

**U.S. Department of Agriculture
Food and Nutrition Service
Administrative Review**

Broadway Mini Mart,

Appellant,

v.

Retailer Operations Division,

Respondent.

Case Number: 0204695

FINAL AGENCY DECISION

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), finds that there is sufficient evidence to support the determination by the Retailer Operations Division to deny the application of Broadway Mini Mart (“Appellant”) to participate as an authorized retailer in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program.

ISSUE

The purpose of this review is to determine whether the Retailer Operations Division took appropriate action, consistent with Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) § 278.1(b)(1), in its administration of the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) when it denied the application of Appellant to participate as an authorized SNAP retailer on November 21, 2017.

AUTHORITY

According to 7 U.S.C. § 2023 and its implementing regulations at 7 CFR § 279.1, “A food retailer or wholesale food concern aggrieved by administrative action under § 278.1, § 278.6 or § 278.7 . . . may . . . file a written request for review of the administrative action with FNS.”

CASE CHRONOLOGY

In a letter dated November 21, 2017, the Retailer Operations Division denied the application of Appellant to participate as an authorized retailer in SNAP. This denial action was based on observations during a store visit on November 10, 2017 as well as information provided on the firm’s retailer application.

The Retailer Operations Division determined that the firm did not meet eligibility Criterion A or Criterion B under 7 CFR § 278.1(b)(1) of the SNAP regulations. The denial letter stated the Appellant failed to meet the requirements of Criterion A because it did not offer for sale on a continuous basis a variety of foods in the all of the four required categories. Also, Appellant failed to meet the requirements of Criterion B because staple food sales did not comprise more than 50 percent of its gross retail sales.

As the firm failed to meet either eligibility criterion for approval, Appellant was informed that the firm could not submit a new application to participate in SNAP for a period of six months as provided in § 278.1(k)(2).

On November 30, 2017, Appellant appealed the Retailer Operations Division decision and requested an administrative review of this action. The appeal was granted.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

In an appeal of an adverse action, Appellant bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of evidence that the administrative action should be reversed. That means Appellant has the burden of providing relevant evidence that a reasonable mind, considering the record as a whole, would accept as sufficient to support a conclusion that the argument asserted is more likely to be true than untrue.

CONTROLLING LAW

The controlling law in this matter is contained in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended (7 U.S.C. § 2018), and implemented through regulation under Title 7 CFR Part 278. In particular, 7 CFR § 278.1(k)(2) establishes the authority upon which the application of any firm to participate in SNAP may be denied if it fails to meet established eligibility requirements.

7 CFR § 278.1(b)(1)(i) relays specific program requirements for retail food store participation, which reads, in part:

An establishment . . . shall . . . effectuate the purposes of the program if it . . . meets one of the following criteria: Offer for sale, on a continuous basis, a variety of qualifying foods in each of the four categories of staple foods . . . including perishable foods in at least two of the categories (Criterion A); or have more than 50 percent of the total gross retail sales of the establishment . . . in staple foods (Criterion B).

7 CFR § 271.2 defines staple food, in part, as:

Those food items intended for home preparation and consumption in each of the following food categories: meat, poultry, or fish; bread or cereals; vegetables or fruits; and dairy products.

7 CFR § 278.1(b)(1)(ii)(A) of the SNAP regulations and internal agency directives define continuous basis as offering for sale no fewer than three different varieties of food items in each of the four staple food categories on any given day of operation.

7 CFR § 278.1(b)(1)(ii)(C) of the SNAP regulations and internal agency directives define “variety”, in part, as:

Different types of foods, such as apples, cabbage, tomatoes and squash in the fruit or vegetable staple food category, or milk, cheese, butter and yogurt in the dairy category. Variety of foods is not to be interpreted as different brands, different nutrient values, different varieties of packaging, or different package sizes.

7 CFR § 278.1(k) reads, in part:

FNS shall deny the application of any firm if it determines that . . . [t]he firm has failed to meet the eligibility requirements for authorization under Criterion A or Criterion B, as specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section . . . for a minimum period of six months from the effective date of the denial.

APPELLANT’S CONTENTIONS

Appellant’s responses regarding this matter are essentially as follows:

- Appellant typically carries the required staple foods. Appellant had to reapply for SNAP authorization because of a change in its corporate officers. During the period that Appellant was not authorized, it carried fewer staple foods because SNAP customers could not shop at Appellant; and,
- Appellant will restock again when it is certain it will be approved for SNAP authorization.

These explanations may represent only a brief summary of Appellant’s contentions. However, in reaching a decision, full consideration has been given to all contentions presented, including any others that have not been specifically listed here.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Appellant contends it normally has a variety of food in sufficient quantities on a continuous basis. When Appellant was forced to reapply, Appellant carried fewer staple foods, however it will restock again when it is certain it will be approved for SNAP authorization. Extenuating circumstances certainly may have contributed to the amount and composition of staple food inventory observed at the firm on the day of the store visit. Nevertheless, no provision in SNAP regulations exists that allows these conditions to establish a valid basis for reversing a denial determination. This review is limited to consideration of the circumstances at the time the ROD’s decision was made. It is not within this review’s scope to consider actions Appellant may have taken or be willing to take subsequent to this decision to comply with requirements for SNAP authorization, including stocking the store sufficiently or increasing staple food sales to meet SNAP-authorization criteria.

A review of the store visit documentation illustrates that on the day of the visit the store was deficient in all four required staple food categories. Therefore, the Retailer Operations Division correctly concluded Appellant did not meet Criterion A because the store did not offer “qualifying staple foods on a continuous basis.”

An evaluation of the percentages of staple food sales reported on Appellant’s retailer application, as well as the photographs and store inventory provided from the store visit, indicate that Appellant did not receive more than 50 percent of its projected annual sales from the sale of staple foods. Accordingly, the Retailer Operations Division correctly determined Appellant was not eligible for authorization under Criterion B.

In addition, 7 CFR § 278.1(k) states, in part, “FNS shall deny the application of any firm if it determines that . . . the firm has failed to meet the eligibility requirements for authorization under Criterion A or Criterion B, as specified in paragraph (b)(1)(i) of this section . . . for a minimum period of six months from the effective date of the denial.” There is no agency discretion to impose a sanction of less than six months when a firm does not meet the eligibility requirements for authorization.

CONCLUSION

Based on the discussion above, the determination by the Retailer Operations Division to deny the application of Broadway Mini Mart to participate as an authorized SNAP retailer is sustained. Appellant is ineligible to submit a new application for SNAP authorization for a period of six months from the date of the denial letter, November 21, 2017.

RIGHTS AND REMEDIES

Applicable rights to a judicial review of this decision are set forth in 7 U.S.C. § 2023 and 7 CFR § 279.7. If Appellant desires a judicial review, the complaint must be filed in the U.S. District Court for the district in which Appellant’s owner resides, is engaged in business, or in any court of record of the State having competent jurisdiction. This complaint, naming the United States as the defendant, must be filed within thirty (30) days of receipt of this decision.

Under the Freedom of Information Act, we are releasing this information in a redacted format as appropriate. FNS will protect, to the extent provided by law, personal information that could constitute an unwarranted invasion of privacy.

RICH PROULX
Administrative Review Officer

January 16, 2018