

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
Department of Law and Public Safety
DIVISION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL
25 Commerce Drive Cranford, N.J. 07016

BULLETIN 2221

March 31, 1976

TABLE OF CONTENTS

ITEM

1. STATE REGULATIONS - PROMULGATION OF NEW RULES CONCERNING RENEWAL OF LICENSES.
2. NEW LEGISLATION - AMENDMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LAW (N.J.S.A. 33:1-19.1, et seq.) CONCERNING PUBLICATION OF NOTICE OF PROPOSED ISSUANCE OF NEW RETAIL LICENSES.
3. APPELLATE DECISIONS - CASIELLO v. LODI ET ALS.
4. APPELLATE DECISIONS - DANNY'S LOUNGE, INC. v. PATERSON.
5. STATE LICENSES - NEW APPLICATIONS FILED.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
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25 Commerce Drive Cranford, N.J. 07016

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March 31, 1976

1. STATE REGULATIONS - PROMULGATION OF NEW RULES CONCERNING RENEWAL OF LICENSES.

Leonard D. Ronco, Director of the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control, pursuant to authority of N.J.S.A. 33:1-25 and 39, does hereby adopt new rules concerning the renewal of licenses. The full text of the proposed rules is as follows:

REGULATION NO. 1
ADVERTISING NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR STATE
LICENSE.

Rule 17. Applicants for renewal of annual state licenses issued by the Director are not required to advertise Notice of Application. In lieu thereof, the Director shall cause a general Notice of Application to be published once a week from the week of April 1 through the week of June 1 in a newspaper printed in the English language and published and circulated in the counties in which the premises of applicants for such renewals are located. The Notice shall be published in the following form:

NOTICE OF
APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSES

The public is hereby notified that applications for renewal of all annual alcoholic beverage licenses may be filed with the Director of the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control or the municipal local license issuing authority on or before May 1st of this year and may be approved on or after May 1st of this year. Objections, if any, with respect to any retail license renewal application should be made immediately in writing to the Municipal Clerk of the municipality in which the retail licensed premises are located and with respect to any other license renewal application should be made immediately in writing to the Director of the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 25 Commerce Drive, Cranford, N.J. 07016. No individual notices by individual license holders need be published with respect to each separate license renewal application, but this general notice, published pursuant to Chapter 99 of the Laws of 1975, shall be the sole notice thereof required to be published according to law.

LEONARD D. RONCO
DIRECTOR

Upon receipt of a written objection duly signed by an objector, the Director shall afford a hearing to all appropriate parties in the same manner as provided in these rules with regard to objections to applications for new licenses.

LEONARD D. RONCO
DIRECTOR

REGULATION NO. 2

ADVERTISING NOTICE OF APPLICATION FOR MUNICIPAL
LICENSE

Rule 14. Applicants for renewal of municipal licenses, other than seasonal retail consumption licenses, issuable by municipal issuing authorities are not required to advertise Notice of Application. In lieu thereof, the Director shall cause a general Notice of Application to be published once a week from the week of April 1 through the week of June 1 in a newspaper printed in the English language and published and circulated in the counties in which the premises of applicants for such renewals are located. The Notice shall be published in the following form:

NOTICE OF
APPLICATION FOR RENEWAL OF
ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSES

The public is hereby notified that applications for renewal of all annual alcoholic beverage licenses may be filed with the Director of the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control or the municipal local license issuing authority on or before May 1st of this year and may be approved on or after May 1st of this year. Objections, if any, with respect to any retail license renewal application should be made immediately in writing to the Municipal Clerk of the municipality in which the retail licensed premises are located and with respect to any other license renewal application should be made immediately in writing to the Director of the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control, 25 Commerce Drive, Cranford, N.J. 07016. No individual notices by individual license holders need be published with respect to each separate license renewal application, but this general notice, published pursuant to Chapter 99 of the Laws of 1975, shall be the sole notice thereof required to be published according to law.

LEONARD D. RONCO
DIRECTOR

Upon receipt of a written objection duly signed by an objector, each Municipal Clerk shall immediately transmit the objection to the municipal issuing authority, which shall afford a hearing to all appropriate parties in the same manner as provided in these rules with regard to objections to applications for new licenses. Upon receipt of an objection to the renewal of an annual retail license issuable by the Director under the provisions of Regulation No. 4 because a member of the issuing authority has an interest in the applicant licensee, the issuing authority shall immediately transmit such objection to the Director.

