> DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
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> ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE CONTROL BOARD
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> MEETING

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IN THE MATTER OF: :
Discount Drug Wisconsin, :
Inc.,
t/a Rodman's Discount :
Spirits
5100 Wisconsin Ave NW : Fact Finding
Retailer A - ANC 3E : Hearing
License No. 108215 :
(Request for a Hearing) :
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\text { May } 15,2019
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The Alcoholic Beverage Control Board met in the Alcoholic Beverage Control Hearing Room, Reeves Building, 2000 14th Street, N.W., Suite 400S, Washington, D.C. 20009, Chairperson Donovan W. Anderson, presiding.

PRESENT:
DONOVAN W. ANDERSON, Chairperson
BOBBY CATO, JR., Member
JAMES SHORT, JR., Member
MIKE SILVERSTEIN, Member
P-R-O-C-E-E-D-I-N-G-S

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: All right. We're back on the record. Our next case is basically a fact finding hearing on Rodman's Discount Spirits, License number 108215. And who's representing Rodman?

MR. KLINE: Andrew Kline, on behalf of Rodman's.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: Good morning, Mr. Kline.

MR. KLINE: Good morning.
CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: Who'd here with you, Mr. --

MR. NOLAN RODMAN: Nolan Rodman.
MR. ROY RODMAN: Roy Rodman.
CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: Good morning.
MR. KLINE: And as you may tell from their names, they are the principles of the application.

## CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: All right.

 Good morning, Mr. Kline. And who are you, sir?MR. BIANCO: Good morning, Mr.
Anderson. Richard Bianco. I represent Paul's Wine and Liquor, which is a establishment to the north of Rodman's, that is the subject matter of the measurement. And I have Rick Bellman, who is the owner of Paul's.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: The reason I'm asking is because this is a fact finding hearing that was requested by Rodman's. So, you're not a party in this case. So therefore, you have no role. So, I'm not quite sure why you're here.

MR. BIANCO: Well, if I could go into that for a moment, Mr. Anderson, I'd appreciate to be heard on that specific issue.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: Well --
MR. BIANCO: As this is a -- I'm sorry. I didn't mean to interrupt.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: Well but, so, what I'll say is that, why don't you step back? If you need, based on the information that's been presented by Rodman, and if you believe that you need to step forward, then you can let me know.

But currently, you're not a party. So, let me hear from Rodman. And then, based on how that develops, if that impacts you then you can come forward. Okay? So, you can step back, sir. Thank you.

MR. BIANCO: Very well, Mr. Chair.
Thank you very much.
CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: All right. And you are, sir?

MR. PERU: Supervising Investigator Jason Peru, with ABRA.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: Good morning, Mr. Peru.

MR. PERU: Good morning, sir.
CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: All right. The Board has before it today a fact finding hearing on a request from Nolan Rodman, holder of a Retailer Class A license, which is sitting in safekeeping.

ABRA's licensing database record indicated, indicates that Mr. Nolan's license is attached to 914 Rhode Island Avenue Northeast.

Mr., I believe Mr. Nolan Rodman had also shared to other addresses with ABRA staff, 4936 Wisconsin Avenue Northwest, and 5100 Wisconsin Avenue Northwest.

There's currently a Retailer Class B at 5100 Wisconsin Avenue Northwest, held by Roy Rodman, and operating as Rodman's Discount Drugs.

By way of background, in 2011 the Rodman's sought to convert their Class B license located at 5100 Wisconsin Avenue Northwest to a Class A license.

This request was denied by the Board on March 23rd, 2011, because it violated Section 25333, which provides that no new off premises license, Retailer's License Class A shall be issued for an establishment which is located within 400 feet from another establishment operating under an off premises Retailer's License Class A.

The Board determined at the time that the Rodman's address of 5100 Wisconsin Avenue Northwest was within 400 feet of Paul's Liquor,
operated at 5205 Wisconsin Avenue Northwest.
Mr. Nolan Rodman acquired his Class A license through an involuntary transfer in 2017. And the license has been kept in safekeeping since then.

