Rulletin

140 E. Front Street, CN 087, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0087 BULLETIN 2461

November 30, 1993

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ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE **C**ONTROL

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ENACTMENT OF SENATE BILL 99, WHICH REQUIRES POSTING OF 1. WARNINGS ON DANGER OF DRINKING DURING PREGNANCY.

On February 7, 1993, Governor Florio signed into law Senate Bill 99, and is now codified as Chapter 43, of the laws of New Jersey, 1993.

Under this initiative, all holders of Class C licenses, except for plenary retail transit licenses and club licenses, are required to prominently post a warning notice prepared by the Department of Health, that warns patrons of the dangers associated with alcohol consumption during pregnancy. Such consumption has been determined to be harmful to the fetus and can cause birth defects, low birth weight and Fetal Alcohol Syndrome, which is one of the leading causes of mental retardation. Notices are to be posted in service areas, on walls, towel dispensers, or other appropriate locations in public rest rooms for women patrons on the licensed premises.

Notices will be prepared in English and Spanish, and the Department of Health shall distribute the notices to local boards of health for distribution to Class C licensees within two months after enactment. The Commissioner of Health shall adopt rules and regulations necessary to effectuate the provisions of this act. Failure to comply with the provisions of this act could result in a fine of \$50. This measure took effect on the first day of the sixth month after enactment, or September 1, 1993.

2. ENACTMENT OF ASSEMBLY BILL 1539, WHICH PERMITS THE SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES IN COMBINATION WITH CERTAIN NON-ALCOHOLIC ITEMS.

On July 23, 1993, Governor Florio signed into law, A-1539, which is now codified as Chapter 198 of the laws of New Jersey, 1993.

The legislation permits the sale of distilled spirit, wine and malt products in combination with non-alcoholic items.

The Division of ABC had interpreted Title 33 as prohibiting on-premise licensees from selling prepackaged products where one of the elements in the package was something other than glassware or a bar-related item, such as an opener or coaster.



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This interpretation conflicted with federal regulations promulgated under the Federal Alcohol Administration Act which permit a supplier or wholesaler to package and distribute spirits, wine or malt beverages in combination with any other items providing that (1) those items have no value or benefit to the retailer other than that of having the potential of attracting purchasers and thereby promoting sales, and (2) the package itself is designed to be delivered intact to the consumer, and (3) any additional cost incurred in creating the combination package is passed on to the retailer.

This bill amends R.S. 33:1-12 to permit the retail sale of distillers', brewers' and vintners' merchandise by on-premise licensees when that merchandise is prepacked as a unit with other items. The Director will continue to have the discretion to promulgate rules and regulations to limit specific types of merchandise that would be at odds with the public policy underlying the State alcoholic beverage laws.

3. ENACTMENT OF SENATE BILL 1979, WHICH CONCERNS THE ADMINISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT OF STATE TAXES PAID AND COLLECTED BY ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE LICENSEES.

On August 8, 1993, Governor Florio signed into law S-1979, and is now codified as Chapter 232, Laws of New Jersey, 1993.

This bill provides for the effective enforcement of the State tax laws as they apply to alcoholic beverage taxes and the taxes collected by alcoholic beverage licensees. The bill provides an exception to the general rule that alcoholic beverage licenses may not be seized for satisfaction of debts to allow the Division of Taxation to seize New Jersey liquor licenses for satisfaction of State tax debts. The largest debt of a liquor licensee may be to the Division of Taxation in the form of taxes, such as sales taxes and employment tax and income tax withholding, that are actually paid by customers and employees and that the licensee collects as a trustee for the State.

In addition, this new law provides for a greater sharing of information with the Division of ABC, as same applies to licensees who are delinquent in taxes owed to the State. While the Division of Taxation was able, prior to this initiative, to institute proceedings against tax delinquent retail licensees, they could not reveal the information to this agency. ABC, accordingly, did not have any basis upon which ABC administrative penalties could be instituted. As a result of the change in the Taxation statute, the Director of Taxation is able to share pertinent tax information with the Division of ABC. This information may impact upon the issuance, suspension, or revocation of a liquor license.

4. CREATION OF RESTRICTED BREWERY LICENSE - APPLICATION PROCEDURE.

Assembly Bill 2354 (Senate Bill 614) was signed into law as Chapter 216 of the Laws of 1993 on July 30, 1993. This law created a new RESTRICTED BREWERY LICENSE, issued by the Division, which will authorize the holder to brew up to 3,000 31 fluid gallon barrels of malt alcoholic beverages per year. The license may be issued only to persons (individuals, partnerships, corporations), who also have identical ownership of an active PLENARY RETAIL CONSUMPTION LICENSE operated in conjunction with a restaurant. For purposes of this license, a restaurant is defined as a premises which is "...regularly and principally used for the purpose of providing meals to its customers and having adequate kitchen and dining room facilities." The Restricted Brewery license must be sited immediately adjacent to the retail licensed restaurant premises (i.e. within the same building, in an area not covered by the retail license). No more than two Restricted Brewery Licenses may be issued to a Plenary Retail Consumption Licensee. Restricted Brewery License applicants must own a Plenary Retail Consumption License prior to filing an application for the Brewery License.

Under the terms of this license, the Restricted Brewery Licensee may sell or deliver its malt alcoholic beverages only to its plenary retail consumption licensed premises. Thereafter, the product may be sold by the open container, for immediate consumption on the restaurant premises, or as package goods for off-premises consumption, provided however, that the restaurant premises are configured in such a way as to permit such sales (N.J.A.C. 13:2-35).

A Restricted Brewery License will issued by the Director of the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control, following completion of a complete background investigation and site visit by the Division of State Police Enforcement Unit. Applicants are required to submit completed sets of fingerprint cards and a full financial disclosure, (including income statement, balance sheet, copies of stock certificates, mortgage/finance agreements, etc.). Additionally, applicants must publish a legal notice which advises the public that the application has been filed with the Division. Restricted Brewery applicants are also required to post a tax bond with the Division of Taxation, and should contact that agency directly at (609) 984-4121 for information about the bond procedure. In addition, applicants must be registered as a brewer by the US Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco and Firearms (BATF) prior to issuance of their state license. For information concerning registration requirements, contact the BATF directly at (215) Finally, applicants may be required to comply with local, county and/or state requirements associated with

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manufacturing and wastewater discharge. Applicants are advised to contact local zoning official for information on such requirements.

There is a base license fee of \$1,000.00 which must be paid at the time of the initial application, which shall entitle the licensee to brew up to 1,000 31 fluid gallon barrels per year. There is an additional \$500.00 fee for every additional 1,000 barrels, up to the 3,000 annual barrel limit.

5. DIRECTOR'S ADVISORY OPINION/WAREHOUSING PROPOSAL SUBMITTED BY SHOPRITE BEVERAGES INCORPORATED.

August 25, 1993

Acting Director John G. Holl Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control 140 E. Front Street CN-087 Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0087

Re: Warehousing Proposal

Dear Director Holl:

As requested by J. Wesley Geiselman, Esq., this letter will briefly summarize our discussion of July 26, 1993 concerning ShopRite Beverages, Inc.'s ("ShopRite") desire, subject to your approval, to enter into an agreement with another Public Warehouse and Transportation Licensee (hereinafter "Entity"), to provide warehouse and transportation services to ShopRite and its customers; namely, members of the ShopRite Cooperatives.

Currently ShopRite holds a Public Warehouse and a Transportation License and operates a licensed warehouse facility in Edison, New Jersey. The purpose of the Edison warehouse is to provide storage and a "single drop" delivery of cooperative purchases for member stores.

The cost of operating the Edison Warehouse has increased annually, and continues to increase, and therefore, ShopRite has explored the possibility of reducing its costs by entering into a contract with a non-related independent Entity to operate its Edison warehouse and transport product to member stores, at a fixed per case charge.

A proposal to provide such services has been received from Entity. Entity is owned by the son of the principal owner of a

Wholesaler. The proposal, if acceptable, would result in substantial savings to ShopRite.

At its meeting of April 29, 1993, the Advisory Committee, after deliberation, recommended that wholesalers be permitted to provide warehousing to retailers, a practice which was identified as presently existing in the market place. ShopRite's proposal is similar in substance, although different in application.

For all intents and purposes, ShopRite would continue to own and operate its Public Warehouse as it does now, except it would contract the labor and management know-how to Entity. ShopRite's Public Warehouse License would be transferred (on place to place application) to a new facility also located in Edison, New Jersey, owned or leased by Entity or Wholesaler. A sublease would be entered into between ShopRite and Entity or Wholesaler, at an arms length market rental.

Entity would be paid by ShopRite, who in turn would be paid by its customers, the member stores of the cooperatives.

If acceptable, ShopRite and Entity would like to formalize their relationship by appropriate writings, and therefore, I would appreciate hearing from you at your earliest convenience.

I would be pleased to further meet with you or your staff to discuss the matter in greater detail if you feel it would be helpful. Alternatively, we are also willing to modify the proposed arrangement between ShopRite and Entity, if you believe such modification to be appropriate.

Respectfully yours,

ANTHONY J. NAPODANO

November 15, 1993

RE: WAREHOUSING PROPOSAL/TIED HOUSE

Dear Mr. Napodano:

Recently you forwarded a proposal to the Division and requested a Director's Advisory Opinion as to whether a specific warehousing arrangement would be in conformity with the New Jersey Tied-House statute $(N.J.S.A.\ 33:1-43.)$

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Your client, ShopRite Beverages Inc., (ShopRite) currently is the holder of New Jersey Public Warehouse and Transportation licenses and provides warehousing and transportation services to its customers; namely, members of the ShopRite Co-op.

Due to costs of operating the current warehouse, ShopRite has explored an alternative method operation; namely, contracting with a non-related independent entity to operate and manage the warehouse and transportation facilities. This new entity would, for a set rent, sublease the warehouse premises from ShopRite and provide member stores with the current services provided by ShopRite at a fixed cost per case. You advise that a potential problem with this arrangement is that the entity's principal shareholder's father is the owner of a New Jersey Wholesale license. Therefore, you request a Director's opinion as to whether the ownership relation in this arrangement would violate the New Jersey Tied-House statute (N.J.S.A. 33:1-43).

This is not the first request or inquiry regarding use of public warehousing facilities by retailers or a wholesale licensees where the other tier may have an interest. On April 29, 1993, at the request of the Division, the Alcoholic Beverage Control Advisory Committee, a group of members of various segments of the industry, considered the issue as to whether wholesale licensees who also hold public warehouse licenses, may legally lease a portion of their public warehouse premises to a retail licensee. This request was made after it was determined that there has been widespread growth of the practice and concurrent concern that it may violate the tied-house statute.

The Advisory Committee, of a vote of 8 to 1, recommended that the Division permit wholesaler owned public warehouse licensees to rent space to retail licensees if the relationship was the result of a bona fide arms-length transaction.

The New Jersey tied-house statute provides in part:

It shall be unlawful for ...any wholesaler of alcoholic beverages, to conduct, own either in whole or in part, or be directly or indirectly interested in the retailing of any alcoholic beverages in New Jersey...N.J.S.A. 33:1-43(a)

Subsection b contains a reciprocal restriction on retailers having an interest in the wholesale questions. N.J.S.A. 33:1-43(b).

The issue presented by these two requests address both sections of the statute. The request or recommendation of the Advisory Committee is whether a wholesale licensee holding an interest in a public warehouse license pursuant to N.J.S.A. 33:1-14 may lease space to a retail licensee. The request of ShopRite is whether retail licensees which hold an interest in a public warehouse license pursuant to N.J.S.A. 33:1-14 may enter into a management and sub-lease agreement to operate its warehouse with an entity that is related to a wholesale licensee. In both requests, the underlying or ultimate issue is whether any such arrangement or relationship would give a wholesale licensee an interest in retailing or vice versa, thereby creating an illegal tied-house.

The term "tied-house" refers to a pre-prohibition practice of placing a plenary retail license establishment under contract and requiring it to sell exclusively the products of one manufacturer. The absentee ownership that resulted from these arrangements gave rise to numerous abuses. In essence, the licensed establishment was not responsible to the local neighborhood and caused many local Secondly, control by one manufacturer tended to reduce problems. competition since the primary goal of the tied-house system was to create a large and excessive number of retail outlets for the express purpose of exclusively selling the products of the manufacturer. ABC Bulletin 104, Item 1. With the repeal of prohibition, vigorous and expansive interpretation and enforcement of the tied-house statutes were also used to insure that the remnants of bootlegging and other criminal activity of the prohibition era were significantly curtailed in the alcoholic beverage industry.

The purpose and objective of the tied-house statute is probably best set forth in the decision of Reichelderfer vs. Johnson, 72 F. (2nd) 552 (DC 1934) where the court stated:

"One of the well-recognized objections to the methods of sale and distribution of liquors prior to the era of prohibition was the fact that brewers and wholesalers frequently monopolized and controlled the retail trade. As stated by Judge Nichols in Marks v. Conrad Seipp Brewing Co., 74 Ind. App. 50, 128 N.E. 620, 621: 'It is a matter of history that a part of the corrupting influence of saloons emanated from the fact that many of them were owned or controlled by the breweries, by whom they were placed in the hands of irresponsible persons who were dependent upon the breweries for their financial support. Public policy demanded that such a condition of dependence and

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irresponsible operation be abrogated, and the act above mentioned resulted'.....

