



### **III. ISSUES**

Whether 1) the Board can issue a Class BVX license for a time period that is shorter than the time allowed with a full-term Class BVX license; 2) whether the condition imposed on the license is allowed; and 3) was there disorderly conduct on May 7, 2017.

### **IV. MATERIAL FACTS AND TESTIMONY**

This matter initially came before the Department on the Appellant's motion for stay filed on May 18, 2017 in relation to the Board's orders imposing certain restrictions on the Appellant pending the Board's hearing. The initial motion came for hearing on May 22, 2017 and by order dated May 23, 2017, the Department remanded this matter to the Board. On or about June 7, 2017, the Board made a final decision in this matter and imposed a variety of sanctions including the revocation of the Appellant's Class BVX license and conditioning the Appellant's BV license on the operation of security video system. The Appellant then filed a new motion to stay the Board's decision and a hearing was held on June 9, 2017 with the parties represented by counsel. By order dated June 12, 2017, this matter was remanded to the Board for it to clarify its granting of the Class BVX license to the Appellant on April 19, 2017. On June 21, 2017, the Board found that the Class BVX license granted on April 19, 2017 was for 90 days and that it would condition the Appellant's Class BV license on maintaining the video system in working order and providing the police access to the video in the event of an incident at the establishment. On or about June 22, 2017, the Appellant requested a stay of the Class BVX license revocation and a decision regarding the granting of a short-term BVX license and the security camera condition of license. No further hearing was held on this stay request and an order was issued on June 23, 2017 denying a stay of the revocation of the Class BVX license, but stating that a decision would be made regarding the type of license issued and the security video condition after hearing/arguments.

At the Department hearing, the parties addressed the issue that the Board issued the Class BVX license for 90 days. The Board did not issue the BVX license with a 90 day review, but rather issued the license for 90 days which is shorter than if such a license was just issued as a full-term license. As delineated below, the parties disagreed on whether the Board can issue a Class BVX license for a 90 day period (or anytime shorter than the granting of the full-term BVX license). This is not a question of the license being issued with conditions or as probationary with a review scheduled, but instead by its own terms the license will expire on a certain date. The Board set a date that the Class BVX license would expire unless extended by the Board. It is undisputed that the Board said the Class BVX license would expire/terminate on July 13, 2017.

In addition, at hearing, the parties argued regarding the condition of the video camera. Initially, the condition was that the police had to have access to the video camera upon request, but that was not brought up at the Department hearing. Instead, the parties argued at the Department whether a condition to maintain a video could be imposed. A review of the June 21, 2017 transcript shows that the Board imposed a condition that the licensee must turn over any video on request. Finally, the parties also addressed the issue of the allegations of disorderly conduct and whether there was disorderly conduct on May 7, 2017 and if so, whether the sanction (revocation of Class BVX and condition of security camera) was appropriate.

## V. DISCUSSION

### A. **Legislative Intent**

The Rhode Island Supreme Court has consistently held that it effectuates legislative intent by examining a statute in its entirety and giving words their plain and ordinary meaning. *In re Falstaff Brewing Corp.*, 637 A.2d 1047 (R.I. 1994). If a statute is clear and unambiguous, “the Court must interpret the statute literally and must give the words of the statute their plain and

ordinary meanings.” *Oliveira v. Lombardi*, 794 A.2d 453, 457 (R.I. 2002) (citation omitted). The Supreme Court has also established that it will not interpret legislative enactments in a manner that renders them nugatory or that would produce an unreasonable result. See *Defenders of Animals v. DEM*, 553 A.2d 541 (R.I. 1989) (citation omitted).

## **B. The Appeal before the Department**

The Department has broad and comprehensive control over the traffic in alcohol. Indeed, the Department’s power of review is so broad that it has been referred to as a “state superlicensing board.” *Baginski v. Alcoholic Beverage Comm’n.*, 4 A.2d 265, 267 (R.I. 1939). Thus, the Director has the authority under R.I. Gen. Laws 3-7-21, “to make any decision or order he or she considers proper.”<sup>3</sup> The hearing before the undersigned is a *de novo* hearing so that the parties start afresh

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<sup>3</sup> R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-7-21 provides in part as follows:

Appeals from the local boards to director. (a) Upon the application of any petitioner for a license, or of any person authorized to protest against the granting of a license, including those persons granted standing pursuant to § 3-5-19, or upon the application of any licensee whose license has been revoked or suspended by any local board or authority, the director has the right to review the decision of any local board, and after hearing, to confirm or reverse the decision of the local board in whole or in part, and to make any decision or order he or she considers proper, but the application shall be made within ten (10) days after the making of the decision or order sought to be reviewed. Notice of the decision or order shall be given by the local or licensing board to the applicant within twenty-four (24) hours after the making of its decision or order and the decision or order shall not be suspended except by the order of the director.

