1 AN ACT concerning liquor.

## Be it enacted by the People of the State of Illinois, represented in the General Assembly:

- Section 5. The Alcoholism and Other Drug Abuse and
  Dependency Act is amended by changing Section 10-15 as follows:
- 6 (20 ILCS 301/10-15)

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- Sec. 10-15. Qualification and appointment of members. The membership of the Illinois Advisory Council shall consist of:
- 9 (a) A State's Attorney designated by the President of 10 the Illinois State's Attorneys Association.
- 11 (b) A judge designated by the Chief Justice of the 12 Illinois Supreme Court.
  - (c) A Public Defender appointed by the President of the Illinois Public Defenders Association.
- 15 (d) A local law enforcement officer appointed by the Governor.
  - (e) A labor representative appointed by the Governor.
- (f) An educator appointed by the Governor.
- 19 (g) A physician licensed to practice medicine in all
  20 its branches appointed by the Governor with due regard for
  21 the appointee's knowledge of the field of alcoholism and
  22 other drug abuse and dependency.
- (h) 4 members of the Illinois House of Representatives,

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- 2 each appointed by the Speaker and Minority Leader.
- 2 (i) 4 members of the Illinois Senate, 2 each appointed 3 by the President and Minority Leader.
  - (j) The President of the Illinois Alcoholism and Drug Dependence Association.
    - (k) An advocate for the needs of youth appointed by the Governor.
    - (1) The President of the Illinois State Medical Society or his or her designee.
    - (m) The President of the Illinois Hospital Association or his or her designee.
    - (n) The President of the Illinois Nurses Association or a registered nurse designated by the President.
    - (o) The President of the Illinois Pharmacists
      Association or a licensed pharmacist designated by the
      President.
    - (p) The President of the Illinois Chapter of the Association of Labor Management Administrators and Consultants on Alcoholism.
    - (p-1) The President of the Community Behavioral Healthcare Association of Illinois or his or her designee.
      - (q) The Attorney General or his or her designee.
      - (r) The State Comptroller or his or her designee.
    - (s) 20 public members, 8 appointed by the Governor, 3 of whom shall be representatives of alcoholism or other drug abuse and dependency treatment programs and one of

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whom shall be a representative of a manufacturer or importing distributor of alcoholic liquor licensed by the State of Illinois, and 3 public members appointed by each of the President and Minority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker and Minority Leader of the House.

- The Director, Secretary, or other administrative officer, ex officio, or his or her designee, of each of the following: the Department on Aging, the Department of Children and Family Services, the Department of Corrections, the Department of Juvenile Justice, the Department of Healthcare and Family Services, the Department of Revenue, the Department of Public Health, the Department of Financial and Professional Regulation, the Department of State Police, the Administrative Office of the Illinois Courts, the Criminal Justice Information Authority, and the Department of Transportation.
- (u) Each of the following, ex officio, or his or her designee: the Secretary of State, the State Superintendent of Education, and the Chairman of the Board of Higher Education.

The public members may not be officers or employees of the executive branch of State government; however, the public members may be officers or employees of a State college or university or of any law enforcement agency. In appointing members, due consideration shall be given to the experience of appointees in the fields of medicine, law, prevention,

- correctional activities, and social welfare. Vacancies in the 1 2 public membership shall be filled for the unexpired term by 3 appointment in like manner as for original appointments, and the appointive members shall serve until their successors are 4 5 appointed and have qualified. Vacancies among the public members appointed by the legislative leaders shall be filled by 6 7 the leader of the same house and of the same political party as 8 the leader who originally appointed the member.
- 9 Each non-appointive member may designate a representative 10 to serve in his place by written notice to the Department. All 11 General Assembly members shall serve until their respective 12 successors are appointed or until termination of their 13 legislative service, whichever occurs first. The terms of 14 office for each of the members appointed by the Governor shall 15 be for 3 years, except that of the members first appointed, 3 16 shall be appointed for a term of one year, and 4 shall be 17 appointed for a term of 2 years. The terms of office of each of the public members appointed by the legislative leaders shall 18 19 be for 2 years.
- 20 (Source: P.A. 94-1033, eff. 7-1-07.)
- Section 10. The Retailers' Occupation Tax Act is amended by changing Section 3 as follows:
- 23 (35 ILCS 120/3) (from Ch. 120, par. 442)
- 24 Sec. 3. Except as provided in this Section, on or before

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- 1 the twentieth day of each calendar month, every person engaged
- 2 in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail
- 3 in this State during the preceding calendar month shall file a
- 4 return with the Department, stating:
  - 1. The name of the seller;
  - 2. His residence address and the address of his principal place of business and the address of the principal place of business (if that is a different address) from which he engages in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in this State;
  - 3. Total amount of receipts received by him during the preceding calendar month or quarter, as the case may be, from sales of tangible personal property, and from services furnished, by him during such preceding calendar month or quarter;
  - 4. Total amount received by him during the preceding calendar month or quarter on charge and time sales of tangible personal property, and from services furnished, by him prior to the month or quarter for which the return is filed;
    - 5. Deductions allowed by law;
  - 6. Gross receipts which were received by him during the preceding calendar month or quarter and upon the basis of which the tax is imposed;
- 7. The amount of credit provided in Section 2d of this
  Act;

- 1 8. The amount of tax due;
- 2 9. The signature of the taxpayer; and

due on the return shall be deemed assessed.

- 3 10. Such other reasonable information as the 4 Department may require.
- If a taxpayer fails to sign a return within 30 days after the proper notice and demand for signature by the Department, the return shall be considered valid and any amount shown to be
- 9 Each return shall be accompanied by the statement of 10 prepaid tax issued pursuant to Section 2e for which credit is claimed.

12 Prior to October 1, 2003, and on and after September 1, 13 2004 a retailer may accept a Manufacturer's Purchase Credit certification from a purchaser in satisfaction of Use Tax as 14 15 provided in Section 3-85 of the Use Tax Act if the purchaser 16 provides the appropriate documentation as required by Section 17 3-85 of the Use Tax Act. A Manufacturer's Purchase Credit certification, accepted by a retailer prior to October 1, 2003 18 19 and on and after September 1, 2004 as provided in Section 3-85 20 of the Use Tax Act, may be used by that retailer to satisfy Retailers' Occupation Tax liability in the amount claimed in 21 22 the certification, not to exceed 6.25% of the receipts subject 23 to tax from a qualifying purchase. A Manufacturer's Purchase Credit reported on any original or amended return filed under 24 this Act after October 20, 2003 for reporting periods prior to 25 26 September 1, 2004 shall be disallowed. Manufacturer's

Purchaser Credit reported on annual returns due on or after
January 1, 2005 will be disallowed for periods prior to
September 1, 2004. No Manufacturer's Purchase Credit may be
used after September 30, 2003 through August 31, 2004 to
satisfy any tax liability imposed under this Act, including any
audit liability.

The Department may require returns to be filed on a quarterly basis. If so required, a return for each calendar quarter shall be filed on or before the twentieth day of the calendar month following the end of such calendar quarter. The taxpayer shall also file a return with the Department for each of the first two months of each calendar quarter, on or before the twentieth day of the following calendar month, stating:

- 1. The name of the seller;
- 2. The address of the principal place of business from which he engages in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail in this State;
- 3. The total amount of taxable receipts received by him during the preceding calendar month from sales of tangible personal property by him during such preceding calendar month, including receipts from charge and time sales, but less all deductions allowed by law;
- 4. The amount of credit provided in Section 2d of this Act;
  - 5. The amount of tax due; and
  - 6. Such other reasonable information as the Department

may require.

Beginning on October 1, 2003, any person who is not a licensed distributor, importing distributor, or manufacturer, as defined in the Liquor Control Act of 1934, but is engaged in the business of selling, at retail, alcoholic liquor shall file a statement with the Department of Revenue, in a format and at a time prescribed by the Department, showing the total amount paid for alcoholic liquor purchased during the preceding month and such other information as is reasonably required by the Department. The Department may adopt rules to require that this statement be filed in an electronic or telephonic format. Such rules may provide for exceptions from the filing requirements of this paragraph. For the purposes of this paragraph, the term "alcoholic liquor" shall have the meaning prescribed in the Liquor Control Act of 1934.

Beginning on October 1, 2003, every distributor, importing distributor, and manufacturer of alcoholic liquor as defined in the Liquor Control Act of 1934, shall file a statement with the Department of Revenue, no later than the 10th day of the month for the preceding month during which transactions occurred, by electronic means, showing the total amount of gross receipts from the sale of alcoholic liquor sold or distributed during the preceding month to purchasers; identifying the purchaser to whom it was sold or distributed; the purchaser's tax registration number; and such other information reasonably required by the Department. A distributor, importing

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distributor, or manufacturer of alcoholic liquor personally deliver, mail, or provide by electronic means to each retailer listed on the monthly statement a report containing a cumulative total of that distributor's, importing distributor's, or manufacturer's total sales of alcoholic liquor to that retailer no later than the 10th day of the month for the preceding month during which the transaction occurred. The distributor, importing distributor, or manufacturer shall notify the retailer as to the method by which the distributor, importing distributor, or manufacturer will provide the sales information. If the retailer is unable to receive the sales information by electronic means, the distributor, importing distributor, or manufacturer shall furnish the information by personal delivery or by mail. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "electronic means" includes, but is not limited to, the use of a secure Internet website, e-mail, or facsimile.

If a total amount of less than \$1 is payable, refundable or creditable, such amount shall be disregarded if it is less than 50 cents and shall be increased to \$1 if it is 50 cents or more.

Beginning October 1, 1993, a taxpayer who has an average monthly tax liability of \$150,000 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 1994, a taxpayer who has an average monthly tax liability of \$100,000 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic

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funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 1995, a taxpayer who has an average monthly tax liability of \$50,000 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. Beginning October 1, 2000, a taxpayer who has an annual tax liability of \$200,000 or more shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer. The term "annual tax liability" shall be the sum of the taxpayer's liabilities under this Act, and under all other State and local occupation and use tax laws administered by the Department, for the immediately preceding calendar year. The term "average monthly tax liability" shall be the sum of the taxpayer's liabilities under this Act, and under all other State and local occupation and use tax laws administered by the Department, for the immediately preceding calendar year divided by 12. Beginning on October 1, 2002, a taxpayer who has a tax liability in the amount set forth in subsection (b) of Section 2505-210 of the Department of Revenue Law shall make all payments required by rules of the Department by electronic funds transfer.

Before August 1 of each year beginning in 1993, the Department shall notify all taxpayers required to make payments by electronic funds transfer. All taxpayers required to make payments by electronic funds transfer shall make those payments for a minimum of one year beginning on October 1.

Any taxpayer not required to make payments by electronic funds transfer may make payments by electronic funds transfer

1 with the permission of the Department.

All taxpayers required to make payment by electronic funds transfer and any taxpayers authorized to voluntarily make payments by electronic funds transfer shall make those payments in the manner authorized by the Department.

The Department shall adopt such rules as are necessary to effectuate a program of electronic funds transfer and the requirements of this Section.

Any amount which is required to be shown or reported on any return or other document under this Act shall, if such amount is not a whole-dollar amount, be increased to the nearest whole-dollar amount in any case where the fractional part of a dollar is 50 cents or more, and decreased to the nearest whole-dollar amount where the fractional part of a dollar is less than 50 cents.

If the retailer is otherwise required to file a monthly return and if the retailer's average monthly tax liability to the Department does not exceed \$200, the Department may authorize his returns to be filed on a quarter annual basis, with the return for January, February and March of a given year being due by April 20 of such year; with the return for April, May and June of a given year being due by July 20 of such year; with the return for July, August and September of a given year being due by October 20 of such year, and with the return for October, November and December of a given year being due by January 20 of the following year.