"We think it apparent from the legislative history of this provision that Congress intended a divorce a vinculo between the business of brewing beer and the retail sale thereof, and to give the Commissioners wide latitude in enforcing this manifest purpose."

While the language of the tied-house statute is broad, it does not prohibit every connection between wholesaler and retailer. See In Re Frank, ABC Bulletin No. 113, Item No. 8, In Re Schulte Inc., ABC Bulletin 179, Item No. 9 and In Re Princeton Municipal Improvement, Inc., supra. However, since its passage, the Division has carefully examined potential tied-house relationships and the exceptions, as noted above, have been permitted due to their remoteness. As a result, the Division's approach has been preventive in nature and not a review of the actual relationship between the parties and its effect on the marketplace and regulatory framework.

However, the marketplace has changed dramatically since prohibition's repeal. At the time the tied-house law was enacted, marketing and sales centered around the local neighborhood where purchasing was done on availability. In today's market, the consuming public is extremely mobile and buying habits tend, in many cases, to be based upon name recognition and price. In the 30's, marketing and advertising were regional. Today, the advertising is national and international in scope with television and other electronic marketing bringing products instantly into the consumer's home. Therefore, today the public in many instances demands a wide availability of product at competitive prices. Moreover, with its mobility, the consuming public has a wide variety of outlets from which to choose.

The alcoholic beverage industry and market have also changed dramatically. Perhaps the greatest change to occur was "deregulation". These regulatory changes occurred in the 1980's and included the elimination of "fair trade" (price control); permitting the advertisement of the price of alcoholic beverages and permitting cooperative purchasing. As a result of these changes, the minimum price for the retail sale of alcoholic beverages was eliminated and the only retail pricing restriction on consumer sale of alcoholic beverages was that it could not be sold below the cost the retailer paid for the product from the wholesaler. The regulations now permit retailers to advertise cooperatively the availability and price of alcoholic beverage products. The regulations also permit the purchasing of alcoholic

beverages collectively to allow "quantity" discounts. Therefore, single independently owned stores can now join together and purchase alcoholic beverages collectively allowing them the ability to purchase at the lowest possible price and also sell the alcoholic beverages at any price that was not below cost paid for it.

These marketplace and regulatory changes demonstrate that the tied-house problems or situations sought to be prevented in 1933 have also changed. Sixty years later, both the tied-house tavern and the bootlegger have all but vanished. The industry is now characterized by a mobile and advertising-based marketplace that requires both wholesale and retail licensees to maintain the most cost efficient purchasing warehousing and delivery system.

In 1985, these changes were statutorily recognized with the enactment of N.J.S.A. 33:1-3.1 which set forth in detail the current public policy and legislative purpose of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act (Title 33). This legislation replaced the public policy as set forth in N.J.S.A. 33:1-3 from promoting temperance and eliminating the racketeer to ten varied and specific statements and purposes reflecting today's marketplace. Three of these purposes are:

- ...5. To provide a framework for the alcoholic beverage industry that recognizes and encourages the beneficial aspects of competition.
 - 6. To maintain trade stability
 - 7. To maintain a three tier (manufacture, wholesale and retail) distribution system...

These varied public purposes demonstrate that the Division must now establish and balance these variables to achieve the overall stated purpose of the statute. As a result, I believe that a total and absolute prohibition of all potential tied-house relationships does not achieve the Division's stated purpose. Rather, the relationship sought to be created should be reviewed and balanced to determine what effect if any, it will have on the parties, the marketplace and the regulatory framework of the Alcoholic Beverage Control Act.

Under our unique multi-tier system it is necessary to insure a degree of separation or boundaries in order to maintain trade stability. However, it is also clear that the need to maintain an ability to achieve the most economic system of purchasing, storing and delivering alcoholic beverages is necessary to promote competition. In the marketplace today, wholesale licensees, in order to maintain their large inventory of product, have not only

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stored alcoholic beverages in their exclusive warehouse, but have also had other premises licensed as public warehouses. A wholesale licensee presumably has an expertise in the warehousing and storage of alcoholic beverages since this is its primary business. Therefore, it could logically be presumed that it could lease warehouse space to various retailers or manage a warehouse facility in which retailers have an interest at a lower cost and offer a more effective warehousing system. This cost saving would be attractive to a retailer since it would minimize its cost and increase its warehousing efficiency.

These factors in todays market must be balanced with the intent and purpose of the tied-house statute; namely, to maintain independent tiers in the industry; and more importantly, to insure that neither wholesalers nor retailers control the others segment thereby leading to a vertical arrangement.

In reviewing ShopRite's request, based on the information presented, the ability to exercise control over each other are almost non-existent. It appears to be an arms-length business transaction where compensation is not based upon the purchase of any particular product or products. The only potential tied-house problem is the fact that the principal shareholder of the managing entity is related to someone who owns a wholesale license. From a conceptual view point it would not appear that the purpose and intent of the tied-house statute would be violated by this arrangement. In addition, any unlawful use or operation under this arrangement would not preclude the use of the tied-house law and other ABC statutes and regulations to cure it.

However, without reviewing the actual contract and framework under which the parties would operate, I cannot formally approve or permit this specific arrangement. In reviewing a contract, the Director's lodestar would be whether or not there is created a bona fide arms-length commercial transaction which did not establish or promote a situation where control of a wholesaler or retailer could occur and affect the operation of the other's license. reviewing this particular arrangement, the Division would specifically look to the terms and safeguards of the contract such as: the duties and responsibilities of the parties, the terms and time frame under which either party could terminate the contract; the definition of default; and the means of and terms of compensation. If in fact the terms establish a bona fide arrangement limited strictly to the warehousing and transportation of alcoholic beverages and did not in fact tie or relate to the wholesaling or retailing privileges of each respective party, the arrangement would be approved.

With these types of arrangements, a major concern of ABC would be to prevent the products of the wholesaler and the interest of the retailer from gaining a competitive or overreaching advantage. The Division would not only look to the contract and the current marketplace in determining whether the statute was violated, but also to the parties' actual practices.

Thus, with regards to ShopRite's proposed warehousing and transportation arrangement, it would not appear to automatically constitute a tied-house violation due merely to the relationships interest of each party. However, I would request that you submit to the Division the proposed contract as agreed to by the parties for formal review and specific approval. The Division will reserve the right to request changes or to disapprove the arrangement should it determine in fact that it constitutes a violation of the tied-house or any other statute of the New Jersey Alcoholic Beverage Control Act or regulations.

Finally, with regards to those situations of wholesale-retail warehousing relationships addressed by the Advisory Committee's recommendation, I will require all public warehouse licensees to submit for review and approval all contracts that may be affected and are the subject matter of this opinion.

Very truly yours,

John G. Holl Acting Director

JGH:JWG:sb

6. ADVISORY OPINION FROM THE DIVISION OF TAXATION/TAX
IMPLICATIONS OF TAXABLE GOODS PURCHASED BY ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE
DISTRIBUTORS FOR USE IN A PROMOTIONAL CAMPAIGN.

November 9, 1993

To: Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control

From: Robert K. Thompson
Assistant Director
Audit Activity

Subject: Promotional Items

You had requested the Division's position regarding the sales and use tax implications of taxable goods purchased by alcoholic

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beverage distributors for use in a promotional campaign conducted as follows:

During a distributor's sales campaign, alcoholic beverage retailers are offered certain merchandise if they agree to purchase a designated quantity of an alcoholic beverage. The more purchased by the retailer, the greater the value of the promotional incentive.

The sale of alcoholic beverage to a retailer is exempt from the sales and use as a sale for resale. The distributor should reserve and retain a completed Resale Certificate (Form ST-3) from the retailer.

For the purposes of the New Jersey Sales and Use Tax Act, gifts of tangible personal property are not considered sales subject to tax. Instead, the gift property is considered taxable upon purchase even though it was acquired by a vendor (distributor) with the intention of transfer to someone else (retailer) without charge for promotional or advertising purposes. This acquisition is not recognized as a sale for resale. The object of the vendor (distributor) is the use or consumption of the item in a business promotion or as advertising material.

Accordingly, the distributors should pay the sales tax on their cost of promotional items or advertising materials at the point of purchase. In those instances when the promotional items or advertising materials are purchased from an unregistered supplier outside the State, the distributor should remit a use tax based on their cost.

7. NOTICE TO ALL LICENSEES - APPROVAL OF CASE DISCOUNTS GIVEN ON WINES AND SPIRITS AS WELL AS MALT ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES; APPROVAL OF INDUSTRIAL (ONE CASE) REBATE COUPONS.

The following two bulletin items reflect the Division's continued efforts to encourage the beneficial aspects of competition in the alcoholic beverage industry. In an effort to meet the changing practices and realities of the marketplace, the Division is removing previously imposed restrictions on business practices. These changes are designed to remove regulatory restrictions that serve little or no beneficial purpose in today's marketplace.

A. APPROVAL OF CASE DISCOUNTS GIVEN ON WINES AND SPIRITS AS WELL AS MALT ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES.

Recently, questions have developed from the package store training program as to whether discounts can be offered on the purchase of cases of wine and spirits. For example, if one bottle of wine or spirits sells for \$10.00, can a licensee sell a case of 12 bottles of the same size and product for \$100.00? Traditionally, the Division has not recognized a case of wine or spirits as a "single alcoholic beverage product" or unit as the Division does with malt beverages. Therefore, discounts on cases of wine and spirits were prohibited under the provisions of N.J.A.C. 13:2-23.16(a)2 and 24.9. Acting Director Holl, after reviewing this limitation, has determined to relax it for the reasons stated below.

It would appear that the rationale for this prohibition was twofold: 1) to offer a discount on a case of wine or spirits would be contrary to the Division's statutory purpose of promoting temperance, and 2) from an economic viewpoint, there was a concern that the practice might lead to price disparagement arguments between the smaller distribution licensees and the larger chains.

In reviewing these arguments, it is clear that they are relics of bygone days. Recent changes to the Division's statutory mission reduced the emphasis of "promoting temperance" and, in contrast, now require the Division not only to "foster moderation and responsibility in the use and consumption of alcoholic beverages," but also to "recognize and encourage the beneficial aspects of competition." N.J.S.A. 33:1-3.1. Moreover, wine consumption has increased in recent years in relation to other alcoholic beverage products. Furthermore, the wine consuming public currently buys wine by the case in many instances. Therefore, by permitting a discount on a case of wine, we would not be creating a new buying group or habit. This change would merely allow the product to be marketed and discounted based on the current buying patterns of those consumers and would permit such consumers to obtain lower overall prices.

With regard to distilled spirits, it would appear that the only time case purchases of same are popular are either for special events such as weddings, or for the holiday seasons where spirits are given as gifts.

Again, the marketing of these case discounts on spirits would not be directed to create new buying habits, consumption or groups, but would allow competitive marketing of the products at those times and to those customers who would normally buy cases of spirits.

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Finally, there is no proof that by allowing case discounts, the Division would create a wider gap between the large and smaller retailers. Most distribution licensees belong to cooperatives and have the potential of buying in at the best deal. Wine consumers look to the type and selection of product as much as price; therefore, the real advantage goes to those licensees with expertise in types of wine and large selections to go along with the case price discount. Case discounting of distilled spirits, according to the industry, are most popular at the holidays for gift purposes. In this regard, not only is price important but so is selection, expertise and delivery. Thus, retailers that cater to business gift givers would benefit most by the Division's permitting case discounts. [This was also part of the rationale in the recent determination to allow distilled spirits case ("industrial) rebate coupons.] In essence, permitting case discounts brings New Jersey's regulatory scheme into line with the policies of other states. Additionally, this will allow the market to dictate its own course. Negative social impacts do not appear to be valid or apparent in today's market.

After reviewing these issues, Acting Director Holl determined that the current policy should be relaxed and that licensees should be allowed to offer discounts on cases of wine and spirits as long as the price was not below cost. This relaxation in policy will allow retailers to market product especially in November and December for gift giving purposes these products are bought by the case especially by business owners. This practice does not extend to, create or permit the discounting of mixed cases of products which contains different types or sizes of the alcoholic beverage product in question. The only case discounting that will be allowed is a case of identical products by both type and size.

B. APPROVAL OF "INDUSTRIAL" REBATE COUPONS; CONTINUED PROHIBITION OF ADVERTISING FINAL "NET" PRICE AFTER DEDUCTION OF REBATE AMOUNT.

Recently, the Division received a letter in which the writer made two requests as referenced above. The writer first requested that the Division reconsider its current position which prohibited the use of "Industrial" Rebate Coupons. ("Industrial" Rebates are defined, basically, as a rebate on a case lot of alcoholic beverages.) Currently, except for malt alcoholic beverages, the Division has not permitted rebates on case lots, but only on single bottles. Secondly, the writer requested that the Division permit advertising a final "net" price to the consumer, after deducting the rebate.

For similar reasons as reflected in the above referenced discussion dealing with case discounts on wines and spirits, Acting Director Holl has approved the request to utilize such rebates in New Jersey, for one single case lot for any alcoholic beverage, which will include wines and/or spirits. All other provisions of N.J.A.C. 13:2-24.11 apply and must be adhered to.

With respect to the second request, the regulation prohibits advertising a final "net" price to the consumer, after deducting the rebate. As a result, any such change in this restriction must await an amendment to the regulation. Whether or not the Division will propose that amendment, must await further study and consideration. We note that retailers can currently advertise that a manufacturer's rebate is available on such products, but such advertisements must also indicate that the rebate is limited to one per household.