In March 2019 Mr. Rodman and his attorney, Andrew Kline, contacted ABC Board requesting for a third time that the class $A$ license be extended in safekeeping for an additional six months. The reason for the requested extension is because the license is working on finalizing a location.

On April 10th, 2019, on a vote of five to zero, the ABC Board approved the request to extend the safekeeping until September 30th, 2019. Following that request, in an undated letter, Mr. Rodman requested this hearing. This brings us to today.

Now, in 2011 you requested a Class A. We told you that because of the 400 foot, within 400 feet you cannot have this license. So, you went and got another license that was at Rhode

Island Avenue Northeast. It's been in safekeeping.

And now you're asking us to approve this license in this location, that we've already told you in 2011 that you cannot have a Class A license in this location, based on the 400 foot violation, the 400 foot rule. So --

MR. KLINE: Let me --
CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: What's different?

MR. KLINE: All right. So, Mr. Chairman, if $I$ may? We are not at this point asking the Board to approve the transfer to this location. What we are merely asking, and although this hearing is labeled a fact finding hearing, it's really a legal determination hearing.

And the sole issue from our standpoint is the method of measurement. It's our understanding that the measurement has been done to the address, 5100. 5100 is an office building with a mixed use, well, office building with
retail on the first floor.
To the south side of the south side of the building is Rodman's. To the north is Wells Fargo Bank. And to the north of that is Crunch's Fitness.

> Now, I've seen Mr. Peru's
measurements. And today we're not here to get into a battle of measurements. We're merely seeking clarity as to how the measurement is to be done, and what's the appropriate method.

It would appear that, based on Investigator Peru's report, that the measurement was done to the property line of the building in which Rodman's is located. And we would submit that that's improper. And that's what we're to get a determination on.

And if the Board agrees with our position with respect to the construction of 23 DCMR 101, then we'll undertake to do a formal, hire a surveyor and make sure that everyone's clear as to what the distance is.

And if it's less than 400 feet, then
certainly understand the statute. That's an issue. But if it's more, under those circumstances if the Board agrees with our construction of the statute, then the Rodman's would be able to proceed to apply for a transfer of the license at that location.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: So, my question to you, Mr. Kline, what is it, at least from your experience in that? What is it? What analysis has the Board utilized to come up with distance? What has been the, what has the Board done, or the Agency done in establishing whether or not an establishment is 400 feet from another establishment?

MR. KLINE: Sure. We believe that the controlling finding, legal finding by the Board, legal conclusion by the Board, which controls is Weygandt Wines. It was heard in a fact finding hearing on February 4th of 2009.

And we don't believe that the Board has ever overruled that position. And we think it's controlling. And what the Board said
pretty, that case involved, let me set the background, so it will make it clearer.

In that case we were talking about Sam's Park \& Shop, up on Connecticut Avenue. It's one of the few shopping centers in Northwest. If you're familiar with it, it's up near the Uptown Theater, in that neighborhood.

And there's a shopping center there. And the issue there was, did you met, there was a premises that was sought to be leased for a location of a liquor store.

And the issue was, since it was all one lot, and there was a parking lot in front of it, do you measure to the parking lot in the front? Or do you measure to the leased premises, where the store sought to be located?

And in considering that issue the
Board ruled that it was the Board's position that the requirement to ensure that the Class A stores are more than 400 feet apart from each other should be measured from the leased property line, leased, L-E-A-S-E-D, leased property line, rather
than the record lot of the strip mall in which the applicant seeks to open this business.

Now, in that case it was a parking lot. In this case it's analogous. We're talking about a office building. And the policy is to have liquor stores at least 400 feet from one another. That's the policy that's in the law.

Now, it's the Board's job to figure out what's the best way to implement that policy, which is what we think the Board did in Weygandt. And if we can take a couple of examples, $I$ think we can make the point.

If we look at this building that we're in, at 14th and U Street, it's an office building. It takes up almost a whole block. It's presumably one lot.

Directly across the street, on 14th Street, there are a number of individual lots that are smaller, call them mom and pop buildings, call them what you want. They're low rise buildings. But there are several lots.

Now, let's presume that down 14th

Street there is a liquor store 380 feet from the corner of this building. And it's also approximately 380 feet from Lost Society on the other, which is the building on the other side of the street.