If the retailer is otherwise required to file a monthly or quarterly return and if the retailer's average monthly tax liability with the Department does not exceed \$50, the Department may authorize his returns to be filed on an annual basis, with the return for a given year being due by January 20 of the following year.

Such quarter annual and annual returns, as to form and substance, shall be subject to the same requirements as monthly returns.

Notwithstanding any other provision in this Act concerning the time within which a retailer may file his return, in the case of any retailer who ceases to engage in a kind of business which makes him responsible for filing returns under this Act, such retailer shall file a final return under this Act with the Department not more than one month after discontinuing such business.

Where the same person has more than one business registered with the Department under separate registrations under this Act, such person may not file each return that is due as a single return covering all such registered businesses, but shall file separate returns for each such registered business.

In addition, with respect to motor vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, and trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, every retailer selling this kind of tangible personal property shall file, with the Department, upon a form to be prescribed and supplied by the Department, a

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separate return for each such item of tangible personal property which the retailer sells, except that if, in the same transaction, (i) a retailer of aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles or trailers transfers more than one aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicle or trailer to another aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicle retailer or trailer retailer for the purpose of resale or (ii) a retailer of aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles, or trailers transfers more than one aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicle, or trailer to a purchaser for use as a qualifying rolling stock as provided in Section 2-5 of this Act, then that seller may report the transfer of all aircraft, watercraft, motor vehicles or trailers involved in that same transaction to the Department on the invoice-transaction reporting return form. For purposes of this Section, "watercraft" means a Class 2, Class 3, or Class 4 watercraft as defined in Section 3-2 of the Boat Registration and Safety Act, a personal watercraft, or any boat equipped with an inboard motor.

Any retailer who sells only motor vehicles, watercraft, aircraft, or trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, so that all retailers' occupation tax liability is required to be reported, and is reported, on such transaction reporting returns and who is not otherwise required to file monthly or quarterly returns, need not file monthly or quarterly returns. However, those retailers shall be required to file returns on an annual basis.

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The transaction reporting return, in the case of motor vehicles or trailers that are required to be registered with an agency of this State, shall be the same document as the Uniform Invoice referred to in Section 5-402 of The Illinois Vehicle Code and must show the name and address of the seller; the name and address of the purchaser; the amount of the selling price including the amount allowed by the retailer for traded-in property, if any; the amount allowed by the retailer for the traded-in tangible personal property, if any, to the extent to which Section 1 of this Act allows an exemption for the value of traded-in property; the balance payable after deducting such trade-in allowance from the total selling price; the amount of tax due from the retailer with respect to such transaction; the amount of tax collected from the purchaser by the retailer on such transaction (or satisfactory evidence that such tax is not due in that particular instance, if that is claimed to be the fact); the place and date of the sale; a sufficient identification of the property sold; such other information as is required in Section 5-402 of The Illinois Vehicle Code, and such other information as the Department may reasonably require.

The transaction reporting return in the case of watercraft or aircraft must show the name and address of the seller; the name and address of the purchaser; the amount of the selling price including the amount allowed by the retailer for traded-in property, if any; the amount allowed by the retailer

for the traded-in tangible personal property, if any, to the extent to which Section 1 of this Act allows an exemption for the value of traded-in property; the balance payable after deducting such trade-in allowance from the total selling price; the amount of tax due from the retailer with respect to such transaction; the amount of tax collected from the purchaser by the retailer on such transaction (or satisfactory evidence that such tax is not due in that particular instance, if that is claimed to be the fact); the place and date of the sale, a sufficient identification of the property sold, and such other information as the Department may reasonably require.

Such transaction reporting return shall be filed not later than 20 days after the day of delivery of the item that is being sold, but may be filed by the retailer at any time sooner than that if he chooses to do so. The transaction reporting return and tax remittance or proof of exemption from the Illinois use tax may be transmitted to the Department by way of the State agency with which, or State officer with whom the tangible personal property must be titled or registered (if titling or registration is required) if the Department and such agency or State officer determine that this procedure will expedite the processing of applications for title or registration.

With each such transaction reporting return, the retailer shall remit the proper amount of tax due (or shall submit satisfactory evidence that the sale is not taxable if that is

the case), to the Department or its agents, whereupon the Department shall issue, in the purchaser's name, a use tax receipt (or a certificate of exemption if the Department is satisfied that the particular sale is tax exempt) which such purchaser may submit to the agency with which, or State officer with whom, he must title or register the tangible personal property that is involved (if titling or registration is required) in support of such purchaser's application for an Illinois certificate or other evidence of title or registration to such tangible personal property.

No retailer's failure or refusal to remit tax under this Act precludes a user, who has paid the proper tax to the retailer, from obtaining his certificate of title or other evidence of title or registration (if titling or registration is required) upon satisfying the Department that such user has paid the proper tax (if tax is due) to the retailer. The Department shall adopt appropriate rules to carry out the mandate of this paragraph.

If the user who would otherwise pay tax to the retailer wants the transaction reporting return filed and the payment of the tax or proof of exemption made to the Department before the retailer is willing to take these actions and such user has not paid the tax to the retailer, such user may certify to the fact of such delay by the retailer and may (upon the Department being satisfied of the truth of such certification) transmit the information required by the transaction reporting return

and the remittance for tax or proof of exemption directly to the Department and obtain his tax receipt or exemption determination, in which event the transaction reporting return and tax remittance (if a tax payment was required) shall be credited by the Department to the proper retailer's account with the Department, but without the 2.1% or 1.75% discount provided for in this Section being allowed. When the user pays the tax directly to the Department, he shall pay the tax in the same amount and in the same form in which it would be remitted if the tax had been remitted to the Department by the retailer.

Refunds made by the seller during the preceding return period to purchasers, on account of tangible personal property returned to the seller, shall be allowed as a deduction under subdivision 5 of his monthly or quarterly return, as the case may be, in case the seller had theretofore included the receipts from the sale of such tangible personal property in a return filed by him and had paid the tax imposed by this Act with respect to such receipts.

Where the seller is a corporation, the return filed on behalf of such corporation shall be signed by the president, vice-president, secretary or treasurer or by the properly accredited agent of such corporation.

Where the seller is a limited liability company, the return filed on behalf of the limited liability company shall be signed by a manager, member, or properly accredited agent of the limited liability company.

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Except as provided in this Section, the retailer filing the return under this Section shall, at the time of filing such return, pay to the Department the amount of tax imposed by this Act less a discount of 2.1% prior to January 1, 1990 and 1.75% on and after January 1, 1990, or \$5 per calendar year, whichever is greater, which is allowed to reimburse the retailer for the expenses incurred in keeping records, preparing and filing returns, remitting the tax and supplying data to the Department on request. Any prepayment made pursuant to Section 2d of this Act shall be included in the amount on which such 2.1% or 1.75% discount is computed. In the case of retailers who report and pay the tax on a transaction by transaction basis, as provided in this Section, such discount shall be taken with each such tax remittance instead of when such retailer files his periodic return. The Department may disallow the discount for retailers whose certificate of registration is revoked at the time the return is filed, but only if the Department's decision to revoke the certificate of registration has become final.

Before October 1, 2000, if the taxpayer's average monthly tax liability to the Department under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and the Service Use Tax Act, excluding any liability for prepaid sales tax to be remitted in accordance with Section 2d of this Act, was \$10,000 or more during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters, he shall file a return with the Department each month by the 20th

day of the month next following the month during which such tax 1 2 liability is incurred and shall make payments to the Department 3 on or before the 7th, 15th, 22nd and last day of the month during which such liability is incurred. On and after October 5 1, 2000, if the taxpayer's average monthly tax liability to the 6 Department under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service 7 Occupation Tax Act, and the Service Use Tax Act, excluding any 8 liability for prepaid sales tax to be remitted in accordance 9 with Section 2d of this Act, was \$20,000 or more during the 10 preceding 4 complete calendar quarters, he shall file a return 11 with the Department each month by the 20th day of the month 12 next following the month during which such tax liability is 13 incurred and shall make payment to the Department on or before 14 the 7th, 15th, 22nd and last day of the month during which such 15 liability is incurred. If the month during which such tax 16 liability is incurred began prior to January 1, 1985, each 17 payment shall be in an amount equal to 1/4 of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or an amount set by the 18 19 Department not to exceed 1/4 of the average monthly liability 20 of the taxpayer to the Department for the preceding 4 complete 21 calendar quarters (excluding the month of highest liability and 22 the month of lowest liability in such 4 quarter period). If the 23 month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1985 and prior to January 1, 1987, each 24 25 payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or 27.5% of the taxpayer's 26

liability for the same calendar month of the preceding year. If 1 2 the month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1987 and prior to January 1, 1988, each 3 payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's 4 5 actual liability for the month or 26.25% of the taxpayer's 6 liability for the same calendar month of the preceding year. If 7 the month during which such tax liability is incurred begins on 8 or after January 1, 1988, and prior to January 1, 1989, or 9 begins on or after January 1, 1996, each payment shall be in an 10 amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for 11 the month or 25% of the taxpayer's liability for the same 12 calendar month of the preceding year. If the month during which 13 such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1989, and prior to January 1, 1996, each payment shall be in an 14 15 amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for 16 the month or 25% of the taxpayer's liability for the same 17 calendar month of the preceding year or 100% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the quarter monthly reporting period. The 18 amount of such quarter monthly payments shall be credited 19 20 against the final tax liability of the taxpayer's return for that month. Before October 1, 2000, once applicable, the 21 22 requirement of the making of quarter monthly payments to the 23 Department by taxpayers having an average monthly tax liability of \$10,000 or more as determined in the manner provided above 24 25 shall continue until such taxpayer's average monthly liability 26 to the Department during the preceding 4 complete calendar

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quarters (excluding the month of highest liability and the month of lowest liability) is less than \$9,000, or until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to the Department as computed for each calendar quarter of the 4 preceding complete calendar quarter period is less than \$10,000. However, if a taxpayer can show the Department that a substantial change in the taxpayer's business has occurred which causes the taxpayer to anticipate that his average monthly tax liability for the reasonably foreseeable future will fall below the \$10,000 threshold stated above, then such taxpayer may petition the Department for a change in such taxpayer's reporting status. On and after October 1, 2000, once applicable, the requirement of the making of quarter monthly payments to the Department by taxpayers having an average monthly tax liability of \$20,000 or more as determined in the manner provided above shall continue until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to Department during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters (excluding the month of highest liability and the month of lowest liability) is less than \$19,000 or until such taxpayer's average monthly liability to the Department as computed for each calendar quarter of the 4 preceding complete calendar quarter period is less than \$20,000. However, if a taxpayer can show the Department that a substantial change in the taxpayer's business has occurred which causes the taxpayer to anticipate that his average monthly tax liability for the reasonably foreseeable future will fall below the \$20,000 threshold stated

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above, then such taxpayer may petition the Department for a change in such taxpayer's reporting status. The Department shall change such taxpayer's reporting status unless it finds that such change is seasonal in nature and not likely to be long term. If any such quarter monthly payment is not paid at the time or in the amount required by this Section, then the taxpayer shall be liable for penalties and interest on the difference between the minimum amount due as a payment and the amount of such quarter monthly payment actually and timely paid, except insofar as the taxpayer has previously made payments for that month to the Department in excess of the minimum payments previously due as provided in this Section. The Department shall make reasonable rules and regulations to govern the quarter monthly payment amount and quarter monthly payment dates for taxpayers who file on other than a calendar monthly basis.