In view of the upcoming holiday season, the Acting Director's re-interpretation and liberalization of the Division's position regarding "Industrial Coupons" may have significance to members of the alcoholic beverage industry.

8. FINAL DETERMINATION DENYING APPLICATION FOR A SPECIAL RULING TO GRANT TEMPORARY RELIEF/E&J GALLO WINE SALES OF MODESTO, CALIFORNIA AND GALLO WINE SALES OF NEW JERSEY, INCORPORATED.

STATE OF NEW JERSEY
DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY
DIVISION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION FOR A SPECIAL RULING PURSUANT TO N.J.S.A. 33:1-39 OF:

E&J GALLO WINE SALES OF MODESTO, CALIFORNIA

-AND-

GALLO WINE SALES OF NEW JERSEY, INCORPORATED

SEEKING RELIEF FROM APPLICATION OF N.J.A.C. 13:2-27.2 WITH REGARD TO WINE AND MALT BASED COOLERS.

FINAL DETERMINATION DENYING APPLICATION FOR A SPECIAL RULING TO GRANT TEMPORARY RELIEF PAGE 18 BULLETIN 2461

Dennis P. O'Keefe, Esq. (Buchman & O'Brien, Attorneys)
Counsel for Petitioners

BY THE DIRECTOR:

I

By Notice dated April 2, 1993, I advised all affected producers, registrants, licensees, and other appropriate parties of a request, dated January 7, 1993, as further described below, which had been made to former Director Catherine A. Costa. That request was made by E&J Gallo Winery of Modesto, California, and Gallo Wine Sales of New Jersey, Inc., hereafter "applicants." In their petition the applicants sought to obtain a special ruling and thereby obtain temporary relief from the requirements otherwise imposed by N.J.A.C. 13:2-27.2 with respect to their wine and malt based cooler products. My Notice of their request was individually sent to over 228 interested parties and it was also published in the New Jersey Beverage Journal, whose circulation includes almost every one of the over ten thousand alcoholic beverage licenses issued in this State.

The relief requested by Gallo was to obtain temporary authority from this Division, for a period of eighteen months, to sell cooler products, in this state, which would be in containers having labels bearing out-of-state bottle deposit information. Such labels would otherwise be prohibited in New Jersey, pursuant to N.J.A.C. 13:2-27.2. Thereafter, by letter dated July 21, 1993, counsel for Gallo advised that the request for relief was being limited to only "Cooler Products" which are wine based and packaged in 750 ml sizes.

II

We received three comments in response to this Notice. The first comment was received from Peter Trentacoste of Trentacoste Brothers, Inc., a New Jersey Wholesale Licensee situated in Burlington, New Jersey. Mr. Trentacoste advised that his company handles a large number of beers produced by smaller

suppliers and it is his company's position that New Jersey's labeling requirement has been a severe hardship to such suppliers. In conclusion, Mr. Trentacoste advised that he did not object to the applicants' petition, but stated that if Gallo was granted the relief sought, then all suppliers should be given similar relief so that Gallo was not provided with an unfair competitive advantage against smaller suppliers.

A second comment was received from Robert J. Pinard, Esq., Executive Director, of the Beer Wholesaler's Association of New Jersey. By letter dated May 3, 1993, Mr. Pinard advised that, while the New Jersey Beer Wholesaler's Association reiterated its firm conviction that $\underbrace{N.J.A.C.}$ 13:2-27.2 is a positive, effective and fully justified regulatory provision, and any amendment to it would be opposed, the Association did not oppose the application by Gallo for temporary relief.

A final comment was received by letter dated May 13, 1993, from Joseph E. Seagrams and Sons, Inc., a producer and marketer of wine based and malt based coolers. In its letter Seagram requested, on behalf of both Gallo and all other manufacturers of malt based coolers, including Seagram, the same relief as contained in Gallos' application. In support of this position, Seagram advised that it is adversely affected by New Jersey's labeling provisions. Seagrams' further represented that billions of soft drink and beer containers are marketed throughout the country annually which contain such deposit information, and same does not cause consumer confusion or otherwise disrupt the market activity.

III

Besides reviewing those comments, I also reviewed a copy of a recent decision by the Superior Court of New Jersey, Appellate Division, entitled In the Matter of: SMB Associates (Anchoring Point) v. New Jersey Department of Environmental Protection, (App. Div. A-4609-90 T3, April 23, 1993) (unreported). In that opinion the Appellate Division held, among other things, that an administrative agency does not have the authority to grant a waiver of its regulatory provisions, in the absence of a regulation, adopted pursuant to the Administrative Procedures Act [N.J.S.A. 52:14B-12-15], which authorizes such waiver and which regulation establishes appropriate standards for the exercise of waiver authority.

ΙV

Counsel for the applicants argues that the facts in <u>SMB</u> are distinguishable from the requests under consideration. Counsel suggests that the Commissioner of the Department of Environmental Protection and Energy (assertedly unlike the ABC Director ". . . who possesses broad statutorily established discretion . . ."), is unable to issue a permit unless "he finds that the statutory standards have been met." Counsel further argues that the holding in the case is limited to the issue as framed by the Appellate Division and same therefore it should be viewed as restricted to only whether or not CAFRA (the Coastal Area Facility Review Act, N.J.S.A. 13:19.12-21) regulations can be waived in the absence of another regulation authorizing such waiver and establishing standards for the exercise of power to waive.

While applicant's counsel is correct that the Director of this Division has broad statutory discretion, and that this case did apply the CAFRA to facts in question therein, nevertheless, I find that the concepts articulated in the opinion appear to be squarely applicable to factual matrix presently facing this Division pursuant to the applicants' request. I do not find persuasive, counsel's arguments that I view this matter as being limited to the CAFRA Act and the Commission of the Department of Environmental Protection and Energy.

V

In addition to the above, counsel suggests that the authority being sought by the applicants herein, does not flow from administrative rules, but rather from the expressed delegation of authority in the statute (i.e., N.J.S.A. 33:1-39 ("special rulings") and N.J.S.A. 33:1-74 ("temporary permits"). Counsel points out that those two provisions have been employed by ABC Directors for over fifty years to administer the industry when there are ". . . contingencies where it would be appropriate and consonant with the spirit of the chapter to issue a license, but for the contingency had not been expressly provided for . . . (and for) . . . special cause shown . . . " (N.J.S.A. 33:1-74) or where "special rulings . . . may be necessary for the proper

regulation and control of the . . . distribution of alcoholic beverages . . . " (N.J.S.A. 33:1-39).

In view of the above, counsel for Gallo argues that when the regulation was initially enacted, cooler products had not emerged and the only contiguous or nearby state mandating bottle deposit requirements was New York, and its requirements were for purposes of bottled beer only. As a result, counsel states that Gallo is not asking that the Director waive the regulation, but that I instead acknowledge that this regulation's true purpose was more narrow and that I should therefore construe its application to the narrow purpose and therefore grant the relief requested.

No matter what the original rationale for the promulgation of this regulatory provision, I find that by its clear terms it applies to the applicant's products discussed herein and I do not find any compelling reason to look behind the clear terms of the regulation.

VI

Finally, counsel argues that there are no substantive or procedural due process issues conflicting with the proposed course of action because of the wide spread notice of the request sent to all members of the industry which resulted in only three return comment, none of which took exception to the request.

While it is clear that because of the wide exposure given the notice by this Division, that concerns of procedural due process have been substantially mitigated, nevertheless, I find the terms of the opinion to appear to be binding on this Division for purposes of preventing the Director to issue the relief requested by appellants.

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VII

In conclusion, as a result of my review of that recent unpublished Appellate Division opinion, I have determined that I, as the Director of the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control, do not have the authority to grant the requested application. As a result, Notice is hereby given that such application is DENIED.

JOHN G. HOLL ACTING DIRECTOR

Dated: September 23, 1993

9. NOTICE TO ALL RETAIL CONSUMPTION LICENSEES - SPECIAL PERMIT TO AUTHORIZE THE HOLDING OF PRIVATE, SPECIAL GATHERINGS ON LICENSED PREMISES FOR BUSINESS PURPOSES AND PROVIDING UNLIMITED AMOUNTS OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES FOR A SET PERIOD OF TIME WITHOUT INDIVIDUAL CHARGES THEREFOR.

Acting Director Holl recently determined, in response to a request to hold an affair at a hotel as referenced above, that he will allow the issuance of a permit to authorize same. The affair involved the provision of unlimited alcoholic beverages over a fixed period of time to certain preferred clients of the hotel. Up until this time, except for New Year's Eve parties, <u>licensees</u> were not empowered to sponsor such events themselves. [Cf., Bulletin 2452, Item #4 (1988).] The reasons for Acting Director Holl's determination to relax this policy and are hereafter stated.

Generally, the Division's position is that such proposed activities were prohibited by application of ABC regulations. For example, the core purpose of holding a complimentary private "thank you" party for this hotel's preferred business clients was found to be business related and it was to occur upon a licensed, business premises. As a result, such activity would generally either be prohibited by N.J.A.C. 13:2-23.16(a)1 ["prohibited promotions"] and/or N.J.A.C. 13:2-24.8(a) ["Sales below cost; prohibited]. (Under ABC law, the gratuitous delivery or gift of an alcoholic beverage by a licensee is defined as a "sale." N.J.S.A. 33:1-lw.)

Notwithstanding the above, Acting Director Holl has determined that the Division will hereafter entertain issuing permits to retail consumption licensees (only) for such licensees to conduct their private, special business affairs, upon the licensee's making timely application therefor. Such business affairs must be held at a location apart from where the normal sale and service of alcoholic beverages to the licensee's other clientele is taking place. The persons attending such event must be identifiable and be of a particular unique category in order to be determined to be other than members of the "public at large." [Licensees, for this permit (and in all cases for any other permits) should ensure that their permit applications are received at the Division at least two weeks before the event is scheduled to be held.]

Application can be made by letter. In doing so the applicant must identify the following matters:

- 1. the name on their license's certificate,
- 2. trade name, if any,
- 3. address,
- 4. license number,
- 5. the date and hours at which the business affair will take place,
- 6. a brief statement of the purpose for the affair, including:
 - a. what is it which makes it a "special" event warranting a special permit as opposed to an event which would be held in the ordinary course of the licensee's business;
 - b. how is the class of attendees defined and limited so that the event cannot be construed to be available to the "public at large"?
 - c. can people enter and attend the event on the day it is being held or is it closed off to new entrants prior to the day it is being held?
- 7. expected number of guests, and
- 8. that there is no charge being collected from the attendees.

The fee for such permit is \$50. per day, which is payable by certified check, lawyers check or money order made out to "NJ Div. of ABC." The application should be sent to this Division, ATTN: Lisa Di Lascio. (Please also take note that such permits are

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counted in reaching the aggregate total of 25 special permits issuable per year per premises, as provided by N.J.S.A. 33:1-74b.)

For purposes of clarification, licensees are further advised that, with respect to other such events, should same appear to be more in the nature of a social gathering, without business or commercial purpose at its core - for instance, a "thank you" party for an employee of the licensee who is leaving the services of the employer - the Division would assume there were no business or commercial purposes involved. As a result, in that type of very limited instance, the Division would assume that same is a purely social event, and the Division will not require that a permit be issued for same, assuming those assumptions are correct. Should licensees wish to obtain an advisory opinion from the Division on whether or not a special permit is necessary, please write to Lisa Di Lascio, setting forth all relevant facts and circumstances. Allow at least two weeks for a reply.

10. ADVISORY LETTER TO CHIEFS OF POLICE/PLACEMENT OF CRANE MACHINES ON LICENSED PREMISES.

ADVISORY

TO: ALL MUNICIPAL POLICE CHIEFS

FROM: RICHARD T. CARLEY

ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL, ENFORCEMENT BUREAU

DIVISION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL

RE: PLACEMENT OF CRANE MACHINES ON LICENSED PREMISES

DATE: NOVEMBER 16, 1993

The purpose of this notice is to clarify the legality about the placement of crane machines on premises licensed to sell or serve alcoholic beverages.

Generally, crane machines are gambling devices and are prohibited on ABC licensed premises and on premises that are not licensed under the Amusement Games Licensing Law, N.J.S.A. 5:8-100 et seq. Crane machines are played by inserting money for a chance to win a toy or other novelty by manipulating a crane or scoop. A formal opinion of the Attorney General provides that these devices are gambling devices and are subject to seizure and forfeiture (unless licensed under the Amusement Games Law).

Recently, the Director of the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control by written opinion, allowed Loco Amusements to place snack vending machines, known as "Snack Attackers", in bowling alleys licensed to serve alcohol. These machines are crane types, but, distinctively, are set to win every time and offer only snacks valued at 25 cents. Additionally, the machines offer no novelty items and the value of the snack cannot exceed the 25 cents operation fee. Violation of any of the conditions is grounds for revoking approval for all machines. Currently, there are only ten machines in operation, each individually approved for a specific The machines approved by the Director are merely novelty snack dispensing devices with no gambling element. CRANE MACHINES ARE PROHIBITED ON LICENSED PREMISES. Any crane machine other than those particularly approved by the Director of the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control are subject to seizure and forfeiture as prima facie contraband under N.J.S.A. 2C:64-1 et In addition, the licensee is subject to suspension of its license pursuant to N.J.A.C. 13:2-23.7.