The effect of that would be that one, if the Board ruled that we measured to the property line of the lot, the effect of that would be, there could be no liquor store anywhere on the ground floor of this building, going north on 14th Street.

Yet, on the other side of the street one would only need to move to the next building to be more than 400 feet from the store 380 feet down 14th Street. Now, that's just arbitrary.

I mean, it would seem that in one case we're requiring that the store be at least 400 feet away. In the other, because of the size of this lot, and the size of this building, it has to be 450, 460 feet away to get the lot past this building.

So, we believe what the Board did in

Weygandt is consistent with the purposes of the statute in requiring stores to be 300 feet apart. And that construe it as to the property line, the legal property line, that's arbitrary.

Now, there's a legal basis for this as well. And it's very clear. Property is, what we're looking at here is, in looking at 101.2, and we say that the distance shall be measured linearly by the Board. And shall be the shortest distance between the property lines of the places.

There are two questions. One, what are the property lines? What's the property? And second, what's the place?

Now, we would submit that the place is the liquor store. And a lease is an estate and land. It is no different than a sale, in terms of it being estate and land.

So, if one leases a portion of property that is part of a larger parcel, then they have an estate and land. And the boundaries of their piece of land are the boundaries of
their leased premises, which is exactly what we believe should control here.

I would cite for that proposition Camalier \& Buckley-Madison, Inc. v. the Madison Hotel, at 513 F2nd 407. It's a D.C. Circuit 1975 case.

And it says that a lease endows the leaseholder not only with rights of contract, but also with a form of ownership. And I think, we think that's critical. And this is the Board's decision.

But as I said before, we think Weygandt is controlling. And if the Board were to deviate from that, the Board, which the Board can. I mean, we acknowledge that the Board can re-look at the statutes and make different decisions.

It's not strictly bound by precedent. But in order to vary from previous precedent the Board would have to articulate some reason for doing so. And we believe that the policy reasons that we've laid out as to why Weygandt is correct
still control, or are still appropriate.
So, all we're asking for the Board to do today is to rule that the measurement to be conducted from this premises runs from the boundaries of the store, of the leased premises, and not from the property on which the leased premises is located.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: The reasons I was smiling, Mr. Kline, because as you know, as an attorney we go by precedent. And so, therefore the way the Court has ruled, that would give you a road map of how the Court is going to rule.

But I, there are some cases that the Supreme Court overruled a 40 year precedent that they overruled recently. So, I believe as lawyers we, I'm not sure if we can go by precedent anymore, to say that because the Court has ruled that way in one way, that we're going to move the other way.
I'm not familiar with the Weygandt
decision. And I will make sure that I will
revisit it, to see what decision. I'm assuming, as they say, we should never assume. But I'm assuming that if we, if the Board was to go by the decision in Weygandt that your client would be able to have an A license. Is that correct?

MR. KLINE: I think the answer is, we don't know. Because we don't know that the measurement. I mean, it's close. And the question, the measurement has not been conducted that way --

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: Okay.
MR. KLINE: -- to my knowledge, by
ABRA staff at this point. So, that would be the first step. And if we had some issue with that, then we may hire in a surveyor to determine what we believe.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: Do you have anything? I just want to say, I'm going to ask some questions of our investigator.

MR. KLINE: No. Just, you know, I want to make clear, in terms of the point on precedent, I agree with you. Yes, you can
overrule precedent.
But I want to stress that the Court of Appeals has said, if an administrative agency does that, which it's free to do, it must articulate why the old policy shouldn't control. It just can't say, well we did it that way then, now we're going to do it this now.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: As I said, Mr. Kline, and as you know, with the way the Supreme Court is ruling these days, that everything, nothing is ever sure.

MR. KLINE: Understood.
CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: You know, with change, the makeup of the Court, the makeup of the Board. And we just decide that we didn't agree with what the folks made that decision, was made ten years ago. And so, there's a new Board. And we see it differently.

But I will, I appreciate you bringing that to my attention. And $I$ will make sure that whatever decision that's made by the Board, that we look at that case. Now you, this Camalier
case that you're referring, where is that from?
MR. KLINE: This is --
CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: Is that a D.C. case?