This appeal arose pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-7-21 and the Board’s revocation of the Appellant’s late night short-term license and its imposition of certain conditions on the Appellant’s liquor license. To the extent any issues go beyond the licensing appeal, the Department may because of its broad authority to enforce Title 3 review matters on appeal pursuant to its authority under R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-2-2 rather than R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-7-21. The Department exercises its authority under R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-2-2 when the matter rises to a level that impacts its broad authority over statewide licensing. See *City of Providence Bd. of Licenses v. State Department of Business Regulation*, 2006 WL 1073419 (R.I. Super.). See also *Volare, Inc. d/b/a Barry’s v. City of Warwick Board of Public Safety*, LCA-WA-95-01 (7/17/95).

R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-2-2 provides as follows:

Supervision. – (a) The department has general supervision of the conduct of the business of manufacturing, importing, exporting, storing, transporting, keeping for sale, and selling beverages.

(b) The department may lease a warehouse for the purpose of efficiently exercising its powers and duties of inspection and may upon reasonable charges store beverages for license holders in the warehouse. No lease shall be for a longer period than five (5) years and every lease shall contain the provision that if it becomes unlawful to manufacture, keep for sale, and to sell beverages in this state it shall become void.

during the appeal. See *A.J.C. Enterprises v. Pastore*, 473 A.2d 269 (R.I. 1984) (as the hearing is a *de novo* hearing rather than an appellate review of what occurred at the municipal level, any alleged error of law or fact committed by the municipal agency is of no consequence); and *Hallene v. Smith*, 201 A.2d 921 (R.I. 1964); and *Cesaroni v. Smith*, 202 A.2d 292 (R.I. 1964) (Department's jurisdiction is *de novo* and the Department independently exercises the licensing function).

#### **D. Arguments**

The Appellant argued that the Board does not have the authority to condition a liquor license and cannot stop a licensee from taking out a security camera. The Appellant argued that the disorderly conduct allegations were not supported by credible testimony. The Appellant argued that there is nothing in the City Charter, City Ordinance, Board rules, or statutes about the granting of a probationary BVX licenses. The Appellant argued that R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-7-16.6(e) provides that the Board can set the cost and duration of a Class N license, but it does not have such power for a Class B license. The Appellant argued that under R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-5-21(d), the local licensing board may impose limitation on the hours but only when the Board finds a violation first. The Appellant argued that there is no law that provides for short-term licenses and if the Board grants monthly licenses, there are no standards and the Board could give such licenses once a month to whoever the Board likes.

The City argued that conditions like the security camera are permitted by case law. The City argued that the Class BVX license is for hours of operation and not a liquor license so it just allows an establishment to stay open longer to sell alcohol. The City argued that since it is an add-on" and not a new class of license, closing hours should be left to local authorities. The City

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(c) The department has the power at any time to issue, renew, revoke and cancel all manufacturers', wholesalers' and retailers' Class G licenses and permits as are provided for by this title.

(d) The department shall supervise and inspect all licensed places to enforce the provisions of this title and the conditions, rules and regulations which the department establishes and authorizes.

argued that since it is an extension of time, the Board can modify and condition it without due process. The Board argued that the short-term license would only be granted for a 2:00 a.m. license as that goes to hours of operation rather than the service of liquor. The City argued that R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-5-21(d) was recently amended making it clear that the legislative intent was to give discretion to the Board. The City argued that the evidence showed disorderly conduct.

#### **E. Class BVX Licenses**

R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-7-7<sup>4</sup> provides that a town or city may grant a Class B licensee a 2:00 a.m. closing time on Friday and Saturday nights.