On premises not licensed to sell alcoholic beverages, all questions regarding the legality of these machines should be directed either to William Yorke, Executive Director, Legalized Games of Chance Commission, or your county prosecutor.

11. WITHDRAWAL OF CPL CONSIDERED AS "AMENDMENT' OR "CHANGE" WITHIN MEANING OF N.J.A.C. 13:2-24.6(A)(5); REQUIREMENT THAT SUFFICIENT PRODUCT BE ON HAND TO MEET ANTICIPATED DEMANDS; IMPLIED PROMISE TO DO BUSINESS DURING MONTH COVERED BY CPL FILING.

In the Current Price Lists ("CPL's") filed for the month of November, National Wine and Liquor Company ("National") and Fedway Associates, Inc. ("Fedway") included provisions which, among other things, allowed a cash payment discount of six percent and a \$2 per case pick-up discount. Subsequent to these filings, both National and Fedway, by letters dated October 27, 1993, five days before the effective date of the November CPL's, sought to "withdraw" their CPL's and promised that they would not sell at all to retail licensees during the month of November.

N.J.A.C. 13:2-24.6(a) provides in pertinent part:

(a) Every licensee or registrant privileged and intending to sell alcoholic beverages to retailers in this State shall maintain upon its licensed premises for a period of three years the following records: PAGE 26 BULLETIN 2461

- 3. A "Current Price List" maintained in a separate book or ledger, containing:
- i. Prices, inclusive of all discounts, allowances and differential and other terms of sale, at which all products are offered for sale to retailers during the calendar month following filing;

* * *

- 4. The Current Price List shall be filed with the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control no later than the 15th day of each calendar month, shall become effective the first day of the following calendar month and remain effective for that month.
- 5. The prices contained therein shall be filed independently by each individual filer, and no amendments or changes (except upon approval of the Director to correct bona fide clerical errors) shall be made therein prior to filing of the next monthly price list. (Emphasis added).

Upon an examination of Division precedent, it has become apparent that no prior decisions have dealt expressly with the question of whether a withdrawal constitutes an "amendment or change" within the meaning of the regulation.

The general subject matter of CPL's was discussed recently in <u>Bulletin</u> 2460, Item 8B (June 2, 1993). The item re-confirmed certain threshold criteria for consideration of requests to amend CPLs, including the necessity that the request be filed in affidavit form, by an executive officer of the company. Such affidavit must contain factual information which justifies and supports acceptance of the amendment AND it must be received within 48 hours after the CPLs were to be filed with the Division.

The Division therein re-informed the industry that such requests, to be considered, must not only meet the above procedural threshold but also are subject to various substantive requirements. These substantive requirements are spelled out at length in <u>Bulletin</u> 2460, Item 8B.

In the instant case, the issue is whether a withdrawal of a CPL is an "amendment or change" within the meaning of the regulation. Black's Law Dictionary (6th ed. 1990) defines an "amendment" as "[t]o change or modify for the better. modification, deletion, or addition." (p. 81) A "change" is defined as to "[a]lter: cause to pass from one place to another; exchange; make different in some particular; put one thing in place of another; vacate." (p. 231) "Withdraw" is defined as "[t]o take away what has been enjoyed; to take from. To remove, as deposits from bank, or oneself from competition, candidacy, etc." (p. 1602) The American Heritage Dictionary (1975) defines "amendment" as "[a] change for the better; improvement . . . a correction. a revision or change. " (p. 42), while "change" is defined as "[t]he process or condition of changing; alteration or modification; transformation. The replacing of one thing or another; substitution." (p. 224) That dictionary defines "withdraw" as "[t]o recall; retract. To move or draw back; retreat; retire." (p. 1471)

Given these definitions and upon careful consideration of this matter, the Division has determined that a "withdrawal" of a CPL henceforth will be considered an "amendment or change" within the contemplation of N.J.A.C. 13:2-24.6(a)(5).

The Division advised both Fedway and National that they would be permitted to withdraw their November CPL's upon payment of a special permit fee of \$750 per day per company for each day it desired withdrawal. Alternatively, the companies were advised they could keep their November CPL's in effect. Both companies chose to purchase the special permits for the entire month of November.

Given the unique circumstances of these matters, the Division determined that the withdrawals would not be regarded as violations of the New Jersey Alcoholic Beverage Control Law and the regulations promulgated thereunder.

Additionally, the Division is using this bulletin item to underscore two policies that inform its enforcement of CPL regulations.

First, implicit in the filing of a CPL is the wholesaler's promise to conduct business for the month covered by the CPL and for all products listed therein. A CPL filing is a wholesaler's good faith representation to retailers that the wholesaler has sufficient stock and inventory to meet and fill all reasonable orders during that month.

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Second, when a CPL contains special discounts on particular products or any other general terms of sale likely to create unusually heavy demand, the wholesaler is required to anticipate the increased demand and take reasonable steps to insure that all orders are filled in a timely fashion. Wholesalers who fail to have sufficient product to meet demand will be subject to disciplinary proceedings.

12. STATE LICENSE ACTIVITY/APRIL THROUGH NOVEMBER 1993.

LICENSE NAME LICENSE TYPE	EFFECTIVE DATE	LICENSE NUMBER
Adamar of New Jersey Inc Public warehouse	04/26/1993	3400-28-971-003
Boardwalk Belle Inc Transportation	07/01/1993	3401-23-998-001
Boardwalk Regency Corp Transportation	07/01/1993	3401-20-090-001
Budget Soda Market Inc State Beverage Distribution	10/25/1993	3402-19-103-001
Charbaut America Inc Wine Wholesale	09/28/1993	3402-26-087-001
High Grade Beverage Additional Warehouse	10/25/1993	3402-24-079-001
Kingridge Wine Cellars Inc Farm Winery	07/02/1993	3402-VL-036-001
Kirin USA Inc Limited Wholesale	05/13/1993	3402-25-049-001
Missouri-Nebraska Express Transportation	09/29/1993	3402-20-006-001
New York Mutual Trading Inc Public Warehouse	10/18/1993	3402-28-048-001
Pasternak Wine Imports Limited Wholesale	11/16/1993	3402-25-037-001

Premier Warehousing Transport Inc Public Warehouse	07/01/1993	3402-28-041-001
Red Rooster Beverage Inc Transportation	10/01/1993	3402-20-078-001
Reitman Industries Public Warehouse	11/04/1993	3402-28-116-001
Renault Winery Inc Plenary Winery	07/14/1993	3402-V-110-001
Royal Trucking Corp Public Warehouse	04/14/1993	3402-28-042-001
Showa Marine Inc Plenary Wholesale	07/15/1993	3402-23-015-001
SL Enterprises Inc Public Warehouse	11/04/1993	3402-28-104-001
Paul A Tamuzza Farm Winery	07/02/1993	3402-VL-057-001
Tri-Star Food Services Inc Pinchbrook Golf Corse Annual State Permit	05/18/1993	3402-14-043-001
Tri-Star Food Services Inc Suset Valley Golf Course Annual State Permit	05/18/1993	3402-14-044-001
Tri-Star Food Services Inc Flanders Valley Golf Course Annual State Permit	05/18/1993	3402-14-045-001
Wood Dining Service Inc Annual State Permit	07/02/1993	3402-14-102-001

13. FINAL CONCLUSION AND ORDER RENEWING INACTIVE LICENSE FOR THE 1992-93 LICENSE TERM PURSUANT TO N.J.S.A. 33:1-12.39/BRANCA CORPORATION (WITH ATTACHMENTS).

> STATE OF NEW JERSEY DEPARTMENT OF LAW AND PUBLIC SAFETY Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control

IN THE MATTER OF THE RENEWAL APPLICATION OF) FINAL CONCLUSION AND ORDER) RENEWING INACTIVE LICENSE) FOR THE 1992-93 LICENSE
BRANCA CORPORATION) TERM PURSUANT TO N.J.S.A.) 33:1-12.39.
HOLDER OF PRCL NO. 0112-33-030-004 ISSUED BY THE TOWNSHIP COMMITTEE OF HAMILTON TOWNSHIP (ATLANTIC COUNT)) OAL DKT. NO. ABC 5859-92

Liane P. Levenson, Esq., Representing Petitioner (Perskie & Nehmad, attorneys)

David N. Bregenzer, Esq., Representing Respondent (Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control, Regulatory Bureau)

INITIAL DECISION

Sat Below: Honorable EDGAR R. HOLMES, Administrative Law Judge

Date of Initial Decision: Date Received at Division:

May 25, 1993

May 28, 1993

______ FINAL DECISION:

BY THE DIRECTOR:

I. Procedural Information:

No Written Exceptions to the Initial Decision were filed by or on behalf of either of the parties within the time provided. For

the following noted reasons, I shall accept the ultimate recommendation of the Administrative Law Judge in this matter, and shall authorize consideration by the local issuing authority of the renewal of this license for the 1992-93 license term.

Nevertheless, I shall also hereafter modify or reject certain of the conclusions of law of and other statements made by the Administrative Law Judge.

II. Development of the Factual Record:

For purposes of setting forth a frame of reference hereafter follows a brief chronology of the relevant events concerning the inactivity of this license. I note that the record presented to me reflects that this license originally ceased activation, for economic reasons, on December 11, 1984, when it was held by Zaberer's. Thereafter, it was purchased by an affiliated corporation of the current licensee and petitioner.

It appears that the initial intent was to demolish and thereafter rebuild the prior licensed premises and activate the license thereupon. Such activation was expected to occur during the 1986-1987 license term. At some point after obtaining the license, petitioner decided to acquire additional partners, for purposes of financing and developing a mixed used shopping center and activating the license thereat. As a result, delays in the originally expected date of activation occurred and the petitioner filed three (3) petitions and received three (3) special rulings, which authorized renewal consideration for the 1987-88, 1988-89, and 1989-90 license terms. (The local issuing authority granted renewals for those license terms and all subsequent terms for which Rulings were received.) The petitioner indicated in those petitions that it intended to activate the license during the latter license term (1989-90). Prior to commencing construction on the shopping mall and licensed premises, however, the petitioner received notification from the State Department of Transportation (DOT) of proposed highway construction. That notice advised that DOT intended to construct a road "beltway" which would transverse on or near petitioner's land holdings and the proposed shopping center in which the license was to be activated. As a result, additional delays occurred while the petitioner attempted to assess the scope and impact of such beltway on its proposed project.

Ultimately, various long term delays occurred while the petitioner attempted to obtain information from the DOT as to the expected impact of the "beltway" on its proposed shopping complex. Thereafter it negotiated with the DOT regarding modifications of the roadway as it concerned the prospective shopping center.

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Further impediments to activation also occurred as a result of county and local highway construction and roadway alterations which were implicated by and with the DOT project and which also were located on or near the intended premises. As a consequence, all of the various road construction projects and concerns appear to have caused an additional three (3) year delay in the initiation of this venture. Additionally, it appears that sometime in the 1990-1991 term, the petitioner's concept of its project seems to have expanded to include a hotel as well as office space, along with the retail shopping center.

The Administrative Law Judge apparently accepted the petitioner's representations and submitted proofs and found that these delays were largely caused by governmental agencies and that they were substantially beyond the licensee's control. For purposes of rendering this particular decision, I shall accept his conclusions and shall accord facial validity to the proposition that governmentally caused impediments resulted in these delays. Accordingly, I find that the petitioner has established good cause in order to authorize consideration of its application for renewal for the 1992-93 license term and I shall hereafter grant same.

III. Modified or Rejected Conclusions of Law:

I note that the Administrative Law Judge advises that the attorney for the petitioner

. . . should be in a position to file an application for site plan approval for the restaurant and retail uses at the municipal and county levels within the next twelve (12) months. Thereafter, he anticipates that his client should be able to obtain approval and commence and complete construction within an approximate twenty-four (24) to thirty-six (36) month period.

Reading this bare statement, it may appear that the Administrative Law Judge has signaled an intent which, if the Initial Decision were accepted without modification by me, would seem to bind this Division to agreeing to a further three (3) to four (4) year delay in the activation of this license. I wish to specifically state that such is not the case, but that each renewal request will be freshly considered, as further discussed below. Moreover, it is noted that the Administrative Law Judge, further on in his Initial Decision declared that any

. . . further request for authorization for the 1993-94 license term must indicate a continuous, ongoing effort to develop

the project and to identify a realistic prognosis as to when the license will be placed in active duty.

In order that there be no doubt as to this Division's position, I shall herein modify the judge's above statement to firmly declare that this Division will demand and require well documented proof by the petitioner of significant and substantial activities it has taken to speedily activate this license and/or resolve any impediments and difficulties preventing activation (which might otherwise be beyond the licensee's control). Moreover, beyond mere suggestions that the lack of forthright action at various governmental levels has caused such delays, the Division will expect and demand documented evidence that the petitioner has continuously communicated with all appropriate governmental agencies in order to pursue and obtain action at all such levels. Failure to produce such evidence shall be cause for denial of any further special rulings to authorize consideration of this license's renewal.

Further, I wish to specifically disassociate the Division from the Administrative Law Judge's statements that

[t]here is no compelling reason to terminate this license at this time since it is not operational. It does not contribute to the glut of licenses. Moreover, it shall be ultimately utilized in a first-class restaurant. No public interest will be served by denying the renewal of this license.

