



On [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 2024, the OLCRAH mailed the Defendant a duplicate copy of the ADH packet via regular first class mail. This ADH packet has not been returned by the USPS.

On [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 2024, OLCRAH conducted the ADH in accordance with section 17b-88 of the Connecticut General Statutes and subsection (e), Title 7, section 273.16 of the Code of Federal Regulations by teleconference as requested by the Defendant.

### **PRESENT AT THE HEARING**

William Carrasquillo, Department Representative  
Lisa Nyren, Hearing Officer

The Defendant did not call in for the ADH.

### **STATEMENT OF THE ISSUE**

The issue to be decided is whether the Defendant committed an intentional program violation (“IPV”) of the SNAP between [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 2022 and [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 2022 and is subject to disqualification from participation in the SNAP for 12 months.

A secondary issue to be decided is whether the Department’s proposal to recover a SNAP overpayment claim of \$1,091.08 due to trafficking for the period [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 2022 through [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 2022 is correct.

### **FINDINGS OF FACT**

1. The Defendant is a recipient of SNAP benefits. The Defendant is a household of one. (Hearing Record)
2. The Defendant is age [REDACTED] born on [REDACTED]. (Hearing Record)
3. The Defendant did not name an authorized representative under the SNAP. (Department Representative Testimony)
4. The Defendant is a recipient of Supplemental Security Income (“SSI”). In 2022, the Defendant received \$841.00 per month SSI benefits. (Department Representative Testimony)

5. The Defendant received benefits under the state supplement program as administered by the Department during the period [REDACTED] 2022 through [REDACTED] 2022 as listed below. (Exhibit 7: ImpaCT Benefit Issuance Search)

Issuance Date	State Supplement Benefit
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	\$135.00
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	\$140.00
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	\$140.00
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	\$140.00
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	\$148.00

6. From [REDACTED] 2021 to [REDACTED] 2022, the Defendant lived at [REDACTED]. (Exhibit 4: ImpaCT Household Address Details)
7. From [REDACTED] 2022 to [REDACTED] 2023, the Defendant lived at [REDACTED]. (Department Representative Testimony)
8. As of [REDACTED] 2023, the Defendant lives at [REDACTED] ("Defendant's Address"). (Exhibit 4: ImpaCT Household Address Details)
9. SNAP recipients access their benefits using an Electronic Benefit Transfer ("EBT") card issued by the Department. On [REDACTED] 2019, the Department last issued the Defendant an EBT card. Between [REDACTED] 2012 and [REDACTED] 2019, the Department issued the Defendant eleven (11) EBT cards. No additional EBT cards were issued to the Defendant since [REDACTED] 2019. (Exhibit 6: ImpaCT Card Replacement and Exhibit 2: EPPIC Recipient Transaction History)
10. The Food and Nutrition Service ("FNS") completed a site visit at [REDACTED] dba [REDACTED] (the "gas station") located at [REDACTED]. The site visit revealed the gas station is open twenty-four (24) hours per day, seven days per week with one checkout counter, one cash register and one Point of Sale (POS) device for EBT inside the gas station. There is one optical scanner at the gas station. The site visit confirmed the gas station did not have an unusual price structure such as prices ending in .00. The gas station sells gasoline, automobile products, tobacco products, and health and beauty aids. The gas station sells dairy products such as milk, butter, yogurt, and cheese. The gas station sells bread, cereal, pasta/ramen, meat (beef/veal), tuna, eggs, and a variety of fruits fresh, frozen, and canned. The three highest priced eligible food items under the SNAP in the store are Jacks Links Jerky \$8.99, Red Bull 4-pack \$8.45, and Dunkin Donuts coffee \$7.99. The Store does not provide shopping carts or baskets for

their customers nor round up or down transaction totals. (Department Representative’s Testimony and Exhibit 9: General Store Information)

11. FNS completed an inventory of products sold at the gas station and found twenty or more cold cereals, beef/veal, tuna, eggs, milk, cheese, yogurt, nuts/seeds, and fruits such as apples, bananas, oranges, pineapples and tomatoes. FNS inventory revealed seven (7) or less of bread, rolls, processed foods, butter, sour cream, grapes/raisins, strawberries, and cucumbers/pickles. (Exhibit 9: General Store Information)
  