The Department has jurisdiction over the appeal of a sanction imposed upon a late night license.<sup>5</sup> The Department has jurisdiction over the denial of a Class BV application.<sup>6</sup> The Department has jurisdiction over the denial of a Class BVX license application.<sup>7</sup> The parties argued

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<sup>4</sup> R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-7-7 states in part as follows:

(a)(1) A retailer's Class B license is issued only to a licensed bona fide tavern keeper or victualer whose tavern or victualing house may be open for business and regularly patronized at least from nine o'clock (9:00) a.m. to seven o'clock (7:00) p.m. provided no beverage is sold or served after one o'clock (1:00) a.m., nor before six o'clock (6:00) a.m. Local licensing boards may fix an earlier closing time within their jurisdiction, at their discretion. The East Greenwich town council may, in its discretion, issue full and limited Class B licenses which may not be transferred, but which shall revert to the town of East Greenwich if not renewed by the holder. The Cumberland town council may, in its discretion, issue full and limited Class B licenses which may not be transferred to another person or entity, or to another location, but which shall revert to the town of Cumberland if not renewed by the holder.

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(4) Any holder of a Class B license may, upon the approval of the local licensing board and for the additional payment of two hundred dollars (\$200) to five hundred dollars (\$500), open for business at twelve o'clock (12:00) p.m. and on Fridays and Saturdays and the night before legal state holidays may close at two o'clock (2:00) a.m. All requests for a two o'clock (2:00) a.m. license shall be advertised by the local licensing board in a newspaper having a circulation in the county where the establishment applying for the license is located.

<sup>5</sup> *Ice Lounge, Inc. d/b/a Ice Lounge v. The City of Providence Board of Licenses*, DBR No.: 15LQ00 (7/22/2015) summarized the Department's jurisdiction over sanctions on late night licenses.

<sup>6</sup> E.g. *Crazy 8's Bar/Billiards v. Providence Board of Licenses*, DBR No.: 09-L-0042 (8/24/09); and *Krikor S. Dulgarian Trust v. Providence Board of Licenses*, DBR No.: 08-L-0175 (6/18/09).

<sup>7</sup> *Zayas Solutions, LLC d/b/a Tafino Restaurant and Lounge v. Providence Board of Licenses*, DBR No.: 17LQ004 (5/12/17).

about the meaning of *28 Prospect Hill Street, Inc. v. Gaines*, 461A.2d 923 (R.I. 1983). The Appellant argued that *28 Prospect Hill* found that a city or town can eliminate all BVX licenses, but if being done individually, there has due process. The City argued that *28 Prospect Hill* also speaks of the Class BVX license being an add-on. The Appellant argued that the Class BVX runs with the renewal of the BV, so it is an extension of hours that runs for a year.

In *28 Prospect Hill Street*, the Court found that a city or town may enact a blanket prohibition of a 2:00 a.m. closing time applicable to all Class B licensees and such a blanket prohibition would not trigger any due process concerns. However, there is a distinction between allowing a blanket prohibition of 2:00 a.m. closing times for all Class B licenses *and* a city or town's decision/sanction concerning an individual license holder based on reasons or allegations raised by local officials. "Due process protections are to be extended to these later (sic) types of cases." See *Joseph's Pub v. Smithfield Appeal Board of License Commissioners*, LCA-SM-97-06 (8/21/97), p. 10. *Joseph's Pub* related to the revocation of a 2:00 a.m. license closing hour and the standard of review for a revocation or suspension of license necessitates a different standard of review relating to "for cause." Nonetheless, the Department has found that an application for a 2:00 a.m. closing time represents an application which needs to be noticed and heard by a city or town absent a blanket prohibition of a 2:00 a.m. closing time for Class B licenses. See *Volare, Inc. d/b/a Barry's v. City of Warwick Board of Public Safety*, LCA-WA-95-01 (7/17/95).

In this matter, the City argued that the discretionary nature of the Class BVX license allows the Board to grant such a closing time for a short period of time. The Board's argument was that it would not issue other type of liquor licenses for a short period of time, but since the BVX is only for late hours, it can because of its discretion. The Appellant argued there was no statutory right to allow short-term BVX licenses.

R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-7-16.6 provides in part as follows:

Class N nightclub license . . . (d) The licensing authority of each town or city shall set the closing time for each establishment holding a Class N nightclub license within its jurisdiction pursuant to § 3-7-7(a)(1) and (a)(4), and notwithstanding other provisions of those subdivisions, an establishment holding a Class N nightclub license that is permitted to remain open until two o'clock (2:00) a.m. shall not admit patrons after one o'clock (1:00) a.m.