The provisions of this paragraph apply before October 1, 2001. Without regard to whether a taxpayer is required to make quarter monthly payments as specified above, any taxpayer who is required by Section 2d of this Act to collect and remit prepaid taxes and has collected prepaid taxes which average in excess of \$25,000 per month during the preceding 2 complete calendar quarters, shall file a return with the Department as required by Section 2f and shall make payments to the Department on or before the 7th, 15th, 22nd and last day of the month during which such liability is incurred. If the month

1 during which such tax liability is incurred began prior to the 2 effective date of this amendatory Act of 1985, each payment shall be in an amount not less than 22.5% of the taxpayer's 3 actual liability under Section 2d. If the month during which 5 such tax liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 6 1986, each payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual liability for the month or 27.5% of the 7 8 taxpayer's liability for the same calendar month of 9 preceding calendar year. If the month during which such tax 10 liability is incurred begins on or after January 1, 1987, each 11 payment shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's 12 actual liability for the month or 26.25% of the taxpayer's 13 liability for the same calendar month of the preceding year. The amount of such quarter monthly payments shall be credited 14 15 against the final tax liability of the taxpayer's return for 16 that month filed under this Section or Section 2f, as the case 17 may be. Once applicable, the requirement of the making of quarter monthly payments to the Department pursuant to this 18 paragraph shall continue until such taxpayer's average monthly 19 20 prepaid tax collections during the preceding 2 complete calendar quarters is \$25,000 or less. If any such quarter 21 22 monthly payment is not paid at the time or in the amount 23 required, the taxpayer shall be liable for penalties and 24 interest on such difference, except insofar as the taxpayer has 25 previously made payments for that month in excess of the 26 minimum payments previously due.

The provisions of this paragraph apply on and after October 1 2 1, 2001. Without regard to whether a taxpayer is required to 3 make quarter monthly payments as specified above, any taxpayer who is required by Section 2d of this Act to collect and remit 4 5 prepaid taxes and has collected prepaid taxes that average in 6 excess of \$20,000 per month during the preceding 4 complete 7 calendar quarters shall file a return with the Department as 8 required by Section 2f and shall make payments to the 9 Department on or before the 7th, 15th, 22nd and last day of the 10 month during which the liability is incurred. Each payment 11 shall be in an amount equal to 22.5% of the taxpayer's actual 12 liability for the month or 25% of the taxpayer's liability for 13 the same calendar month of the preceding year. The amount of 14 the quarter monthly payments shall be credited against the 15 final tax liability of the taxpayer's return for that month 16 filed under this Section or Section 2f, as the case may be. 17 Once applicable, the requirement of the making of quarter monthly payments to the Department pursuant to this paragraph 18 19 shall continue until the taxpayer's average monthly prepaid tax 20 collections during the preceding 4 complete calendar quarters (excluding the month of highest liability and the month of 21 22 lowest liability) is less than \$19,000 or until such taxpayer's 23 average monthly liability to the Department as computed for each calendar quarter of the 4 preceding complete calendar 24 25 quarters is less than \$20,000. If any such quarter monthly 26 payment is not paid at the time or in the amount required, the

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taxpayer shall be liable for penalties and interest on such difference, except insofar as the taxpayer has previously made payments for that month in excess of the minimum payments previously due.

If any payment provided for in this Section exceeds the taxpayer's liabilities under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act and the Service Use Tax Act, as shown on an original monthly return, the Department shall, if requested by the taxpayer, issue to the taxpayer a credit memorandum no later than 30 days after the date of payment. The credit evidenced by such credit memorandum may be assigned by the taxpayer to a similar taxpayer under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act or the Service Use Tax Act, in accordance with reasonable rules and regulations to be prescribed by the Department. If no such request is made, the taxpayer may credit such excess payment against tax liability subsequently to be remitted to the Department under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act or the Service Tax Act, in accordance with reasonable rules regulations prescribed by the Department. If the Department subsequently determined that all or any part of the credit taken was not actually due to the taxpayer, the taxpayer's 2.1% and 1.75% vendor's discount shall be reduced by 2.1% or 1.75% of the difference between the credit taken and that actually due, and that taxpayer shall be liable for penalties and interest on such difference.

If a retailer of motor fuel is entitled to a credit under Section 2d of this Act which exceeds the taxpayer's liability to the Department under this Act for the month which the taxpayer is filing a return, the Department shall issue the taxpayer a credit memorandum for the excess.

Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the Local Government Tax Fund, a special fund in the State treasury which is hereby created, the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1% tax on sales of food for human consumption which is to be consumed off the premises where it is sold (other than alcoholic beverages, soft drinks and food which has been prepared for immediate consumption) and prescription and nonprescription medicines, drugs, medical appliances and insulin, urine testing materials, syringes and needles used by diabetics.

Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the County and Mass Transit District Fund, a special fund in the State treasury which is hereby created, 4% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate.

Beginning August 1, 2000, each month the Department shall pay into the County and Mass Transit District Fund 20% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the selling price of motor fuel and gasohol. Beginning September 1, 2010, each month the Department shall pay into the County and Mass Transit District Fund 20% of the net revenue

realized for the preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the selling price of sales tax holiday items.

Beginning January 1, 1990, each month the Department shall pay into the Local Government Tax Fund 16% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of tangible personal property.

Beginning August 1, 2000, each month the Department shall pay into the Local Government Tax Fund 80% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the selling price of motor fuel and gasohol. Beginning September 1, 2010, each month the Department shall pay into the Local Government Tax Fund 80% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 1.25% rate on the selling price of sales tax holiday items.

Beginning October 1, 2009, each month the Department shall pay into the Capital Projects Fund an amount that is equal to an amount estimated by the Department to represent 80% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the sale of candy, grooming and hygiene products, and soft drinks that had been taxed at a rate of 1% prior to September 1, 2009 but that are now taxed at 6.25%.

Beginning July 1, 2011, each month the Department shall pay into the Clean Air Act (CAA) Permit Fund 80% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of sorbents used in Illinois in the process of sorbent injection as used to comply with the Environmental

1 Protection Act or the federal Clean Air Act, but the total

2 payment into the Clean Air Act (CAA) Permit Fund under this Act

and the Use Tax Act shall not exceed \$2,000,000 in any fiscal

4 year.

Beginning July 1, 2013, each month the Department shall pay into the Underground Storage Tank Fund from the proceeds collected under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, and the Service Occupation Tax Act an amount equal to the average monthly deficit in the Underground Storage Tank Fund during the prior year, as certified annually by the Illinois Environmental Protection Agency, but the total payment into the Underground Storage Tank Fund under this Act, the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, and the Service Occupation Tax Act shall not exceed \$18,000,000 in any State fiscal year. As used in this paragraph, the "average monthly deficit" shall be equal to the difference between the average monthly claims for payment by the fund and the average monthly revenues deposited into the fund, excluding payments made pursuant to this paragraph.

Beginning July 1, 2015, of the remainder of the moneys received by the Department under the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, and this Act, each month the Department shall deposit \$500,000 into the State Crime Laboratory Fund.

Of the remainder of the moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act, (a) 1.75% thereof shall be paid into the

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Build Illinois Fund and (b) prior to July 1, 1989, 2.2% and on and after July 1, 1989, 3.8% thereof shall be paid into the Build Illinois Fund; provided, however, that if in any fiscal year the sum of (1) the aggregate of 2.2% or 3.8%, as the case may be, of the moneys received by the Department and required to be paid into the Build Illinois Fund pursuant to this Act, Section 9 of the Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Use Tax Act, and Section 9 of the Service Occupation Tax Act, such Acts being hereinafter called the "Tax Acts" and such aggregate of 2.2% or 3.8%, as the case may be, of moneys being hereinafter called the "Tax Act Amount", and (2) the amount transferred to the Build Illinois Fund from the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund shall be less than the Annual Specified Amount (as hereinafter defined), an amount equal to the difference shall be immediately paid into the Build Illinois Fund from other moneys received by the Department pursuant to the Tax Acts; the "Annual Specified Amount" means the amounts specified below for fiscal years 1986 through 1993:

19	Fiscal Year	Annual Specified Amount
20	1986	\$54,800,000
21	1987	\$76,650,000
22	1988	\$80,480,000
23	1989	\$88,510,000
24	1990	\$115,330,000
25	1991	\$145,470,000
26	1992	\$182,730,000

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1993

\$206,520,000;

and means the Certified Annual Debt Service Requirement (as defined in Section 13 of the Build Illinois Bond Act) or the Tax Act Amount, whichever is greater, for fiscal year 1994 and each fiscal year thereafter; and further provided, that if on the last business day of any month the sum of (1) the Tax Act Amount required to be deposited into the Build Illinois Bond Account in the Build Illinois Fund during such month and (2) the amount transferred to the Build Illinois Fund from the State and Local Sales Tax Reform Fund shall have been less than 1/12 of the Annual Specified Amount, an amount equal to the difference shall be immediately paid into the Build Illinois Fund from other moneys received by the Department pursuant to the Tax Acts; and, further provided, that in no event shall the payments required under the preceding proviso result in aggregate payments into the Build Illinois Fund pursuant to this clause (b) for any fiscal year in excess of the greater of (i) the Tax Act Amount or (ii) the Annual Specified Amount for such fiscal year. The amounts payable into the Build Illinois Fund under clause (b) of the first sentence in this paragraph shall be payable only until such time as the aggregate amount on deposit under each trust indenture securing Bonds issued and outstanding pursuant to the Build Illinois Bond Act is sufficient, taking into account any future investment income, to fully provide, in accordance with such indenture, for the defeasance of or the payment of the principal of, premium, if

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any, and interest on the Bonds secured by such indenture and on 1 2 any Bonds expected to be issued thereafter and all fees and 3 costs payable with respect thereto, all as certified by the Director of the Bureau of the Budget (now Governor's Office of Management and Budget). If on the last business day of any 5 month in which Bonds are outstanding pursuant to the Build 6 Illinois Bond Act, the aggregate of moneys deposited in the 7 Build Illinois Bond Account in the Build Illinois Fund in such 8 9 month shall be less than the amount required to be transferred 10 in such month from the Build Illinois Bond Account to the Build 11 Illinois Bond Retirement and Interest Fund pursuant to Section 12 13 of the Build Illinois Bond Act, an amount equal to such deficiency shall be immediately paid from other moneys received 13 14 by the Department pursuant to the Tax Acts to the Build 15 Illinois Fund; provided, however, that any amounts paid to the 16 Build Illinois Fund in any fiscal year pursuant to this 17 sentence shall be deemed to constitute payments pursuant to clause (b) of the first sentence of this paragraph and shall 18 reduce the amount otherwise payable for such fiscal year 19 20 pursuant to that clause (b). The moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act and required to be deposited 21 22 into the Build Illinois Fund are subject to the pledge, claim 23 and charge set forth in Section 12 of the Build Illinois Bond 24 Act.

Subject to payment of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund as provided in the preceding paragraph or in any amendment

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thereto hereafter enacted, the following specified monthly installment of the amount requested in the certificate of the Chairman of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority provided under Section 8.25f of the State Finance Act, but not in excess of sums designated as "Total Deposit", shall be deposited in the aggregate from collections under Section 9 of the Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Occupation Tax Act, and Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act into the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund in the specified fiscal years.