12. FNS reviewed EBT and Pandemic EBT (“P-EBT”) transactions completed at the gas station between [REDACTED] 2022 and [REDACTED] 2022 and determined the gas station committed trafficking violations under the SNAP program citing “EBT transactions that establish clear and repetitive patterns of unusual, irregular, and inexplicable activity for your type of firm.” FNS further writes, “In a series of EBT transactions, multiple transactions were made from the accounts of individual households within a set time period. ... In a series of EBT transactions, your store conducted EBT transactions that are large based on the observed store characteristics and recorded food stock.” (Exhibit 2: USDA FNS Trafficking Letters and Department Representative’s Testimony)
  
13. Effective [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 2023, FNS permanently disqualified the gas station from the SNAP because the gas station violated federal SNAP regulations by participating in trafficking activities with SNAP recipients. (Exhibit 2: USDA FNS Trafficking Letters)
  
14. Between the period [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 2022 and [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 2022, the Department deposited the following SNAP benefits, including P-SNAP benefits into the Appellant’s EBT account. (Exhibit 7: ImpaCT Benefit Issuance Search)

Deposit Date	SNAP Amount Deposited
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	\$250.00
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	\$95.00
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	\$250.00
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	\$95.00
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	\$250.00
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	\$95.00
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	\$250.00
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	\$95.00
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	\$193.00
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	\$95.00
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	\$193.00
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	\$95.00
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	\$40.00
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	\$272.00

■■/■■/22	\$95.00
■■/■■/22	\$272.00
■■/■■/22	\$95.00
■■/■■/22	\$272.00
■■/■■/22	\$95.00

15. Between ■■■ ■ 2022 through ■■■■■■■ ■ 2022, the Defendant's EBT Card was used at the gas station to access SNAP benefits from the Defendant's account twenty-nine times. Gas station transactions are listed below along with the Department's explanation as trafficking. (Exhibit 2: EPPIC Transaction Detailed Report and Department Representative Testimony)

Transaction Date	Transaction Time	Transaction Amount	Trafficking Reason
■■/■■/22	13:00:57	\$72.63	High dollar Amount
■■/■■/22	14:02:25	\$49.93	High dollar Amount
■■/■■/22	17:30:41	\$29.97	Excluded from trafficking charges
Total ■■■ Trafficking		\$122.56 (122.76 error)	

Transaction Date	Transaction Time	Transaction Amount	Trafficking Reason
■■/■■/22	09:59:23	Invalid pin	Excluded from trafficking charges
■■/■■/22	09:59:52	\$29.44	Excluded from trafficking charges
■■/■■/22	13:41:11	\$2.00	2 transactions in a row, ends in 00
■■/■■/22	13:42:04	\$10.00	2 transactions in a row, ends in 00
Total ■■■ Trafficking		\$12.00	

Transaction Date	Transaction Time	Transaction Amount	Trafficking Reason
■■/■■/22	12:09:26	\$29.47	3 transactions in a row
■■/■■/22	12:11:37	\$12.75	3 transactions in a row
■■/■■/22	12:17:08	\$15.00	3 transactions in a row, ends in 00
■■/■■/22	16:19:08	\$13.00	Excluded from

			trafficking charges
Total [REDACTED] Trafficking		\$57.22	

Transaction Date	Transaction Time	Transaction Amount	Trafficking Reason
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	10:28:28	\$84.26	High Dollar amount
Total [REDACTED] Trafficking		\$84.26	

Transaction Date	Transaction Time	Transaction Amount	Trafficking Reason
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	11:55:55	\$102.44	High dollar Amount
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	13:07:56	\$75.80	High dollar Amount
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	12:05:46	\$18.00	Excluded from trafficking charges
Total [REDACTED] Trafficking		\$178.24	

Transaction Date	Transaction Time	Transaction Amount	Trafficking Reason
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	10:08:12	\$46.38	High dollar Amount
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	09:51:52	\$17.50	Ends in .50
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	09:18:06	\$12.00	Ends in .00
Total [REDACTED] Trafficking		\$75.88	