MR. KLINE: Sorry. It's D.C. Circuit.
CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: It's a D.C.
Circuit Court? Okay. Mr. Peru, can you identify yourself for the record, please, and how you're familiar with this facility?

MR. PERU: Supervising Investigator Jason Peru, with ABRA. And I'm familiar, I received an email stating that there was going to be a fact finding hearing --

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: Yes.
MR. PERU: -- in reference to this discussion about the measurements.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: Right.
MR. PERU: So, I decided to handle this myself, and go out there in person, and look into the establishments.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: Now, what address is it that, what address was given to
you?
MR. PERU: So, there was a couple of addresses. Paul's Discount Wine and Liquors was one, 5205 Wisconsin. And the 5100, where Rodman's Discount Drug is currently at was given to me. And I was also given 4936 Wisconsin Avenue, which is a retail space for lease.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: So, please describe the building, namely where will the Class A go, and what other stores or businesses are located in the, in this complex?

MR. PERU: So, the building, as Mr. Kline described, is a mixed use building, primary medical from what $I$ can tell, in that center building, at 5100 Wisconsin.

If you look at the building, on the south side, at the south end of the building is, facing the building is going to be Rodman's Grocery. On the north end of that building is going to be, Crunch Fitness, $I$ believe, or a fitness center. And next to that is a Wells Fargo Bank, all sitting on one big property lot,
all, you know, as one attached, built building, is what you're described at the 5100 block.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: So all, do all these buildings, do they all have the same address?

MR. PERU: Correct. According to maps, and online, and records, they're all at 5100. And there's no, I did ask the question to Mr. Nolan, in reference to, Mr. Nolan Rodman, in reference to the spaces being defined by a letter or number. And currently they are not.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: All right. So, what was the purpose of your visit to Rodman's? MR. PERU: So, it was a couple of things. For the record, I am not a surveyor, or have been trained in the art of surveying. However, I do have a measuring wheel and tape that we use frequently to, when we're doing investigations that require some measurements.

And I was also looking to see, to confirm that Paul's Liquor is in fact operating as it was. On multiple visits I visited Paul's,
and they're a fully operating establishment. I spoke with one of the owners in Paul's, and a manager.

So, I determined that Paul's was operating. And also, to get a approximate measurement of the distance between Rodman's Grocery at 5100, and Paul's Liquors.

So, I took, I walked the block several times, taking different paths, just to see if my route would change the numbers. And Mr. Kline is correct. My measure, I did measure from property line to property line of the main building, according to what I'm seeing, 5100. And that number did fall short of 400 feet, approximately 339 feet.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: Three, you said $339 ?$

MR. PERU: 339, yes.
CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: Okay.
MR. PERU: I measured that a couple of
times. And it came, with the approximate same number.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: Right.
MR. PERU: I then, $I$ did in fact measure door to door. And in fact Mr. Nolan was at the establishment. And I welcomed him to walk with me, to see what the measurements would be for both measurements, which he did.

So, Mr. Rodman saw the property line to property line measurement while he was with me. And he also saw the door to door measurement, which is approximately 543 feet, is what I got from door to door.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: You said 500 and how much?

MR. PERU: And 43. So yes. So, I got, I did take into consideration what Mr. Nolan was stating. And just to see for myself what the distance would look like.

I then also measured the 4936 location, which Mr. Nolan Rodman stated that that was the location they were looking at as a backup plan option. It's a vacant retail space.

And that retail space was within 1,200
feet of Paul's Liquor, so well outside the 400 mark, which is further south down the street from Rodman's Grocery Drug.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: All right. So, what else can you tell us about this seemingly controversy about exactly how far is Rodman's from Paul's Liquor Store?

MR. PERU: I think the measurements are pretty accurate, in the sense of using the measuring tape, and walking those distances. I think Mr. Kline's argument is, I understand where he's coming from.

I think if the building, if Rodman's Grocery held a different address than the actual main structure of the building we might be having a different conversation, or maybe no conversation at all.

But based on it all falling under one site plan, and one address property, with my experience as, being at the Board, that's what we're basing these measurements off of.

