

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

**Hd Petroleum Inc,**

**Appellant,**

**v.**

**Case Number: C0211342**

**Retailer Operations Division,**

**Respondent.**

**FINAL AGENCY DECISION**

The U.S. Department of Agriculture, 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 Hd Petroleum Inc (hereinafter Appellant) to participate as an authorized retailer in the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

**ISSUE**

The issue accepted for review is whether the Retailer Operations Division took appropriate action, consistent with Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 278, in its administration of SNAP, when it denied the application by letter dated July 20, 2018.

**AUTHORITY**

According to 7 U.S.C. § 2023 and the 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**

Appellant applied to participate as a SNAP retailer in an application submitted on May 25, 2018. According to the firm’s application, the store opened for business on April 25, 2018.

On June 22, 2018, the Appellant firm was visited by an FNS contractor in an effort to determine whether or not the firm met eligibility requirements to be authorized in SNAP. During this visit,

the contractor took photos of the store and its inventory, spoke with store personnel, and completed a written report detailing its observations.

After reviewing Appellant's application and evaluating the store visit report and photos, the Retailer Operations Division determined that the firm did not carry a sufficient quantity or variety of staple foods to be eligible for SNAP participation under Criterion A or Criterion B. This determination was made in accordance with SNAP regulations at 7 CFR § 278.1(b)(1). According to the contractor's written record, the firm had insufficient inventory in the dairy staple food category, making it ineligible under Criterion A. Additionally, both the application and the store visit report indicated that the firm was not eligible under Criterion B.

The Retailer Operations Division sent a proof of inventory letter to the Appellant on July 3, 2018, requesting that the firm submit any purchase invoices or receipts documenting that the store normally carried three varieties in the dairy staple food category in sufficient stocking units. The letter stated that the invoices/receipts had to be dated no more than 21 days prior to the date of the store visit and not after the store visit. In response, Appellant submitted copies of purchase invoices that did not show a third variety in the dairy category.

In a letter dated July 20, 2018, the Retailer Operations Division informed Appellant that its application to participate as an authorized retailer in SNAP was denied because it did not offer for sale on a continuous basis a variety of staple foods in the four staple food categories as required for authorization under Criterion A. The letter also informed Appellant that it did not have more than 50 percent of its total gross retail sales in staple food sales as required for authorization under Criterion B. Additionally, the letter stated that FNS considered the firm's eligibility under the Need for Access provision of the regulations found at 7 CFR § 278.1(b)(6), but determined that the Appellant does not qualify for SNAP under this provision.

As a result of being found ineligible for participation under both Criteria A and B, and being found ineligible under the Need for Access provision, Appellant's SNAP application was denied for a period of six months pursuant to regulation at 7 CFR § 278.1(k)(2).

By letter dated July 27, 2018, Appellant appealed the Retailer Operations Division's decision and requested an administrative review of this determination. The appeal was granted. No subsequent correspondence was received from Appellant.

## **STANDARD OF REVIEW**

In appeals of adverse actions, Appellant bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence, that the administrative action should be reversed. That means Appellant has the burden of providing relevant evidence which a reasonable mind, considering the record as a whole, would accept as sufficient to support a conclusion that the matter asserted is more likely to be true than not true.

## CONTROLLING LAW

The controlling statute in this matter is contained in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, 7 USC § 2018 and § 278 of Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR). Section 278.1(b)(1) establishes the authority upon which the application of any firm to participate in the SNAP may be denied if it fails to meet established eligibility requirements.