Promulgated: March 3, 1976
Effective: March 4, 1976
Filed with Secretary of State: March 4, 1976

LEONARD D. RONCO
DIRECTOR

2. NEW LEGISLATION - AMENDMENT OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LAW (N.J.S.A. 33:1-19.1, et seq.) CONCERNING PUBLICATION OF NOTICE OF PROPOSED ISSUANCE OF NEW RETAIL LICENSES.

On January 12, 1976, Governor Byrne signed Senate No. 111 into Law as Chapter 275 of the Laws of 1975, effective immediately, amending the Alcoholic Beverage Law N.J.S.A. 33:1-19.1, et seq. to provide as follows:

"1. Whenever a municipality is authorized to issue one or more new or additional plenary retail consumption, seasonal retail consumption or plenary retail distribution licenses and the governing body by resolution determines to permit the issuance thereof, the governing body shall cause to be published a notice of the proposed issuance of said license or licenses and that applications therefor will be accepted by the governing body or in municipalities having a municipal board of alcoholic beverage control or municipal excise commission, by the board or commission, as the case may be. The notice shall specify a time and date after which no further applications will be accepted. The notice shall be published in a newspaper circulating generally in the municipality by not less than two insertions, 1 week apart, the second of which shall be made not less than 30 days prior to the time and date specified in the notice as the time and date after which no further applications will be accepted.

2. The provisions of this act shall not be construed to require the issuance of any license or licenses with respect to which a notice has been published pursuant to this act, but in any case in which any such license or licenses have not been issued within 6 months after the closing time and date for acceptance of applications specified in the notice, no such license or licenses shall be issued without again complying with the provisions of this act."

Leonard D. Ronco
Director

Dated: March 10, 1976

3. APPELLATE DECISIONS - CASIELLO v. LODI ET ALS.

Santore Casiello,)
 Appellant,)
 v.)
 Mayor and Council of the Borough)
 of Lodi, and Andrew Warchol, Jr.,)
 and Alexander Bulwin,)
 Respondents.)

On Appeal
 CONCLUSIONS
 and
 ORDER

 Louis F. Treole, Esq., Attorney for Appellant
 Carbonetti & Di Maria, Esqs., by John M. Di Maria, Esq., Attorneys
 for Respondent Lodi
 Gerald P. Lo Proto, Esq., Attorney for Respondents Warchol and
 Bulwin

BY THE DIRECTOR:

The Hearer has filed the following report herein:

Hearer's Report

This is an appeal from the action of the Mayor and Council of the Borough of Lodi (Council) whereby it granted a person-to-person and place-to-place transfer of a plenary retail consumption license from August 41, Inc. to Andrew Warchol, Jr. and Alexander Bulwin, and from premises Route 46 (74 Sidney Street) to premises 127 Keasler Avenue, Lodi.

In his petition of appeal, appellant alleges that the action of the Council was erroneous for the following reasons:

"A. That the said respondent violated State Regulation #2, Rule 7.

B. That the said respondent violated State Regulation #2, Rule 9.

C. The violation of the above rules denied any objectors sufficient time within which to make their objections in writing or otherwise.

D. The Applicants, Andrew Warchol, Jr. and Alexander Bulwin, a partnership, failed to submit to the Municipal Board of Alcoholic Beverage Control adequate proofs as to on site parking in accordance with the Lodi Municipal Ordinance.

E. Resolution #75-94 dated June 5, 1975 granting license C-29 the person to person transfer and place to place transfer with the effective date in said ordinance to be June 5, 1975, the same date as the second advertisement in the Lodi Independent Newspaper, thereby denying residents and citizens the right to object at the second reading.

F. The Applicant, Andrew Warchol, Jr., is the brother of Councilman George Warchol and George Warchol is the owner of the building about to be leased by the applicants named herein, and as such raises questions of conflict of interest and control of the licensed premises and control of Plenary Retail Consumption License C-29."

The Council and the transferees in their respective answers admitted the grant of the transfer but denied the substantive allegations contained in the petition of appeal.

The appeal was heard de novo pursuant to Rule 6 of State Regulation No. 15, with full opportunity afforded the parties to introduce evidence and cross-examine witnesses.

Appellant, Santore Casiello, testified that he resides at 17 Keasler Avenue, Lodi. He does not subscribe to The Lodi Independent, a weekly newspaper wherein the notices of application for transfer were published on May 29 and June 5, 1975. To his knowledge, the newspaper cannot be purchased at a newsstand. It appears, from one of the exhibits, that the June 5, 1975 issue of The Lodi Independent was mailed on June 6, 1975.