These statements seem to inject the judge's personal sense of "public interest" into these proceedings and some are far beyond the literal bounds of the statute (N.J.S.A. 33:1-12.39) whose application is herein under review. The statutory standard to be satisfied in these matters is not that "there is no compelling reason to terminate the license at this time," but whether or not good cause exists to grant authorization for renewal consideration. The development of case law in this area clearly demonstrates that "good cause" should be determined based upon the factors articulated in In Re: Silwad, 9 N.J.A.R. 215 (1985). Moreover, in applying these factors, the Division does not assess the activities undertaken in each term in isolation of the other terms, but we will render our decision upon the actions taken to activate this license, in consideration of the context and total history of the inactivity of this license. In Re: Roselli, 9 N.J.A.R. 225 (1986).

In reviewing this file, I see that this license has been inactive for nearly ten (10) years. Undoubtedly, some of the delays have been caused by difficulties beyond the licensee's

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control, and for purposes of this decision I accept that, to date, the petitioner has demonstrated various efforts it has undertaken to activate the license which have provided a basis to find "good cause." Nevertheless, I am herewith explicitly placing the petitioner on firm notice that as each term passes, its burden increases in order to convince me that good cause exists to warrant further renewal authorizations. Moreover, upon receipt of site and other building approvals (represented as expected to occur within the near future), I shall require the petitioner to submit a detailed chart containing significant required construction activities in order to activate the license. Each event must be accompanied by a projected time frame for commencement and conclusion of it. Thereafter, progress toward activation shall be judged, in part, upon advancements made as evidenced by completion of the events (in consideration of the timelines contained in such chart), if the time periods and event milestones are found reasonable.

I also specifically wish to disassociate myself and this Division from the judge's statement that this license ". . . does not contribute to the glut of licenses . . . " in the area. Our records indicate that Hamilton Township, under the statutory population cap law (N.J.S.A. 33:1-12.14) is authorized five (5) consumption licenses. In contrast, current records indicate that this municipality presently issues thirty-eight (38) consumption licenses alone. Clearly, the area is far over-licensed and this inactive license does contribute to this glut.

The within Order shall implement the ultimate terms of my final decision, but I shall hold the petitioner to the standards set forth above regarding its submission of any future petitions requesting the granting of additional renewal authorizations.

Accordingly, it is on this 12th day of July, 1993,

ORDERED that the Township Committee of the Township of Hamilton be and the same is hereby authorized to grant the renewal of plenary retail consumption license 0112-33-030-004 issued to Branca Corporation for the 1992-93 license term.

JOHN G. HOLL ACTING DIRECTOR

ATTACHMENT - INITIAL DECISION BELOW



State of New Jersey OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

INITIAL DECISION

OAL DKT. NO. ABC 5859-92 AGENCY REF. NO. 07-92-260

IN THE MATTER OF THE RENEWAL APPLICATION
OF THE POCKET LICENSE OF BRANCA CORP., 1992-93,
HAMILTON TOWNSHIP

Liane P. Levenson, Esquire, for petitioner (Perskie & Nehmad, attorneys)

David Bregenzer, Esquire for respondent

Record Closed: April 27, 1993 Decided: May 25, 1993

BEFORE EDGAR R. HOLMES, ALI:

This matter was transmitted to the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) to be heard as a contested case pursuant to the Administrative Procedure Act, N.J.S.A. 52:14B-1 to -15, the act creating the Office of Administrative Law (OAL) N.J.S.A. 52:14F-1 to -13 and the alcoholic beverage law, N.J.S.A. 33:1-1to -4.1.

A statute requires that a class C liquor license cannot be renewed if it has been inactive for two years, unless the Director of Alcoholic Beverage Control finds "good cause" to renew after a hearing has been conducted. N.J.S.A. 33:1-12.39. The issue in this case is whether "good cause" exists to renew a license which has been inactive since January 1, 1984.

This is the seventh license term for which petitioner requests relief pursuant to the provisions of N.J.S.A. 33:1-12.39. Prior approval for permission to renew for the 1986-87 license term was granted by Special Ruling No. 10-86-275 dated November 25, 1986; authorization to renew for the 1987-88 license term was granted by Special Ruling No. 08-87-281 dated October 6, 1987; authorization to renew for the 1988-89 license term was granted by Special Ruling No. 07-88-266 dated June 26, 1989; authorization to renew for the 1989-90 license term was granted by Special Ruling No. 06-89-144 dated June 26, 1989; authorization to renew for the 1990-91 license term was granted by Special Ruling No. 05-90-107 dated October 10, 1991;

authorization to renew for the 1991-92 license term was granted by Special Ruling No. 07-91-287.

The Township of Hamilton has advised the OAL by letter dated December 17, 1992 that it does not object to a further renewal of this license.

Stephen R. Nehmad, Esquire, attorney for the applicant, testified at length at the hearing. He also filed a Certification. Nehmad is counsel to both Branca Corp. the license holder, and HJHS Associates, the landowner. He is an expert in the field of real estate development law.

HJHS Associates owns an approximately 77 acre tract of land located predominately in Hamilton Township, Atlantic County, New Jersey, which is known generally as Block 1322, Lot 1, Block 1323, Lots 1,2,3,6,7,8,10 & 11 and Block 1325, Lots 1,2,3,4,5 & 6 on the Hamilton Township, New Jersey tax map. These acquisitions cost HJHS in excess of seven million dollars.

Nehmad began representing Branca Corp. and HJHS in February of 1990. His clients plan to construct a large, mixed use commercial facility containing retail, office and restaurant uses on the land. The restaurant will serve liquor. The site, presently known as "McKee City", is appropriately zoned and is located in a seven mile corridor between the Hamilton and Shore Malls in Atlantic County. The corridor is a major commercial artery in the County.

The license was purchased in conjunction with the real property slated for development. It was retained for use in this project since restaurant facilities will be important to the success of this type of a mixed use facility. At that time, it was contemplated that development, i.e. actual construction, would commence within two years or so of purchase of the land and liquor license. The complications and time delays were not anticipated. They occurred because of the way in which roadways bisect and affect the site.

Nehmad summarized the regulatory impediments which HJHS faced in its development of the tract. Initially HJHS requested a street vacation for the portion of Linwood Avenue running from Delilah Road to the Atlantic City Expressway. That portion of land was an unimproved "paper" street. The County of Atlantic objected. The County objected because a large roadway project, generally known as the "beltway", was planned to traverse this area. The County also objected because it

wanted to utilize a portion of Linwood Avenue for a future eastbound access ramp to the Atlantic City Expressway. After hearings before the Township Committee, and several meetings with Counsel for the County and the County Planning Department, HJHS convinced the governing body in Hamilton Township to vacate Linwood Avenue between Delilah Road and the Atlantic City Expressway. That vacating ordinance was not adopted until the summer of 1990.

A second complication was that the tract was split or bisected by Delilah Road, an improved County roadway running between Linwood Avenue and the Black Horse Pike. HJHS requested the County Planning Department to relocate Delilah Road to run along what would otherwise be the Linwood Avenue street line between Delilah Road the Black Horse Pike. This was the portion of Linwood Avenue that was not previously vacated. The County Planning Department informed HJHS that such a re-routing would enhance traffic safety but required HJHS to coordinate its plans with the New Jersey Department of Transportation (DOT) since State Highway improvements were also contemplated in this area.

In 1991, HJHS began negotiations with the DOT to relocate Delilah Road and gain a highway access permit for the development. The DOT representatives informed HJHS that a comprehensive "fair share" traffic study would be required. HJHS commissioned the study, which consumed over one half a year and tens of thousands of dollars. The study was prepared by Melvin Lehr & Associates of Trenton, New Jersey.

The traffic study was not completed until late 1991. In the early part of 1992, HJHS resumed negotiations with the DOT aimed at gaining a highway access permit and a "Developer's Agreement." There were several meetings with the DOT. On or about March 6, 1992, the parties concluded oral negotiations and reached a conceptual agreement to fund HJHS's "fair share" of the traffic improvements for this area. The DOT agreement was signed by all parties on the 29th day of March 1993.

In addition to the Developer's Agreement required by the DOT, HJHS is also required to execute an agreement with the County of Atlantic and Township of Hamilton concerning the relocation of Delilah Road since it is a county roadway, and of Linwood Avenue since it is a municipal street. An agreement has been submitted to County and Township representatives for their execution. To date, the

agreement has not been signed. Nehmad opined that the agreement with the Township and County can be signed by all parties within the next 60 days.

In December of 1990 HJHS obtained a use variance from the Hamilton Township Zoning Board in order to allow retail and movie theaters as part of this planned commercial development. Although other commercial development in the applicable zoning district was allowed, retail use was not. The requested variance was granted. HJHS must still appear before the Pinelands Commission.

HJHS's conceptual design plan calls for a large development consisting of approximately 260,000 square feet of commercial and retail space, approximately 160,000 square feet of office space, a free-standing restaurant and various other improvements.

Nehmad believes that HJHS should be in a position to file an application for site plan approval for the restaurant and retail uses at the municipal and county levels within the next 12 months. Thereafter he anticipates that his client should be able to obtain approval and commence and complete construction within an approximate 24 to 36 month period.

Anthony Ross is a consultant to HJHS. He testified about his involvement in "McKee City". He emphasized the necessity for a liquor license in such a development. They hope to attract a first class restaurant such as the "Chicago Chop House" or "Gibson's". There is also local interest in operating a restaurant in the complex. Ross is satisfied that within three years the negotiations with the seven or eight governmental units involved will be completed and ground will be broken.

It is true that this pocket license has not been active for many years. The ABC indicated in closing argument that Hamilton Township has more liquor licenses now than it needs. There is no compelling reason to terminate this license at this time since it is not operational. It does not contribute to the glut of licenses. Moreover, it shall be ultimately utilized in a first class restaurant.

No public interest will be served by denying the renewal of this license. On the other hand, there is every prospect that the public interest will be served by permitting this license to be renewed pending completion of this project. A fine restaurant will enhance the development, not retard it.

I FIND that the applicant has made a continuous and ongoing effort to develop the project and to identify a realistic program as to when the license will be placed in active use.

I CONCLUDE that the licensee has established good cause in accordance with the statutory requirements of N.J.S.A. 33:1-12.39 to warrant a further application for renewal of this license for the 1992-93 license term.

Implicit in this grant of authorization to renew the petitioner's license for the 1992-93 license term is the recognition that the actual activation of the license is not contemplated prior to June 30, 1993. A further request for authorization for the 1993-94 license term must indicate a continuous, ongoing effort to develop the project and to identify a realistic prognosis as to when the license will be placed in active duty.

ORDER

Accordingly, the Township Committee of the Township of Hamilton be and the same is hereby authorized to consider the renewal application for the subject license for the 1992-93 license term and to thereupon grant or deny said application in the reasonable exercise of its discretion.

I hereby FILE my initial decision with the DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL for consideration.

This recommended decision may be adopted, modified or rejected by the DIRECTOR OF THE DIVISION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL, who by law is authorized to make a final decision in this matter. If the Director of the Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control does not adopt, modify or reject this decision within forty-five (45) days and unless such time limit is otherwise extended, this recommended decision shall become a final decision in accordance with *N.J.S.A.* 52:14B-10.

Within thirteen (13) days from the date on which this recommended decision was mailed to the parties, any party may file written exceptions with the DIRECTOR, DIVISION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL, 140 E. Front Street, 5th Floor, CN 087, Trenton, New Jersey 08625-0087, marked

OAL DKT. NO. ABC 5859-92

"Attention: Exceptions." A copy of any exceptions must be sent to the judge and to the other parties.

5/25/93 Date

EDGAR R. HOLMES, AL

Receipt Acknowledged:

5-28-93

Date

DIVISION OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL

Mailed to Parties:

JUN 2 1993

Date

psa

OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE LAW

DOCUMENTS IN EVIDENCE

F	O	R	P	E	T	IT	10	10	V	E	R	

P-1	SITE INFORMATION (CONSISTING OF TWO PAGES)
P-2	CERTIFICATION OF STEPHEN R. NEHMAD
P-3	AGREEMENT DATED MARCH 29, 1993
P-4	AGREEMENT DATED JANUARY 15, 1993
P-5	CONCEPTUAL DEVELOPMENT PLAN
P-6	RESOLUTION DATED DECEMBER 10, 1990
P-7	LETTER DATÉD JUNE 20, 1991
P-8	LETTER DATED OCTOBER 7, 1991

LETTER DATED DECEMBER 17, 1992

FOR RESPONDENT:

NONE

P-9

JOINT EXHIBITS:

J-1 LETTER DATED DECEMBER 17, 1992

<u>WITNESSES</u>

FOR PETITIONER:

STEPHEN NEHMAD ANTHONY ROSS

FOR RESPONDENT:

NONE

PAGE 42 BULLETIN 2461

14. ENFORCEMENT BUREAU ACTIONS/APRIL THROUGH OCTOBER 1993 (WITH ATTACHMENTS).

The Enforcement Bureau reports the following completed actions for the period April through October 1993. The letter abbreviations contained in the report stand for the following actions or activities.

