

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

Renusha Mini Mart,

Appellant,

v.

Case Number: C0207399

Retailer Operations Division,

Respondent.

FINAL AGENCY DECISION

It is the decision of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA), Food and Nutrition Service (FNS), that there is sufficient evidence to support a six-month disqualification from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) as initially imposed by the Retailer Operations Division.

ISSUE

The issue accepted for review is whether the Retailer Operations Division took appropriate action, consistent with Title 7 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) Part 278, when it imposed a six-month disqualification against Renusha Mini Mart.

AUTHORITY

7 U.S.C. § 2023 and its implementing regulation at 7 CFR § 279.1 provides that “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

The USDA conducted an investigation of the compliance of Renusha Mini Mart with Federal SNAP law and regulations in August 2018 and September 2018. In a letter dated September 28, 2018, the Retailer Operations Division charged the Appellant store with accepting SNAP benefits in exchange for merchandise which included ineligible non-food items in violation of 7 CFR § 278.2(a). These SNAP violations occurred on five (5) out of five (5) compliance visits. The letter further informed the Appellant that the chargeable violations warranted a

disqualification period of six months as provided in 7 CFR § 278.6(e)(5). The Appellant was informed it could respond to the charges within ten (10) calendar days following delivery of the charge letter. The charge letter was delivered to the store via UPS on October 1, 2018.

The Appellant responded to the charges in a letter dated October 7, 2018 which was faxed on October 10, 2018. The Appellant admitted that the violations occurred, requested forgiveness and stated that the violations would never occur again.

After considering the Appellant's response and the evidence in the case, the Retailer Operations Division issued a determination letter dated October 18, 2018. The determination letter informed the Appellant it was disqualified from the SNAP for a period of six (6) months in accordance with 7 CFR § 278.6(a) and (e). The determination letter also stated that the Retailer Operations Division considered the Appellant's eligibility for a hardship civil money penalty (CMP) under 7 CFR § 278.6(f)(1). The Retailer Operations Division determined that the Appellant was not eligible for the hardship CMP in lieu of the six-month disqualification because there were other authorized retail stores in the area selling as large a variety of staple foods at comparable prices. The determination letter was delivered to the Appellant on October 19, 2018.

In a letter postmarked October 29, 2018, the Appellant requested an administrative review of the Retailer Operations Division's determination. The request for review was granted. Upon acceptance of the administrative review request, implementation of the six-month disqualification was held in abeyance pending completion of this review.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

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

CONTROLLING LAW AND REGULATIONS

The controlling law in this matter is covered in the Food & Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, 7 U.S.C. § 2021, and promulgated through regulation under Title 7 CFR Part 278. In particular, 7 CFR § 278.6(a) and (e) establish the authority upon which a disqualification may be imposed against a retail food store or wholesale food concern.

7 CFR § 278.2(a) states, in part:

Coupons may be accepted by an authorized retail food store only from eligible households ... and only in exchange for eligible food.

7 CFR § 271.2 states that the definition of "coupon" includes:

... an electronic benefit transfer card or personal identification number issued pursuant to the provisions of the “Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, for the purchase of eligible food.

7 CFR § 271.2 states, in part:

Eligible foods means: ... Any food or food product intended for human consumption except alcoholic beverages, tobacco and hot food and hot food products prepared for immediate consumption

7 CFR § 278.6(a) states, in part:

FNS may disqualify any authorized retail food store ... if the firm fails to comply with the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, or this part. Such disqualification shall result from a finding of a violation on the basis of evidence that may include facts established through on-site investigations....

7 CFR § 278.6(e) states, in part:

FNS **shall** take action as follows against any firm determined to have violated the Act or regulations ... (5) **Disqualify the firm for 6 months** if it is to be the **first sanction** for the firm and the evidence shows that personnel of the firm have committed violations such as, but not limited to, **the sale of common non-food items** due to carelessness or poor supervision by the firm’s ownership or management. [Emphasis added.]