Casiello was apprised of the Council's action in granting the subject transfer by neighbors on or about June 10, 1975. Upon checking at the Borough Hall he ascertained that a resolution adopting the approval was adopted on June 5, 1975, and that no hearing was held because no one appeared to object. Thereafter, he filed no objections because he felt that such action would be futile since it was not timely filed.

Anthony Quatrone, who also resides in the immediate area of the proposed situs of the liquor establishment, testified that he subscribes to The Lodi Independent. It is published on a Thursday of each week, and he receives it by mail on either the following Saturday or Monday.

Quatrone explained that he first learned of the proposed transfer of the license when he read the notice in the June 5 issue of the said newspaper which he received on Saturday, June 7.

Several of his neighbors met with Quatrone to discuss the fact that a resolution was adopted on June 5, 1975 granting the transfer. He felt that it was then too late to file written objections to the transfer.

Upon being questioned as to why he then did not file objections, the witness explained:

"I felt, I felt that the meeting was already held, that the resolution was already adopted and that the license would be granted and that from here on in it was just paper work involved. I felt I was denied my right to be at a meeting Thursday when the Council approved that resolution to force my objection in person. I feel I was denied my right to object. The paper was dated on a Thursday and the council approved it that same night and I didn't get a chance to read it until Saturday."

The witness conceded receiving a copy of the May 29 issue of the publication, but that he did not see the notice of application therein.

Samuel Tantillo, who resides in the immediate area of the situs and who operates a liquor licensed establishment in a different area of the municipality, testified that he was made aware of the subject transfer by neighbors on June 7. His objection to the transfer is not based upon the fact that he operates a liquor licensed facility.

Tantillo does not subscribe to the newspaper. It is his impression that the newspaper can only be obtained by subscription. He did not file written objections because he felt that the written objections to a resolution already adopted would be futile; and that the remedy would be by appeal.

Stephen N. Sireci, Sr. testified that, in his capacity as Borough Clerk, he received and filed the subject application for transfer.

The Lodi Independent has been established, by resolution, to be a legal vehicle for publications of legal notices. The newspaper is distributed by mail. A copy is delivered to his office. He does not know whether the publication is sold in stores.

Prior to the adoption of the resolution granting the transfer, an investigation was made relative to compliance of the proposed situs with the distance requirements mandated by State law or local ordinance concerning proximity to a church, school or other licensed premises. The applicants were checked with respect to their fitness to engage in the liquor business.

The Council adopted the resolution granting the subject person-to-person and place-to-place transfer on June 5, 1975, effective as of that date. However, the certificate of license issued to the respondents Warchol and Bulwin bore the effective date of July 1, 1975. No written objections to the grant of the transfer were filed with the Borough Clerk until the present appeal was filed on July 2, 1975.

The Borough Council consists of seven members. Six voted in favor of the adoption of the subject resolution. One member, George Warchol, a brother of the co-respondent, abstained from voting.

Andrew Warchol, Jr. a co-respondent herein, testified that he and his partner, Alexander Bulwin, are the only persons interested in the license. They propose to rent a part of the building located at the proposed situs, the owner of which is his brother, George Warchol, a Councilman of the respondent Borough of Lodi.

The witness explained that the amount of rent has not as yet been fixed.

It appears that the dispositive issues to be resolved are, as follows:

- (1) Did the Council violate any of the rules and regulations governing the transfer of a license in the grant thereof; and
- (2) Does the fact that a member of the issuing authority who is related to one of the transferees and such transferee will become a tenant of said member constitute a conflict of interest and thereby taint the action of the local issuing authority despite the fact that such member abstained from voting thereon.

In arriving at a determination of the first issue, I observe that Rule 9 of State Regulation No. 2 relating to applications for municipal licenses and Rule 18 of State Regulation No. 6 pertaining to transfer of licenses contain identical provisions governing the issuance or transfer in the event that written objections are filed. Rule 18 of State Regulation No. 6 provides, as follows:

"If a resolution or motion granting application for transfer is adopted before two (2) whole business days (excluding Saturdays, Sundays and legal holidays) shall have passed following publication of the second Notice of Application, the resolution or motion shall set forth a special condition that the transfer shall not be endorsed and effective unless and until such two (2) whole days shall have elapsed after the second publication of Notice of Application, not counting the day on which such second publication may be made; and if within such period or at any time before the transfer is endorsed written objection to the transfer is filed, the transfer shall not be endorsed and effective pending the further determination of the issuing authority."