So, I'm, you know, I, if that could be
re-zoned and changed, that's a different discussion I would say, Chairman. But it's pretty clear to me that it is falling, property line to property line is falling under 400 feet, if they do stay at that location.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: Okay. I, let me, I want to ask you another question, Mr. Kline, about, in 2011 clearly I, this, the Board used the same analysis when we denied the license application, in the sense of the measurement.

And it's not up, and that was in 2011. And that was, $I$ don't know whether or not they were represented by counsel. I don't know. But it was never challenged.

And so, to me it would be maybe an easier analysis if Rodman's was here today challenging the ruling that was made in 2011, saying that I'm applying for a license. You should apply, you should approve the license based on your methodology of measurement. But that's not the case that we have.

I mean, they're not challenging the
denial, the decision that was made by the Board in 2011, that it was within the 400 feet. What's been challenged today is that since the Board wouldn't offer me a license, I went outside and bought another license from a location that is clearly, with a less clearly, not within the 400 feet.

And what I'm trying to do is to force the Board to say, well okay, I now have this license. I want to bring it into this location. And the Board refused to grant a new license in this location. So, I don't see the difference.

MR. KLINE: Well, I mean, the difference is, we think the Board erred in 2011. And were this application, I mean, perhaps if this application were sought to be filed within five years, then perhaps it's an issue.

But since it's more than five years, I mean, is this location now barred forever because of that ruling? I don't think so. I mean, it seems to me that we have a new application. It's an application to transfer a
license into that location.
And under the circumstances it's a fresh look. I mean, I think arguably where we hear, what are we up to, three years ago, four years ago, when we were within the five years, then I can hear the argument that we're perhaps barred, because the license was denied at that location.

Even though I don't think it was really denied. I mean, I think we're stretching in terms of saying it was denied. What the Board ruled was that, $I$ believe that the application couldn't proceed at that point, because of the measurement issued. I wasn't involved.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: But to me that sounds like a denial, Mr. Kline.

MR. KLINE: Well, my point is, it doesn't matter.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: All right.
MR. KLINE: Because it's more than five years later. And I don't think the Board would take the position, $I$ would hope that the

Board wouldn't take the position, well, that means that there could never be a license at this location. Because other circumstances could change.

And at this point we think that the Board was incorrect in 2011. Why it wasn't challenged, $I$ don't know. But that was then, and this is now.

And there isn't anything in the statute that say -- Had we sought to revive that application, yes, it's, you know, it's binding at that point. But this is a new application that involves a transfer of a license to that location.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: All right.
Let, but, and I have a distinction now.
MR. KLINE: And just if $I$ may, on the measurement, before $I$ lose it. Our, so our, we have a measurement from the corner.

Mr. Rodman did a measurement from the corner of the building to the northernmost wall of the Rodman's premises. And that's 132 feet.

And if you add that to the 339, that's 471.
Now, it would be a little shorter than that, because what we've done is link this and this. And obviously the straight line would cut some of that distance. But it's not going to cut 71 feet, under those circumstances.

So, I mean, you know, but we're not asking the Board to make that ruling today. We're only asking the Board to rule as to the appropriate way to measure. And then we can figure out what that measurement is.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: Just, and maybe it's not relevant. But you had, Rodman's has had this license since 2017. And they've asked us, this license has been in safekeeping until 2017.

So, and at least each time the request to the Board is that we are trying to find a location. Because it appears that Rodman's has been aware since 2017 that I cannot operate this A. So therefore, $I$ need to look for a license. And so, why is it that Rodman's have been telling us since 2017 that I'm looking for
an alternative location? And now, 2019 they're saying, no, I'm not looking for an alternative location. I believe that your measurement is wrong.

And so, therefore, $I$ need to have this license in my location, because your measurement is wrong. Although, for the past two years they've been telling us that $I$ agree with you. I'm looking for another, a location. Because I agree with you that your measurement is correct. What has changed? And that's exactly where we are.

MR. KLINE: I don't think they were saying they agree with you. I mean, I think the point is, the ruling that had been made was that they could not move it into that location. And they did in fact look for another location.

