:00 AM. The notification outlined a Defendant's rights in these proceedings. The tracking information system of the U.S. Postal Service (“USPS”) for certified mail showed that the certified mail could not be delivered as there was no authorized recipient available.

On ██████████, 2024, the OLCRAH remailed the hearing notification along with the summary and evidence via regular USPS First Class mail.

On ██████████, 2024, in accordance with Sections § 17b-88 of the Connecticut General Statutes and Title 7 § 273.16 of the Code of Federal Regulations (“C.F.R.”) the OLCRAH held an Administrative Disqualification Hearing. The following individuals were present at the hearing:

██████████, Defendant  
Megan Monroe, Lead Fraud Investigator, Department's Representative  
Joseph Davey, Administrative Hearing Officer

### **STATEMENT OF THE ISSUE**

The issues are whether the Defendant committed an IPV of the SNAP and whether the Department's proposal to disqualify the Defendant from the SNAP for twelve months (12) and recoup a SNAP overpayment of \$872.08 is correct.

### **FINDINGS OF FACT**

1. The Defendant is a recipient of the SNAP for a household of one with a certification cycle of ██████████, 2024, through ██████████, 2026. (Exhibit 16: W-001N Notice of Action dated ██████████)
2. On ██████████, 2023, the Defendant signed a W-1EDD application for SNAP benefits. By signing, he attested that he had read and understood the SNAP Rights and Responsibilities. (Exhibit 4: SNAP W-1EDD dated ██████████, Exhibit 10: W0016RR Rights and Responsibilities, Exhibit 12: Defendant's Case Notes dated ██████████-██████████, Department's testimony)
3. ██████████, the Defendant's mother (the "Decedent"), was living with the Defendant until her death on ██████████, 2023. (Exhibit 2: SOLQ death verification, Defendant's testimony)
4. On ██████████, 2023, the Defendant reported to the Department that he purchased and prepared food separately from the Decedent. (Exhibit 12, Department's testimony)
5. The Defendant has no prior IPV's. (Exhibit 9: EDRS Disqualification Results, Department's testimony)
6. On ██████████, 2023, the Defendant contacted the Department to report his mother's death and to inquire about a possible funeral allowance. (Exhibit 13: Decedent's Case note dated ██████████)
7. The Decedent was a recipient of the SNAP for a household of one until her death. (Exhibit: 3 Electronic Benefit Transfer transactions for Defendant and Decedent dated ██████████-██████████, Department's testimony)
8. The Defendant was an Authorized Representative but not an Authorized Shopper on the Decedent's SNAP case. (Exhibit 11: Decedent's Authorized Representative Summary screen printout, Department's testimony)

9. The Defendant did the shopping for the Decedent and received verbal permission to use her EBT card to purchase food. (Defendant's testimony)
10. On [REDACTED], 2024, the Department received a referral reporting unauthorized use of the Decedent's EBT card after her death. (Exhibit 1: Referral printouts dated [REDACTED] and [REDACTED])
11. The Department alleges that the Defendant intentionally misused the Decedent's EBT card to access \$872.08 in SNAP benefits. The Department determined the amount by totaling the EBT transactions matching the Decedent's name and Department-issued Client ID # [REDACTED] that occurred after the Decedent's passing. (Exhibit 3, Department's testimony)
12. The following transactions were approved on the Decedent's EBT card after her death:

Date	Amount	Location	Client ID # associated with EBT card
[REDACTED]/2023	\$3.59	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]/2023	\$56.28	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]/2023	\$46.43	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]/2023	\$72.82	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]/2023	\$151.53	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]/2023	\$37.83	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]/2023	\$2.36	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]/2023	\$50.01	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]/2023	\$61.37	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]/2023	\$73.16	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]/2023	\$26.06	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]/2023	\$38.02	[REDACTED]	[REDACTED]
[REDACTED]/2023- [REDACTED]/2023	Total: \$619.46		

(Exhibit 3)

13. The following transactions were attempted but not approved on the Decedent's EBT card after her death:

Date	Amount	Location	Client ID # associated with EBT card
█/2023	\$46.54	█ █ █	█
█/2024	\$70.98	█ █ █	█
█/2024	\$70.98	█ █ █	█
█/2023- █/2024	Total: \$188.50		

(Exhibit 3)

14. On █, 2024, the Department called the Defendant and discussed the alleged misuse of the Decedent's EBT card. The Defendant admitted to using the Decedent's EBT card after her passing. He stated he was unaware this was not allowed and offered to repay the SNAP benefits he accessed. (Department's testimony, Defendant's testimony, Hearing Record)

