

Chapter 1 : Chapter three “ Retail store design and atmospherics | Clare Jones

Compared to other retail formats, the greatest benefit that store shopping offers is: The ability to touch and feel the products _____ occurs when a consumer goes into a store to learn about different brands and products and then searches the Internet for the same product sold at a lower price.

Acts , 71st Leg. Amended by Acts , 73rd Leg. Acts , 82nd Leg. Acts , 83rd Leg. Acts , 84th Leg. To enforce state law and rules adopted under state law, the commissioners court of a county by order may require food service establishments, retail food stores, mobile food units, and roadside food vendors in unincorporated areas of the county, including areas in the extraterritorial jurisdiction of a municipality, to obtain a permit from the county. The order is effective throughout the public health district on the 30th day after the first date on which the governing bodies of all members have adopted the order. Added by Acts , 73rd Leg. The executive commissioner may adopt rules for the efficient enforcement of this chapter by the department in an area not regulated under this chapter by a county or public health district. The executive commissioner by rule shall establish minimum standards for granting and maintaining a permit in an area not regulated under this chapter by a county or public health district. The commissioner may refuse an application for a permit or suspend or revoke a permit in an area not regulated under this chapter by a county or public health district. This section applies without regard to whether the food service establishment is at a fixed location or is a mobile food unit. Added by Acts , 81st Leg. A food service establishment or retail food store may not be required under this chapter to obtain more than one permit for each location. A county or public health district may not require a nonprofit organization to obtain a permit. Each medallion will be issued unit-by-unit only after an inspection reveals satisfactory compliance with the provisions of this chapter and applicable municipal regulations or ordinances relating to mobile food units. The medallions shall remain the property of the municipality. A record kept by the municipality regarding the time and date stamp on the documentation under Subsection a 2 by means of an electronic tagging system under Subsection b controls if that record is inconsistent with the record kept by the mobile food unit. Added by Acts , 80th Leg. Acts , 81st Leg. Added by Acts , 76th Leg. Acts , 85th Leg. Added by Acts , 77th Leg. A county or public health district may require the annual renewal of a permit. Amended by Acts , 76th Leg. Acts , 80th Leg. The commissioner or an authorized agent may detain an article of food that is located on the premises of a food service establishment, retail food store, mobile food unit, roadside food vendor, or temporary food service establishment and is adulterated or misbranded under Chapter Fees collected by a public health district under this chapter shall be deposited to the credit of a special fund created by the cooperative agreement under which the district operates. In adopting a rule or order under this subsection, the county or public health district may consider: A county with a population of at least 2. The training required of food managers can be no more extensive than the training offered by an education or training program accredited under Subchapter D, Chapter A food service establishment that handles only prepackaged food and does not prepare or package food may not be required to have a certified food manager under this section. Added by Acts , 75th Leg. A city attorney, county attorney, or district attorney may sue in district court to enjoin a food service establishment, retail food store, mobile food unit, or roadside food vendor from operating without a permit if a permit is required. The court shall grant injunctive relief without a bond or other undertaking by the department. The Alcoholic Beverage Code and rules adopted by the Texas Alcoholic Beverage Commission control to the extent of a conflict between this chapter or an order adopted under this chapter. Each day a violation continues or occurs is a separate violation for purposes of imposing a penalty. The notice may be given by certified mail. The notice must include a brief summary of the alleged violation and a statement of the amount of the recommended penalty and must inform the person that the person has a right to a hearing on the occurrence of the violation, the amount of the penalty, or both the occurrence of the violation and the amount of the penalty. The department shall give written notice of the hearing to the person. The administrative law judge shall make findings of fact and conclusions of law and promptly issue to the department a written proposal for a decision about the occurrence of the violation and the amount of a proposed penalty. Based on the findings of fact,