R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-5-21 provides in part as follows:

Revocation or suspension of licenses – Fines for violating conditions of license . . . (d) Upon any violation by a licensee under § 3-5-21, the local licensing board, at its sole discretion, may impose a limitation on the hours of operation of the licensee, regardless of the license type, and notwithstanding any prior approval of an application for a later closing time.

The Appellant argued that since there had been no violation under R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-5-21, the Board could not limit the hours allowed for a late night license. It is true that R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-5-21 does not apply to this matter as the 90 day license was not issued due to a violation. Instead, the Appellant applied for a late license and the Board decided to give the Appellant a temporary license. Presumably the Board made this decision in order to evaluate whether the Appellant was an appropriate candidate for a late night license. If a full-term late night license was issued, the Board would need cause for revocation. *Supra*. In other words, the Board by issuing the short-term license can avoid making a decision on whether violations justify revocation or suspension of a full-term late night license.<sup>8</sup>

In granting the 90 day license, the Board opted for a middle ground allowing the Appellant to establish a 2:00 a.m. track record without granting a full-term license. Presumably in pressing this appeal, the Appellant believes that if the Department finds the issuance of short term 2:00 a.m.

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<sup>8</sup> Thus in this matter, the Board could have ended up avoiding having to make a decision on whether the alleged disorderly conduct at the Appellant's justified revocation or suspension or an administrative penalty since the License ended automatically on July 13, 2017 without any action by the Board. Nonetheless, the Board did vote to revoke the 2:00 a.m. license prior to July 13, 2017.



licenses to be invalid that somehow that would turn its short-term license into the full-term issuance of a license. That is not the case. The grant of the short-term license by the Board was a denial of the Appellant's full-term license application so that such a license denial could have been appealed.<sup>9</sup>

The Board could have granted a full-term late license with a 90 day review. At such a review, the licensee appears to provide a report on its operations. However, if the Board sought to revoke such a license it would need grounds for a denial of the application (as articulated above). In some - probably in most - situations, the Board can decide based on the applicant's fitness to run a liquor establishment whether a 2:00 a.m. license should also be allowed. In some - probably not many - situations, the Board apparently would like to issue a short-term license to give an applicant a chance to establish a track record and have more information for consideration in making a decision of whether to grant the 2:00 a.m. license. The Appellant seeks to prevent the Board from being able to issue a short-term 2:00 a.m. license.

Under *Thompson v. East Greenwich*, 512 A.2d 837 (R.I. 1986), a town may grant a liquor license upon conditions that promote the reasonable control of alcoholic beverages. *Thompson* found that R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-5-21 allows municipalities to impose conditions on liquor licensees under R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-1-5<sup>10</sup> which restricts such conditions to be for the reasonable control of alcoholic beverages. Thus, localities may impose conditions on liquor licensees other than provided for in the statute as long as such conditions promote the control of alcoholic beverages. See *Amico's Inc. v. Mattos*, 789 A.2d 899 (R.I. 2002). See also *Sugar, Inc., and Sharlene Alon v.*

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<sup>9</sup> The Appellant argued that the Board could avoid making yes or no decisions by continually issuing short-term 2:00 a.m. licenses and without a yes or no decision, an applicant could end up with no appeal right to the Department. The Department would agree that this is a situation that should be avoided. However, by granting the 90 day license, the Board denied the application for a full-term license.

<sup>10</sup> R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-1-5 declares that this title shall be liberally construed in aid of the declared purpose to promote temperance and the reasonable control of the traffic in alcoholic beverages. R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-5-21 relates to the revocation and suspension of license for violation of conditions of licensing.

*City of Providence Board of Licenses*, DBR No. 09-L-0118 (3/8/10); and *Newport Checkers Pizza, Inc. d/b/a Scooby's Neighborhood Grille v. Town of Middletown*, LCA-MI-00-10 (12/7/00).

An applicant for a BVX license has the right to appeal a denial of a Class BVX license application. There needs to be cause to revoke a BVX license. *Infra*. At the same time, in order to obtain a BVX license, an establishment is required to have a BV license. While the Department does not agree with the position that a BVX license is only an “add on” so no due process rights attach to it, a BVX license cannot exist without a BV license.