It is uncontroverted that the motion granting the application for the transfer adopted on June 5, 1975 was adopted prior to the passage of two whole business days following publication of the second notice of publication. However, it is also uncontroverted that the transfer of the license was not actually effectuated until July 1, 1975; and it was further conceded that no written objections to the transfer were filed, either subsequent to the first publication (May 26, 1975) or at any time prior to effective date of the transfer, i.e., July 1, 1975. It, therefore, follows that appellant's allegation that respondents violated the pertinent rules to the detriment of the objectors is without substance.

In determining the second issue, I observe that the Council member related to one of the respondents herein abstained from voting on the resolution adopted by the Council. The record is barren of evidence that the said Council member influenced the other members of the Council in voting for the adoption of the transfer. I find that the mere fact that a member of the municipal issuing authority is related to the transferee does not, per se, taint or vitiate the action of that authority.

In evaluating the record herein, I find insufficient factual and legal foundation to support the contentions advanced by the appellant.

Therefore, upon consideration of all of the evidence herein, including the transcript of the testimony and the argument of counsel in summation, I conclude that appellant has failed to sustain the burden of establishing that the action of the Council was erroneous and should be reversed. Rule 6 of State Regulation No. 15.

Parenthetically, it may be well to note that, if the premises are conducted in a law-abiding manner (and it must be assumed that such will be the case), residents of the area have nothing to fear. If, on the other hand, the licensed premises are operated in violation of the Alcoholic Beverage Law or the Rules and Regulations of this Division the licensee will subject his license to disciplinary action which may result in suspension or revocation of the license privilege. Jesswell, Inc. v. Newark, Bulletin 1847, Item 5, and cases cited therein.

Accordingly, it is, recommended that an order be entered affirming the action of the Council and dismissing the appeal.

Conclusions and Order

Written Exceptions to the Hearer's report were filed on behalf of the appellant, pursuant to Rule 14 of State Regulation No. 15. I have carefully considered the said exceptions and find that they are devoid of merit.

Having carefully considered the entire record herein, including the transcript of testimony, the exhibits, the Hearer's report, and the exceptions filed thereto, I concur in the findings and recommendations of the Hearer, and adopt them as my conclusions herein.

Accordingly, it is on this 6th day of January 1976,

ORDERED that the action of the respondent, Mayor and Council of the Borough of Lodi, be and the same is hereby affirmed, and the appeal herein be and the same is hereby dismissed.

LEONARD D. RONCO
DIRECTOR

4. APPELLATE DECISIONS - DANNY'S LOUNGE, INC. v. PATERSON.

Danny's Lounge, Inc., t/a)
Danny's Lounge,)

Appellant,)

On Appeal

v.)

CONCLUSIONS
AND
ORDER

Board of Alcoholic Beverage)
Control for the City of)
Paterson,)

Respondent.)

Thomas E. Hood, Esq., Attorney for Appellant
Joseph A. LaCava, Esq., by Ralph L. De Luccia, Esq., Attorneys
for Respondent

BY THE DIRECTOR:

The Hearer has filed the following report herein:

Hearer's Report

On March 14, 1975 the Director of this Division affirmed the action of the Board of Alcoholic Beverage Control for the City of Paterson (hereinafter Board) which denied appellant's application for a place-to-place transfer of its plenary retail consumption license. About a month later, the Director affirmed the Board's action in revoking appellant's license. Appellant appealed to the Appellate Division of the Superior Court from both of the aforesaid actions.

Thereafter, on motion made by counsel during pendency of the appeals, the court remanded both appeals to the Director for supplementation of the record of evidence, alluded to but never produced, upon which a determination by the Board and affirmed by the Director, had been based.

I.

The respondent moved to supplement the record for the following reason:

"Specifically, appellant contends that while the local ordinance (R.O.P. 2:3-3) prohibits the transfer of a plenary retail consumption license from an existing location to a new location within 1,000 feet from another existing licensed premises covered by a plenary retail consumption license, no evidence was adduced either before the respondent Board or the Division to indicate that appellant's proposed transfer would violate the cited provisions of said ordinance".

(Par. 3 - Affidavit in support of Respondent's Motion to Supplement record - by Ralph L. DeLuccia, Jr., Counsel for respondent.)