11		Total
	Fiscal Year	Deposit
12	1993	\$0
13	1994	53,000,000
14	1995	58,000,000
15	1996	61,000,000
16	1997	64,000,000
17	1998	68,000,000
18	1999	71,000,000
19	2000	75,000,000
20	2001	80,000,000
21	2002	93,000,000
22	2003	99,000,000
23	2004	103,000,000
24	2005	108,000,000
25	2006	113,000,000

	SB3095 Engrossed	- 33 -	LRB099 20651 RPS 45255 b
1	2007		119,000,000
2	2008		126,000,000
3	2009		132,000,000
4	2010		139,000,000
5	2011		146,000,000
6	2012		153,000,000
7	2013		161,000,000
8	2014		170,000,000
9	2015		179,000,000
10	2016		189,000,000
11	2017		199,000,000
12	2018		210,000,000
13	2019		221,000,000
14	2020		233,000,000
15	2021		246,000,000
16	2022		260,000,000
17	2023		275,000,000
18	2024		275,000,000
19	2025		275,000,000
20	2026		279,000,000
21	2027		292,000,000
22	2028		307,000,000
23	2029		322,000,000
24	2030		338,000,000
25	2031		350,000,000
26	2032		350,000,000

1 and

2 each fiscal year

3 thereafter that bonds

are outstanding under

Section 13.2 of the

Metropolitan Pier and

7 Exposition Authority Act,

but not after fiscal year 2060.

Beginning July 20, 1993 and in each month of each fiscal year thereafter, one-eighth of the amount requested in the certificate of the Chairman of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority for that fiscal year, less the amount deposited into the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund by the State Treasurer in the respective month under subsection (g) of Section 13 of the Metropolitan Pier and Exposition Authority Act, plus cumulative deficiencies in the deposits required under this Section for previous months and years, shall be deposited into the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, until the full amount requested for the fiscal year, but not in excess of the amount specified above as "Total Deposit", has been deposited.

Subject to payment of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund and the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund pursuant to the preceding paragraphs or in any amendments thereto hereafter enacted, beginning July 1, 1993 and ending on September 30, 2013, the Department shall each month pay into the Illinois Tax

Increment Fund 0.27% of 80% of the net revenue realized for the preceding month from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of tangible personal property.

Subject to payment of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund and the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund pursuant to the preceding paragraphs or in any amendments thereto hereafter enacted, beginning with the receipt of the first report of taxes paid by an eligible business and continuing for a 25-year period, the Department shall each month pay into the Energy Infrastructure Fund 80% of the net revenue realized from the 6.25% general rate on the selling price of Illinois-mined coal that was sold to an eligible business. For purposes of this paragraph, the term "eligible business" means a new electric generating facility certified pursuant to Section 605-332 of the Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity Law of the Civil Administrative Code of Illinois.

Subject to payment of amounts into the Build Illinois Fund, the McCormick Place Expansion Project Fund, the Illinois Tax Increment Fund, and the Energy Infrastructure Fund pursuant to the preceding paragraphs or in any amendments to this Section hereafter enacted, beginning on the first day of the first calendar month to occur on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, each month, from the collections made under Section 9 of the Use Tax Act, Section 9 of the Service Occupation Tax Act, and Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation

Tax Act, the Department shall pay into the Tax Compliance and Administration Fund, to be used, subject to appropriation, to fund additional auditors and compliance personnel at the Department of Revenue, an amount equal to 1/12 of 5% of 80% of the cash receipts collected during the preceding fiscal year by the Audit Bureau of the Department under the Use Tax Act, the Service Use Tax Act, the Service Occupation Tax Act, the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and associated local occupation

Of the remainder of the moneys received by the Department pursuant to this Act, 75% thereof shall be paid into the State Treasury and 25% shall be reserved in a special account and used only for the transfer to the Common School Fund as part of the monthly transfer from the General Revenue Fund in accordance with Section 8a of the State Finance Act.

and use taxes administered by the Department.

The Department may, upon separate written notice to a taxpayer, require the taxpayer to prepare and file with the Department on a form prescribed by the Department within not less than 60 days after receipt of the notice an annual information return for the tax year specified in the notice. Such annual return to the Department shall include a statement of gross receipts as shown by the retailer's last Federal income tax return. If the total receipts of the business as reported in the Federal income tax return do not agree with the gross receipts reported to the Department of Revenue for the same period, the retailer shall attach to his annual return a

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reasons for the difference. The retailer's annual return to the Department shall also disclose the cost of goods sold by the retailer during the year covered by such return, opening and closing inventories of such goods for such year, costs of goods used from stock or taken from stock and given away by the retailer during such year, payroll information of retailer's business during such year and any additional reasonable information which the Department deems would be helpful in determining the accuracy of the monthly, quarterly or annual returns filed by such retailer as provided for in this Section.

If the annual information return required by this Section is not filed when and as required, the taxpayer shall be liable as follows:

- (i) Until January 1, 1994, the taxpayer shall be liable for a penalty equal to 1/6 of 1% of the tax due from such taxpayer under this Act during the period to be covered by the annual return for each month or fraction of a month until such return is filed as required, the penalty to be assessed and collected in the same manner as any other penalty provided for in this Act.
- (ii) On and after January 1, 1994, the taxpayer shall be liable for a penalty as described in Section 3-4 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act.
- The chief executive officer, proprietor, owner or highest

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ranking manager shall sign the annual return to certify the 1 accuracy of the information contained therein. Any person who 2 3 willfully signs the annual return containing false inaccurate information shall be quilty of perjury and punished 5 accordingly. The annual return form prescribed by the Department shall include a warning that the person signing the 6 7 return may be liable for perjury.

The provisions of this Section concerning the filing of an annual information return do not apply to a retailer who is not required to file an income tax return with the United States Government.

As soon as possible after the first day of each month, upon certification of the Department of Revenue, the Comptroller shall order transferred and the Treasurer shall transfer from the General Revenue Fund to the Motor Fuel Tax Fund an amount equal to 1.7% of 80% of the net revenue realized under this Act for the second preceding month. Beginning April 1, 2000, this transfer is no longer required and shall not be made.

Net revenue realized for a month shall be the revenue collected by the State pursuant to this Act, less the amount paid out during that month as refunds to taxpayers for overpayment of liability.

For greater simplicity of administration, manufacturers, importers and wholesalers whose products are sold at retail in Illinois by numerous retailers, and who wish to do so, may assume the responsibility for accounting and paying to the

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1 Department all tax accruing under this Act with respect to such

2 sales, if the retailers who are affected do not make written

objection to the Department to this arrangement.

Any person who promotes, organizes, provides retail selling space for concessionaires or other types of sellers at the Illinois State Fair, DuQuoin State Fair, county fairs, local fairs, art shows, flea markets and similar exhibitions or events, including any transient merchant as defined by Section 2 of the Transient Merchant Act of 1987, is required to file a report with the Department providing the name of the merchant's business, the name of the person or persons engaged in merchant's business, the permanent address and Illinois Retailers Occupation Tax Registration Number of the merchant, the dates and location of the event and other reasonable information that the Department may require. The report must be filed not later than the 20th day of the month next following the month during which the event with retail sales was held. Any person who fails to file a report required by this Section commits a business offense and is subject to a fine not to exceed \$250.

Any person engaged in the business of selling tangible personal property at retail as a concessionaire or other type of seller at the Illinois State Fair, county fairs, art shows, flea markets and similar exhibitions or events, or any transient merchants, as defined by Section 2 of the Transient Merchant Act of 1987, may be required to make a daily report of

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the amount of such sales to the Department and to make a daily 1 2 payment of the full amount of tax due. The Department shall 3 impose this requirement when it finds that there is a significant risk of loss of revenue to the State at such an 4 5 exhibition or event. Such a finding shall be based on evidence 6 that a substantial number of concessionaires or other sellers 7 who are not residents of Illinois will be engaging in the 8 business of selling tangible personal property at retail at the 9 exhibition or event, or other evidence of a significant risk of 10 loss of revenue to the State. The Department shall notify 11 concessionaires and other sellers affected by the imposition of 12 this requirement. In the absence of notification by the 13 Department, the concessionaires and other sellers shall file 14 their returns as otherwise required in this Section.

Section 15. The Counties Code is amended by changing

(Source: P.A. 98-24, eff. 6-19-13; 98-109, eff. 7-25-13;

98-496, eff. 1-1-14; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 98-1098, eff.

20 (55 ILCS 5/3-9007) (from Ch. 34, par. 3-9007)

8-26-14; 99-352, eff. 8-12-15.)

Section 3-9007 as follows:

Sec. 3-9007. Home rule unit liquor tax ordinance; prosecutions. Where any county, municipality or other unit of local government has adopted any ordinance or other regulation imposing a tax upon the privilege of engaging in business as a

- 1 manufacturer,  $\frac{\text{importing distributor}}{\text{distributor}}$  retailer, or distributor
- of beer, alcohol or other spirits, pursuant to its home rule
- 3 powers under Article VII, Section 6 of the Constitution of the
- 4 State of Illinois, nothing shall prohibit a State's attorney
- from prosecuting any offense under the Criminal Code of 1961 or
- 6 the Criminal Code of 2012 which may also constitute a violation
- 7 of the applicable ordinance or regulation.
- 8 (Source: P.A. 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13.)
- 9 Section 30. The Liquor Control Act of 1934 is amended by
- 10 changing Sections 1-3.05, 1-3.15, 1-3.21, 1-3.27, 1-3.29,
- 11 1-3.33, 1-3.38, 3-12, 3-14, 4-4, 5-1, 5-3, 6-2, 6-4, 6-4.5,
- 12 6-5, 6-6, 6-6.3, 6-6.5, 6-7, 6-8, 6-9, 6-17, 6-17.1, 6-22,
- 13 6-23, 6-27.1, 6-29, 6-29.1, 6-31, 7-1, 7-6, 8-1, 8-2, 8-5,
- 14 8-10, 9-13, 10-1, and 10-7.1 and by renumbering and changing
- 15 Section 1-3.40 as added by Public Act 99-448 as follows:
- 16 (235 ILCS 5/1-3.05) (from Ch. 43, par. 95.05)
- 17 Sec. 1-3.05. "Alcoholic liquor" includes alcohol, spirits,
- 18 wine and beer, and every liquid or solid, patented or not,
- 19 containing alcohol, spirits, wine or beer, and capable of being
- 20 consumed as a beverage by a human being. The provisions of this
- 21 Act shall not apply to alcohol used in the manufacture of
- denatured alcohol produced in accordance with Acts of Congress
- and regulations promulgated thereunder, nor to any liquid or
- solid containing one-half of one per cent, or less, of alcohol

- 1 by volume. No tax provided for in Article VIII of this Act
- 2 shall apply to wine intended for use and used by any church or
- 3 religious organization for sacramental purposes, provided that
- 4 such wine shall be purchased from a licensed manufacturer or
- 5 importing distributor under this Act.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 82-783.)
- 7 (235 ILCS 5/1-3.15) (from Ch. 43, par. 95.15)
- 8 Sec. 1-3.15. "Distributor" means any person, other than a
- 9 manufacturer or non-resident dealer licensed under this Act,
- 10 who is engaged in this State in purchasing, storing, possessing
- or warehousing any alcoholic liquors for resale or reselling at
- 12 wholesale, whether within or without this State. "Distributor"
- 13 also means any person other than a non-resident dealer licensed
- 14 under this Act who imports into this State, from any point in
- 15 the United States outside this State, whether for himself or
- 16 for another, any alcoholic liquors for sale or resale, or for
- use in the manufacture, preparation or compounding of products
- 18 other than alcoholic liquors, or who imports into this State,
- 19 from any point in the United States outside this State, for
- 20 consumption in any one calendar year, more than one gallon of
- 21 such liquors.
- 22 (Source: P.A. 83-1254.)
- 23 (235 ILCS 5/1-3.21) (from Ch. 43, par. 95.21)
- Sec. 1-3.21. "Sale" means any transfer, exchange or barter

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1 in any manner, or by any means whatsoever, including the

2 transfer of alcoholic liquors by and through the transfer or

negotiation of warehouse receipts or certificates, and

4 includes and means all sales made by any person, whether

5 principal, proprietor, agent, servant or employee. The term

6 "sale" includes any transfer of alcoholic liquor from a foreign

importer's license to <u>a</u> <del>an importing</del> distributor's license even

8 if both licenses are held by the same person.

