

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

Former Owner of Stop Shop N’ Go Llc,

Appellant,

v.

Case Number: C0218250

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 finding that a Transfer of Ownership Civil Money Penalty (TOCMP) of 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6) & (b)(7)(C) was properly assessed against 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6) & (b)(7)(C), the former owner of Stop Shop N’ Go Llc, for selling or transferring a store that has been permanently disqualified from the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

ISSUE

The issue accepted for review is whether the Retailer Operations Division took appropriate action, consistent with 7 CFR § 278.6(f)(2) in its administration of the SNAP, when it assessed a TOCMP in the amount of 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6) & (b)(7)(C) against Stop Shop N’ Go Llc on June 6, 2019.

AUTHORITY

7 U.S.C. § 2023 and its implementing regulations at 7 CFR § 279.1 provide 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 case record documents that FNS permanently disqualified Stop Shop N’ Go Llc, under the ownership of the Appellant, from the SNAP effective September 12, 2018 for trafficking in SNAP benefits. The permanent Disqualification Letter dated September 10, 2018 stated that if the Appellant/owner sold or transferred the store after its disqualification, it would be subject to and liable for a TOCMP as provided by SNAP regulations at 7 CFR § 278.6(f)(2). As noted in

the letter, the amount of the TOCMP is calculated based on the SNAP regulations at 7 CFR § 278.6(g).

On or about March 21, 2019, the Appellant sold Stop Shop N' Go Llc to a new store owner as agreed upon by both the Seller and the Buyer as documented by the Convenience Store Sale Agreement (i.e., Bill of Sale) in the case record. When the new store owner was authorized to participate in the SNAP on May 29, 2019, the Retailer Operations Division discovered that Stop Shop N' Go Llc had been sold or otherwise transferred by the former owner/Appellant. As a result, the Retailer Operations Division, in a letter dated June 6, 2019, notified the Appellant that it had assessed a TOCMP in the amount of 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6) & (b)(7)(C) in accordance with the SNAP regulations.

In a letter postmarked June 21, 2019, the Appellant requested an administrative review of the assessment of the TOCMP. FNS granted the Appellant's request for administrative review by letter dated July 10, 2019 and the assessment of the TOCMP was held in abeyance pending completion of this review.

STANDARD OF REVIEW

In appeals of adverse actions, the Appellant bears the burden of proving by a preponderance of the evidence, that the administrative actions should be reversed. That means the 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 STATUTE AND REGULATIONS

The controlling statute in this matter is contained in the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, as amended, 7 U.S.C. § 2021 and Section 278 of Title 7 of the Code of Federal Regulations (CFR).

7 U.S.C. § 2021(e)(1) states, in part:

In the event any retail food store or wholesale food concern that has been disqualified under subsection (a) of this section is sold or the ownership thereof is otherwise transferred to a purchaser or transferee, the person or persons who sell or otherwise transfer ownership of the retail food store or wholesale food concern shall be subjected to a civil penalty in an amount established by the Secretary through regulations to reflect that portion of the disqualification period that has not yet expired. [Emphasis added.]

7 CFR § 278.6(f)(2) reads, in part,

In the event any retail food store . . . which has been disqualified is sold or the ownership thereof is otherwise transferred . . . the person or other legal entity who sells or otherwise transfers ownership . . . shall be subjected to and liable for a civil money penalty . . . If the retail food store or wholesale food concern has been permanently disqualified, the civil money penalty shall be double the penalty for a ten year disqualification period.

7 CFR § 278.6(g) which provides the steps for calculating the TOCMP, states, in part:

- (1) Determine the firm's average monthly redemptions . . . for the 12-month period ending with the month immediately preceding that month during which the firm was charged with violations.
- (2) Multiply the average monthly redemption figure by 10 percent.
- (3) Multiply the [average monthly redemption times 10 percent] by the number of months for which the firm would have been disqualified . . .

Notwithstanding the above, there is an agency limit of \$11,000.00 per violation as the maximum TOCMP amount.

APPELLANT'S CONTENTIONS

The following may represent only a brief summary of the Appellant's contentions presented in this matter. However, in reaching a decision, full attention and consideration have been given to all contentions presented, including any not fully recapitulated or specifically referenced herein.