In light of the authority to grant licenses with conditions and the type of license requested, a licensing authority would be able to grant a late night license that could terminate after a short period in the context of imposing conditions on the late night license for the purpose of establishing a “track record” in order to determine suitability for a late night license. It could be that the Board and an applicant could enter into an agreement regarding a conditional late night license including how long it would last or what could cause it to terminate. The purpose of such an agreement would allow the applicant to prove fitness for a 2:00 a.m. license but limit its operation in furtherance of that purpose and in the context of promoting the control of alcoholic beverages. Or the Board might impose conditions on a late license without agreement from the applicant for the purpose of establishing a track record as a basis to determine whether to grant a full-term late night license. With the appropriate terms and conditions, the Board may be able to structure such conditions so that a late night license terminates earlier than a full-term license by its own terms. The short-term period must be in the context of conditions imposed on the license pursuant to *Thompson*.

#### **F. Conditions on Licenses**

In this matter, the Board imposed the condition of maintaining a security video system on the Appellant's License. See *Thompson*. This certainly is related to the control of alcoholic

beverages as it is related to maintaining security at a liquor establishment. Such a condition is allowed. If the Appellant chose to take out its video equipment, it would be in violation of a condition of its liquor license. To the extent that the Board conditioned the License on the Appellant having to turn over any video on demand to the police, such a requirement is unnecessary. The Board and police would be able to access any video if the Appellant chose not to turn it over voluntarily, if needed either criminally (warrant) or at hearing (subpoena).

#### **G. Disorderly Conduct**

The Board revoked the short-term late night license for violations of R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-5-23.<sup>11</sup> See *Schillers, Inc. v. Pastore*, 419 A. 2d 859 (R.I. 1980); *Vitali v. Smith*, 254 A.2d 766 (R.I. 1969); and *Cesaroni v. Smith*, 202 A.2d 292 (R.I. 1964). However, the short-term late night license terminated on July 13, 2017 making any determination moot regarding whether there was a disorderly conduct violation and if so, whether it supported a revocation of the late night license.

#### **H. Conclusions**

The Board may in the context of putting conditions on licenses be able to issue a short-term late night license as discussed above. While in this matter the Board's 90 license might not have been set out as a license with such specific conditions needed in order for the Appellant to establish a track record to determine whether a full-term license should be issued, such a failure does not convert the 90 day license into a full-term late night license.

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<sup>11</sup> R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-5-23 states in part as follows:

(b) If any licensed person permits the house or place where he or she is licensed to sell beverages under the provisions of this title to become disorderly as to annoy and disturb the persons inhabiting or residing in the neighborhood . . . he or she may be summoned before the board, body, or official which issued his or her license and before the department, when he or she and the witnesses for and against him or her may be heard. If it appears to the satisfaction of the board, body, or official hearing the charges that the licensee has violated any of the provisions of this title or has permitted any of the things listed in this section, then the board, body, or official may suspend or revoke the license or enter another order.

The Appellant accepted the 90 day license and only argued against it once it was revoked. At the time of the grant of the 90 day license, the Appellant had an opportunity to appeal the denial of the full-term license for which it applied. See *Zayas*. The denial of the full-term license was in April, 2017. R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-7-21 allows ten (10) days for an applicant to appeal a municipal licensing authority decision to the Department. Therefore, the Appellant is unable to appeal to the Department the denial of its application for a full-term Class BVX license.<sup>12 13</sup>

No determination needs to be made regarding the alleged disorderly conduct as such a determination is moot in light of the fact that the Appellant no longer has a Class BVX license. As set forth above, the Board is allowed to set forth conditions on licenses so that its condition regarding the security cameras is allowed.<sup>14</sup>

## **VI. FINDINGS OF FACT**

1. On or about May 14, 2017, the Board issued its final decision in relation to allegations of disorderly conduct on May 7, 2017 at the Appellant's premises.

2. Pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-7-21, the Appellant appealed this decision and requested a stay.

3. The Department issued orders on stay requests on May 23, and June 12 and 23, 2017 in relation to the discipline imposed by the Board on the Appellant.