9 (Source: P.A. 82-783.)

10 (235 ILCS 5/1-3.27) (from Ch. 43, par. 95.27)

11 Sec. 1-3.27. "Foreign importer" means anyone other than a

non-resident dealer licensed under this Act who imports into

13 this State, from any point outside the United States, any

14 alcoholic liquors other than in bulk for sale to a licensed

15 <u>importing</u> distributor.

16 (Source: P.A. 83-1254.)

17 (235 ILCS 5/1-3.29) (from Ch. 43, par. 95.29)

18 Sec. 1-3.29. "Non-resident dealer" means any person, firm,

partnership, corporation or other legal business entity who or

20 which exports into this State, from any point outside of this

21 State, any alcoholic liquors for sale to Illinois licensed

foreign importers or importing distributors. Such license

shall be restricted to the actual manufacturer of such

alcoholic liquors or the primary United States importer of such

- 1 alcoholic liquors, if manufactured outside of the United
- 2 States, or the duly registered agent of such manufacturer or
- 3 importer. Registration of such agent with the State Commission,
- 4 in such manner and form as it may prescribe, shall be a
- 5 prerequisite to the issuance of such license to an agent.
- 6 Any licensed Illinois manufacturer of Class 1, Class 2, or
- 7 Class 3 may obtain a Non-Resident Dealer's License at no fee. A
- 8 manufacturer whose production of alcoholic liquor is less than
- 9 500,000 gallons per year may obtain a Non-Resident Dealer's
- 10 License for an annual fee of \$75.
- 11 (Source: P.A. 82-783.)
- 12 (235 ILCS 5/1-3.33)
- 13 Sec. 1-3.33. "Brew Pub" means a person who manufactures no
- more than 155,000 gallons of beer per year only at a designated
- 15 licensed premises to make sales to importing distributors,
- distributors, and to non-licensees for use and consumption
- only, who stores beer at the designated premises, and who is
- 18 allowed to sell at retail from the licensed premises, provided
- 19 that a brew pub licensee shall not sell for off-premises
- consumption more than 155,000 gallons per year.
- 21 (Source: P.A. 99-448, eff. 8-24-15.)
- 22 (235 ILCS 5/1-3.38)
- Sec. 1-3.38. Class 1 brewer. "Class 1 brewer" means a
- 24 person who is a holder of a brewer license or non-resident

- dealer license who manufactures up to 930,000 gallons of beer
- 2 per year and who may make sales and deliveries to importing
- 3 distributors and distributors and to retail licensees in
- 4 accordance with the conditions set forth in paragraph (18) of
- 5 subsection (a) of Section 3-12 of this Act.
- 6 (Source: P.A. 98-401, eff. 8-16-13; 99-448, eff. 8-24-15.)
- 7 (235 ILCS 5/1-3.42)
- 8 Sec. 1-3.42 <del>1-3.40</del>. Class 2 brewer. "Class 2 brewer" means
- 9 a person who is a holder of a brewer license or non-resident
- dealer license who manufactures up to 3,720,000 gallons of beer
- 11 per year for sale to a licensed importing distributor or
- 12 distributor.
- 13 (Source: P.A. 99-448, eff. 8-24-15; revised 10-28-15.)
- 14 (235 ILCS 5/3-12)
- 15 Sec. 3-12. Powers and duties of State Commission.
- 16 (a) The State commission shall have the following powers,
- 17 functions, and duties:
- 18 (1) To receive applications and to issue licenses to
- manufacturers, foreign importers, importing distributors,
- 20 distributors, non-resident dealers, on premise consumption
- 21 retailers, off premise sale retailers, special event
- retailer licensees, special use permit licenses, auction
- 23 liquor licenses, brew pubs, caterer retailers,
- 24 non-beverage users, railroads, including owners and

lessees of sleeping, dining and cafe cars, airplanes, boats, brokers, and wine maker's premises licensees in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and to suspend or revoke such licenses upon the State commission's determination, upon notice after hearing, that a licensee has violated any provision of this Act or any rule or regulation issued pursuant thereto and in effect for 30 days prior to such violation. Except in the case of an action taken pursuant to a violation of Section 6-3, 6-5, or 6-9, any action by the State Commission to suspend or revoke a licensee's license may be limited to the license for the specific premises where the violation occurred.

In lieu of suspending or revoking a license, the commission may impose a fine, upon the State commission's determination and notice after hearing, that a licensee has violated any provision of this Act or any rule or regulation issued pursuant thereto and in effect for 30 days prior to such violation.

For the purpose of this paragraph (1), when determining multiple violations for the sale of alcohol to a person under the age of 21, a second or subsequent violation for the sale of alcohol to a person under the age of 21 shall only be considered if it was committed within 5 years after the date when a prior violation for the sale of alcohol to a person under the age of 21 was committed.

The fine imposed under this paragraph may not exceed

\$500 for each violation. Each day that the activity, which gave rise to the original fine, continues is a separate violation. The maximum fine that may be levied against any licensee, for the period of the license, shall not exceed \$20,000. The maximum penalty that may be imposed on a licensee for selling a bottle of alcoholic liquor with a foreign object in it or serving from a bottle of alcoholic liquor with a foreign object in it shall be the destruction of that bottle of alcoholic liquor for the first 10 bottles so sold or served from by the licensee. For the eleventh bottle of alcoholic liquor and for each third bottle thereafter sold or served from by the licensee with a foreign object in it, the maximum penalty that may be imposed on the licensee is the destruction of the bottle of alcoholic liquor and a fine of up to \$50.

- (2) To adopt such rules and regulations consistent with the provisions of this Act which shall be necessary to carry on its functions and duties to the end that the health, safety and welfare of the People of the State of Illinois shall be protected and temperance in the consumption of alcoholic liquors shall be fostered and promoted and to distribute copies of such rules and regulations to all licensees affected thereby.
- (3) To call upon other administrative departments of the State, county and municipal governments, county and city police departments and upon prosecuting officers for

such information and assistance as it deems necessary in the performance of its duties.

- (4) To recommend to local commissioners rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the law, for the distribution and sale of alcoholic liquors throughout the State.
- (5) To inspect, or cause to be inspected, any premises in this State where alcoholic liquors are manufactured, distributed, warehoused, or sold. Nothing in this Act authorizes an agent of the Commission to inspect private areas within the premises without reasonable suspicion or a warrant during an inspection. "Private areas" include, but are not limited to, safes, personal property, and closed desks.
- (5.1) Upon receipt of a complaint or upon having knowledge that any person is engaged in business as a manufacturer, importing distributor, distributor, or retailer without a license or valid license, to notify the local liquor authority, file a complaint with the State's Attorney's Office of the county where the incident occurred, or initiate an investigation with the appropriate law enforcement officials.
- (5.2) To issue a cease and desist notice to persons shipping alcoholic liquor into this State from a point outside of this State if the shipment is in violation of this Act.

(5.3) To receive complaints from licensees, local

officials, law enforcement agencies, organizations, and

persons stating that any licensee has been or is violating

any provision of this Act or the rules and regulations

issued pursuant to this Act. Such complaints shall be in

writing, signed and sworn to by the person making the

complaint, and shall state with specificity the facts in

relation to the alleged violation. If the Commission has

substantially alleges a violation of this Act or rules and

regulations adopted pursuant to this Act, it shall conduct

an investigation. If, after conducting an investigation,

the Commission is satisfied that the alleged violation did

occur, it shall proceed with disciplinary action against

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the licensee as provided in this Act.

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- (6) To hear and determine appeals from orders of a local commission in accordance with the provisions of this Act, as hereinafter set forth. Hearings under this subsection shall be held in Springfield or Chicago, at whichever location is the more convenient for the majority of persons who are parties to the hearing.
- (7) The commission shall establish uniform systems of accounts to be kept by all retail licensees having more than 4 employees, and for this purpose the commission may classify all retail licensees having more than 4 employees and establish a uniform system of accounts for each class

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and prescribe the manner in which such accounts shall be kept. The commission may also prescribe the forms of accounts to be kept by all retail licensees having more than 4 employees, including but not limited to accounts of earnings and expenses and any distribution, payment, or other distribution of earnings or assets, and any other forms, records and memoranda which in the judgment of the commission may be necessary or appropriate to carry out any of the provisions of this Act, including but not limited to such forms, records and memoranda as will readily and accurately disclose at all times the beneficial ownership of such retail licensed business. The accounts, forms, records and memoranda shall be available at all reasonable times for inspection by authorized representatives of the commission or by any local liquor control commissioner or his or her authorized representative. The commission, may, from time to time, alter, amend or repeal, in whole or in part, any uniform system of accounts, or the form and manner of keeping accounts.

(8) In the conduct of any hearing authorized to be held by the commission, to appoint, at the commission's discretion, hearing officers to conduct hearings involving complex issues or issues that will require a protracted period of time to resolve, to examine, or cause to be examined, under oath, any licensee, and to examine or cause to be examined the books and records of such licensee; to

hear testimony and take proof material for its information in the discharge of its duties hereunder; to administer or cause to be administered oaths; for any such purpose to issue subpoena or subpoenas to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, which shall be effective in any part of this State, and to adopt rules to implement its powers under this paragraph (8).

Any Circuit Court may by order duly entered, require the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books subpoenaed by the State commission and the court may compel obedience to its order by proceedings for contempt.

- (9) To investigate the administration of laws in relation to alcoholic liquors in this and other states and any foreign countries, and to recommend from time to time to the Governor and through him or her to the legislature of this State, such amendments to this Act, if any, as it may think desirable and as will serve to further the general broad purposes contained in Section 1-2 hereof.
- (10) To adopt such rules and regulations consistent with the provisions of this Act which shall be necessary for the control, sale or disposition of alcoholic liquor damaged as a result of an accident, wreck, flood, fire or other similar occurrence.
- (11) To develop industry educational programs related to responsible serving and selling, particularly in the areas of overserving consumers and illegal underage

purchasing and consumption of alcoholic beverages.

- (11.1) To license persons providing education and training to alcohol beverage sellers and servers for mandatory and non-mandatory training under the Beverage Alcohol Sellers and Servers Education and Training (BASSET) programs and to develop and administer a public awareness program in Illinois to reduce or eliminate the illegal purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverage products by persons under the age of 21. Application for a license shall be made on forms provided by the State Commission.
- (12) To develop and maintain a repository of license and regulatory information.
- (13) On or before January 15, 1994, the Commission shall issue a written report to the Governor and General Assembly that is to be based on a comprehensive study of the impact on and implications for the State of Illinois of Section 1926 of the Federal ADAMHA Reorganization Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-321). This study shall address the extent to which Illinois currently complies with the provisions of P.L. 102-321 and the rules promulgated pursuant thereto.