7 CFR § 271.2 states that Retail Food Store means: “An establishment ... that sells food for home preparation and consumption normally displayed in a public area, and either offers for sale, qualifying staple food items on a continuous basis, evidenced by having no fewer than seven different varieties of food items in each of the four staple food categories with a minimum depth of stock of three stocking units for each qualifying staple variety, including at least one variety of perishable foods in at least two such categories, (Criterion A) as set forth in § 278.1(b)(1) of this chapter, or has more than 50 percent of its total gross retail sales in staple foods (Criterion B) as set forth in § 278.1(b)(1) of this chapter as determined by visual inspection, marketing structure, business licenses, accessibility of food items offered for sale, purchase and sales records, counting of stockkeeping units, or other accounting recordkeeping methods that are customary or reasonable in the retail food industry as set forth in § 278.1(b)(1) of this chapter. Entities that have more than 50 percent of their total gross retail sales in: Food cooked or heated on-site by the retailer before or after purchase; and hot and/or cold prepared foods not intended for home preparation and consumption, including prepared foods that are consumed on the premises or sold for carry-out are not eligible for SNAP participation as retail food stores under § 278.1(b)(1) of this chapter. Establishments that include separate businesses that operate under one roof and share the following commonalities: Ownership, sale of similar foods, and shared inventory, are considered to be a single firm when determining eligibility to participate in SNAP as retail food stores.”

7 CFR § 271.2 states: “Staple food, means those food items intended for home preparation and consumption in each of the following four categories: Meat, poultry, or fish; bread or cereals; vegetables or fruits; and dairy products. The meat, poultry, or fish staple food category also includes up to three types of plant-based protein sources (i.e., nuts/seeds, beans, and peas) as well as varieties of plant-based meat analogues (e.g., tofu). The dairy products staple food category also includes varieties of plant-based dairy alternative staple food items such as, but not limited to, almond milk and soy yogurt. Hot foods are not eligible for purchase with SNAP benefits and, therefore, do not qualify as staple foods for the purpose of determining eligibility under § 278.1(b)(1) of this chapter. Commercially processed foods and prepared mixtures with multiple ingredients that do not represent a single staple food category shall only be counted in one staple food category. For example, foods such as cold pizza, macaroni and cheese, multi-ingredient soup, or frozen dinners, shall only be counted as one staple food item and will be included in the staple food category of the main ingredient as determined by FNS.”

7 CFR § 271.2 states: “Accessory food items include foods that are generally considered snack foods or desserts such as, but not limited to, chips, ice cream, crackers, cupcakes, cookies, popcorn, pastries, and candy, and other food items that complement or supplement meals, such as, but not limited to, coffee, tea, cocoa, carbonated and uncarbonated drinks, condiments,

spices, salt, and sugar. Items shall not be classified as accessory food exclusively based on packaging size but rather based on the aforementioned definition and as determined by FNS. A food product containing an accessory food item as its main ingredient shall be considered an accessory food item. Accessory food items shall not be considered staple foods for purposes of determining the eligibility of any firm.”

7 CFR § 278.1(b)(1)(i) states: “(A) An establishment or house-to-house trade route shall normally be considered to have food business of a nature and extent that will effectuate the purposes of the program if it sells food for home preparation and consumption and 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 as defined in § 271.2 of this chapter, including perishable foods in at least three of the categories (Criterion A); or have more than 50 percent of the total gross retail sales of the establishment or route in staple foods (Criterion B).”

7 CFR § 278.1(b)(1)(ii) provides that for a retail store to qualify for authorization under Criterion A, a firm shall: “(A) Offer for sale and normally display in a public area, qualifying staple food items on a continuous basis, evidenced by having, on any given day of operation, no fewer than seven different varieties of food items in each of the four staple food categories with a minimum depth of stock of three stocking units for each qualifying staple variety and at least one variety of perishable foods in at least three staple food categories. Documentation to determine if a firm stocks a sufficient amount of required staple foods to offer them for sale on a continuous basis may be required in cases where it is not clear that the firm has made reasonable stocking efforts to meet the stocking requirement.” 7 CFR § 278.1(b)(1)(ii)(A) of the SNAP regulations as currently implemented define continuous basis as offering for sale no fewer than three different varieties of food items in each of the four staple food categories with a minimum depth of stock of three stocking units for each qualifying staple variety on any given day of operation.

