## MAINE STATE LEGISLATURE

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## 117th MAINE LEGISLATURE

## FIRST REGULAR SESSION-1995

Legislative Document

No. 234

S.P. 94

In Senate, January 24, 1995

An Act to Clarify the Liquor Licensing Laws for Certain Eating Establishments.

Reference to the Committee on Legal and Veterans Affairs suggested and ordered printed.

MAY M. ROSS Secretary of the Senate

Presented by Senator STEVENS of Androscoggin. Cosponsored by Senator: HALL of Piscataquis, Representatives: BAILEY of Township 27, LIBBY of Kennebunk, WINGLASS of Auburn.

	Co. 1 20 A MDCA 92 and 915 MD
4	Sec. 1. 28-A MRSA §2, sub-§15, ¶R, as amended by PL 1993, c 10, Pt. ZZ, §4, is repealed and the following enacted in its
	lace:
	R. "Class A restaurant" means an eating establishment, as defined in Title 22, section 2491, that is regularly used for the purpose of providing full course meals for the
	public on the premises, that is equipped with a separate and complete kitchen and that maintains adequate dining room
	equipment and capacity for preparing and serving full course meals upon the premises. A Class A restaurant/lounge is not
	a Class A restaurant.
	For purposes of this paragraph, the term "full course meal' is a meal consisting of a diversified selection of food that
	ordinarily can not be consumed without the use of tableware and that can not be conveniently consumed while standing or
	walking.
Į.	Sec. 2. 28-A MRSA $\S$ 2, sub- $\S$ 15, $\P$ R-1, as enacted by PL 1993, c. 10, Pt. ZZ, $\S$ 5, is repealed and the following enacted in its
2	lace:
	R-1. "Class A restaurant/lounge" means an eating establishment, as defined in Title 22, section 2491, that is
	regularly used for the purpose of providing full course meals for the public on the premises, that is equipped with
	a separate and complete kitchen and that maintains adequate dining room equipment and capacity for preparing and serving
	full course meals upon the premises but differs from a Class A restaurant in that 55% or more of annual gross sales
	revenue are received from the sale of alcoholic beverages.
	For purposes of this paragraph, the term "full course meal' is a meal consisting of a diversified selection of food that
	ordinarily can not be consumed without the use of tableware and that can not be conveniently consumed while standing or
	walking.
	Sec. 3. 28-A MRSA §1063, sub-§5, as enacted by PL 1993, c.
4	lO, Pt. ZZ, §18, is amended to read:

- 5. Class A restaurant/lounges; minors. Minors are not permitted to remain on the premises of Class A restaurant/lounges after 9:00 p.m. except when:
- A. The minor is accompanied by a parent, legal guardian or custodian as defined in Title 22, section 4002; er

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2	B. The licensee does not permit consumption of liquor on the premises for a specific period of time or event:
4	C. The minor is accompanied by an adult to whom a parent, legal quardian or custodian as defined in Title 22, section
6	4002 has authorized temporary supervision of the minor;
8	D. A responsible adult is in the immediate party and accompanies the minor; or
10	
	E. A selection of food, prepared on the premises, continues
12	to be offered for sale to the public. This food may be
	light meals rather than full course meals. Appetizers, bar
14	snacks or similar foods are not considered "light meals."
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18	STATEMENT OF FACT
18 <b>20</b>	This bill clarifies the difference between a Class A
	This bill clarifies the difference between a Class A restaurant and a Class A restaurant/lounge. It distinguishes a Class A restaurant/lounge as an eating establishment that makes
20	This bill clarifies the difference between a Class A restaurant and a Class A restaurant/lounge. It distinguishes a Class A restaurant/lounge as an eating establishment that makes 55% or more of its gross revenue from the sale of alcohol. This distinction should make it easier for both applicants and law
<b>20</b> 22	This bill clarifies the difference between a Class A restaurant and a Class A restaurant/lounge. It distinguishes a Class A restaurant/lounge as an eating establishment that makes 55% or more of its gross revenue from the sale of alcohol. This
<b>20</b> 22 24	This bill clarifies the difference between a Class A restaurant and a Class A restaurant/lounge. It distinguishes a Class A restaurant/lounge as an eating establishment that makes 55% or more of its gross revenue from the sale of alcohol. This distinction should make it easier for both applicants and law enforcement officials to appropriately classify these eating establishments.  Also, the bill clarifies the circumstances under which
20 22 24 26 28	This bill clarifies the difference between a Class A restaurant and a Class A restaurant/lounge. It distinguishes a Class A restaurant/lounge as an eating establishment that makes 55% or more of its gross revenue from the sale of alcohol. This distinction should make it easier for both applicants and law enforcement officials to appropriately classify these eating establishments.  Also, the bill clarifies the circumstances under which minors may patronize Class A restaurant/lounges. Currently,
<b>20</b> 22 24 26	This bill clarifies the difference between a Class A restaurant and a Class A restaurant/lounge. It distinguishes a Class A restaurant/lounge as an eating establishment that makes 55% or more of its gross revenue from the sale of alcohol. This distinction should make it easier for both applicants and law enforcement officials to appropriately classify these eating establishments.  Also, the bill clarifies the circumstances under which
20 22 24 26 28	This bill clarifies the difference between a Class A restaurant and a Class A restaurant/lounge. It distinguishes a Class A restaurant/lounge as an eating establishment that makes 55% or more of its gross revenue from the sale of alcohol. This distinction should make it easier for both applicants and law enforcement officials to appropriately classify these eating establishments.  Also, the bill clarifies the circumstances under which minors may patronize Class A restaurant/lounges. Currently, minors and adults under the legal drinking age can not take a