You heard Mr. Peru state that he looked at another location, which is one that the Rodman's had looked at and considered, in terms of opening a store at that location.

So, in terms of their efforts, once
they acquired the $A$, to move it into a different location, those were verified. I mean, you know, that's not made up.

But then there was a decision made, well, let's re-look at this measurement issue. And is it right? And then, in consideration of that, well, maybe it's not right. And in looking at it, and in looking at Weygandt, it appears it's not right.

So, I mean, you know, it's not as if they were, oh, you know, we're trying to pull a fast one. I mean, certainly if that was their intent they would have done it a few years ago. And yes, they would have been in and said, yes, let's, you know, let's look at the measurement. But it didn't come to light until more recently, in the last couple of months, that perhaps that hadn't been looked at properly. So, I mean, that's the reason.

But, I mean, their efforts to locate another premises to move the license were real and genuine, as you can hear. Mr. Peru even
indicates there was a specific premises that was identified, and he was asked to also look at, in the event that the Board were to rule adverse with respect to the measurement from this location.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: The problem that I'm having with it, and it's that the rule is clear that it has to be 400 feet. And I assume the controversy that we're having is like the measurements. How is it that if we, if it's measured in one, if it's --

Mr. Peru has measured it. And it doesn't, based on one measurement that he does, it's not within, it's within 400 feet. There's another measurement. So, I'm not sure, how is it, $I$ don't believe that when the rule is, it, we need to have some clear guidelines of, it can't be this is my interpretation of how it needs to be measured.

It's either, there has to be one measurement that we all agree, how is it that we measure the 400 feet. Because if, depending on
how the Board rules in this particular case, then someone's going to say, you know, if you measure it from this other way you're going to get 401, or 400.

And that's, I'm just, I know what you present today is that you presented this Weygandt Wines case, to say that at least the way the Board looks at how the measurement, that's the way we should go.

MR. KLINE: Right. In other words, I don't, I mean -- Look, I'm a math guy mostly, even though I'm here as a lawyer. But, I mean, you know, my head is math. And there's always a right answer.

And as long as we know going in what the variables are, and what the formula is, there's always a right answer. It isn't, you know, it isn't 401 or 399. It is what it is. We can count it.

The issue is, what's the formula? And as I stated before, if you look at 101.2, I mean, we're really construing a very small number of
words in 101.2, which says that the distance shall be measured linearly.

We know what that means. It means in a straight line. It means not going across a crosswalk, and up and down the street as was done in the Metro Foods cases by a prior Board many years ago. It means in a straight line.

And that law was changed in response to the Metro Foods case, where, you know, the Board in those days ignored a regularly marked crosswalk, and they went up and down the street. And, you know, and the Council said, we're not doing this. It's a straight line. It's as the crow flies. So, linearly is clear.

Shortest distance. That's clear. That's consistent with linearly. Then it's between the property lines of the places. So, what we're talking about today is what's the place? What are the places that we're talking about, number one. And then number two, what are the property lines of those places?

Now, we believe that the places that
we're talking about today, on the one hand are the, is the Paul's Wine and Beer, I think it's called, the Paul's Liquor Store location, which is a leased premises in another building that has other tenants.

So, we believe the property lines of Paul's are the boundaries of its store. Because when the landlord leased that property to Paul's it conveyed an interest in land, in property to Paul's. And that interest in land has boundaries. And those boundaries are defined by the boundaries of its leased premises.

Then we go down the street. The other place that we're looking at is the Rodman's store. And same thing. It's part of a larger building, medical suites upstairs, and other offices. To the south a lobby. And then Wells Fargo Bank. And then Crunch Fitness.

So, we don't believe the place, with respect to Rodman's, is Crunch Fitness. We believe the place is the Rodman's store. And the boundaries of the Rodman's store, another estate
and land, are the boundaries of the premises that were leased by the owner of the building to Rodman's. And that's the property lines of the Rodman's place. And the property lines of the Paul's place are the boundaries of its leased premises.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: Okay.
MR. KLINE: We think it's pretty clear. I mean, we don't think there's -- And we think Weygandt says exactly that. And we think that there --

Well, let's, and let's talk policy. Because this Board ultimately makes these decisions based on public policy. I was thinking of some examples.