conclusions of law, and proposal for a decision, the department by order may find that a violation has occurred and impose a penalty or may find that no violation occurred. A filing with the court a sworn affidavit of the person stating that the person is financially unable to pay the amount of the penalty and is financially unable to give the supersedeas bond; and B giving a copy of the affidavit to the department by certified mail. The court shall hold a hearing on the facts alleged in the affidavit as soon as practicable and shall stay the enforcement of the penalty on finding that the alleged facts are true. The person who files an affidavit has the burden of proving that the person is financially unable to pay the amount of the penalty and to give a supersedeas bond. If the court does not sustain the occurrence of the violation, the court shall order that no penalty is owed. If the person paid the amount of the penalty and if that amount is reduced or is not upheld by the court, the court shall order that the appropriate amount plus accrued interest be remitted to the person. The rate of the interest is the rate charged on loans to depository institutions by the New York Federal Reserve Bank, and the interest shall be paid for the period beginning on the date the penalty was paid and ending on the date the penalty is remitted. If the person gave a supersedeas bond and if the amount of the penalty is not upheld by the court, the court shall order the release of the bond. If the person gave a supersedeas bond and if the amount of the penalty is reduced, the court shall order the release of the bond after the person pays the amount. Amended by Acts , 74th Leg. The amount shall be based on: A person who cannot afford to pay the penalty may stay the enforcement by filing an affidavit in the manner required by the Texas Rules of Civil Procedure for a party who cannot afford to file security for costs. An administrative penalty may be imposed for a violation of this chapter or a rule or order under this chapter by the state under Section The executive commissioner, commissioners court, governing body, or administrative board, as applicable, shall adopt minimum standards for a bed and breakfast establishment covered by this subsection. Added by Acts , 74th Leg. Added by Acts , 82nd Leg. The label must include: A cottage food production operation may not sell any of the foods described in Section Added by Acts , 83rd Leg. The term includes a food that must be held under proper temperature controls, such as refrigeration, to prevent the growth of bacteria that may cause human illness. A potentially hazardous food may include a food that contains protein and moisture and is neutral or slightly acidic, such as meat, poultry, fish, and shellfish products, pasteurized and unpasteurized milk and dairy products, raw seed sprouts, baked goods that require refrigeration, including cream or custard pies or cakes, and ice products. The term does not include a food that uses potentially hazardous food as ingredients if the final food product does not require time or temperature control for safety to limit pathogen growth or toxin production. A small honey production operation is not a food service establishment for purposes of this chapter. Added by Acts , 84th Leg. A local government authority, including a local health department, may not regulate the production of honey or honeycomb at a small honey production operation. Honey or honeycomb sold or distributed by a small honey production operation must be labeled in accordance with Subchapter E, Chapter , Agriculture Code. A fish or other aquatic species; B livestock, a livestock product, or a livestock by-product; C planting seed; D poultry, a poultry product, or a poultry by-product; E wildlife processed for food or by-products; F a product made from a product described by this subdivision by a farmer or other producer who grew or processed the product; or G produce. A wear clean, disposable plastic gloves when preparing samples; or B observe proper hand washing techniques immediately before preparing samples; 3 produce intended for sampling must be washed in potable water to remove any soil or other visible material; 4 potable water must be available for washing; 5 except as provided by Section Added by Acts , 79th Leg. A has an establishment operator with a valid certification under Subchapter D, Chapter , supervising the demonstration; and B complies with Sections A the demonstrator provides a sample only and not a full serving; and B samples of food prepared during a demonstration are disposed of not later than two hours after the beginning of the demonstration. A person operating a mobile food unit, roadside food vendor, or temporary food service establishment in a county with a population of more than 3. The written authorization must: An animal that provides only comfort or emotional support to a person is not a service animal under this section.