As part of its report, the Commission shall provide the following essential information:

(i) the number of retail distributors of tobacco products, by type and geographic area, in the State;

- (ii) the number of reported citations and successful convictions, categorized by type and location of retail distributor, for violation of the Prevention of Tobacco Use by Minors and Sale and Distribution of Tobacco Products Act and the Smokeless Tobacco Limitation Act;
- (iii) the extent and nature of organized educational and governmental activities that are intended to promote, encourage or otherwise secure compliance with any Illinois laws that prohibit the sale or distribution of tobacco products to minors; and
  - (iv) the level of access and availability of tobacco products to individuals under the age of 18.

To obtain the data necessary to comply with the provisions of P.L. 102-321 and the requirements of this report, the Commission shall conduct random, unannounced inspections of a geographically and scientifically representative sample of the State's retail tobacco distributors.

The Commission shall consult with the Department of Public Health, the Department of Human Services, the Illinois State Police and any other executive branch agency, and private organizations that may have information relevant to this report.

The Commission may contract with the Food and Drug Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human

Services to conduct unannounced investigations of Illinois
tobacco vendors to determine compliance with federal laws
relating to the illegal sale of cigarettes and smokeless
tobacco products to persons under the age of 18.

- (14) On or before April 30, 2008 and every 2 years thereafter, the Commission shall present a written report to the Governor and the General Assembly that shall be based on a study of the impact of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly on the business of soliciting, selling, and shipping wine from inside and outside of this State directly to residents of this State. As part of its report, the Commission shall provide all of the following information:
  - (A) The amount of State excise and sales tax revenues generated.
    - (B) The amount of licensing fees received.
  - (C) The number of cases of wine shipped from inside and outside of this State directly to residents of this State.
  - (D) The number of alcohol compliance operations conducted.
  - (E) The number of winery shipper's licenses issued.
  - (F) The number of each of the following: reported violations; cease and desist notices issued by the Commission; notices of violations issued by the

Commission and to the Department of Revenue; and notices and complaints of violations to law enforcement officials, including, without limitation, the Illinois Attorney General and the U.S. Department of Treasury's Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau.

- (15) As a means to reduce the underage consumption of alcoholic liquors, the Commission shall conduct alcohol compliance operations to investigate whether businesses that are soliciting, selling, and shipping wine from inside or outside of this State directly to residents of this State are licensed by this State or are selling or attempting to sell wine to persons under 21 years of age in violation of this Act.
- (16) The Commission shall, in addition to notifying any appropriate law enforcement agency, submit notices of complaints or violations of Sections 6-29 and 6-29.1 by persons who do not hold a winery shipper's license under this amendatory Act to the Illinois Attorney General and to the U.S. Department of Treasury's Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau.
- (17) (A) A person licensed to make wine under the laws of another state who has a winery shipper's license under this amendatory Act and annually produces less than 25,000 gallons of wine or a person who has a first-class or second-class wine manufacturer's license, a first-class or second-class wine-maker's license, or a limited wine

manufacturer's license under this Act and annually produces less than 25,000 gallons of wine may make application to the Commission for a self-distribution exemption to allow the sale of not more than 5,000 gallons of the exemption holder's wine to retail licensees per year.

- (B) In the application, which shall be sworn under penalty of perjury, such person shall state (1) the date it was established; (2) its volume of production and sales for each year since its establishment; (3) its efforts to establish distributor relationships; (4) that a self-distribution exemption is necessary to facilitate the marketing of its wine; and (5) that it will comply with the liquor and revenue laws of the United States, this State, and any other state where it is licensed.
- (C) The Commission shall approve the application for a self-distribution exemption if such person: (1) is in compliance with State revenue and liquor laws; (2) is not a member of any affiliated group that produces more than 25,000 gallons of wine per annum or produces any other alcoholic liquor; (3) will not annually produce for sale more than 25,000 gallons of wine; and (4) will not annually sell more than 5,000 gallons of its wine to retail licensees.
  - (D) A self-distribution exemption holder shall

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annually certify to the Commission its production of wine in the previous 12 months and its anticipated production and sales for the next 12 months. The Commission fine, suspend, mav or revoke self-distribution exemption after a hearing if it finds that the exemption holder has made a material misrepresentation in its application, violated a revenue or liquor law of Illinois, exceeded production of 25,000 gallons of wine in any calendar year, or become part of an affiliated group producing more than 25,000 gallons of wine or any other alcoholic liquor.

- (E) Except in hearings for violations of this Act or amendatory Act or a bona fide investigation by duly sworn law enforcement officials, the Commission, or its agents, the Commission shall maintain the production and sales information of a self-distribution exemption holder as confidential and shall not release such information to any person.
- (F) The Commission shall issue regulations governing self-distribution exemptions consistent with this Section and this Act.
- (G) Nothing in this subsection (17) shall prohibit a self-distribution exemption holder from entering into or simultaneously having a distribution agreement with a licensed Illinois distributor.
  - (H) It is the intent of this subsection (17) to

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promote and continue orderly markets. The General Assembly finds that in order to preserve Illinois' regulatory distribution system it is necessary to create an exception for smaller makers of wine as their wines are frequently adjusted in varietals, mixes, vintages, and taste to find and create market niches sometimes too small for distributor or importing distributor business strategies. Limited self-distribution rights will afford and allow smaller makers of wine access to the marketplace in order to develop a customer base without impairing the integrity of the 3-tier system.

(18) (A) A class 1 brewer licensee, who must also be either a licensed brewer or licensed non-resident dealer and annually manufacture less than 930,000 gallons of beer, may make application to the State Commission for a self-distribution exemption to allow the sale of not more than 232,500 gallons of the exemption holder's beer to retail licensees per year.

(B) In the application, which shall be sworn under penalty of perjury, the class 1 brewer licensee shall state (1) the date it was established; (2) its volume of beer manufactured and sold for each year since its establishment; (3) its efforts to establish distributor relationships; (4) that a self-distribution exemption is necessary to facilitate

the marketing of its beer; and (5) that it will comply with the alcoholic beverage and revenue laws of the United States, this State, and any other state where it is licensed.

- (C) Any application submitted shall be posted on the State Commission's website at least 45 days prior to action by the State Commission. The State Commission shall approve the application for a self-distribution exemption if the class 1 brewer licensee: (1) is in compliance with the State, revenue, and alcoholic beverage laws; (2) is not a member of any affiliated group that manufacturers more than 930,000 gallons of beer per annum or produces any other alcoholic beverages; (3) shall not annually manufacture for sale more than 930,000 gallons of beer; (4) shall not annually sell more than 232,500 gallons of its beer to retail licensees; and (5) has relinquished any brew pub license held by the licensee, including any ownership interest it held in the licensed brew pub.
- (D) A self-distribution exemption holder shall annually certify to the State Commission its manufacture of beer during the previous 12 months and its anticipated manufacture and sales of beer for the next 12 months. The State Commission may fine, suspend, or revoke a self-distribution exemption after a hearing if it finds that the exemption holder has made

- a material misrepresentation in its application, violated a revenue or alcoholic beverage law of Illinois, exceeded the manufacture of 930,000 gallons of beer in any calendar year or became part of an affiliated group manufacturing more than 930,000 gallons of beer or any other alcoholic beverage.
- (E) The State Commission shall issue rules and regulations governing self-distribution exemptions consistent with this Act.
- (F) Nothing in this paragraph (18) shall prohibit a self-distribution exemption holder from entering into or simultaneously having a distribution agreement with a licensed Illinois importing distributor or a distributor. If a self-distribution exemption holder enters into a distribution agreement and has assigned distribution rights to a an importing distributor or distributor, then the self-distribution exemption holder's distribution rights in the assigned territories shall cease in a reasonable time not to exceed 60 days.
- (G) It is the intent of this paragraph (18) to promote and continue orderly markets. The General Assembly finds that in order to preserve Illinois' regulatory distribution system, it is necessary to create an exception for smaller manufacturers in order to afford and allow such smaller manufacturers of beer

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- access to the marketplace in order to develop a customer base without impairing the integrity of the 3 -tier system.
  - (b) On or before April 30, 1999, the Commission shall present a written report to the Governor and the General Assembly that shall be based on a study of the impact of this amendatory Act of 1998 on the business of soliciting, selling, and shipping alcoholic liquor from outside of this State directly to residents of this State.
- 10 As part of its report, the Commission shall provide the 11 following information:
- 12 (i) the amount of State excise and sales tax revenues 13 generated as a result of this amendatory Act of 1998;
  - (ii) the amount of licensing fees received as a result of this amendatory Act of 1998;
- (iii) the number of reported violations, the number of cease and desist notices issued by the Commission, the number of notices of violations issued to the Department of Revenue, and the number of notices and complaints of violations to law enforcement officials.
- 21 (Source: P.A. 98-401, eff. 8-16-13; 98-939, eff. 7-1-15;
- 22 98-941, eff. 1-1-15; 99-78, eff. 7-20-15; 99-448, eff.
- 23 8-24-15.)
- 24 (235 ILCS 5/3-14) (from Ch. 43, par. 109)
- 25 Sec. 3-14. Issuance of license by Commission. Nothing

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contained in this Act shall, however, be construed to permit the State Commission to issue any license, other than manufacturer's, foreign importer's, importing distributor's, non-resident dealer's, and distributor's, broker's non-beverage user's license for any premises in any prohibited territory, or to issue any license other than manufacturer's, foreign importer's, importing distributor's, non-resident dealer's, distributor's, railroad's, airplane's, boat's, or broker's license, auction liquor license, or non-beverage user's license, unless the person applying for such license shall have obtained a local license for the same premises. For purposes of this Section and only in regards to a hotel, the local license issued for the same premises may include multiple local licenses issued to a hotel operator for various portions of the hotel building, structure, or adjacent property owned and managed by the hotel operator in which alcoholic liquors may be stored, offered for sale, and sold; however, all of those portions of the hotel building, structure, or adjacent property shall be considered the hotel premises for purposes of the issuance of a retailer's license by the State Commission. When such person has obtained a local license and has made application to the State Commission in conformity with this Act and paid the license fee provided, it shall be the duty of the State Commission to issue a retailer's license to him; provided, however, that the State Commission may refuse the issuance or renewal of a retailer's license, upon notice and

after hearing, upon the grounds authorized in Section 6-3 of 1 2 this Act, and, provided further, that the issuance of such license shall not prejudice the State Commission's action in 3 subsequently suspending or revoking such license if it is 5 determined by the State Commission, upon notice and after hearing, that the licensee has, within the same or the 6 7 preceding license period, violated any provision of this Act or 8 any rule or regulation issued pursuant thereto and in effect 9 for 30 days prior to such violation. The Commission may also 10 refuse to renew a license if the licensee has failed to pay an 11 offer in compromise, pre-disciplinary settlement, or a fine 12 imposed by order.

(Source: P.A. 99-46, eff. 7-15-15.) 13

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14 (235 ILCS 5/4-4) (from Ch. 43, par. 112)

> Sec. 4-4. Each local liquor control commissioner shall also have the following powers, functions and duties with respect to licenses, other than licenses to manufacturers, importing distributors, foreign importers, non-resident dealers, non-beverage users, brokers, railroads, airplanes and boats.

- 1. To grant and or suspend for not more than thirty days or revoke for cause all local licenses issued to persons for premises within his jurisdiction;
- 24 2. To enter or to authorize any law enforcing officer 25 to enter at any time upon any premises licensed hereunder

to determine whether any of the provisions of this Act or any rules or regulations adopted by him or by the State Commission have been or are being violated, and at such time to examine said premises of said licensee in connection therewith:

- 3. To notify the Secretary of State where a club incorporated under the General Not for Profit Corporation Act of 1986 or a foreign corporation functioning as a club in this State under a certificate of authority issued under that Act has violated this Act by selling or offering for sale at retail alcoholic liquors without a retailer's license;
- 4. To receive complaint from any citizen within his jurisdiction that any of the provisions of this Act, or any rules or regulations adopted pursuant hereto, have been or are being violated and to act upon such complaints in the manner hereinafter provided;
- 5. To receive local license fees and pay the same forthwith to the city, village, town or county treasurer as the case may be.