15. The Department alleges that the Defendant committed an IPV by using the Decedent's EBT card after her death and seeks to disqualify him from the SNAP for twelve (12) months. In addition, the Department wishes to recoup the \$872.08 in SNAP benefits they identified as having been stolen. Recoupment has not yet started on the Defendant's case. (Hearing Record, Department's testimony)

16. On █, 2024, the Department sent the Defendant a Notice of Prehearing Interview form W-1448 ["W-1448,"] and a Waiver of Disqualification Hearing form W-1449 ["W-1449"]. The W-1448 scheduled a Prehearing Interview for the Defendant on █, 2024, at 11:00 AM. (Exhibit 5: W-1448 dated █, Exhibit 6: W-1449, Department's testimony)

17. On █, 2024, the Defendant contacted the Department, and the Prehearing Interview was conducted. The Defendant again admitted to using the Decedent's EBT card after her death but denied knowing that this was not allowable under SNAP regulations. The Defendant declined to sign the W-1449 and stated his intention to proceed with the ADH. (Department's testimony, Hearing Record)

18. The Defendant's case has not been referred for civil or criminal prosecution. (Department's testimony)

19. The Defendant maintains that he used the Decedent's EBT card to access her SNAP benefits after her passing but was unaware he was violating SNAP regulations by doing so. (Defendant's testimony)
20. The issuance of this decision is timely under Title 7 Section § 273.16(e)(2)(iv) of the C.F.R., which requires that a decision be issued within (90) days of the date the household member is notified in writing that a State or local hearing initiated by the State agency has been scheduled. The OLCRAH notified the Defendant of the initiation of the ADH process via certified mail on [REDACTED], 2024. This decision is therefore due no later than [REDACTED], 2024.

### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

1. Connecticut General Statutes (Conn. Gen. Stat.) § 17b-2 provides that the Department of Social Services is designated as the state agency for the administration of (7) the supplemental nutrition assistance program pursuant to the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008.

#### **The Department has the authority to administer the SNAP.**

2. Conn. Gen. Stat. § 17b-88 provides if a beneficiary of assistance under the state supplement program, medical assistance program, aid to families with dependent children program, temporary family assistance program, state-administered general assistance program, food stamp program, or supplemental nutrition assistance program receives any award or grant over the amount to which he is entitled under the laws governing eligibility, the Department of Social Services (2) shall take such other action as conforms to federal regulations, including, but not limited to, conducting administrative disqualification hearings for cases involving alleged fraud in the food stamp program, supplemental nutrition assistance program, the aid to families with dependent children program, the temporary family assistance program or the state-administered general assistance program.

#### **The Department has the authority to recoup SNAP benefits.**

3. 7 C.F.R. § 273.16(e) provides that the State agency shall conduct administrative disqualification hearings for individuals accused of an Intentional Program Violation.

#### **The Department has the authority to conduct Administrative Disqualification Hearings.**

4. 7 C.F.R. § 273.16(e)(3) provides for the advance notice of the hearing. (i) The State agency shall provide written notice to the individual suspected of committing an intentional Program violation at least 30 days in advance of the date a disqualification hearing initiated by the State agency has been scheduled. If mailed, the notice shall be sent either first class mail or certified mail return receipt requested. The notice may also be provided by any other reliable method. If the notice is sent using first-class mail and is returned as undeliverable, the hearing may still be held. (ii) If no proof of receipt is obtained, a timely (as defined in paragraph (e)(4) of this section) showing of nonreceipt by the individual due to circumstances specified by the State agency shall be considered good cause for not appearing at the hearing. Each State agency shall establish the circumstances in which non-receipt constitutes good cause for failure to appear. Such circumstances shall be consistent throughout the State agency. (iii) The notice shall contain at a minimum: (A) The date, time, and place of the hearing; (B) The charge(s) against the individual; (C) A summary of the evidence, and how and where the evidence can be examined; (D) A warning that the decision will be based solely on the information provided by the State agency if the individual fails to appear at the hearing.

7 C.F.R. § 273.16(e)(4) provides for the scheduling of the hearing. The time and place of the hearing shall be arranged so that the hearing is accessible to the household member suspected of intentional Program violation. If the household member or its representative cannot be located or fails to appear at a hearing initiated by the State agency without good cause, the hearing shall be conducted without the household member being represented. Even though the household member is not represented, the hearing officer is required to carefully consider the evidence and determine if an intentional Program violation was committed based on clear and convincing evidence. If the household member is found to have committed an intentional Program violation but a hearing official later determines that the household member or representative had good cause for not appearing, the previous decision shall no longer remain valid, and the State agency shall conduct a new hearing. The hearing officer who originally ruled on the case may conduct the new hearing. In instances where good cause for failure to appear is based upon a showing of nonreceipt of the hearing notice as specified in paragraph (e)(3)(ii) of this section, the household member has 30 days after the date of the written notice of the hearing decision to claim good cause for failure to appear. In all other instances, the household member has 10 days from the date of the scheduled hearing to present reasons indicating a good cause for failure to appear. A hearing official must enter the good cause decision into the record.