Chapter 2 : Case Analysis #3 Chapter 3 (Can This Bookstore Be Saved?) â€” xcv's Blog

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CS, After reading this Chapter I found it interesting the control WalMart has over suppliers and how they can make or break a company. I found it interesting also in the reading how they spoke of WalMart forcing companies to continuously lower the prices that they charge WalMart. However, Makin Bacon was an exception to the rule and have yet to be required to lower the price. Wonder why this is. The Makin Bacon chapter is somewhat of a fairytale story that almost never happened, especially after the owner of Makin Bacon, Jonathan Fleck, told WalMart they would be unable to supply the number of bacon dishes that WalMart was requesting and that they would not be able to enter a contract with Walmart. Makin Bacon is one of the smallest companies I have heard of and I would bet the smallest that Walmart deals with. They are run by one man out of a basement and who subcontract to a factory that produce these plastic bacon dishes on a SUV sized machine. This chapter trully depicted how walmart can make a company everything they are. Walmart literally pays to turn a factory one and without a customer of this scale or similar size the steadiness of businesses, especially ones as small as Makin Bacon, would be much tougher. This chapter showed Walmarts ability to reach into the day to day operations of its suppliers and shape their operations, choices, and product mixes. An instance of this is seen as Hanes changed the number of underwear in their cases because Walmarts only wanted half of what the current case size was. This chapter I feel showed you a huge negative side of the way that Walmart is able to lower prices and keep them low. This is seen in the Bertolli Olive Oil example where Walmart refused to accept the proposed raise in prices despite the costs of Olive Oil production going up. Bertolli decided to withdraw their supply of Olive Oil to walmart standing up to this Walmart force, and eventually were brought back in by walmart at a higher price. I wonder how many other suppliers and companies would have just accepted the refusal, kept the price the same, and suffered loses because of walmarts force? It is very interesting to see how Wal Mart can control their suppliers. Placing the palates of goods directly on the isles without unpacking them is a great idea that saves WalMart tons of money on labor costs. What started as a great idea to stick with Sam Waltons number goals, turns into almost taking advantage of the suppliers. I found it funny how the idea for using prepackaged palates ready for the floor was only after much scrutiny and hesitation let occur. WalMart was unsure whether it was a good idea. As it turned out it was such a great idea that today WalMarts are constructed around the idea with larger aisles to allow these palets. Amazing how such a small idea can change the way a company works, and is even built. You can now see these types of displays everywhere in almost every store we go to. Yes, this idea of palates is something so simple yet was hard to conceive until it really was a success. Playing the other side of the card What happens though to the supplier, who packages their items in boxes of say 24 units per box. They too are trying to cut back on labor costs to meet WalMarts demands of price decrease. So to do this, they invested the spare capital they have into machines that pack these goods into 24 units per box. Everything goes smoothly and they are able to save on labor costs. Then all of a sudden, WalMart comes to them and says, "Ship the items on palates with 10 boxes to palate and 50 items per box. And, these boxes have to be special so that we can just tear the fronts off and put the palate on the store floor. Take it or leave it is how they view it. How does this "great" idea now sound? Is it still a great idea when it puts suppliers out of business?

Chapter 3 : PPT - Chapter 3 Retail Customers PowerPoint Presentation - ID

Chapter 3: Small Stores 53 have shifted focus to identify and implement policy changes that could support healthy retail city-wide in partnership with the City of Providence's new Healthy Communities Office.