Each local liquor commissioner also has the duty to notify the Secretary of State of any convictions or dispositions of court supervision for a violation of Section 6-20 of this Act or a similar provision of a local ordinance.

In counties and municipalities, the local liquor control commissioners shall also have the power to levy fines in

- 1 accordance with Section 7-5 of this Act.
- 2 (Source: P.A. 95-166, eff. 1-1-08.)
- 3 (235 ILCS 5/5-1) (from Ch. 43, par. 115)
- 4 Sec. 5-1. Licenses issued by the Illinois Liquor Control
- 5 Commission shall be of the following classes:
- 6 (a) Manufacturer's license Class 1. Distiller, Class 2.
- 7 Rectifier, Class 3. Brewer, Class 4. First Class Wine
- 8 Manufacturer, Class 5. Second Class Wine Manufacturer, Class 6.
- 9 First Class Winemaker, Class 7. Second Class Winemaker, Class
- 10 8. Limited Wine Manufacturer, Class 9. Craft Distiller, Class
- 10. Class 1 Brewer, Class 11. Class 2 Brewer,
- 12 (b) Distributor's license,
- 13 (c) (Blank), Importing Distributor's license,
- 14 (d) Retailer's license,
- 15 (e) Special Event Retailer's license (not-for-profit),
- 16 (f) Railroad license,
- 17 (q) Boat license,
- 18 (h) Non-Beverage User's license,
- (i) Wine-maker's premises license,
- 20 (j) Airplane license,
- 21 (k) Foreign importer's license,
- 22 (1) Broker's license,
- 23 (m) Non-resident dealer's license,
- 24 (n) Brew Pub license,
- 25 (o) Auction liquor license,

- 1 (p) Caterer retailer license,
- 2 (q) Special use permit license,
- 3 (r) Winery shipper's license.
- No person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other legal business entity that is engaged in the manufacturing of wine
- 6 may concurrently obtain and hold a wine-maker's license and a
- 7 wine manufacturer's license.
- 8 (a) A manufacturer's license shall allow the manufacture,
- 9 importation in bulk, storage, distribution and sale of
- 10 alcoholic liquor to persons without the State, as may be
- 11 permitted by law and to licensees in this State as follows:
- 12 Class 1. A Distiller may make sales and deliveries of
- 13 alcoholic liquor to distillers, rectifiers, importing
- 14 distributors, distributors, and non-beverage users and to no
- 15 other licensees.
- 16 Class 2. A Rectifier, who is not a distiller, as defined
- 17 herein, may make sales and deliveries of alcoholic liquor to
- 18 rectifiers, importing distributors, distributors, retailers,
- 19 and non-beverage users and to no other licensees.
- 20 Class 3. A Brewer may make sales and deliveries of beer to
- 21 importing distributors and distributors and may make sales as
- 22 authorized under subsection (e) of Section 6-4 of this Act.
- Class 4. A first class wine-manufacturer may make sales and
- 24 deliveries of up to 50,000 gallons of wine to manufacturers,
- 25 importing distributors and distributors, and to no other
- licensees.

Class 5. A second class Wine manufacturer may make sales and deliveries of more than 50,000 gallons of wine to manufacturers, importing distributors and distributors and to no other licensees.

Class 6. A first-class wine-maker's license shall allow the manufacture of up to 50,000 gallons of wine per year, and the storage and sale of such wine to distributors in the State and to persons without the State, as may be permitted by law. A person who, prior to June 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-634) this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly, is a holder of a first-class wine-maker's license and annually produces more than 25,000 gallons of its own wine and who distributes its wine to licensed retailers shall cease this practice on or before July 1, 2008 in compliance with Public Act 95-634 this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly.

Class 7. A second-class wine-maker's license shall allow the manufacture of between 50,000 and 150,000 gallons of wine per year, and the storage and sale of such wine to distributors in this State and to persons without the State, as may be permitted by law. A person who, prior to June 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-634) this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly, is a holder of a second-class wine-maker's license and annually produces more than 25,000 gallons of its own wine and who distributes its wine to licensed retailers shall cease this practice on or before July 1, 2008 in compliance with Public Act 95-634 this amendatory

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- Class 8. A limited wine-manufacturer may make sales and deliveries not to exceed 40,000 gallons of wine per year to distributors, and to non-licensees in accordance with the provisions of this Act.
- Class 9. A craft distiller license shall allow the 7 manufacture of up to 30,000 gallons of spirits by distillation for one year after March 1, 2013 (the effective date of Public Act 97-1166) this amendatory Act of the 97th General Assembly and up to 35,000 gallons of spirits by distillation per year thereafter and the storage of such spirits. If a craft distiller licensee is not affiliated with any manufacturer, then the craft distiller licensee may sell such spirits to distributors in this State and up to 2,500 gallons of such spirits to non-licensees to the extent permitted by any 16 exemption approved by the Commission pursuant to Section 6-4 of 17 this Act.
  - Any craft distiller licensed under this Act who on July 28, 2010 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1367) this amendatory Act of the 96th General Assembly was licensed as a distiller and manufactured no more spirits than permitted by this Section shall not be required to pay the initial licensing fee.
  - Class 10. A class 1 brewer license, which may only be issued to a licensed brewer or licensed non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture of up to 930,000 gallons of beer per year provided that the class 1 brewer licensee does not

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manufacture more than a combined 930,000 gallons of beer per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year or any other alcoholic liquor. A class 1 brewer licensee may make sales and deliveries to importing distributors and distributors and to retail licensees in accordance with the conditions set forth in paragraph (18) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12 of this Act.

Class 11. A class 2 brewer license, which may only be issued to a licensed brewer or licensed non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture of up to 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year provided that the class 2 brewer licensee does not manufacture more than a combined 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year or any other alcoholic liquor. A class 2 brewer licensee may make sales and deliveries to importing distributors and distributors, but shall not make sales or deliveries to any other licensee. If the State Commission provides prior approval, a class 2 brewer licensee may annually transfer up to 3,720,000 gallons of beer manufactured by that class 2 brewer licensee to the premises of a licensed class 2 brewer wholly owned and operated by the same licensee.

(a-1) A manufacturer which is licensed in this State to make sales or deliveries of alcoholic liquor to licensed distributors or importing distributors and which enlists

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agents, representatives, or individuals acting on its behalf who contact licensed retailers on a regular and continual basis in this State must register those agents, representatives, or

persons acting on its behalf with the State Commission.

Registration of agents, representatives, or persons acting on behalf of a manufacturer is fulfilled by submitting a form to the Commission. The form shall be developed by the Commission and shall include the name and address of the applicant, the name and address of the manufacturer he or she represents, the territory or areas assigned to sell to or discuss pricing terms of alcoholic liquor, and any other questions deemed appropriate and necessary. All statements in the forms required to be made by law or by rule shall be deemed material, and any person who knowingly misstates any material fact under oath in an application is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor. Fraud, misrepresentation, false statements, misleading statements, evasions, or suppression of material facts in the securing of a registration are grounds for suspension or revocation of the registration. The State Commission shall post a list of registered agents on the Commission's website.

(b) A distributor's license shall allow the wholesale purchase and storage of alcoholic liquors and sale of alcoholic liquors to licensees in this State and to persons without the State, as may be permitted by law. A distributor's license shall further allow the importation of alcoholic liquor by the

licensee into this State from any point in the United States outside this State and the purchase of alcoholic liquor in barrels, casks, or other bulk containers and the bottling of such alcoholic liquors before resale thereof, but all bottles or containers so filled shall be sealed, labeled, stamped, and otherwise made to comply with all provisions, rules, and regulations governing manufacturers in the preparation and bottling of alcoholic liquors. The distributor's license shall also permit such licensee to purchase alcoholic liquor from Illinois licensed non-resident dealers, foreign importers, and other sources as permitted by this Act. A distributor's license may not be granted to any holder of a manufacturer's license, as listed in subsection (a), or holder of a non-resident dealer license.

(c) (Blank). An importing distributor's license may be issued to and held by those only who are duly licensed distributors, upon the filing of an application by a duly licensed distributor, with the Commission and the Commission shall, without the payment of any fee, immediately issue such importing distributor's license to the applicant, which shall allow the importation of alcoholic liquor by the licensee into this State from any point in the United States outside this State, and the purchase of alcoholic liquor in barrels, casks or other bulk containers and the bottling of such alcoholic liquors before resale thereof, but all bottles or containers so filled shall be sealed, labeled, stamped and otherwise made to

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comply with all provisions, rules and regulations governing manufacturers in the preparation and bottling of alcoholic liquors. The importing distributor's license shall permit such licensee to purchase alcoholic liquor from Illinois licensed non resident dealers and foreign importers only.

(d) A retailer's license shall allow the licensee to sell and offer for sale at retail, only in the premises specified in the license, alcoholic liquor for use or consumption, but not for resale in any form. Nothing in Public Act 95-634 this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly shall deny, limit, remove, or restrict the ability of a holder of a retailer's license to transfer, deliver, or ship alcoholic liquor to the purchaser for use or consumption subject to any applicable local law or ordinance. Any retail license issued to a manufacturer shall only permit the manufacturer to sell beer at retail on the premises actually occupied by the manufacturer. For the purpose of further describing the type of business conducted at a retail licensed premises, a retailer's licensee may be designated by the State Commission as (i) an on premise consumption retailer, (ii) an off premise sale retailer, or (iii) a combined on premise consumption and off premise sale retailer.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection (d), a retail licensee may sell alcoholic liquors to a special event retailer licensee for resale to the extent permitted under subsection (e).

(e) A special event retailer's license (not-for-profit) 1 2 shall permit the licensee to purchase alcoholic liquors from an Illinois licensed distributor (unless the licensee purchases 3 less than \$500 of alcoholic liquors for the special event, in 5 which case the licensee may purchase the alcoholic liquors from a licensed retailer) and shall allow the licensee to sell and 6 7 offer for sale, at retail, alcoholic liquors for use or 8 consumption, but not for resale in any form and only at the 9 location and on the specific dates designated for the special 10 event in the license. An applicant for a special event retailer 11 license must (i) furnish with the application: (A) a resale 12 number issued under Section 2c of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act or evidence that the applicant is registered under Section 13 14 2a of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, (B) a current, valid 15 exemption identification number issued under Section 1g of the 16 Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and a certification to the 17 Commission that the purchase of alcoholic liquors will be a tax-exempt purchase, or (C) a statement that the applicant is 18 not registered under Section 2a of the Retailers' Occupation 19 20 Tax Act, does not hold a resale number under Section 2c of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and does not hold an exemption 21 22 number under Section 1q of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, 23 in which event the Commission shall set forth on the special 24 event retailer's license a statement to that effect; (ii) 25 submit with the application proof satisfactory to the State 26 Commission that the applicant will provide dram shop liability

