<u>Licensed on-premises retailers:</u> Food Sale Amounts Required by Title 28-A

Establishment	Statutorily Required Amount of Food Sales	
Hotel	$\geq$ 10% of gross annual income must be from the sale of food, <u>§1061(3)</u> .	
	Exception: hotels with Class I-A licenses are not required to sell food. $\underline{\$1002}$ .	
Restaurant	$\geq$ 10% of gross annual income must be from the sale of food, <u>§1062(3)</u> .	
Bowling centers	$\geq 10\%$ of gross annual income must be from the sale of food, <u>§1073(2)</u> .	
	Must sell a specified dollar-amount of food based on location, $\$1063(2)$ :	
Class A restaurant	Municipal population	Required gross annual income from food
or	> 50,000 persons	\$50,000
Class A restaurant/lounge	30,001 - 50,000 persons	\$40,000
	20,001 - 30,000 persons	\$30,000
	$\leq$ 20,000 persons	\$20,000
	Must sell a specified dollar-amount of food based on location, <u>§1076(3)</u> :	
Qualified catering services	Municipal population	Required gross annual income from food
	> 50,000 persons	<ul> <li>\$50,000 if operate year-round</li> <li>\$30,000 if operate 3-6 months per year</li> <li>\$20,000 if operate ≤ 3 months per year</li> </ul>
	30,001 - 50,000 persons	\$40,000 if operate year-round \$25,000 if operate 3-6 months per year \$20,000 if operate $\leq 3$ months per year
	20,001 - 30,000 persons	\$30,000 if operate year round \$20,000 if operate 3-6 months per year <sup>1</sup>
	7,501 - 20,000 persons	\$15,000 if operate year round \$10,000 if operate $\leq 6$ months per year
	$\leq$ 7,500 persons	\$5,000 if operate year round \$2,500 if operate $\leq 6$ months per year

The following types of on-premises retailer are also required by law to sell food, but there is no required dollar amount of food sales or requirement that a specific percentage of income be from food sales:

- Bed and Breakfasts
- Class A lounges
- Indoor racquet clubs, ice skating clubs, golf courses, and curling clubs
- Auxiliary premises located at ski areas, golf courses, and disc golf courses

<sup>&</sup>lt;sup>1</sup> The lack of a gross-annual-income-from-food requirement for qualified catering services that operate for less than three months per year in municipalities that have between 20,001 to 30,000 persons appears to be an error. This omission would have been addressed in LD 2131 in the 129th Legislature (the "errors bill"), but that bill was not finally enacted.