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<sup>12</sup> Of course, the Appellant could choose to file a new application for a Class BVX license with the Board if it desires.

<sup>13</sup> In terms of best practices, it would behoove the Board to vote on an application for a full-term issuance of a Class BVX license before considering an alternative such as allowing the parties to discuss a chance to structure imposing conditions on such a license so that it is for the purpose of establishing a late night track record. Of course, the Board does not need to allow an applicant a chance to establish a track record for a late night license. It just is if it is going to do so, it must structure it within *Thompson*.

<sup>14</sup> The condition of the video camera apparently was made because of the alleged disorderly conduct on May 7, 2017. As no decision has been reached on the disorderly conduct and there is now no Class BVX license, the Board may want to revisit its decision regarding the security cameras.

4. A hearing on this matter was held on July 24, 2017. The parties rested on the record with the record closing by August 18, 2017.

5. The facts contained in Section IV and V are reincorporated by reference herein.

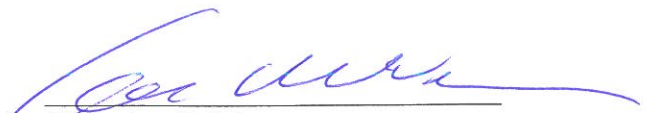
#### VII. CONCLUSIONS OF LAW

Based on the testimony and facts presented: The Department has jurisdiction over this matter pursuant to R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-2-2, R.I. Gen. § 3-5-1 *et seq.*, R.I. Gen. Laws § 3-7-1 *et seq.*, R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-14-1 *et seq.*, and R.I. Gen. Laws § 42-35-1 *et seq.*

#### VIII. RECOMMENDATION

Based on the forgoing, the Hearing Officer recommends the following findings: A local licensing authority may be able to fashion a shorter term Class BVX license in the context of conditions as allowed by *Thompson*. While the Board may not have provided such conditions for its 90 day issuance of a Class BVX license to the Appellant, such a failure does not convert its decision into a decision to grant the Appellant a full-term Class BVX license. The Board's decision to only issue a 90 day Class BVX license was a denial of the Appellant's application for a full-term Class BVX license and as such was appealable to the Department in April, 2017. The Appellant did not file such an appeal. The Board's condition of maintaining a security video is allowable under *Thompson*. The issue of the disorderly conduct is moot in the context of this decision.

Dated: October 2, 2017


  
Catherine R. Warren  
Hearing Officer

**ORDER**

I have read the Hearing Officer's Decision and Recommendation in this matter, and I hereby take the following action with regard to the Decision and Recommendation:

ADOPT  
 REJECT  
 MODIFY

Dated: 10-18-17

  
Interim Director

**NOTICE OF APPELLATE RIGHTS**

**THIS DECISION CONSTITUTES A FINAL ORDER OF THE DEPARTMENT OF BUSINESS REGULATION PURSUANT TO R.I. GEN. LAWS § 42-35-12. PURSUANT TO R.I. GEN. LAWS § 42-35-15, THIS ORDER MAY BE APPEALED TO THE SUPERIOR COURT SITTING IN AND FOR THE COUNTY OF PROVIDENCE WITHIN THIRTY (30) DAYS OF THE MAILING DATE OF THIS DECISION. SUCH APPEAL, IF TAKEN, MUST BE COMPLETED BY FILING A PETITION FOR REVIEW IN SUPERIOR COURT. THE FILING OF THE COMPLAINT DOES NOT ITSELF STAY ENFORCEMENT OF THIS ORDER. THE AGENCY MAY GRANT, OR THE REVIEWING COURT MAY ORDER, A STAY UPON THE APPROPRIATE TERMS.**

**CERTIFICATION**

I hereby certify on this 18 day of October, 2017 that a copy of the within Order was sent by electronic delivery and first class mail, postage prepaid, to the following: Mario Martone, Esquire, City of Providence Law Department, 444 Westminster Street, Suite 220, Providence, R.I. 02903 Mmartone@providenceri.com, Peter Petrarca, Esquire, Petrarca & Petrarca, 330 Silver Spring Street, Providence, R.I. 02904, peter330350@gmail.com, and by hand-delivery to Maria D'Alessandro, Deputy Director, Department of Business Regulation, Pastore Complex, 1511 Pontiac Avenue, Building 69-1, Cranston, R.I. 02920

  
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