7 CFR § 278.1(b)(1)(ii) states: “(B) Offer for sale perishable staple food items in at least three staple food categories. Perishable foods are items which are either frozen staple food items or fresh, unrefrigerated, or refrigerated staple food items that will spoil or suffer significant deterioration in quality within 2-3 weeks.”

7 CFR § 278.1(b)(1)(ii) states: “(C) Offer a variety of staple foods which means different types of foods within each staple food category. For example: Apples, cabbage, tomatoes, bananas, pumpkins, broccoli, and grapes in the vegetables or fruits category; or cow milk, almond milk, soy yogurt, soft cheese, butter, sour cream, and cow milk yogurt in the dairy products category; or rice, bagels, pitas, bread, pasta, oatmeal, and whole wheat flour in the bread or cereals category; or chicken, beans, nuts, beef, pork, eggs, and tuna in the meat, poultry, or fish category. Variety of foods is not to be interpreted as different brands, nutrient values (e.g., low sodium and lite), flavorings (e.g., vanilla and chocolate), packaging types or styles (e.g., canned and frozen) or package sizes of the same or similar foods. Similar food items such as, but not limited to, tomatoes and tomato juice, different types of rice, whole milk and skim milk, ground beef and beefsteak, or different types of apples (e.g., Empire, Jonagold, and McIntosh), shall count as depth of stock but shall not each be counted as more than one staple food variety for the purpose of determining the number of varieties in any staple food category. Accessory foods shall not be counted as staple foods for purposes of determining eligibility to participate in SNAP as a retail food store.”

7 CFR § 278.1(b)(1)(iii) provides that for firms to qualify for authorization under Criterion B: “Firms must have more than 50 percent of their total gross retail sales in staple food sales. Total gross retail sales must include all retail sales of a firm, including food and non-food merchandise, as well as services, such as rental fees, professional fees, and entertainment/sports/games income. However, a fee directly connected to the processing of staple foods, such as raw meat, poultry, or fish by the service provider, may be calculated as staple food sales under Criterion B.”

7 CFR § 278.1(b)(6) deals with the need for access: “FNS will consider whether the applicant firm is located in an area with significantly limited access to food when the applicant firm fails to meet Criterion A per paragraph (b)(1)(ii) or Criterion B per paragraph (b)(1)(iii) of this section so long as the applicant firm meets all other SNAP authorization requirements.”

7 CFR § 278.1(k)(2) 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. Any firm that has been denied authorization on these bases shall not be eligible to submit a new application for authorization in the program for a minimum period of six months from the effective date of the denial.”

### **APPELLANT’S CONTENTIONS**

The following may represent a summary of Appellant’s contentions in this matter; however, in reaching a decision, full attention and consideration has been given to all contentions presented, including any not specifically recapitulated or specifically referenced herein:

- The store had insufficient food stock during the store visit, but the store has now been stocked with SNAP eligible foods; and,
- A reinspection is requested.

Appellant submitted no evidence or other rationales in support of these contentions.

### **ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS**

The record reflects that Appellant submitted a SNAP retailer application electronically through the FNS retailer web site on May 25, 2018, that listed the store’s opening date as having been April 25, 2016. This application indicated that the firm carried five varieties in the bread or cereals staple food category, more than 10 varieties in the dairy category, six varieties in the meat/poultry/fish category, and four varieties in the vegetables and fruits category. The application also stated that the firm did have at least three stocking units in each of the four staple food categories and also carried at least one variety of perishable foods in each category. The application further estimated that 1.0 percent of the firm’s gross retail sales were from the sale of staple foods. It should also be noted that the same FNS web site used to submit the SNAP retailer application contains detailed information on the staple food requirements for stores to

become authorized as SNAP retailers and also states that an onsite inspection is part of the application process.