Transaction Date	Transaction Time	Transaction Amount	Trafficking Reason
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	07:42:41	\$102.85	High dollar amount
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	16:48:36	\$35.38	Transactions within 24 hours
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	11:07:46	\$38.87	Transactions within 24 hours
[REDACTED]/[REDACTED]/22	13:41:56	\$46.46	High dollar amount
Total [REDACTED] Trafficking		\$223.56	

Transaction Date	Transaction	Transaction	Trafficking Reason
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	Time	Amount	
■/■/22	09:33:46	\$137.14	High dollar amount
■/■/22	09:09:50	\$34.32	High dollar amount
■/■/22	10:56:28	\$1.80	Excluded from trafficking charges
■/■/22	10:57:47	\$23.44	Excluded from trafficking charges
Total ■■■■■ Trafficking		\$171.46	

Transaction Date	Transaction Time	Transaction Amount	Trafficking Reason
■/■/22	07:51:10	\$80.52	High dollar amount
■/■/22	07:53:19	\$7.43	Excluded from trafficking charges
■/■/22	14:34:30	\$48.87	High dollar amount
■/■/22	12:30:34	\$36.31	High dollar amount
Total ■■■■■ Trafficking		\$165.70	

(Exhibit 2: EPPIC Recipient Transaction History and Department Representative Testimony)

16. Big box retailers that accept SNAP EBT such as Stop and Shop, BJ's Wholesale Club, ShopRite, Walmart, and 24-hour Walgreens are located within one quarter mile of the gas station. (Department Representative Testimony)
17. The Department determined the Defendant's multiple high dollar transactions were identified as trafficking as supported by the FNS Investigation of the gas station. Based on the gas station characteristics observed by FNS staff, recorded food stock, multiple transactions in a row, high dollar transactions, and transactions ending in 00.00 or 00.50 are patterns of trafficking violations under the SNAP. Refer to Finding of Fact ("FOF") #15 for transactions. (Hearing Record)
18. On ■■■■■ ■ 2024, the Department issued the Defendant a letter informing her of the Department's investigation into trafficking violations. The notice included the federal definition of trafficking under the Code of Federal Regulations, the list of transactions in which the Department labeled as trafficking, and the option to schedule an appointment with the Department to review the evidence. The notice included the penalties for a trafficking violation under the SNAP: first offense one year disqualification under SNAP, second offense two year disqualification

penalty under SNAP, and permanently disqualified for a third trafficking offense and possible criminal charges. (Hearing Summary with Letter)

19. On [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 2024, the Department issued a W-1448 Notice of Prehearing Interview. The notice informed the Defendant she received \$1,091.08 more than she should have in SNAP benefits due to trafficking violations at the Store and requested the Defendant contact the Department to discuss the allegations of trafficking by [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 2024 and the overpayment of such benefits due to trafficking violations. The notice informed the Defendant of her rights to an administrative disqualification hearing and choosing to give up such rights, agreeing to repay the overpayment, and imposing the appropriate disqualification penalty. (Exhibit 1: Notice of Prehearing Review and Waiver of Disqualification)
20. On [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 2024, the Department issued a W-1449 Waiver of Disqualification Hearing SNAP Program notice. The notice informed the Defendant that she broke the rules of the SNAP on purpose and committed an Intentional Program Violation. The Department proposes to impose a SNAP penalty and disqualify the Defendant from SNAP for one year. The waiver includes three options for the Defendant to review: A. I knowingly and voluntarily admit to the facts as presented. B. I do not admit to the facts as presented but knowingly and voluntarily sign this Waiver and understand that a disqualification penalty will result. C. I have read this notice and wish to exercise my right to have an administrative hearing. The notice lists the due date for signature as [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 2024. (Exhibit 1: Notice of Prehearing Review and Waiver of Disqualification)
21. On [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 2024, the Defendant left a voice mail for the Department Representative. (Department Representative Testimony)
22. On [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 2024, the Defendant spoke with the Department Representative but did not offer any explanation regarding the transactions completed at the gas station. The Defendant requested the administrative disqualification hearing held by teleconference. (Department Representative Testimony)
23. FNS records indicate the Defendant has never received a disqualification penalty under the SNAP. (Exhibit 5: Electronic Disqualified Recipient System and Exhibit 8: WFLK Disqualification Database)
24. The Department is seeking to disqualify the Defendant from participating in the SNAP for a period of one year and recover \$1,091.08 in overpaid SNAP benefits for the period [REDACTED] 2022 through [REDACTED] 2022 due to an IPV of trafficking. Refer to FOF #15 and #17. (Hearing Record)