7 CFR § 278.6(f)(1) states, in part:

FNS may impose a civil money penalty as a sanction in lieu of disqualification when...the firm’s disqualification would cause hardship to SNAP households because there is no other authorized retail food store in the area selling as large a variety of staple food items at comparable prices.

SUMMARY OF THE CHARGES

During an investigation conducted in August 2018 and September 2018, the USDA conducted five (5) compliance visits at Renusha Mini Mart. A report of the investigation was provided to the Appellant as an attachment to the charge letter dated September 28, 2018. The investigation report included Exhibits A through E which provide full details on the results of each compliance visit.

The investigation report documents that SNAP violations were recorded during all five (5) compliance visits as documented by Exhibits A, B, C, D and E. The chargeable violations involved the sale of twelve (12) ineligible non-food items in exchange for SNAP benefits in violation of 7 CFR § 278.2(a). These ineligible items consisted of:

- Three (3) packages of four (4) roll The Home Store bath tissue
- 150g bar of Lux Soft Touch with Silk Essence & Rose Water soap

- 150 ml Bottle of Dabur Vatika Enriched Coconut Hair Oil with an attached free 75 ML bottle
- HFA Inc. Eco-Foil 30 Half Size Deep Steam Table Pans
- 150g bar of Dettol Original Anti-Bakteri [sic] soap
- 340 ml plastic bottle of Clinic Plus+ Health shampoo
- 340 ml plastic bottle of Sunsilk Co-creations shampoo
- 16 Fl. Oz. plastic bottle of Ultra Ajax Bleach Alternative dish soap
- 14 Fl. Oz. pump bottle of Liquid Hand Soap Fresh Peach Scent
- 10 Fl. Oz. bottle of Palmolive OXY Power Degreaser dish liquid

These violations were conducted by three (3) different clerks. Two (2) of these clerks also refused to exchange cash for SNAP benefits as documented in Exhibits D and E.

APPELLANT’S CONTENTIONS

The Appellant made the following summarized contentions in its request for administrative review, in relevant part:

- The owner admits that the violations took place in the store.
- The owner requests forgiveness and promises these violations will not happen in the future.

The preceding may represent only a brief summary of the Appellant’s contentions presented in this matter. Please be assured, however, in reaching a decision, full attention was given to all contentions presented, including any not specifically recapitulated or specifically referenced herein.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Investigation Report

The investigation report documents that the charges of violations are based on the findings of a formal USDA investigation. The transactions cited in the letter of charges were conducted under the direction of a USDA investigator and are thoroughly documented. A complete review of this documentation has yielded no known error or discrepancy. The investigation report is specific and thorough with regard to the dates of the violations, the specific facts related thereto, and is supported by documentation that confirms specific details of the transactions. The investigation report documents by a preponderance of the evidence that personnel at the store exchanged ineligible items for SNAP benefits.

Violations Warrant a Six-Month Disqualification

The SNAP regulation at 7 CFR § 278.6(e)(5) states, in part, that “FNS **shall** take action as follows against any firm determined to have violated the Act or regulations ... **Disqualify the firm for 6 months** if it is to be the **first sanction** for the firm and the evidence shows that personnel of the firm have committed violations such as, but not limited to, the sale of common non-food items due to carelessness or poor supervision by the firm’s ownership or management.” [Emphasis added.]

The investigation report documents that the chargeable violations in this case consisted of twelve (12) inexpensive non-food items over five (5) transactions. FNS considers the sale of multiple inexpensive non-food items over one or more transactions to equate to carelessness and the lack of thorough supervision on the part of ownership or management.

Although the clerks in Exhibits D and E refused to exchange SNAP benefits for cash, this does not ameliorate or mitigate the penalty for exchanging SNAP benefits for non-food items as documented by Exhibits A, B, C, D and E. Therefore, the Retailer Operations Division correctly determined that the violations warranted a six-month disqualification.

