OFFICE OF POLICY AND LEGAL ANALYSIS

LD 306	An Act To Temporarily Waive Certain Requirements for Relicensing for Restaurants That Serve Liquor (Senator Luchini) - Emergency	
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To:	Veterans and Legal Affairs Committee	
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SUMMARY

Under current law, the following categories of retailers licensed to sell liquor for on-premises consumption are required to sell a specified amount of food as a condition of licensure:

- For hotels—except hotels with a Class I-A license that does not require the sale of food—restaurants and bowling centers: "at least 10% of the gross annual income must be from the sale of food." A bowling center's income from the bowling business may not be considered as part of this calculation (*i.e.*, the calculation involves only income from liquor and food sales); and
- For Class A restaurants, Class A restaurants / lounges and qualified catering services, the licensee must sell a specific dollar amount of food each year, depending on the size of the municipality in which the establishment is located and the number of months the entity is open.

See the chart attached to this bill analysis for more details of these requirements.

This bill, which is an emergency measure, temporarily exempts these categories of licensees from these statutory requirements by providing that, for licenses that expire on or before January 1, 2022, the licensee is not required to demonstrate that it has satisfied the food-sale requirement during the license renewal process.

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION:

- Food sales requirements and license renewal. Although the statutes are not drafted in an entirely consistent manner, current law authorizes (and sometimes requires) BABLO to deny a license-renewal application if a licensee with a food-sales requirement is unable to demonstrate compliance with that requirement.
 - The restaurant-licensing statute provides: "The bureau [BABLO] may not renew any license for the sale of wine or malt liquor unless the licensee furnishes proof to the bureau that the previous year's business conformed to the income requirement of this subsection." <u>28-A M.R.S.</u> <u>§1062(3)(A)</u>. Similar statutory language prohibits BABLO from renewing a Class A restaurant, Class A restaurant/lounge or qualified catering establishment license absent proof that the licensee complied with applicable food-sale requirements. <u>§1063(4)</u>; <u>§1076(5)</u>.
 - Although similar language does not appear in the statutes governing hotel and bowling center licenses, however, as a general rule <u>28-A M.R.S. §653(2)(E)</u> provides that "A license may be denied on one or more of the following grounds . . . A violation of any provision of this Title."

Past legislation. In the 129th Legislature, the VLA Committee considered a bill—LD 2131, An Act To Correct Errors, Inconsistencies and Conflicts in and To Revise the State's Liquor Laws—which would have made several changes to the food-sales requirement statutes, including: On the one hand, adding language to the statutes governing hotels and bowling centers to clarify that BABLO may not renew such licenses unless the licensee demonstrates compliance with the food-sales requirement. On the other hand, establishing a one-year grace period for any on-premises licensee that fails to demonstrate compliance with a statutory food-sales requirement when applying for license renewal. This bill was unanimously reported out of committee OTP-A, but ultimately died without reaching the floor upon conclusion of the 129th Legislature.

ISSUES RAISED & AMENDMENTS PROPOSED AT PUBLIC HEARING

BABLO Proposed Amendment - grace period. BABLO proposed amending the bill to replace the one-year waiver of the food-sales requirements with a one-year grace period similar to the proposal from LD 2131 in the 129th Legislature. Under BABLO's proposal, if on-premises retailer that is required by law to sell a specific amount of food *fails* to demonstrate compliance with that requirement upon application for license renewal, BABLO *may* renew the license for one year:

LD 2131 proposed grace period language	BABLO proposed amendment to LD 306
Provision added to the statues governing each	General license-renewal provision:
affected on-premises retailer:	If the licensee fails to meet the food requirements
If the bureau determines that the licensee has	of this Title during any non-consecutive licensure
not satisfied the requirements of [reference to	period, the licensee may be granted one
applicable food-sale requirement provision],	additional licensure period to meet the minimum
the bureau may renew the license for only one	food sales requirement of this Title if approved
year, during which the licensee must meet the	by the Bureau. The Bureau shall not
requirements of [same cross-reference] to be	unreasonably deny a licensee's request for a
eligible for further license renewal.	waiver under this section.

TECHNICAL ISSUES

Timing of waiver. If the Committee does not adopt BABLO's proposed amendment, should the bill should be made retroactive to all license-renewal applications submitted beginning on January 1, 2021? Otherwise, the subset of entities whose licenses expired between January 1 and the effective date of the bill will not receive the benefit of the waiver.

FISCAL IMPACT

Not yet determined.

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

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

¹ The omission 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 <u>LD 2131</u> in the 129th Legislature (the "errors bill"), but that bill was not finally enacted.