**The Defendant was properly notified of the ADH on [REDACTED], 2024. On that date, a packet containing the date, time, and place of the hearing, a summary of the charges against the Defendant, a summary of the evidence (including how and where it can be examined,) as well as a warning that the decision will be based solely on the information provided by the State agency if the Defendant fails to appear at the hearing was**

**mailed to the Defendant. The Defendant did not sign for the packet, and the USPS marked it as “Notice Left. No authorized recipient available.” The OLCRAH remailed the hearing notification along with the summary and evidence via regular USPS First Class mail on [REDACTED], 2024. The remailed packet has not been returned to the OLCRAH by the USPS.**

5. 7 C.F.R. § 273.16(a)(1) provides that the State agency shall be responsible for investigating any case of alleged intentional Program violation and ensuring that appropriate cases are acted upon either through administrative disqualification hearings or referral to a court of appropriate jurisdiction in accordance with the procedures outlined in this section. Administrative disqualification procedures or referral for prosecution action should be initiated by the State agency in cases in which the State agency has sufficient documentary evidence to substantiate that an individual has intentionally made one or more acts of Intentional Program Violation as defined in paragraph (c) of this section. If the State agency does not initiate administrative disqualification procedures or refer for prosecution a case involving an overissuance caused by a suspected act of intentional Program violation, the State agency shall take action to collect the overissuance by establishing an inadvertent household error claim against the household in accordance with the procedures in § 273.18. The State agency should conduct administrative disqualification hearings in cases in which the State agency believes the facts of the individual case do not warrant civil or criminal prosecution through the appropriate court system, in cases previously referred for prosecution that were declined by the appropriate legal authority, and in previously referred cases where no action was taken within a reasonable period of time and the referral was formally withdrawn by the State agency. The State agency shall not initiate an administrative disqualification hearing against an accused individual whose case is currently being referred for prosecution or subsequent to any action taken against the accused individual by the prosecutor or court of appropriate jurisdiction if the factual issues of the case arise out of the same or related circumstances. The State agency may initiate administrative disqualification procedures or refer a case for prosecution regardless of the current eligibility of the individual.

**The Defendant’s case has not been referred for civil or criminal prosecution. The ADH was properly initiated by the Department.**

6. 7 C.F.R. § 273.16(a)(3) provides that the State agency shall base administrative disqualifications for Intentional Program Violations on the determinations of hearing authorities arrived at through administrative disqualification hearings in accordance with paragraph (e) of this section or on determinations reached by courts of appropriate jurisdiction in accordance with paragraph (g) of this section. However, any State agency has the option of allowing accused individual either to waive their rights to administrative disqualification hearings in accordance with paragraph (f) of this section or to

sign disqualification consent agreements for cases of deferred adjudication in accordance with paragraph (h) of this section. Any State agency which chooses either of these options may base administrative disqualifications for Intentional Program Violation on the waived right to an administrative disqualification hearing or on the signed disqualification consent agreement in cases of deferred adjudication.

**The Defendant did not sign or return the Waiver of Disqualification Hearing form (W-1449) the Department sent to him on [REDACTED], 2024.**

7. 7 C.F.R. § 273.16(e)(2) provides for Disqualification hearing procedures. (i) State agencies have the option of using the same hearing officials for disqualification hearings and fair hearings or designating hearing officials to conduct only disqualification hearings. (ii) The provisions of § 273.15 (m), (n), (o), (p), and (q)(1) are also applicable for disqualification hearings. (iii) At the disqualification hearing, the hearing official shall advise the household member or representative that they may refuse to answer questions during the hearing. (iv) Within 90 days of the date the household member is notified in writing that a State or local hearing initiated by the State agency has been scheduled, the State agency shall conduct the hearing, arrive at a decision and notify the household member and local agency of the decision. The household member or representative is entitled to a postponement of the scheduled hearing, provided that the request for postponement is made at least 10 days in advance of the date of the scheduled hearing. However, the hearing shall not be postponed for more than a total of 30 days and the State agency may limit the number of postponements to one. If the hearing is postponed, the above time limits shall be extended for as many days as the hearing is postponed. (v) The State agency shall publish clearly written rules of procedure for disqualification hearings, and shall make these procedures available to any interested party.