Owner Responsibility

The store owner signed the SNAP authorization application for Renusha Mini Mart on June 13, 2017. That application included a signed certification that the owner would “accept responsibility on behalf of the firm for violations of the SNAP regulations, including those committed by any of the firm’s employees, paid or unpaid, new, full-time or part-time.” The violations listed on this certification include accepting SNAP benefits in exchange for cash, otherwise known as trafficking, and other violations including accepting SNAP benefits as repayment on credit accounts or in exchange for ineligible non-food items.

Regardless of whom the owner of a store may utilize to handle store business, the owner is accountable for the training of staff and the monitoring and handling of SNAP benefit transactions. To allow store owners to disclaim accountability for the acts of persons whom the owners choose to utilize to handle store business would render virtually meaningless the enforcement provisions of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 and the enforcement efforts of the USDA.

Corrective Action

The Appellant states that it will ensure that these violations never occur again. Regarding this contention, it is important to clarify for the record that the purpose of this review is to either validate or to invalidate the earlier determination of the Retailer Operations Division. This review is limited to what circumstances existed at the time of the violations which form the basis of the Retailer Operations Division’s action. It is not the authority of this review to consider what remedial actions may have been taken so that a store may begin to comply with program requirements.

In addition, there are no provisions in the SNAP regulations for a waiver or reduction of an administrative penalty assessment on the basis of alleged or planned corrective actions implemented subsequent to findings of program violations. Therefore, the Appellant's contention that corrective action will take place does not provide any valid basis for dismissing the charges or for mitigating the penalty imposed.

HARDSHIP CIVIL MONEY PENALTY

The Retailer Operations Division determined that the Appellant was not eligible for a hardship CMP under 7 CFR § 278.6(f)(1). That regulation reads, in part, "FNS may impose a civil money penalty as a sanction in lieu of disqualification when...the firm's disqualification would cause hardship to SNAP households because there is no other authorized retail food store in the area selling as large a variety of staple food items at comparable prices."

The case record documents that the Retailer Operations Division determined that a six-month disqualification of Renusha Mini Mart would not cause a hardship to SNAP households as there are other comparable or larger SNAP authorized stores in the area. The Retailer Operations Division determined there were 17 comparable or larger SNAP authorized stores located within a one-mile radius of Renusha Mini Mart. These SNAP authorized stores included two supermarkets located .07 and .28 miles away. In addition, there were two (2) stores that sold a comparable quantity and variety of specialty Asian food located less than a mile away from Renusha Mini Mart. Based on this evidence, a six-month disqualification of Renusha Mini Mart would not cause a hardship to SNAP recipients in the area, as opposed to a mere inconvenience; therefore, the Retailer Operations Division decision not to assess a hardship CMP in lieu of a six-month disqualification is sustained as appropriate under 7 CFR § 278.6(f)(1).

CONCLUSION

It is established that the violations as described in the letter of charges did in fact occur at Renusha Mini Mart warranting a disqualification of six months in accordance with 7 CFR § 278.6(e)(5). That regulation states that FNS **shall** "disqualify the firm for 6 months if it is to be the first sanction for the firm and the evidence shows that personnel of the firm have committed violations such as, but not limited to, the sale of common non-food items due to carelessness or poor supervision by the firm's ownership or management." Therefore, the decision to impose a six-month disqualification, **the least severe penalty** allowed by regulation, against Renusha Mini Mart, Appellant, is appropriate and the action is sustained.

In accordance with the Act and regulations, the six-month period of disqualification shall become effective thirty (30) days after receipt of this letter. The Appellant may submit a new application for SNAP authorization ten (10) days prior to the expiration of the six-month disqualification period.

RIGHTS AND REMEDIES

Section 14 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. § 2023) and Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, Part 279.7 (7 CFR § 279.7) addresses your right to a judicial review of this determination. Please note that if a judicial review is desired, the Complaint, naming the United States as the defendant, must be filed in the U.S. District Court for the district in which you reside or are engaged in business, or in any court of record of the State having competent jurisdiction. If any Complaint is filed, it 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.

RONALD C. GWINN
Administrative Review Officer

February 27, 2019