In response to the Retailer Operations Division's determination via a request for administrative review and in a subsequent correspondence to FNS, the Appellant stated the following summarized contentions, in relevant part:

- Although the Appellant store was in the owner's name, her husband controlled the store by himself. The owner did not have hardly any involvement in the business.
- The owner was forced to sell the Appellant store due to the permanent SNAP disqualification. Since September 2018, the owner had a difficult time running the store. Even though she posted a sign in the store that stated "We do not accept EBT", people would not notice it and they would pile up their food on the counter. It was unpleasant for the Appellant to ask the customers whether they wanted to purchase their items with cash or EBT benefits. Slowly, customers stopped coming to the store, resulting in decreased sales. The owner had to take the little money in the store's business account to pay rent and other bills. The owner then had to purchase items with its business credit card which increased its debt. The owner has had to take out its last savings from its 401K account.
- The Appellant was offered a contract job for a few months but the job ended over a month ago. The Appellant now has no source of income except for unemployment benefits. As the owner is of older age and has little money in its account, it is living a stressful life thinking about how it is going to survive now and in the future. The financial burden of a civil money penalty will be difficult on the owner. Also, as noted in the June 6, 2019 letter, if FNS discloses information to the public regarding the disqualification or other sanctions against the Appellant, it will further impose hardship on the owner as it will hinder her from getting a job.
- The Appellant requests that FNS reconsider its decision to impose a civil money penalty sanction.

In support of these contentions, the Appellant submitted the following documents to FNS:

- Monthly sales statements for October 2018 through March 2019; and
- Bank account statements for February 2019 through June 2019.

ANALYSIS AND FINDINGS

Stop Shop N' Go Llc, under the ownership of the Appellant, was permanently disqualified from the SNAP effective September 12, 2018. Documents in the case file show that the Appellant sold and/or transferred the permanently disqualified store to a new store owner on or about March 21, 2019, and that this was the basis of the Retailer Operations Division's assessment of a 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6) & (b)(7)(C) TOCMP.

Fairness of Imposed Penalty

The Appellant contends that although the Appellant store was in the owner's name, her husband controlled the store by himself. The owner did not have hardly any involvement in the business.

With regard to the Appellant's contentions, 7 CFR §278.6(f)(2) authorizes FNS to assess a TOCMP against the owner of a disqualified retail food store that has been sold or the ownership is otherwise transferred, stating as follows:

"In the event any retail food store or wholesale food concern which has been disqualified is sold or the ownership thereof is otherwise transferred to a purchaser or transferee, the person or other legal entity who sells or otherwise transfers ownership of the retail food store or wholesale food concern shall be subjected to and liable for a civil money penalty in an amount to reflect that portion of the disqualification period that has not expired, to be calculated using the method found at §278.6(g). . ." As such, FNS is required to impose a TOCMP against the owner of a retail food store in the event that the retail food store that has been disqualified is sold or the ownership thereof is otherwise transferred to a purchaser or transferee.

Economic Effect on Appellant

The Appellant contends that the owner was forced to sell the Appellant store due to the permanent SNAP disqualification. Since September 2018, the owner had a difficult time running the store. Even though she posted a sign in the store that stated "We do not accept EBT", people would not notice it and they would pile up their food on the counter. It was unpleasant for the Appellant to ask the customers whether they wanted to purchase their items with cash or EBT benefits. Slowly, customers stopped coming to the store, resulting in decreased sales. The owner had to take the little money in the store's business account to pay rent and other bills. The owner then had to purchase items with its business credit card which increased its debt. The owner has had to take out its last savings from its 401K account.

The Appellant was offered a contract job for a few months but the job ended over a month ago. The Appellant now has no source of income except for unemployment benefits. As the owner is of older age and has little money in its account, it is living a stressful life thinking about how it is

going to survive now and in the future. The financial burden of a civil money penalty will be difficult on the owner. Also, as noted in the June 6, 2019 letter, if FNS discloses information to the public regarding the disqualification or other sanctions against the Appellant, it will further impose hardship on the owner as it will hinder her from getting a job. In support of its contentions, the Appellant submitted monthly sales statements for October 2018 through March 2019 and bank account statements for February 2019 through June 2019.

While FNS is sympathetic to the store owner's circumstances, neither the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 nor its implementing regulations allow for factoring in individual circumstances such as profitability or economic hardship when determining whether a TOCMP is warranted because of the sale of a business. There is clear indication in the Retailer Operations Division case file that the Appellant, in fact, sold the former business while it was disqualified. As such, it has been determined that there is enough evidence to support the Retailer Operations Division's determination that this does constitute a sale of a business making Stop Shop N' Go LLC subject to the TOCMP as outlined in the Federal regulations at 7 CFR §278.6(f)(2).