We got a big project, a lot of controversy, you know, it's how it ends up. But I was trying to think of the most extreme example. But let's look at McMillan Reservoir, okay, in terms of redevelopment.

Let's presume that the McMillan
Reservoir piece is not subdivided. It's one
piece of property with boundaries going all the way around it. And someone acquires that. They own it. And they're going to build, you know, various things on it.

Well, if the Board construed it as the property lines of the parcel on which the store is located, that could block out a large swath of area in the District of Columbia if there were just one store within 400 feet of the entire McMillan Reservoir piece.

Now, we don't think that's good policy. I mean, we understand the policy of disbursing stores. But the 400 feet is, it's 400 feet. It's not meant to be 1,000 feet. It's meant to be 400 feet. So, we believe what we're arguing is more consistent with the policy that's intended under the statute, than measuring -Because, I mean, it's just, it's serendipitous in terms of whether your, the store is in a mom and pop 35 linear footage location, like maybe across the street of the old Subway, or whatever was across the street location, or in
this building where, you know, the building's 100 feet, linear feet, or whatever it is.

And that doesn't make any sense from a policy standpoint. Because it's not making 500 feet apart, or 600 feet apart. Or in the McMillan Reservoir case, who knows, you know, 1,000 feet apart. It's 400 feet.

And the closest way to get there is to use the boundaries of the individual store, rather than the larger parcel.

There was a grocery store uptown somewhere where there were similar issues. And if you look at that it's kind of like, well, you have a whole parcel.

And is that really in the intent, to make it so that there couldn't be any stores in that greater distance? We don't think so. We think 400 feet means 400 feet.

And construing the statute, the regulation in this way most consistently moves forward the intent and the public policy that was intended by the Council.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: I think it would have been a much easier analysis if Rodman's had a different address, if Rodman had, their address was A, B, C --

MR. KLINE: I respectfully disagree. Because missing from 101.2 is any mention of address. I mean, addresses are assigned by DCRA. And you can, as in this space, have an entire building where there are several businesses on the ground, or at least three businesses on the ground floor, four if you count the entrance to the office building, where there's one address.

And there are other landlords that choose to do it differently, where each store would have a sub address. Now, if the Board is saying, well, go get 5100A on your C of 0, all right, we'll do it. I mean, it seems kind of silly to me. But we'll do it, I mean, if that's, you know, if that's --

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: But if it was 5100A, where would the measurement be?

MR. KLINE: We don't think it makes
any difference. The measurement is still to the conveyed property, which is the leasehold premises. We don't think it makes any difference.

The statute, the regulation doesn't say anything about what the street address is. The regulation says, the property lines of the places. And if there were an $A$ next to their address it doesn't change their property lines at all. It's still the same property lines.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: But if the address were 5100A, wouldn't, $I$ believe that the Board would be wrong if we are -- And I'm just, I don't know.

But I'm just saying, say for example if the address was 5100A, and the Board went and measured the distance from 5100, and but from 5100A it's more than 400 feet. I guess from what I was just told from door to door.

It's fine if the measurement is from door to door. But it appears that we're doing the address, meaning the property line of 5100.

And that's, $I$ think that's the difference, from what I'm being told.

MR. KLINE: Well, $I$, you know, I'm not going to argue that it's door to door. Because that's not what the --

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: But I'm saying, that's what -- Door to door you're fine, from what I'm told.

MR. KLINE: Yes. But I don't think that's -- I'm not going to argue. I can't sit here as a lawyer and argue that that's terribly relevant, knowing what the regulation says. It doesn't say door to door.

And in the past, before this was changed, you know, yes, the Board had a lot more leeway. And as $I$ said, and they had that one case where they literally ignored the clearly marked crosswalk.

You know, they said you couldn't drive between the two stores. So therefore, you go down the block, across the street, and then back up the block, and it was more than 400 feet.

And the Court of Appeals said, what are you talking about? And the Council said, what are you talking about? We're not letting you do this again. And that's when they wrote this.

And we think this is very clear. The only issue is, what are the property lines? That's all we're talking about.