	DEF	Deferred Suspension
2.	DIV	Divestiture required
3.	EFF	Effective
4.	FLP	Fine in Lieu of Proceedings
5.	FLS	Fine in Lieu of Suspension
6.	ILO	In Lieu Of
7.	INDEF W/LEAV	Indefinite suspension With Leave to
		Lift (for a set dollar amount)
8.	NPT	Nunc Pro Tunc
9.	PULA	Sale to a Person Under the Legal Age
10.	S	Suspension
11.	S/F	Suspension and Fine
	W/INDEF	With Indefinite Suspension

⁻ REFER TO ATTACHMENTS FOR ALPHABETICAL LISTING -

LICENSE	NAME AND ADDRESS	ABC CASE #	LICENSE #	DATE CLOSED	DIS	POSITION
107 FLE	M INC 1. IN PORTUGAL MING AVENUE NJ 07105	90-18133	0 714-33-674-005	11/04/93	FLS	\$1250 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDIN
sewining,	10 07100		CHARGES			
TYPE	DESCRIPTION					DISPOSITION
PULA	SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BE	VERAGES TO A PERSO	N UNDER THE LEGAL AGO	Ē		FLS \$1250 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDI
	ERS CLINTON AVE	93-19101	0769-33-021-003	07/30/93	FLS	\$2050 ILO 36 DAYS
. HVIND. (DN, NJ 07111		CHARGES			
TYPE	DESCRIPTION					DISPOSITION
EWD2	FEMD SHOM - ANDIENCE	PARTICIPATION				FLS \$2050 ILO 36 DAYS
T/A NAV 3711 DE:	EL BASE LL AVE.	89-17423	0 908-33-059-003	% 4/ % 2/93	FLS	\$8500 ILD SUSPENSION
NUKIH B	ERGEN, NJ &7047		CHARGES			
ГҮРЕ	DESCRIPTION					DISPOSITION
STAMP E141 STOR1 APP3 BOT1 PROHP INSIG	BAD BOTTLES - CONTAM PURCHASING ALCOHOLIC	PLETE OR NOT AVAILA COPE (OFF THE LICE ON AND SUPPRESSION MINATED C BEVERAGES FROM UN	BLE (NSSD PREMISE)	ETAILER-RETAILER		FLS \$8500 ILO SUSPENSION

	NAME AND ADDRESS	ABC CASE #	LICENSE #	DATE CLOSED	DISF	POSITION
T/A NAV	JBWAY COMPANY INC JEL BASE JEL AVE.	90~17604	0908-33-059-003	84/82/93	FLS	\$8500 ILO SUSPENSION
VORTH E	BERGEN, NJ 07047		CHARGES			
YPE	DESCRIPTION					DISPOSITION
1991 141 END1 STAMP	ND CURRENT LICENSE A EMPLOYEE LIST INCOME STRAIGHT LEWD SHOW NO FEDERAL TAX STAMP	PLETE OR NOT AVAILA	BLĒ			FLS \$8500 ILO SUSPENSIO FLS \$8500 ILO SUSPENSIO FLS \$8500 ILO SUSPENSIO FLS \$8500 ILO SUSPENSIO
/A NAV	ıBWAY CÖMPANY INC PE∟ BASE	90-17615	0 908-33-059-003	0 4/02/93	FLS	\$8500 ILD SUSPENSION
	ELL AVE. NERGEN, NJ 07047					
			CHARGES			
rya <u>e</u>	DESCRIPTION					DISPOSITION
						And
PROHP INSIG	PURCHASING ALCOHOLIC TRANSPORTATION OF AL				8)	FLS \$8500 ILO SUSPENSIO FLS \$8500 ILO SUSPENSIO
NSIG 8711 SL 7/A NAV	TRANSPORTATION OF AL JEWAY COMPANY INC JEL BASE ELL AVE.		ITHGUT TRANSIT INSIG	NIA .		
711 5L /A NAV	TRANSPORTATION OF AL JEWAY COMPANY INC JEL BASE	COMOLIC BEVERASE W	ITHGUT TRANSIT INSIG	NIA 04/02/93		FLS \$8500 ILO SUSPENSI
NSIG 711 SL 7A NAV	TRANSPORTATION OF AL JEWAY COMPANY INC JEL BASE ELL AVE.	COMOLIC BEVERASE W	ITH&JT TRANSIT IRSI6	NIA 04/02/93		FLS \$8500 ILO SUSPENSI
NSIG 711 SL 7A NAV	TRANSPORTATION OF AL JEWAY COMPANY INC JEL BASE ELL AVE.	COMOLIC BEVERASE W	THOUT TRANSIT INSIGN 0908-33-059-003 CHARGES	NIA 04/02/93		FLS \$8500 ILO SUSPENSI

LICENSE	NAME AND ADDRESS	ABC CASE #	LICENSE #	DATE CLOSED	DISPOSITION
T/A 600 HBAW 68	INSTON STREET INC D & PLENTI INGTON STREET , NJ 07030	89-17395	0905-33-053-005 CHARGES	07/23/93	S/F \$950 W/INDEF EFF 9/92 DIVE
			4n		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
BOT1 SCOPE DISG2 E141 APP1 STAMP APP3 PROHP		- DURING A "CINCO SED) PERSON - EMPI FE OR NGT AVAILAB ICATION - SHORT/ INDICIA OF PAYM AND SUPPRESSION O	LOYED ON LICENSED P LE LONG ENT F MATERIAL FACTS ON	REMISE LICENSE APPLICA	S/F \$950 W/INDEF EFF 9/92 DIVE S/F \$950 W/INDEF EFF 9/92 DIVE TIDA S/F \$950 W/INDEF EFF 9/92 DIVE S/F \$950 W/INDEF EFF 9/92 DIVE
		93-19160	0102-33-017-001 CHARGES	10/27/93	FLS \$:500 ILO 10 DAYS
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
6A#B1	GAMBLING - ALLOWING GAM	MBLING ACTIVITY			FLS \$1500 ILO 10 DAYS
T/A TAM 362 E 1	ASLIGHT INC MYS PLACE BTH ST N, NJ 07524	93-19161	1608-33-019-002 CHARGES	0 4/22/53	FLS \$250 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
APP1 E141 STAMP BOT1	NO CURRENT LICENSE APPLEMPLOYEE LIST INCOMPLET NO FEDERAL TAX STAMP OF BAD BOTTLES - CONTAMINA	TE DR NOT AVAILAB R INDICIA OF PAYM	LE .		FLS \$250 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING FLS \$250 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING FLS \$250 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING FLS \$250 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING

LICENSE	NAME AND ADDRESS	ABC CASE #	LICENSE #	DATE CLOSED	DISPOSITION
T/A DLD 1660 W.	W BUILDING INC WATER INN RIVERSIDE DR. CITY, NJ 08401	90-18027	@102-33-111-@02 CHARGES	0 5/26/93	FLS \$500 ILD 28 DAYS
ТҮРЕ	DESCRIPTION		-		DESPOSITION
ASPS UI A&A UI A&A APP4 APP3	PROFIT SHARING - FARM OLUNDISCLOSED INTEREST AIDING AND ABETTING UNDISCLOSED INTEREST AIDING AND ABETTING FALURE TO NOTIFY OF COFFALSE ANSWERS/EVASION AM	PORATE STRUCTURE		LICENSE APPLICATI	FLS \$500 ILO 28 DAYS ON FLS \$500 ILO 28 DAYS
909 PENN	C DALE LIQUOR STORE INGTON AVE NJ 08618		1111—44—021—004 Снаябев	10/01/93	FLP \$750 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING
TYPE	DESCRIPTION	•	to the last to the		DISPOSITION
CPL2 OTHER STOR1	ACCEPTING ALCOHOLIC BEVE TAILDRED CHARGES STORAGE BEYOND THE SCOPE			RICE LIST)	FLP \$750 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING FLP \$750 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING FLP \$750 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING
	IRE CORK & BOTTLE SHOP VILLAGE PLAZA		1352-33-001-003 CHARGES	8 8/02/93	S INDEF W/LEAV \$30,000
YPE	DESCRIPTION		and Afficiant laws provides man		DISPOSITION
#A (123 1045	AIDING AND ABETTING UNDISCLOSED INTEREST		MATERIAL FACTS ON	LICENSE APPLICAT	5 INDEF W/LEAV \$30,000 5 INDEF W/LEAV \$30,000 (ON S INDEF W/LEAV \$30,000 5 INDEF W/LEAV \$30,000

4					
LICENSE	NAME AND ADDRESS	ABC CASE #	LICENSE #	DATE CLOSED	DISPOSITION
		93-19155	0 502-32-001-002	10/22/93	FLP \$1250 ILO DISCIP PROCEED
CHPC MH	CIFI, NJ BOEU4		CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
APP1 E141 PP BOT1 TAP	NO CURRENT LICENSE A EMPLOYEE LIST INCOMP PROHIBITED PROMOTION BAD BOTTLES - CONTAM BEER TAP NOT PROPERL	LETE OR NOT AVAILA			FLP \$1250 ILO DISCIP PROCEED
T/A CLU 80 BROAD	E FRANCESCHIND B HOUSE CAFE D ST SBURG, NJ 08865	93-19214	2119-33-017-002	0 9/14/93	FLS \$2400 ILO 24 DAYS
Fillmini F	Cood of Fonces		CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
6AMP1	GAMBLING - ALLOWING	GAMBLING ACTIVITY			FLS \$2400 ILD 24 DAYS
		90-18341	0814-33-003-007	0 7/22/93	FLR \$10,000 ILO REVOCATION
			CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
UI A&A DISQ2	UNDISCLOSED INTEREST AIDING AND ABETTING DISQUALIFIED (UNDISC		PLOYED ON LICENSED P	REMISE	FLR \$10,000 ILD REVOCATION FLR \$10,000 ILD REVOCATION FLR \$10,000 ILD REVOCATION

LICENSE NAME AND ADDRESS		ABC CASE #	LICENSE #	DATE CLOSED	DISPOSITION
303B 303	P INC LS LIQUORS BC MEMORIAL DR PARK, NJ 07712	93-19168	1303-33-008-005 Charges	11/01/93	FLS \$1200 ILO 12 DAYS
			Ma		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
HRS1 APP1 STAMP E141	SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVER NO CURRENT LICENSE APPL NO FEDERAL TAX STAMP OR EMPLOYEE LIST INCOMPLET	ICATION - SHORT/ INDICIA OF PAYK	LONG ENT		FLS \$1200 ILO 12 DAYS FLS \$1200 ILO 12 DAYS FLS \$1200 ILD 12 DAYS FLS \$1200 ILD 12 DAYS
T/A CIRL RT 31 PE	PACKAGE STORE INC LE PACKAGE STORE ENNINGTON CIRCLE TON, NJ 08534	93-19798		11/17/93	FLS \$11,000 ILD 20 DAYS
			CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
PULA PULA	SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVER SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVER				FLS \$11,000 ILD 20 DAYS FLS \$11,000 ILD 20 DAYS
רי טעבע י	LEAF PLAZA INC	92-18881	03:9-33-005-004	07/22/ 93	FLS \$3800 ILD 32 DAYS
T/A CLOV	VER LEAF LOUNGE LIQUORS FATE HWY 73 HADE, NJ 08052	JE 1005	6317 33 663 664	6 // C C/ 3 0	TES PASSES TES DE DETS
.,			CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
PULAS GAMB1	SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVER GAMBLING - ALLOWING GAM				FLS \$3800 ILO 32 DAYS FLS \$3800 ILO 32 DAYS

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	NAME AND ADDRESS	ABC CASE #	LICENSE #	DATE CLOSED	DISPOSITION
	-	91-18756	1808-33-017-005 CHARGES	0 7/23/93	FLS \$7750 ILD 60 DAYS
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
STAMP E141	LEWD SHOW - AUDIENCE PA NO FEDERAL TAX STAMP OR EMPLOYEE LIST INCOMPLET EMPLOYING A CRIMINALLY	INDICIA OF PAY E OR NOT AVAILA	BLE		FLS \$7750 ILO 60 DAYS FLS \$7750 ILO 60 DAYS FLS \$7750 ILO 60 DAYS FLS \$7750 ILO 60 DAYS
3829 MA	INC FFS PLACE RLTON PIKE KEN, NJ 08105	90-18252	0427-33-023 - 003	10/01/93	FLS \$2800 ILD 37 DAYS
			CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DļSPOSITION
	EMPLOYEE LIST INCOMPLET		BLE		FLS \$2800 ILO 37 DAYS FLS \$2800 ILO 37 DAYS
	OWN BAR INC	93-19120	0107-33-027-005	10/20/93	FLS \$750 ILO 10 DAYS
	S LITTLE PUB LADELPHIA AVE			•	
EGG HAR	BOR CITY, NJ 08215		CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
GAMB5 APP1	POSSESSION OF GAMBLING NO CURRENT LICENSE APPL		/LONG		FLS \$750 ILO 10 DAYS FLS \$750 ILO 10 DAYS

LICENSE NAME AND ADDRESS		ABC CASE #	LICENSE #	DATE CLOSED	DISPOSITION		
T/A DI) 296 PAS	JDHNSON (IES DUGOUT GSAIC ST C, NJ 07055	92-18945	1607-33-033-003 CHARGES	6 6/28/93	S	7 DAYS 7/30/93 - 8/6/93	
TYPE	DESCRIPTION					DISPOSITION	
BOT1	BAD BOTTLES - CONTAM.	INATED				S 7 DAYS 7/30/93 - 8/6/93	
T/A G V	/LLS HIGH TIMES INC WILLIKERS EDERAL ST	91-18635	0427-33-011-001	1 0 /28/93	FLS	\$2000 ILD 30 DAYS	
	EKEN, NJ 08110		CHARGES				
TYPE	DESCRIPTION					DISPOSITIOA	
PULAS HIND1	SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BE HINDRANCE OF AN INVE		UNDER THE LEGAL AGE			FLS \$2000 ILD 30 DAYS FLS \$2000 ILD 30 DAYS	
T/A DAV		92-19049	0232-33-019-005	04/15/93	FLS	\$ \$1425 ILD 16 DAYS	
LYNDHU	RST, NJ 07071		CHARGES				
TYPE	DESCRIPTION					DISPOSITION	
APP1 BOT1 BOT2	NO CURRENT LICENSE AN BAD BOTTLES - CONTAM SUBSTITUTE BEVERAGES	INATED	T/LONG			FLS \$1425 ILO 16 DAYS FLS \$1425 ILO 16 DAYS FLS \$1425 ILO 16 DAYS	