**The Defendant appeared for the scheduled ADH on [REDACTED], 2024, and was properly informed of the procedure for disqualification hearings and his right to remain silent.**

8. 7 C.F.R. § 273.2(n)(1) provides for Authorized Representatives and states that representatives may be authorized to act on behalf of a household in the application process, in obtaining SNAP benefits, and in using SNAP benefits.

7 C.F.R. § 273.2(n)(1)(i) provides that a nonhousehold member may be designated as an authorized representative for the application process provided that the person is an adult who is sufficiently aware of relevant household circumstances and the authorized representative designation has been made in writing by the head of the household, the spouse, or another responsible member of the household.



7 C.F.R. § 273.2(n)(3) provides in part that a household may allow any household member or non-member to use its EBT card to purchase food or meals, if authorized, for the household.

7 C.F.R. § 273.2(n)(c) provides in part that if a State agency has determined that an authorized representative has knowingly provided false information about household circumstances or has made improper use of benefits, it may disqualify that person from being an authorized representative for up to one year.

**The Defendant was an authorized representative on the Decedent's SNAP case.**

9. 7 C.F.R. § 273.16(c) provides the Definition of intentional Program violation. 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 SNAP, SNAP regulations, or any State statute for the purpose of using, presenting, transferring, acquiring, receiving, possessing or trafficking of SNAP benefits or EBT cards.

7 C.F.R. § 274.7(a) provides that program benefits may be used only by the household, or other persons the household selects, to purchase eligible food for the household, which includes, for certain households, the purchase of prepared meals, and for other households residing in certain designated areas of Alaska, the purchase of hunting and fishing equipment with benefits.

7 C.F.R. § 271.2 provides that Trafficking means: The buying, selling, stealing, or otherwise effecting an exchange of SNAP 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.

7 C.F.R. § 273.16(e)(6) provides the Criteria for determining intentional Program violation. The hearing authority shall base the determination of Intentional Program Violation on clear and convincing evidence which demonstrates that the household member(s) committed, and intended to commit, an Intentional Program Violation as defined in paragraph (c) of this section.

**The Department established with clear and convincing evidence that the Defendant willfully committed an IPV by intentionally using the Decedent's EBT card after her death on [REDACTED], 2023.**

**Documentation provided by the Department shows the Defendant intentionally made purchases using the Decedent's EBT card between [REDACTED], 2023, and [REDACTED], 2023, in violation of federal regulations.**

10.7 C.F.R. § 273.16(b) provides for Disqualification penalties. (1) Individuals found to have committed an intentional Program violation either through an administrative disqualification hearing or by a Federal, State or local court, or who have signed either a waiver of right to an administrative disqualification hearing or a disqualification consent agreement in cases referred for prosecution, shall be ineligible to participate in the Program: (i) For a period of twelve months for the first intentional Program violation, except as provided under paragraphs (b)(2), (b)(3), (b)(4), and (b)(5) of this section.

7 C.F.R. § 273.16(e)(8)(i)(ii)(iii) provides for the Imposition of disqualification penalties. (i) If the hearing authority rules that the individual has committed an intentional Program violation, the household member must be disqualified in accordance with the disqualification periods and procedures in paragraph (b) of this section. The same act of intentional Program violation repeated over a period of time must not be separated so that separate penalties can be imposed. (ii) No further administrative appeal procedure exists after an adverse State level hearing. The determination of intentional Program violation made by a disqualification hearing official cannot be reversed by a subsequent fair hearing decision. The household member, however, is entitled to seek relief in a court having appropriate jurisdiction. The period of disqualification may be subject to stay by a court of appropriate jurisdiction or other injunctive remedy. (iii) Once a disqualification penalty has been imposed against a currently participating household member, the period of disqualification shall continue uninterrupted until completed regardless of the eligibility of the disqualified member's household. However, the disqualified member's household shall continue to be responsible for repayment of the overissuance which resulted from the disqualified member's intentional Program violation regardless of its eligibility for Program benefits.

**The Department correctly determined that the disqualification period for the Defendant's first IPV is one year.**

11.7 C.F.R. § 273.16(b)(12) provides that even though only the individual is disqualified, the household, as defined in § 273.1, is responsible for making restitution for the amount of any overpayment. All intentional Program violation claims must be established and collected in accordance with the procedures set forth in § 273.18.

7 C.F.R. § 273.18(a)(1) provides that a recipient claim is an amount owed because of: (i) Benefits that are overpaid or (ii) Benefits that are trafficked. Trafficking is defined in 7 CFR 271.2.