And if it's the Board's position that we need a separate address, I respectfully disagree. But we'll do that. I don't think that that's so hard. We'll go to DCRA and we'll petition to have the address changed. And we'll make it 5100A.

But I don't see how, what that has to do with the regulation. But if that were the Board's ruling, that's what we would do.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: And that's, we were, I was just having conversation. That's not, I'm not, $I$ was just asking conversations, meaning, how would we measure the location?

MR. KLINE: I don't think it changes.

I think it's still, to quote the regulation, the property lines of the places. And, you know, even if they changed the name of the street, the property lines of the place, in this place Rodman's, doesn't change.

I mean, the only thing that would change the property line of Rodman's is if they expanded the size of the store, or contracted the size of the store. Or in some other way change the property line of the place.

Otherwise, we don't see where what address it is, or what number it is, or what street it's on, has any bearing as to the property line of the place, which is the limits of the leased premises, leased by the landlord to this particular tenant.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: Thank you. Any questions by any of the Board Members? Any other, any questions?

MR. PERU: I have a question for Mr. Kline. Maybe you know this or not. The, Rodman's I believe, it's been awhile though, has
a basement, correct?
MR. ROY RODMAN: Yes.
MR. KLINE: Yes, correct.
MR. PERU: Does that basement fall within the same space? Or does it, we're talking about property lines, so I'm just curious. Does the basement fall within the same space? Or is the basement going into the underground areas of

MR. ROY RODMAN: Basement is further away from the, from Paul's liquor. It's --

MR. PERU: The basement is south of your location? How is that possible? It's not possible?

MR. ROY RODMAN: It's within --
MR. NOLAN RODMAN: It's within the
location.
MR. PERU: It's within the same space?
Okay.
MR. NOLAN RODMAN: It's within the same space.

MR. KLINE: But it doesn't extend to
the boundaries of the first floor, I'm gathering.
MR. PERU: That's what I'm asking -MR. KLINE: Right.

MR. PERU: -- Mr. Kline.
MR. KLINE: It doesn't extend beyond the boundaries.

MR. PERU: Yes.
MR. KLINE: That's a fair question.
I think it's a good question. Because if they had underground space that extended beyond the first floor, yes, $I$ think that's fair.

MR. ROY RODMAN: It's the same walls

MR. PERU: Okay.
MR. ROY RODMAN: -- as the upstairs.
MR. PERU: Okay. That's, okay. Okay.
MR. ROY RODMAN: That answers that question, yes.

MR. PERU: Thank you.
CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: And there's no question that Paul's Liquor Store is a viable business in the location? Is that correct? So,
we all agree that Paul's Liquor Store is at A. And that it's operated in the location where Paul's is.

MR. KLINE: I mean, they've been operating. There's no dispute about that.

CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: Any other questions by any other, any final comments? No?

MR. KLINE: I think we've covered them. And I think in terms of the issue as to the measurement, $I$ think we've told the Board. We would advise the Board of Weygandt. And we've told the Board why it is we believe Weygandt is correct.

And that why the underlying public policy is fulfilled by the Board's ruling in Weygandt. And that we don't see any reason why the Board at this point would choose to deviate from its ruling in Weygandt.

And in terms of what may have happened in 2011, it's eight years ago. And it was a, as I understand, a request to convert. And it's not, it doesn't have any bearing on this request
to transfer an existing license in this location. CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: All right.

Thank you very much for your presentation.
MR. KLINE: Thank.
CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: And the Board will take it under advisement.

MR. KLINE: Thank.
CHAIRPERSON ANDERSON: All right. Thank you. Have a good day. We'll be in a recess.
(Whereupon, the above-entitled matter went off the record at 11:21 a.m.)
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Neal R. Gross and Co., Inc.

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        CERT I F I C A T E
This is to certify that the foregoing transcript
In the matter of: Discount Drug Wisconsin, Inc.
```

Before: Alcoholic Beverage Control Board

Date: 05-15-19

Place: Washington, DC
was duly recorded and accurately transcribed under my direction; further, that said transcript is a true and accurate record of the proceedings.

$$
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& \text { Court Reporter }
\end{aligned}
$$