Reconsideration of Imposed Fine

The Appellant requests that FNS reconsider its decision to impose a civil money penalty sanction. However, as noted previously, 7 CFR §278.6(f)(2) authorizes FNS to assess a TOCMP against the owner of a disqualified retail food store that has been sold or the ownership is otherwise transferred, stating as follows:

“In the event any retail food store or wholesale food concern which has been disqualified is sold or the ownership thereof is otherwise transferred to a purchaser or transferee, the person or other legal entity who sells or otherwise transfers ownership of the retail food store or wholesale food concern shall be subjected to and liable for a civil money penalty in an amount to reflect that portion of the disqualification period that has not expired, to be calculated using the method found at §278.6(g). . .” As such, FNS is required to impose a TOCMP against the owner of a retail food store in the event that the retail food store that has been disqualified is sold or the ownership thereof is otherwise transferred to a purchaser or transferee.

TOCMP Amount

A review of the case record documents that the Retailer Operations Division correctly calculated the amount of the TOCMP under 7 CFR § 278.6(g). That regulation states that the TOCMP is to be calculated on a formula which includes the SNAP redemption volume of the store during the 12 months prior to the firm being notified of the violations that led to the store's disqualification. Modifications to the TOCMP may occur only when there is an error in calculation or the amount exceeds the agency limit.

As mentioned above, the formula for the computation for the TOCMP is specific per 7 CFR §278.6(g) and does not allow for any reductions. However, the regulations do provide that an installment plan be allowed for paying the TOCMP over the period of disqualification. The regulations, 7 CFR §278.6(h), state the following:

A firm has 15 days from the date the FNS Retailer Operations Division notifies the firm in writing in which to pay the civil money penalty or to notify the Retailer Operations Division in writing of its intent to pay in installments as specified by the Retailer Operations Division ... The civil money penalty must be paid in full by the end of the period for which the firm would have been disqualified (emphasis added). FNS shall:

- (1) Disqualify the firm for the period determined to be appropriate under paragraph (e) of this section if the firm refuses to pay any of the civil money penalty;
- (2) Disqualify the firm for a period corresponding to the unpaid part of the civil money penalty if the firm does not pay the civil money penalty in full or in installments as specified by the FNS Retailer Operations Division ...

The Retailer Operations Division correctly determined that, using the methodology described in 7 CFR § 278.6(g), the initial calculated amount of the TOCMP was 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6) & (b)(7)(C). However, the initial calculated TOCMP of 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6) & (b)(7)(C) is above the agency limit, which is \$11,000.00 per violation. The August 22, 2018 Charge Letter identified 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6) & (b)(7)(C) patterns of trafficking based on EBT redemption data. Therefore, the TOCMP was correctly assessed at 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6) & (b)(7)(C) which is the agency limit per violation multiplied by the number of trafficking patterns (\$11,000.00 x 5 U.S.C. § 552 (b)(6) & (b)(7)(C) trafficking patterns).

The FNS Financial Management Accounting Division can be contacted at 1-703-605-0483 to discuss payment options or other related topics.

Summary

The regulations at 7 CFR § 278.6(f) require FNS to assess a TOCMP against the former owner of a disqualified store that has been sold or otherwise transferred to a new owner. Moreover, the regulations at 7 CFR § 278.6(g) outline how to calculate the amount of the TOCMP utilizing the aforementioned formula. As such, there is no discretion in the calculation of the TOCMP amount.

CONCLUSION

A review of the evidence in this case indicates by a preponderance of the evidence that Stop Shop N' Go Llc, formerly owned by the Appellant, was sold on or about March 21, 2019 after it had been permanently disqualified effective September 12, 2018. Therefore, the SNAP regulations at 7 CFR § 278.6(f)(2) applies to this transfer of ownership. A review of the calculations shows that the amount of the TOCMP assessed by the Retailer Operations Division was correct and proper and the decision in this case is hereby sustained. In accordance with the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008, and the regulations thereunder, this penalty shall become effective thirty (30) days after receipt of this letter.

RIGHTS AND REMEDIES

Section 14 of the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 (7 U.S.C. § 2023) and Title 7, Code of 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 the Appellant resides 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 (FOIA), FNS is 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.

LORIE L. CONNEEN
ADMINISTRATIVE REVIEW OFFICER

August 21, 2019