25. The issuance of this decision is timely under Title 7 Section 273.16(e)(2)(iv) of the Code of Federal Regulations, which requires that a decision be issued within 90 days of the notice of the initiation of the ADH process. On [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 2024, the OLCRAH mailed the Defendant notification of the initiation of the ADH process. Therefore, this decision is due not later than [REDACTED] [REDACTED] 2024.

### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

1. Section 17b-2(7) of the Connecticut General Statutes ("Conn. Gen. Stat.") provides as follows:

The Department of Social Services is designated as the state agency for the administration of the supplemental nutrition assistance program pursuant to the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008.

2. Title 7 Section 273.16(e) of the Code of Federal Regulations ("C.F.R.") provides as follows:

The State agency shall conduct administrative disqualification hearings for individuals accused of an Intentional Program Violation ("IPV") in accordance with the requirements outlined in this section.

State statute provides as follows:

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 (1) shall immediately initiate recoupment action and shall consult with the Division of criminal Justice to determine whether to refer such overpayment, with full supporting information, to the state police, to a prosecuting authority for prosecution or to the Attorney General for civil recovery, or (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.

Conn. Gen. Stat. § 17b-88

Federal regulation provides for the Consolidation of administrative disqualification hearing with fair hearing.

The State agency may combine a fair hearing and an administrative disqualification hearing into a single hearing if the factual issues arise out of the same, or related, circumstances and the household receives prior notice that hearings will be combined. If the disqualification hearing and fair hearing are combined, the State agency shall follow the timeframes for conducting disqualification hearings. If the hearings are combined for the purpose of settling the amount of the claim at the same time as determining whether or not intentional Program violation has occurred, the household shall lose its right to a subsequent fair hearing on the amount of the claim. However, the State agency shall, upon household request, allow the household to waive the 30-day advance notice period required by paragraph (e)(3)(i) of this section when the disqualification hearing and fair hearing are combined.

7 C.F.R. § 273.16(e)(1)

**The Department has the authority to consolidate into a single hearing an administrative disqualification hearing with a fair hearing and conduct both hearings simultaneously.**

3. Federal regulation provides as follows:

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 outlines 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 over issuance caused by a suspected act of intentional Program violation, the State agency shall take action to collect the over issuance 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.

7 C.F.R. § 273.16(a)(1)

Federal regulation provides as follows:

The State agency shall base administrative disqualifications for intentional Program Violations (“IPV”) 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.

7 C.F.R. § 273.16(a)(3)

Federal regulation provides as follows:

Intentional Program violations (“IPV”) shall consist of having:

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. § 273.16(c)

Federal regulation defines trafficking as:

1. 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;
2. The exchange of firearms, ammunition, explosives, or controlled substances, as defined in section 802 or title 21, United States Code, for SNAP benefits;
3. Purchasing a product with SNAP benefits that has a container requiring a return deposit with the intent of obtaining cash by discarding the product and returning the container for the deposit amount, intentionally discarding the product, and intentionally returning the container for the deposit amount;
4. Purchasing a product with SNAP benefits with the intent of obtaining cash or consideration other than eligible food by reselling the product, and subsequently intentionally reselling the product purchased with SNAP benefits in exchange for cash or consideration other than eligible food; or
5. Intentionally purchasing products originally purchased with SNAP benefits in exchange for cash or consideration other than eligible food.
6. Attempting to buy, sell, steal or otherwise affect an exchange of SNAP benefits issued and accessed via Electronic Benefits Transfer (EBT) cards, card numbers and personal identification numbers (PINs), or by annual voucher and signatures, for cash or consideration other than eligible food, either directly, indirectly, in complicity or collusion with others, or acting alone.

