



Notes:

- Colorado grocery stores with liquor-licensed drug stores can sell full-strength beer, wine and liquor in up to five locations until 2022. The cap increases every five years through 2037, at which point the stores can have up to 20 locations.
- Kentucky grocery stores may sell wine and spirits only if they provide a separate entrance to the part of the store with such items.
- Under Maryland state law, supermarkets and other large chain stores are prohibited from selling alcohol at retail. However, counties have a large amount of authority in this area, and certain counties have “grandfathered” in a limited number of stores, allowing them to sell beer, wine, and spirits.
- Mississippi grocery stores may sell wine at 5 percent ABV and below. New retail establishments with an attached liquor store with its own separate entrance may sell wine and liquor.
- Though NJ technically has no ban on selling alcoholic beverages at grocery stores, the state limits each chain to two licenses, so with only a few exceptions, most supermarkets/convenience stores/gas stations/pharmacies do not sell alcoholic beverages.
- Pennsylvania grocery stores with a “restaurant” license may sell limited quantities of wine for off premise consumption.
- In Tennessee, the sale of wine in retail food stores is determined by local ballot measure. As of November 2017, 122 municipalities in TN have approved wine sales in retail food stores.

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<sup>1</sup>This map includes states that have recently passed legislation that might not be fully implemented as of today. In March 2017, Arkansas enacted a law expanding the types of wine grocery stores in the state may sell, effective October 2, 2017. Previously, grocery stores could only sell wine from Arkansas wineries. In November 2016, Oklahoma voters approved a ballot measure to allow grocery stores to sell full strength beer and wine as of October 1, 2018.