At the hearing in this Division pursuant to the remand, evidence by way of letter of George Evans of the office of the City Engineer of the City of Paterson listed five licensed premises within 1,000 feet from 839 Main Street, Paterson. The nearest of them is 205 feet and the farthest is 895 feet distant from the subject premises.

II.

Responding to the motion of the Deputy Attorney General for Remand to the Director, the thrust of the motion concerned factors which were not clearly before the Hearing Officer when the matter was heard on appeal to this Division and when the Director affirmed the action of the Board in revoking appellant's license. Prospective charges against a Board Member, Cheevers had been alluded to, but no facts were developed before the Hearer.

At that time the former Board member, Joseph H. Cheevers had not been convicted of a charge alleging extortion from the husband of appellant's principal stockholder. A later conviction followed. Whether this action would have had an effect upon the Board members who voted to revoke appellant's license, was a proper subject of exploration upon remand.

The Board produced the testimony at this supplementary hearing in this Division, of one of its members, Harry B. Hawk, who had been President of the Board when the complaint against appellant which resulted in the revocation of license had been drawn. Although he knew the former Board member, Joseph Cheevers, that member was not on the Board after July 1974, when the form of government of Paterson had changed. The newspapers had carried accounts of the indictment of Cheevers, but that subject had not been discussed with his fellow members of the Board.

Hawks was adamant in his denial that his determination reached in connection with the charges against the appellant related in any way to or were influenced by the indictment and later conviction of former Board member Cheevers. He found appellant guilty along with his colleagues and assessed the penalty of revocation. He admitted that the Board did speculate upon the penalty and determined to revoke rather than suspend the license because the circumstances required such action.

Danny Riccardo, husband of Rose Riccardo, holder of the corporate stock of appellant's corporation, testified on behalf of appellant concerning appellant's record in managing licensed premises in Paterson. From 1966 to the present there have been two incidents which are termed "violations", other than the charges upon which revocation was based.

The first instance was when an employee's name was carelessly omitted from the employees' roster form required by this Division. The appellant paid a \$10.00 fine on that occasion. And in the same year, 1973, agents of this Division discovered certain bottles of alcoholic beverages, the labels of which did not truly describe their contents; in violation of Rule 27 of State Regulation No. 20. Appellant paid a fine of \$400.00 for this violation.

The grant (or denial) of a liquor license had been held to involve action judicial in nature. Dufford v. Nolan, 46 N.J.L. 87 (1884). A Board must act "so that not the faintest shadow be cast on the integrity of the determination of the (Board)". Aldom v. Borough of Roseland, 42 N.J. Super. 495 (App. Div. 1956).

At the initial hearing held in this Division on the appeal from the Board's action, the Director followed the long-standing rule that the penalty to be imposed in a disciplinary proceeding instituted by a local issuing authority rests, in the first instance, within its sound discretion, and the power of the Director to modify it on appeal should be exercised sparingly, and only where such penalty is manifestly unreasonable and clearly excessive. Maczka v. Elizabeth, Bulletin 1746, Item 1; Benedetti v. Trenton, Bulletin 1040, Item 1, aff'd. 35 N.J. Super. 30 (1955); Harrison Wine and Liquor Co., Inc. v. Harrison, Bulletin 1296, Item 2.

At the instant hearing in this Division, it became patently clear that following the indictment of former Board member Cheevers the Board took up the charges pressed against appellant, with the knowledge that such indictment had resulted from information supplied by Danny Riccardo, husband of the owner of appellant's capital stock. That information alone should have alerted the Board to address itself to the charges against appellant with a high degree of circumspection. As there had been virtually no defense to the charges, it was not difficult for the Board to find guilt. However, in the assessment of penalty, by the severity of the penalty alone, the members of the Board exhibited an attitude which appeared to reflect malice; in any event, it was manifestly unreasonable.

Revocation of license is the ultimate penalty which can be imposed upon a guilty licensee in disciplinary actions by the issuing authority. It is a penalty sparingly used, and when used, it follows serious offenses, or a series of offenses. Feldman v. Irvington, Bulletin 2143, Item 2 resulted in revocation after ten brawls occurred in a two-year period. Criminal conduct including a shooting resulted in revocation in Anfer v. Harrison, Bulletin 2131, Item 2. Where a licensee had a consistent string of similar violations over a five-year period, the license was revoked. In re Sabbia, Bulletin 1664, Item 1.