LICENSE	NAME AND ADDRESS	ABC CASE #	LICENSE #	DATE CLOSED	DISPUSITION
EDDIE RI T/A DJBO 56 PARK NEWARK,	NNET COCKTAIL LOUNGE PLACE	91-18773	0714-33-225-003	0 5/ 0 5/93	FLS \$3050 IL8 38 DAYS
NEW MILE		(CHARGES		
TYPE 	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
LEWD2 CERT E141	LEWD SHOW - AUDIENCE PAR LICENSE CERTIFICATE NOT EMPLOYEE LIST INCOMPLETS	CONSPICUOUSLY DI			FLS \$3050 ILO 38 DAYS FLS \$3050 ILO 38 DAYS FLS \$3050 ILO 38 DAYS
T/A CIBA 524 STAT	HALVAREZ ND BAR E STREET NBOY, NJ 08861	90-17909	1216-33-013-003	10/08/93	S 88/20001E074/3/10-27/92NPT
PENIS HS	נסמסש נא יוחש	!	CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
E141 NARC1 STAMP	EMPLOYEE LIST INCOMPLETO NARCOTIC ACTIVITY - CDS NO FEDERAL TAX STAMP OR	- CUSTOMER/PATRO	N		S 88/2000ILO74/3/10-27/92NPT S 88/2000ILO74/3/10-27/92NPT S 88/2000ILO74/3/10-27/92NPT
T/A CIBA 524 STAT	E STREET	90-18119	1216-33-013-003	10/08/93	S 88/20001:074/3/10-27/92NPT
אבאוא אי	BOY, NJ 08861		CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
OTHER NARC2 OTHER OTHER OTHER OTHER OTHER OTHER OTHER OTHER OTHER PULA PULA	TAILORED CHARGES NARCOTIC ACTIVITY - EMPA TAILORED CHARGES SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVER SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVER	ages to a person			S 88/20001L074/3/10-27/92NPT S 88/20001L074/3/10-27/92NPT

LICENSE NAME AND ADDRESS	ABC CASE #	LICENSE #	DATE CLOSED	DISPOSITION
FRATICELLI INC T/A PLAYGROUND 304 21ST AVE.	98-18170	1608-33-260-007	04/20/93	S 26/13EFF8/1/91&13EF5/28/93
PATERSON, NJ 07505		CHARGES		
TYPE DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
LEWD1 STRAIGHT LEWD SHOW E141 EMPLOYEE LIST INCOME APP1 NO CURRENT LICENSE				 \$ 26/13EFF8/1/91&:3EF5/28/93 \$ 26/13EFF8/1/91&13EF5/28/93 \$ 26/13EFF8/1/91&13EF5/28/93
FUJII JUNZO & FUMIKO T/A SPORTMANS LIQUOR 20 12TH ST HAMMONTON, NJ 08037	93-19162	0113-33-022-009	0 5/ 0 1/93	FLS \$1000 ILD 10 DAYS
TIPH SOR BRY NO BOOD!		CHARGES		
TYPE DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
MINOR SALE OF ALCOHOLIC B	EVERAGE TO UNDERAGE	D		FLS \$1000 ILO 10 DAYS
GABRIELS HOTEL INC T/A GABRIELS RESTAURANT 95 MOUATAIN VIEW BLVD WAYNE, NJ 07470	90-17777	1614-33-&16-001	0 8/11/93	FLS \$1900 ILD 5 DAYS
minney No BITID		CHARGES		
TYPE DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION

PULA SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES TO A PERSON UNDER THE LEGAL AGE

FLS \$1900 ILO 5 DAYS

	NAME AND ADDRESS	ABC CASE #	LICENSE #	DATE CLOSED	DISPOSITION
T/A FM 1056 RT	STATION 23	92-18970	1614-33-026-002	0 5/26/93	FLS \$2650 ILD 12 DAYS
₩AYNE,	NJ 07470		CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
PULA APP1 STAMP	SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BE NO CURRENT LICENSE A NO FEDERAL TAX STA*F	PPLICATION - SHORT	/LONG	Ξ	FLS \$2650 ILO 12 DAYS FLS \$2650 ILO 12 DAYS FLS \$2650 ILO 12 DAYS
T/A STO	RAND ST	9i-187 ® ®	:013-33-002-002	0 9/ 0 9/93	FLS \$1000 ILO 10 DAYS
MHAL: DI	N, NJ 08627		CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
BP22 OTHER OTHER	BROAD PACKAGE PRIVIC TAILORED CHARGES TAILORED CHARGES	TUOKTIW - 303			FLS \$1000 ILO 10 DAYS FLS \$1000 ILO 10 DAYS FLS \$1000 ILO 10 DAYS
T/A HAI N DELSI		93-19189	0805-33-015-006	0 8/23/93	F_S \$500 ILO 5 DAYS
FRANKL)	IN TWP, NJ 08322		CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
HRS2 E141	SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BE EMPLOYEE LIST INCOMP				FLS \$500 ILO 5 DAYS FLS \$500 ILO 5 DAYS

FLS \$500 ILO 5 DAYS

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LICENSE CERTIFICATE NOT CONSPICUOUSLY DISPLAYED

	NAME AND ADDRESS	ARC CASE #	LICENSE #	DATE CLOSED	D:SPOS:TION	
7A FAI 8613-15	ENTERPRISES LTD RVIEW CAFE 6-17 PACIFIC AVE DD, NJ 08260	92-19066	0514-33-013-003 CHARGES	08/23/93	FLP \$500 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDIN	3
			date the tip continue and			
YPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION	
ULA	SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVE	RAGES TO A PERSO	IN UNDER THE LEGAL AG	Ē	FLP \$500 ILO DISCIP PROCE	EDIN
		93-19078	0408-33-007-002		S 10 DAYS 6/1/93-6/11/93	
amden,	NJ 08103		CHARGES			
YPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION	
480.4 <u>9</u>	PURCHASING A_COMOLIC B	EVERAGES FROM UN	AUTHORIZED SOURCE (R	ETAILER-RETAILE	R) S 10 DAYS 6/1/93-6/11/9	3
	s Amed Mohamed Exandras	90-17930	2004-33-187-004	10/18/93	S 48 DAYS 11/12/93-12/30/93	
109 EL	IZABETH AVENUE ITH, NJ 07206		. •			
			CHARGES			
YPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION	
EWD2 ULA	LEWD SHOW - AUDIENCE P SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVE		ON UNDER THE LEGAL AG	E	S 48 DAYS 11/12/93-12/3 S 48 DAYS 11/12/93-12/3	
r/A ITA 146 MOR	NAMER CIVIC FEDERATION LIAN CIVIC FEDERATION RRIS AVE NJ 07901	93-19185	2018-31-025-00!	10/20/93	FLS \$1700 ILO 34 DAYS	

	NAME AND ADDRESS	ABC CASE #	LICENSE #	DATE CLOSED	DIS	POSITION
ITAL IAN	AMER CIVIC FEDERATION	93-19185	2018-31-025-001	10/20/93	FLS	\$1700 ILO 34 DAYS
		,	CHARGES			
TYPE	DESCRIPTION					DISPOSITION
GAMB3 PROHP STAMP CERT	GAMBLING - VIDEO MACHIN PURCHASING ALCOHOLIC BE NO FEDERAL TAX STAMP OR LICENSE CERTIFICATE NOT	VERAGES FROM UN INDICIA OF PAY	AUTHORIZED SOURCE (R MENT	ETAILER-RETAILER)		FLS \$1700 ILD 34 DAYS FLS \$1700 ILD 34 DAYS FLS \$1700 ILD 34 DAYS FLS \$1700 ILD 34 DAYS
JAA INC T/A COL 201 12T/ HAMMONT	UMBIA I	93-19117	01:3-33-011-001 E⊬ARGES	10/18/93	FLS	\$ \$2830 1LD 15 DAYS
						-
TYPE	DESCRIPTION					DISPOSITION
GAMBS GAMB6	POSSESSION OF GAMBLING GAMBLING - BOOKMAKING -		E FOR STAKES			FLS \$2830 ILO 15 DAYS FLS \$2830 ILO 15 DAYS
JOE BOZ T/A YAK 406 BOU	ETY-YAK CAFE&MASQUERADE	90-17551	1526-33-005-008	8 4/15/93	DEF	F 180 DAYS UPON ACTIVATION
	HEIGHTS, NJ 88751		CHARGES			
TYPE	DESCRIPTION					DISPOSITION
PULAS DISQ1 HIND1 ACTIV	SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVER EMPLOYING A CRIMINALLY HINDRANCE OF AN INVESTI ILLEGAL ACTIVITY ON LIC	DISQUALIFIED PE	RSON	TUTES		DEF 180 DAYS UPON ACTIVATION DEF 180 DAYS UPON ACTIVATION DEF 180 DAYS UPON ACTIVATION DEF 180 DAYS UPON ACTIVATION

LICENSE	NAME AND ADDRESS	ARC CASE #	LICENSE #	DATE CLOSED	DISPOSITION	
T/A BOG 7600 BE	TE & MICPEG PUBS INC TES BRASS RAIL CAFE RGENLINE AVE ERGEN, NJ 07047	93-19237			FLS \$1210 ILO 11 DAYS	
			CHARGES			
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION	
GAMB3 CERT	SAMBLING - VIDEO MACHI LICENSE CERTIFICATE NO				FLS \$1210 ILD 11 DAYS FLS \$1210 ILD 11 DAYS	
JOSEPH	JOHN FORD	90-18154	0 638 0 8	06/30/93	FLP \$200 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING	
	RRY AVE APT 68 RDOK, NJ 08805		CHARGES			
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION	
OTHER OTHER OTHER OTHER	TAILDRED CHARGES TAILDRED CHARGES TAILDRED CHARGES TAILDRED CHARGES				FLP \$200 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING FLP \$200 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING FLP \$200 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING FLP \$200 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING	
1341 HA	INC NE WINE AND LIQUORS MEURG TPK & VALLEY RD NJ 07470	92-18958	1614-33-023-001	11/18/93	FLS \$400 ILD 4 DAYS	
			CHARGES			
TYPE	DESCRIPTION			1	DISPOSITION	

FLS \$400 ILD 4 DAYS

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BROAD PACKAGE PRIVILEGE - WITHOUT

LICENSE NAME AND ADDRESS K & P INC T/A PERRIS LIQUORS 214 MAIN ST		ABC CASE # LICENSE #		DATE CLOSED	DISPOSITION	
				0 8/05/93	FLS \$900. ILO 11 DAYS	
ETUCHE	N, NJ 08840		CHARGES			
			era process per section fair			
YPE	DESCRIPTION		,		DISPOSITION	
PULA CERT	SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVI LICENSE CERTIFICATE N			Ξ	FLS \$900. ILO 11 DAYS FLS \$900. ILO 11 DAYS	
/A LEE	HOME OF MANVILLE INC SION HOME OF MANVILLE MAIN ST	93-19268	1811-31-024-003	10/18/93	FLS \$1800 ILO 36 DAYS	
	E, NJ 08835					
			CHARGES 			
YPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION	
LUB1	SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEV	FRAGES TO NON-MEM	n = R		FLS \$1800 ILO 36 DAYS	
LUB4	NO SPECIAL PERMIT/SOC	IAL AFFAIR - CLUB			FLS \$1800 ILD 36 DAYS	
AMB1 PP1	GAMBLING - ALLOWING G		/LONG		FLS \$1800 ILD 36 DAYS FLS \$1800 ILD 36 DAYS	
	INC WAY LIQUORS 9 BAYWAY AVENUE	90-17557	2004-32-133-002	09/29/93	FLP \$500 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING	
	ETH, NJ 07202		PUNTER		•	
			CHARGES			
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION	

FLP \$500 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING

OTHER TAILORED CHARGES

LEIHAM INC T/A BAYWAY LIQUORS 639 649 BAYWAY AVENUE		ABC CASE #	LICENSE #	DATE CLOSED	DISPOSITION
		90-17841 2004-32-133-002		0 9/29/93	FLP \$500 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING
CLITABE	≀H, NJ 07202		CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
OTHER	TAILORED CHARGES				FLP \$500 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING
152 CHES	G DELI LIQUORS GTNUT AVENUE	90-18230	0906-44-285-00 3	09/21/93	FLS \$1300 ILD :3 DAYS
JERSEY (CITY, NJ 07306		CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITIOA
HRS1 APP1 E141 STAMP	SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEV NO CURRENT LICENSE AP EMPLOYEE LIST INCOMPL NO FEDERAL TAX STAMP	PLICATION - SHORT/ ETE DR NOT AVAILAE	LONG BLE		FLS \$1300 ILD 13 DAYS
607 UNIC	GIES RESTAURANT ON AVE	90-17832		R 9/24/93	FLP \$750 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING
BRIELLE,	NJ 08730		CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
LEWD2 E141 GAMB7	LEWD SHOW - AUDIENCE EMPLOYEE LIST INCOMPL GAMBLING - RAFFLE		3LE		FLP \$750 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING FLP \$750 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING FLP \$750 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING

	NAKE AND ADDRESS	ABC CASE #	LICENSE #	DATE CLOSED	DISPOSITION
MASSIVE SERVICE GROUP INC T/A RUGBY'S AMERICAN BAR 7 BLACKWOOD-CLEMENTON RD LINDENWOLD, NJ 08021		88-16864	0422-33-012-006	07/27/93	FLS \$1000 ILO 24 DAYS
	and the popular		CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
DISQi	EMPLOYING A CRIMINAL	LY DISQUALIFIED PE	RSON		FLS \$1000 ILD 24 DAYS
	TO THE PARK CAFE	90-18053	0 912 -33-090-00 3	0 6/28/93	FLS \$1875 ILD 28 DAYS
582 57TH WEST NEW	YDRK, NJ 07093		CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
APP1 GAME3 BOT1 STAMP BOT1	NO CURRENT LICENSE A GAMBLING - VIDEO MAC BAD BOTTLES - CONTAM NO FEDERAL TAX STAMP BAD BOTTLES - CONTAM	HINES – (JOKER POK INATED OR INDICIA OF PAY	ER)		FLS \$1875 ILO 28 DAYS
22-02 MAI	INE & SPIRITS PLE AVENUE N, NJ 07410	9 0 -17728	0217-33-011-004	07/2 2/93 .	F/S \$1800 ILD 218 5/21-5/26/93
- 21411 WEST			CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
PULAS E141	SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BE EMPLOYEE LIST INCOMP				F/S \$1800 ILD 21& 5/21-5/26/90 F/S \$1800 ILD 21& 5/21-5/26/90

LICENSE NAME AND ADDRESS		ABC CASE #	LICENSE #	DATE CLOSED	DISPOSITION
T/A NE! 516 CL!	ORHOOD LIQUORS INC IGHBORHOOD LIQUORS INTON AVE.	98 -17859	0 714-44-007-003	06/28/93	FLP \$750 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING
NEWHNK,	, NJ 07108		CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
APP1 CERT E141 STAMP	NO CURRENT LICENSE A LICENSE CERTIFICATE EMPLOYEE LIST INCOMP NO FEDERAL TAX STAMP	NOT CONSPICUOUSLY LETE OR NOT AVAILA	DISPLAYED BLE		FLP \$750 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING FLP \$750 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING FLP \$750 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING FLP \$750 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING
r/a pri OLD Bri	DB ENTERPRISES INC IVATE EYES DADWAY & CREEK ROADS	90-18083	0407-33-002-002	07/30/93	FLS \$1500 ILD 18 DAYS
ORUUNLA	akn, kj 88030		CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
APP1 141 PULA STAMP	NO CURRENT LICENSE A EMPLOYEE LIST INCOMP SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BE NO FEDERAL TAX STAMP	LETE OR NOT AVAILA VERAGES TO A PERSO	BLE IN UNDER THE LEGAL AG	E	FLS \$1500 ILO 18 DAYS FLS \$1500 ILD 18 DAYS FLS \$1500 ILD 18 DAYS FLS \$1500 ILD 18 DAYS
T/A WIG RD #24	& US INC GGLER INN BOX 12 RT. 40	91-18378	0112-33-028-004	07/30/93	FLP \$500 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING
ah tolki	NDING, NJ 08330		CHARGES		
ΓΥΡΈ	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
PULA	SOLE DE OL CONTRETO RE	VERDAES IN A DEPON	in under the legal a g	F	FLP \$500 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING

	NAME AND ADDRESS	ABC CASE #	LICENSE #	DATE CLOSED D	ISPOSITION
P R D TAVERN INC T/A ROSEDALE LIQUORS N EGG HARBOR RD		93-19080	0 436-33-026-003	09/21/93 F	S \$1300 ILO 10 DAYS
HAMMONTL	N, NJ 08037		CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
PULA	SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERA	AGES TO A PERSON	UNDER THE LEGAL AGE	:	FLS \$1300 ILO 10 DAYS
RT 202 5	C KS TAVERN MAIN ST ON, NJ 08822	92-18861	1021-33-001-002 CHARGES	0 5/26/93 F	LS \$2800 ILO 21 DAYS
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
OTHER APP3 E141	TAILORED CHARGES FALSE ANSWERS/EVASION AN EMPLOYEE LIST INCOMPLETE			LICENSE APPLICATIO	FLS \$2800 ILO 21 DAYS FLS \$2800 ILO 21 DAYS FLS \$2800 ILO 21 DAYS
4200 PAC	S INC VADIS LOUNGE FFIC AVE , NJ 08260		0 514-32- 0 02-006 C∺ARGES	0 6/18/93 F	LS \$6350 ILO 48 DAYS
TYPE	DESCRIPTION	•			DISPOSITION
PULA MINOR MINOR PP	SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERA SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERA SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVERA PROHIBITED PROMOTION	AGE TO UNDERAGED	under the legal ag	:	FLS \$6350 ILO 48 DAYS FLS \$6350 ILO 48 DAYS FLS \$6350 ILO 48 DAYS FLS \$6350 ILO 48 DAYS

LICENSS	NAME AND ADDRESS	ABC CASE #	LICENSE *	DATE CLOSED	DISPOSITION
T/A PIH	PROPERTIES INC KE LIQUORS • WHITE HORSE PIKE	93-19093	0422-44-015-004	0 7/22/93	FLS \$2500 ILO 24 DAYS
LINDEN	OLD, NJ 0802:		CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
PULA	SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEV	ERAGES TO A PERSO	N UNDER THE LEGAL AG	Ē	FLS \$2500 ILO 24 DAYS
611 BLO	ART BREAKERS DOMFIELD AVE	93-19160	07&2-33-&07 - &&4	0 7/21/93	FLS \$2900 I_D 37 DAYS
BLOOMFI	ELD, NJ 07003		CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
CERT STAMP LEWD2	LICENSE CERTIFICATE N NO FEDERAL TAX STAMP LEWD SHOW - AUDIENCE	OR INDICIA OF PAY			FLS \$2900 ILO 37 DAYS FLS \$2900 ILO 37 DAYS FLS \$2900 ILO 37 DAYS
	IE THE	93-19295	0 9 05-32-078-003	10/08/93	FLS \$2700 ILD 22 DAYS
HOBOKEN	i, NJ 07030		CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
PULA EMIN E141 STAMP APP1	SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVENPLOYING A MINOR EMPLOYEE LIST INCOMPLING FEDERAL TAX STAMPING CURRENT LICENSE AF	ETE OR NOT AVAILA OR INDICIA OF PAY	B.E MENT	DE.	FLS \$2700 ILO 22 DAYS

	NAME AND ADDRESS	ABC CASE #	LICENSE #	DATE CLOSED	DISPOSITION
T/A ZUM 552 FERF	ZUM BAR Y ST	92-18964	0714-33-131-006	10/04/93	FLS \$3800 ILO 38 DAYS
NEWHAN,	NJ 07105		CHARGES .		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
LEWD2 CERT APP1 STAMP	LEWD SHOW - AUDIENCE PA LICENSE CERTIFICATE NOT NO CURRENT LICENSE APPL NO FEDERAL TAX STAMP OR	CONSPICUOUSLY ICATION - SHORT	/LONG		FLS \$3800 ILO 38 DAYS
	VERN INC LY TAVERN LAVE	88-16681	0906-33-150-002	69/29/93	S 120 DAYS 11/1/93-3/1/94
	ITY, NJ 07305		CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
TOX1 STAMP NARC1	SALE TO INTOXICATED PAT NO FEDERAL TAX STAMP OR NARCOTIC ACTIVITY - CDS	INDICIA OF PAY			S 120 DAYS 11/1/93-3/1/94 S 120 DAYS 11/1/93-3/1/94 S 120 DAYS 11/1/93-3/1/94
T/A DEA. 2900 E S	ST & IMPORTERS LTD INC ERS LIQUOR COMPANY STATE STREET EXT NJ 08619	91-18416	3400-23-021-00 3	07/30/93	Fip \$1500 ILO DISCIP PROCEED
INCHION	KA ROOT 3		CHARGES		
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
OTHER OTHER OTHER OTHER INV	TAILORED CHARGES TAILORED CHARGES TAILORED CHARGES TAILORED CHARGES NO INVOICES ON LICENSED	PREMISES			FLP \$1500 ILO DISCIP PROCEED FLP \$1500 ILO DISCIP PROCEED FLP \$1500 ILO DISCIP PROCEED FLP \$1500 ILO DISCIP PROCEED FLP \$1500 ILO DISCIP PROCEED

LICENSE NAME AND ADDRESS		ABC CASE #	LICENSE #	DATE CLOSED	DISPOSITION	
S & T LIGUORS INC T/A EXPRESSWAY LIGUORS 2722 SICKLERVILLE ROAD SICKLERVILLE, NJ 0001		90-17890	0415-44-026-004 CHARGES	0 6/28/93	FLP \$1000 ILO DISP PROCEEDINGS	
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITIOA	
PULA	SALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVER	:	FLP \$1000 ILD DISP PROCEEDINGS			
T/A MAXS	S SPORTS CAFE ITENNIAL AVE	91-18783	1217-33-611-665	68/6 2/33	FLS \$1850. ILO 37 DAYS	
PISCHIHA	/ΑΥ, ΝJ 08854		CHARGES			
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION	
DISQ1 CERT E141 BPP2	EMPLOYING A CRIMINALLY I LICENSE CERTIFICATE NOT EMPLOYEE LIST INCOMPLETE BROAD PACKAGE PRIVILEGE		FLS \$1850. ILO 37 DAYS FLS \$1850. ILD 37 DAYS FLS \$1850. ILD 37 DAYS FLS \$1850. ILD 37 DAYS			
434 PINE	RSTYS PUB & LIG STORE	91-18566	0323-33-009-005	10/04/93	FLS \$500 ILO 2 DAYS	
co rouge)	if the porces		CHARGES		·	
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION	
BPP2 STAMP	BROAD PACKAGE PRIVILEGE NO FEDERAL TAX STAMP OR		NT		FLS \$500 ILO 2 DAYS FLS \$500 ILO 2 DAYS	

SUMMIT LIQUORS INC T/A SUMMIT LIQUORS 1411 SUMMIT AVE UNION CITY, NJ 07087		ABC CASE # 	LICENSE # 0910-44-121-006	DATE CLOSED 	DISPOSITION FLP \$250 ILD DISCIP PROCEEDING	
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION	
STAMP E141 CERT OTHER	NO FEDERAL TAX STAMP EMPLOYEE LIST INCOMP LICENSE CERTIFICATE TAILORED CHARGES	LETE OR NOT AVAILA	BLE		FLP \$250 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING FLP \$250 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING FLP \$250 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING FLP \$250 ILO DISCIP PROCEEDING	
		90-17786	1439-33-012-002 CHARGES	0 6/28/93	S INDEF/49 DAYS UPON ACTIVAT	
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION	
E141 NARC1	EMPLOYEE LIST INCOMP NARCOTIC ACTIVITY -				S INDEF/49 DAYS UPON ACTIVAT S INDEF/49 DAYS UPON ACTIVAT	
2160 Bt	INC L HOUSE LACK HORSE PIKE (TVILLE, NJ 08232	91-18638	0112-33-027-002	10/28/93	FLS \$6400 ILO 28.5 DAYS	
	, , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , , ,		CHARGES			
TYPE	DESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION	
LEND2 STAMP	LEWD SHOW - AUDIENCE		kent		FLS \$6400 110 28.5 DAYS FLS \$6400 110 28.5 DAYS	

ICENSE NA	ME AND ADDRESS	ABC CASE #	LICENSE #	DATE CLOSED	DISPOSITION
VICTORS TAP ROOM INC T/A VICTORS TAP ROOM 558 MAIN ST DRANGE, NJ 07050		93-19076	0717-33-018-003	@ 7/23/93	FLS \$2000 ILO 34 DAYS
רח יָבטאאח	6/6 <u>2</u> 6		CHARGES		
YPE D E	ESCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
	EWD SHOW - AUDIENCE P) FEDERAL TAX STAMP O		MENT		FLS \$2000 ILD 34 DAYS FLS \$2000 ILD 34 DAYS
	T LIQUORS AYE	92-18995		18/27/93	FLP \$1000 ILD DISCIP PROCEED
			CHARGES		
	SCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
INOR SA	ALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVE	RAGE TO UNDERAGE)		FLP \$1000 ILO DISCIP PROCEE
01 CODKMAN		93-19109	1363-33-017-086	6 7/22/93	FLS \$1000 ILO 10 DAYS
aguzi PHRI	K, NJ 07712		CHARGES		
YPE DE	SCRIPTION				DISPOSITION
ULA SA	ALE OF ALCOHOLIC BEVE	RAGES TO A PERSO	v under the legal ag	Ē	FLS \$1000 ILO 10 DAYS

Publication of Bulletin 2461 Is Hereby Directed This 30th Day of November, 1993

John G. Holl, Acting Director

Division of Alcoholic Beverage Control