7 C.F.R. § 271.2

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

**The Department correctly determined the Defendant committed an IPV by engaging in trafficking activity at the gas station. The evidence provided by the Department confirms the Defendant participated in trafficking activity at the gas station: 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.**

Federal regulation provides that the hearing authority must base the determination of an IPV on clear and convincing evidence that demonstrates that the household member committed, and intended to commit, an IPV. Although there are no barriers placed on SNAP recipients regarding where a recipient shops, regular large food purchases at an out of town gas station is unusual. The gas station is located in Stratford, the Defendant resided in Trumbull and Milford between █████ 2022 and █████ 2022, never actually living in Stratford. The gas station inventory does not support the high dollar transactions made by the Defendant. Based on pricing noted in the onsite visit by FNS, pricing did not end in .00 which makes several of the Defendant's smaller transactions highly questionable. It is also noted, once the state supplement benefits ended in █████ the dollar amount of transactions completed at the gas station increased from 16% and 25% of SNAP benefits issued to 45% of SNAP benefits issued and up to 61% of the Defendant's SNAP issuance. Although the hearing record is void of any other retailers where the Defendant used her EBT card, it is unusual to make large food purchases at a gas station especially when big box retailers are close by. Additionally, all of the transactions occurred between 7:42 am and 5:30 pm when most retailers are open. There are no transactions during the overnight hours when other stores may not have been open or accessible.

The Department correctly determined the Defendant committed trafficking violations under the SNAP during the period █████ █████ 2022 through █████ █████ 2022 based on the transactions completed at the gas station during this time period.

4. Federal regulation provides as follows:

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 procedure 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.

7 C.F.R. § 273.16(e)(8)(i)

Federal regulation provides as follows:

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; 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(b)(1)(i)

**The Department correctly determined the Defendant subject to a 12-month disqualification penalty under the SNAP because she committed trafficking violations under the SNAP at the gas station. Refer to Conclusion of Law (“COL”) #3.**

5. “There are three types of claims: an intentional Program violation (IPV) claim is any claim for an overpayment or trafficking resulting from an individual committing an IPV. An IPV is defined in § 273.16.” 7 C.F.R. § 273.18(b)(1) Refer to COL #3.

“A recipient claim is an amount owed because of benefits that are trafficked. Trafficking is defined in 7 CFR 271.2.” 7 CFR § 273.18(a)(1)(ii) Refer to COL #3.

“This claim is a federal debt subject to this and other regulations governing Federal debts. The State agency must establish and collect any claim by following these regulations.” 7 C.F.R. § 273.18(a)(2)

“Claims arising from trafficking-related offenses will be the value of the trafficked benefits as determined by the documentation that forms the basis for the trafficking determination.” 7 C.F.R. § 273.18(c)(2)(iii)

**The Department correctly established an overpayment claim under the SNAP for which the Defendant is responsible for paying due to the trafficking offense resulting in an IPV.**

**The Department correctly calculated the value of the overpayment claim as \$1,091.08, the [REDACTED] 2022 through [REDACTED] 2022 transactions completed at the gas station during the same time period the Department identified as trafficking. Reference FOF # 15.**

6. “The following are responsible for paying a claim: each person who was an adult member of the household when the overpayment or trafficking occurred.” 7 C.F.R. § 273.18(a)(4)(i)

**The Department is correct to seek recoupment from the Defendant of \$1,091.08 due to trafficking violations.**

**DECISION**

The Defendant is found guilty of trafficking SNAP benefits and committing an Intentional Program Violation under the SNAP and therefore subject to a 12-month IPV disqualification penalty.

The Department's request to recover the SNAP overpayment claim totaling \$1,091.08 due to trafficking between [REDACTED] 2022 and [REDACTED] 2022 is granted.

*Lisa A. Nyren*

Lisa Nyren  
Fair Hearing Officer

CC: [OLCRAH.QA.DSS@ct.gov](mailto:OLCRAH.QA.DSS@ct.gov)  
William Carrasquillo, RO #30

### **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 Ave., Hartford, CT 06106 or the Commissioner of the Department of Social Services, 55 Farmington Avenue, Hartford, CT 06105. 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 his 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.