As noted above, in order for a firm to be eligible for SNAP participation, it must qualify under either Criterion A or Criterion B, as described in 7 CFR § 278.1(b)(1). Under Criterion A, a firm must offer for sale, on a continuous basis, no fewer than three different varieties of food items in each of the four staple food categories with a minimum depth of stock of three stocking units for each food variety, and at least one variety of perishable foods in at least two staple food categories. Under Criterion B, a firm must have more than 50 percent of its total gross retail sales in the sale of staple food. Stores that do not meet required stocking standards are not eligible to be SNAP retailers. That a store was SNAP authorized under a previous owner provides no guarantee that store inventory meets required stocking standards.

Based on a review of the contractor's store visit report, the Appellant firm is clearly not eligible for participation as a SNAP retail store under Criterion B, as the sale of staple foods does not exceed 50 percent of the firm's total sales. Specifically, the SNAP retailer application indicates that staple foods constitute only 1.0 percent of the firm's gross sales.

Because the firm is not eligible under Criterion B, it must meet requirements under Criterion A in order to be authorized as a SNAP retailer. However, after reviewing the contractor's store visit report and photos as well as evaluating the contentions and evidence submitted by the Appellant, it is the determination of this review that the Appellant firm also does not meet SNAP eligibility requirements under Criterion A and is not eligible for participation as a SNAP retailer as the firm was deficient in the dairy staple food category.

It is important to clarify for the record that the purpose of this review is to validate or to invalidate the initial determination of the Retailer Operations Division, and as such it is limited to consideration of the relevant facts and circumstances as they existed at the time of the contractor's store visit and at the time the Retailer Operations Division rendered its decision. It is not within the scope of this review to consider actions ownership may take to qualify for participation in the SNAP subsequent to that decision, such as stocking all the variety of staples in each of the four staple food categories on a continuous basis, planning to do so once SNAP authorized, or increasing staple food stock in order to qualify under Criterion B. The authorization of a store to participate in the SNAP must be in accord with the Act and the Regulations, as amended; those requirements of law cannot be waived. Therefore, Appellant's contention that the store is now or will be sufficiently stocked with necessary items does not provide any valid basis for dismissing or mitigating the adverse action imposed. Ownership should be aware that the milk variety within the dairy staple food category includes all milk products regardless of whether the milk is whole, low fat, flavored, canned, single serving sized, condensed, powdered, etc.

A review of the invoices submitted by Appellant in support of the administrative review show yogurt added after the date of the store visit. The invoices do not change the fact that the store was deficient at the time of the store visit and therefore have no impact on the Retailer Operations Division determination to deny Appellant's SNAP retailer application.

## **Need for Access**

SNAP regulations at 7 CFR § 278.1(b)(6) state that FNS will consider whether or not the Appellant firm is located in an area with significantly limited access to food when the firm fails to meet Criterion A or Criterion B as long as it meets all other eligibility requirements. This Need for Access evaluation also considers other factors, such as distance to the nearest SNAP-authorized firm, transportation options, the extent of stocking deficiencies, and whether or not the Appellant firm furthers the purposes of the program.

The record indicates that the Retailer Operations Division conducted a Need for Access evaluation and determined that the Appellant firm did not qualify for SNAP authorization under this provision. After a review of all available evidence in this case, this review agrees that authorization under the Need for Access provision is not appropriate in this case.

## **CONCLUSION**

After a review of the pertinent documentation, and based on the discussion above, the initial decision by Retailer Operations Division to deny the application of Appellant to participate as a retailer in SNAP is sustained.

In accordance with 7 CFR § 278.1(k)(2), Appellant shall not be eligible to reapply for participation as a retailer in SNAP for a minimum period of six months from the effective date of the denial. Questions regarding the application process can be answered by the FNS Retailer Service Center at 877-823-4369.

## **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 a judicial review is desired, 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.

ROBERT T. DEEGAN  
Administrative Review Officer

December 14, 2018