7 C.F.R. § 273.18(b) provides for types of claims. There are three types of claims: (1) Intentional Program violation (IPV) any claim for an overpayment or trafficking resulting from an individual committing an IPV. An IPV is defined in § 273.16. (2) Inadvertent household error (“IHE”) defined as any claim for an overpayment resulting from a misunderstanding or unintended error on the part of the household; (3) Agency error (“AE”) defined as any claim for an overpayment caused by an action or failure to take action by the State agency.

7 C.F.R. § 273.18(a)(4) provides that the following are responsible for paying a claim: (i) Each person who was an adult member of the household when the overpayment or trafficking occurred. (ii) A person connected to the household, such as an authorized representative, who actually trafficks or otherwise causes an overpayment or trafficking.

**The Department correctly determined that the Defendant is responsible to make restitution for the SNAP benefits obtained using the Decedent’s EBT card.**

12.7 C.F.R. § 273.18(c)(2) provides for calculating the claim amount. (2) Trafficking-related claims. Claims arising from trafficking-related offenses will be the value of the trafficked benefits as determined by: (i) The individual’s admission; (ii) Adjudication; or (iii) The documentation that forms the basis for the trafficking determination.

**The Department incorrectly determined the amount of the Defendant’s trafficking-related claim was \$872.08.**

**The Defendant’s trafficking-related claim amount is \$619.46.**

## **DISCUSSION**

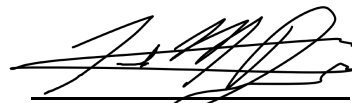
During the ADH, the Defendant admitted that he knowingly accessed the Decedent’s SNAP benefits after her death and testified that he would willingly pay back the SNAP benefits he accessed. After review of the evidence submitted by the Department, the undersigned determined that the Defendant used the Decedent’s EBT card to complete \$619.46 in SNAP transactions between [REDACTED], 2023, and [REDACTED], 2023, which are eligible for recoupment (see FOF #12). Excluded from this total were three transactions attempted by the Defendant but never debited from the Decedent’s SNAP balance. These three attempted transactions occurred on [REDACTED], 2023, and [REDACTED], 2024, and totaled \$188.50 (see FOF # 13).

The Defendant's argument against the alleged IPV was twofold: One, that he did not know using the Decedent's EBT card after her death was in violation of SNAP Regulations, and two, that he frequently shopped for the Decedent and had received permission use her EBT card. The Department clearly and convincingly rebutted the Defendant's first argument by providing proof he was apprised of and attested that he understood, the SNAP Rights and Responsibilities when he applied for the SNAP on [REDACTED], 2023 (see Exhibits 4, 10, and 12).

As to the Defendant's argument that the Decedent permitted him to use her EBT card, the undersigned finds it to be without merit. As previously established, the Defendant reported that he purchased and prepared food separately from the Decedent and willfully attested that he understood the Rights and Responsibilities of the SNAP (see FOF's # 1, 3, 4, and 7). The Decedent's prior permission to use her EBT card is therefore irrelevant as under 7 C.F.R. § 274.7(a), "*program benefits may be used only by the household, or other persons the household selects, to purchase eligible food for the household.*" The undersigned finds therefore that the Defendant's use of the Decedent's EBT card after her passing was done with the intent to purchase food for himself in violation of federal regulations and constituted an IPV.

### **DECISION**

1. The Defendant is **GUILTY** of committing his first SNAP Intentional Program Violation.
2. The Department is authorized to disqualify the Defendant from participation in the SNAP for a period of twelve (12) months and to seek recovery of \$619.46 of the \$872.08 in SNAP benefits proposed for recoupment.



Joseph Davey  
Administrative Hearing Officer

CC: OLCRAH.QA.DSS@ct.gov

### **RIGHT TO APPEAL**

The defendant has the right to appeal this decision to Superior Court within **(45)** days of the mailing of this decision. The right to appeal is based on §4-183 of the Connecticut General Statutes. To appeal, a petition must be filed at Superior Court. A copy of the petition must be served upon the Office of the Attorney General, 165 Capitol Avenue, Hartford, CT 06106, or the Commissioner of the Department of Social Services, 55 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, CT 06105-3725. A copy of the petition must also be served on all parties to the hearing.

The 45-day appeal period may be extended in certain instances if there is good cause. The extension request must be filed with the Commissioner of the Department of Social Services in writing no later than **(90)** days from the mailing of the decision. Good cause circumstances are evaluated by the Commissioner or her designee in accordance with §17b-61 of the Connecticut General Statutes. The Agency's decision to grant an extension is final and is not subject to review or appeal.

The appeal should be filed with the clerk of the Superior Court in the Judicial District of New Britain or the Judicial District in which the defendant resides.