Thus, any effort to identify specific products consumed would need to work through potentially difficult coding issues. Future Potential Despite the limitations of the retail and household panel scanner datasets, many researchers, both in USDA and in academic and private research organizations, have begun to exploit scanner data because they provide such extensive detail on food products, quantities purchased, and prices. None of the food and nutrition-related datasets produced by the federal government can match the scanner datasets on this type of content, nor on the timeliness with which they are produced. Because of these advantages, it is hard to exclude them as potential sources of information for USDA policy and decision making. Before placing significantly greater reliance on scanner data, however, additional work must be done to examine the characteristics and representativeness of the population covered by the data and other possible sources of bias see Kirlin and Cole, If the research on data quality supports the usefulness of scanner data, they could be drawn on to examine a wide range of issues. Specifically, the retail scanner datasets could be used to examine short-run and long-run aggregate market trends. They could also be used to compare aggregate totals on food purchases with other sources of data on food expenditures—for example, from the CE survey and from the national food disappearance data, which measures the flow of raw and semiprocessed foods through the U. The household panel scanner datasets could be used to understand short-run and long-run trends in foods consumed by households and the relationship between price and consumption. They are developed on the basis of production estimates adjusted for inventory changes, exports, imports, and nonfood uses see www. Page 60 Share Cite Suggested Citation: The National Academies Press. The household scanner data could also be used to understand aggregate changes in purchases in relation to changes in policies on healthy eating, such as changes in the food pyramid guidelines that were announced by the USDA in January , or to food safety recalls. If information on participation in food assistance programs for example, food stamps, WIC, school breakfast and lunch could be added to household scanner data, the augmented datasets could be used to track and compare expenditures of food assistance program recipients and of nonrecipients with similar incomes. With augmented household scanner data it might also be possible to address such questions as why the participation rates among the eligible population in the Food Stamp Program plummeted in the s. Was this phenomenon a by-product of the expanding economy and welfare reform, or was it due to changes in food preparation and consumption behavior or both? Specifically, with the rise of labor force participation rates among women both single and married over the past decade, the time that is available to prepare foods for home consumption has declined, and major grocery stores have significantly expanded the quality and quantity of prepared food items. However, one cannot use food stamps to purchase prepared foods. Is part of the low rate of food stamp use a by-product of the fact that families have less time to prepare foods and that grocery stores provide attractive alternatives not available to food stamp recipients? The National Eating Trends NET Survey obtains food intake data from a nationally representative sample, and the Consumer Report on Eating Share Trends CREST collects information from a large online sample of consumers on their purchases of prepared meals and snacks at commercial restaurants and other outlets. Both of these datasets are used in analyses by firms interested in food market trends. The NET survey has been conducted since March Over the course of a year, 2, households record diaries of food and beverage consumption for 14 consecutive days for all individuals in the household. The survey questionnaire and diary are mailed to 60 new households every Page 61 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Data are usually processed and available for analysis within three months of collection. In addition to the food intake diaries, the NET survey collects information on the types and brands of foods consumed, how they were prepared and served, the ingredients used in home-prepared meals, and who in the household consumed them. Information is obtained on whether the respondents were on a diet during the day period and which type of diet they were on, whether they have any medical conditions, their height and weight, supplement use, exercise level, and attitudes on nutrition. Some

demographic information is also obtained on respondents. The CREST survey is an online survey that collects information from 3, adults and teenagers on a daily basis 42, responses per month. Survey respondents are asked to report what they ate, where they purchased it, where they ate it, who they were with, and how much they spent for food at commercial outlets the day before the survey. The survey also includes behavioral and attitudinal questions. These surveys collect unique information that could be useful in a number of policy environments. However, since the survey is an online survey, it will not cover those without Internet access. Thus, these data may not be useful for low-income or elderly populations. The survey also has low response; typically the response rate is just over 40 percent. The NET data are unique in providing 14 days of dietary recall, which is an extraordinary amount of information on food intake that is not matched in any other dataset. This information could be used to provide more stable estimates of consumption of different types of food than the two-day recalls from NHANES. It might also be useful for estimating consumption of foods that are eaten less regularly, which may be critical for certain food safety risk assessments. Information about preparation of food and ingredients used could also be used in food safety risk assessments. The other key attribute of these data is that they include information on attitudes towards food and dieting practices. This information, if released in a timely manner, could be useful in picking up market trends related to dieting practices. For example, the recent popularity of the Atkins and related diets is believed to have had large effects on major food purchases, such as meat, grains, and fruits. Timely information about dieting practices might be useful for analyses of these trends. Page 62 Share Cite Suggested Citation: Since this amount of recall places significant time and recall burdens on respondents, the quality of the data may suffer. This issue would need careful scrutiny before basing important public policy decisions on results from NET-based analyses. Page 53 Share Cite Suggested Citation:

Chapter 4 : The Wal-Mart Effect: Chapter 3

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