Revocation has been unhesitatingly used for repeated moral violations, as prostitution. Re B & N Tavern, Inc., Bulletin 1688, Item 1; Re Perlingiero, Bulletin 1744, Item 1. Where the licensed premises was operated by other than the owner and in such manner that members of the public were injured, revocation was called for. Buckley v. Wallington, Bulletin 1772, Item 1.

Conversely, the maximum penalty imposed by the Director in a matter involving the failure to name a criminally disqualified owner of corporate stock of licensee corporation was one hundred ten days. Re Berencsi, Bulletin 2117, Item 2. Where no criminally disqualified person was involved, and licensee failed to name a proper party on the application, the maximum penalty, under present Division policy, is seventy days. Re Wilenz Bar, Inc., Bulletin 2179, Item 5.

Although it is true that there is precedent in the past for a revocation following a fraud practiced upon the issuing authority in the misuse of a license (Re Allen, Bulletin 1886, Item 4) the usurper of the license privilege in Allen failed to defend the action and, upon preferment of the charges, abandoned the license.

In the present matter, the fraud of which appellant was obviously guilty consisted of inserting the signatures of the accountant for the licensee and his wife upon the licensed application, and thereafter repeating the offense for several years. Meanwhile, the appellant managed the licensed premises generally in a creditable manner. The sole disciplinary proceeding of consequence related to the mislabeling of liquor, which the husband of the holder of appellant's corporate stock described as resulting from an evaporation situation surrounding some old bottles.

Hence the appellant's record did not give rise to a clear need for revocation on a guilty finding to the charges herein. It can only be concluded that the Board attached to its guilty finding some unusual circumstance upon which to predicate the revocation of license. Certainly, from all of the evidence brought forward, it could only be concluded that, absent evidence of unusual circumstances, other than the indictment of former Board member Cheevers, the Board's severity resulted from some personal umbrage.

I find that the penalty imposed by the Board was manifestly excessive and unreasonable. It is, thus, recommended that the action of the Board be affirmed with a modification of the penalty imposed on its finding of guilt, from outright revocation to a suspension of one hundred days. Re Murphy's Bar & Lounge, Bulletin 1892, Item 2.

In the light of the additional proof that the appellant's application could not be granted, as the Board concluded, because the distance ordinance would be violated, it is further recommended that the Board's action denying the place-to-place transfer be affirmed, and the appeal with respect thereto be dismissed.

Conclusions and Order

No exceptions to the Hearer's report were filed with the Director pursuant to Rule 14 of State Regulation No. 15.

Having carefully considered the entire record herein, including the transcripts of testimony, the exhibits, and the Hearer's report, I concur in the findings and recommendations of the Hearer, and adopt them as my conclusions herein.

Division investigation discloses that the appellant has no available premises and the licensed business is presently inoperative. Thus, no meaningful penalty can be re-imposed at this time. Therefore, the effective dates of the said suspension will be set by further order when the licensee resumes operation of the licensed business on a substantial full-time basis.

Accordingly, it is, on this 7th day of January 1976,

ORDERED that the action of the respondent Board of Alcoholic Beverage Control for the City of Paterson in finding appellant guilty of the charges in question be and the same is hereby affirmed, expressly subject to a modification of the penalty theretofore imposed by the respondent from revocation of the subject license to a suspension of license for one hundred (100) days; and it is further

ORDERED that the effective dates of the said suspension shall be set by the entry of a further order herein when the licensee resumes operation on a substantial full-time basis; and it is further

ORDERED that my order of March 14, 1975 affirming the action of the respondent Board of Alcoholic Beverage Control for the City of Paterson, in denying appellant's application for a place-to-place transfer of its plenary retail consumption license and dismissing the appeal herein be and the same is hereby re-affirmed.

LEONARD D. RONCO
DIRECTOR

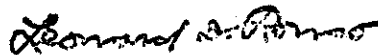
5. STATE LICENSES - NEW APPLICATIONS FILED.

Cardlee Import Co., Inc.
t/a Jomor Import Co.
290 Norwood Avenue
Deal, New Jersey

Application filed March 23, 1976 for
place-to-place transfer of Wine
Wholesale License WW-15 from Room 4,
536 Fayette Street, Perth Amboy,
New Jersey.

Velardi & Son Wine Imports, Inc.
43 Samworth Road
Clifton, New Jersey

Application filed March 31, 1976 for
place-to-place transfer of Limited
Wholesale License WL-7 from 40 Whelan
Road, East Rutherford, New Jersey.



Leonard D. Ronco
Director