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- insurance in the maximum limits; and (iii) show proof satisfactory to the State Commission that the applicant has obtained local authority approval.
  - (f) A railroad license shall permit the licensee to import alcoholic liquors into this State from any point in the United States outside this State and to store such alcoholic liquors in this State; to make wholesale purchases of alcoholic liquors from manufacturers, foreign directly importers, and distributors and importing distributors from within or outside this State; and to store such alcoholic liquors in this State; provided that the above powers may be exercised only in connection with the importation, purchase or storage of alcoholic liquors to be sold or dispensed on a club, buffet, lounge or dining car operated on an electric, gas or steam railway in this State; and provided further, that railroad licensees exercising the above powers shall be subject to all provisions of Article VIII of this Act as applied to importing distributors. A railroad license shall also permit the licensee to sell or dispense alcoholic liquors on any club, buffet, lounge or dining car operated on an electric, gas or steam railway regularly operated by a common carrier in this State, but shall not permit the sale for resale of any alcoholic liquors to any licensee within this State. A license shall be obtained for each car in which such sales are made.
    - (g) A boat license shall allow the sale of alcoholic liquor in individual drinks, on any passenger boat regularly operated

- 1 as a common carrier on navigable waters in this State or on any
- 2 riverboat operated under the Riverboat Gambling Act, which boat
- 3 or riverboat maintains a public dining room or restaurant
- 4 thereon.
- 5 (h) A non-beverage user's license shall allow the licensee
- 6 to purchase alcoholic liquor from a licensed manufacturer or
- 7 importing distributor, without the imposition of any tax upon
- 8 the business of such licensed manufacturer or importing
- 9 distributor as to such alcoholic liquor to be used by such
- 10 licensee solely for the non-beverage purposes set forth in
- 11 subsection (a) of Section 8-1 of this Act, and such licenses
- shall be divided and classified and shall permit the purchase,
- 13 possession and use of limited and stated quantities of
- 14 alcoholic liquor as follows:
- 15 Class 1, not to exceed ...... 500 gallons
- 16 Class 2, not to exceed ...... 1,000 gallons
- 17 Class 3, not to exceed ...... 5,000 gallons
- 18 Class 4, not to exceed ...... 10,000 gallons
- 19 Class 5, not to exceed ...... 50,000 gallons
- 20 (i) A wine-maker's premises license shall allow a licensee
- 21 that concurrently holds a first-class wine-maker's license to
- 22 sell and offer for sale at retail in the premises specified in
- such license not more than 50,000 gallons of the first-class
- 24 wine-maker's wine that is made at the first-class wine-maker's
- licensed premises per year for use or consumption, but not for
- 26 resale in any form. A wine-maker's premises license shall allow

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a licensee who concurrently holds a second-class wine-maker's license to sell and offer for sale at retail in the premises specified in such license up to 100,000 gallons of the second-class wine-maker's wine that is made at the second-class wine-maker's licensed premises per year for use or consumption but not for resale in any form. A wine-maker's premises license shall allow a licensee that concurrently holds a first-class wine-maker's license or a second-class wine-maker's license to sell and offer for sale at retail at the premises specified in the wine-maker's premises license, for use or consumption but not for resale in any form, any beer, wine, and spirits purchased from a licensed distributor. Upon approval from the State Commission, a wine-maker's premises license shall allow the licensee to sell and offer for sale at (i) the wine-maker's licensed premises and (ii) at up to 2 additional locations for use and consumption and not for resale. Each location shall require additional licensing per location as specified in Section 5-3 of this Act. A wine-maker's premises licensee shall secure liquor liability insurance coverage in an amount at least equal to the maximum liability amounts set forth in subsection (a) of Section 6-21 of this Act.

(j) An airplane license shall permit the licensee to import alcoholic liquors into this State from any point in the United States outside this State and to store such alcoholic liquors in this State; to make wholesale purchases of alcoholic liquors directly from manufacturers, foreign importers, and

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distributors and importing distributors from within or outside this State; and to store such alcoholic liquors in this State; provided that the above powers may be exercised only in connection with the importation, purchase or storage of alcoholic liquors to be sold or dispensed on an airplane; and provided further, that airplane licensees exercising the above powers shall be subject to all provisions of Article VIII of this Act as applied to importing distributors. An airplane licensee shall also permit the sale or dispensing of alcoholic liquors on any passenger airplane regularly operated by a common carrier in this State, but shall not permit the sale for resale of any alcoholic liquors to any licensee within this State. A single airplane license shall be required of an airline company if liquor service is provided on board aircraft in this State. The annual fee for such license shall be as determined in Section 5-3.

(k) A foreign importer's license shall permit such licensee Illinois alcoholic liquor from purchase licensed to non-resident dealers only, and to import alcoholic liquor other than in bulk from any point outside the United States and to sell such alcoholic liquor to Illinois licensed importing distributors and to no one else in Illinois; provided that (i) the foreign importer registers with the State Commission every brand of alcoholic liquor that it proposes to sell to Illinois licensees during the license period, (ii) the foreign importer complies with all of the provisions of Section 6-9 of this Act

- with respect to registration of such Illinois licensees as may
  be granted the right to sell such brands at wholesale, and
  (iii) the foreign importer complies with the provisions of
  Sections 6-5 and 6-6 of this Act to the same extent that these
  provisions apply to manufacturers.
  - (1) (i) A broker's license shall be required of all persons who solicit orders for, offer to sell or offer to supply alcoholic liquor to retailers in the State of Illinois, or who offer to retailers to ship or cause to be shipped or to make contact with distillers, rectifiers, brewers or manufacturers or any other party within or without the State of Illinois in order that alcoholic liquors be shipped to a distributor importing distributor or foreign importer, whether such solicitation or offer is consummated within or without the State of Illinois.

No holder of a retailer's license issued by the Illinois Liquor Control Commission shall purchase or receive any alcoholic liquor, the order for which was solicited or offered for sale to such retailer by a broker unless the broker is the holder of a valid broker's license.

The broker shall, upon the acceptance by a retailer of the broker's solicitation of an order or offer to sell or supply or deliver or have delivered alcoholic liquors, promptly forward to the Illinois Liquor Control Commission a notification of said transaction in such form as the Commission may by regulations prescribe.

- (ii) A broker's license shall be required of a person within this State, other than a retail licensee, who, for a fee or commission, promotes, solicits, or accepts orders for alcoholic liquor, for use or consumption and not for resale, to be shipped from this State and delivered to residents outside of this State by an express company, common carrier, or contract carrier. This Section does not apply to any person who promotes, solicits, or accepts orders for wine as specifically authorized in Section 6-29 of this Act.
- A broker's license under this subsection (1) shall not entitle the holder to buy or sell any alcoholic liquors for his own account or to take or deliver title to such alcoholic liquors.
  - This subsection (1) shall not apply to distributors, employees of distributors, or employees of a manufacturer who has registered the trademark, brand or name of the alcoholic liquor pursuant to Section 6-9 of this Act, and who regularly sells such alcoholic liquor in the State of Illinois only to its registrants thereunder.
- Any agent, representative, or person subject to registration pursuant to subsection (a-1) of this Section shall not be eligible to receive a broker's license.
  - (m) A non-resident dealer's license shall permit such licensee to ship into and warehouse alcoholic liquor into this State from any point outside of this State, and to sell such alcoholic liquor to Illinois licensed foreign importers and

importing distributors and to no one else in this State; provided that (i) said non-resident dealer shall register with the Illinois Liquor Control Commission each and every brand of alcoholic liquor which it proposes to sell to Illinois licensees during the license period, (ii) it shall comply with all of the provisions of Section 6-9 hereof with respect to registration of such Illinois licensees as may be granted the right to sell such brands at wholesale, and (iii) the non-resident dealer shall comply with the provisions of Sections 6-5 and 6-6 of this Act to the same extent that these provisions apply to manufacturers.

(n) A brew pub license shall allow the licensee to only (i) manufacture up to 155,000 gallons of beer per year only on the premises specified in the license, (ii) make sales of the beer manufactured on the premises or, with the approval of the Commission, beer manufactured on another brew pub licensed premises that is wholly owned and operated by the same licensee to importing distributors, distributors, and to non-licensees for use and consumption, (iii) store the beer upon the premises, (iv) sell and offer for sale at retail from the licensed premises for off-premises consumption no more than 155,000 gallons per year so long as such sales are only made in-person, (v) sell and offer for sale at retail for use and consumption on the premises specified in the license any form of alcoholic liquor purchased from a licensed distributor eximporting distributor, and (vi) with the prior approval of the

- 1 Commission, annually transfer no more than 155,000 gallons of
- 2 beer manufactured on the premises to a licensed brew pub wholly
- 3 owned and operated by the same licensee.
- 4 A brew pub licensee shall not under any circumstance sell
- or offer for sale beer manufactured by the brew pub licensee to
- 6 retail licensees.
- 7 A person who holds a class 2 brewer license may
- 8 simultaneously hold a brew pub license if the class 2 brewer
- 9 (i) does not, under any circumstance, sell or offer for sale
- 10 beer manufactured by the class 2 brewer to retail licensees;
- 11 (ii) does not hold more than 3 brew pub licenses in this State;
- 12 (iii) does not manufacture more than a combined 3,720,000
- 13 gallons of beer per year, including the beer manufactured at
- 14 the brew pub; and (iv) is not a member of or affiliated with,
- directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than
- 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year or any other alcoholic
- 17 liquor.
- Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a licensed
- brewer, class 2 brewer, or non-resident dealer who before July
- 20 1, 2015 manufactured less than than 3,720,000 gallons of beer
- 21 per year and held a brew pub license on or before July 1, 2015
- 22 may (i) continue to qualify for and hold that brew pub license
- for the licensed premises and (ii) manufacture more than
- 24 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year and continue to qualify for
- and hold that brew pub license if that brewer, class 2 brewer,
- or non-resident dealer does not simultaneously hold a class 1

- 1 brewer license and is not a member of or affiliated with,
- directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than
- 3 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year or that produces any other
- 4 alcoholic liquor.
- 5 (o) A caterer retailer license shall allow the holder to
- 6 serve alcoholic liquors as an incidental part of a food service
- 7 that serves prepared meals which excludes the serving of snacks
- 8 as the primary meal, either on or off-site whether licensed or
- 9 unlicensed.
- 10 (p) An auction liquor license shall allow the licensee to
- 11 sell and offer for sale at auction wine and spirits for use or
- 12 consumption, or for resale by an Illinois liquor licensee in
- 13 accordance with provisions of this Act. An auction liquor
- 14 license will be issued to a person and it will permit the
- 15 auction liquor licensee to hold the auction anywhere in the
- 16 State. An auction liquor license must be obtained for each
- auction at least 14 days in advance of the auction date.
- 18 (q) A special use permit license shall allow an Illinois
- 19 licensed retailer to transfer a portion of its alcoholic liquor
- 20 inventory from its retail licensed premises to the premises
- 21 specified in the license hereby created, and to sell or offer
- 22 for sale at retail, only in the premises specified in the
- license hereby created, the transferred alcoholic liquor for
- use or consumption, but not for resale in any form. A special
- 25 use permit license may be granted for the following time
- 26 periods: one day or less; 2 or more days to a maximum of 15 days

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per location in any 12 month period. An applicant for the special use permit license must also submit with the application proof satisfactory to the State Commission that the applicant will provide dram shop liability insurance to the maximum limits and have local authority approval.

(r) A winery shipper's license shall allow a person with a first-class or second-class wine manufacturer's license, a first-class or second-class wine-maker's license, or a limited wine manufacturer's license or who is licensed to make wine under the laws of another state to ship wine made by that licensee directly to a resident of this State who is 21 years of age or older for that resident's personal use and not for resale. Prior to receiving a winery shipper's license, an applicant for the license must provide the Commission with a true copy of its current license in any state in which it is licensed as a manufacturer of wine. An applicant for a winery shipper's license must also complete an application form that provides any other information the Commission deems necessary. application form shall include an acknowledgement The consenting to the jurisdiction of the Commission, the Illinois Department of Revenue, and the courts of this State concerning the enforcement of this Act and any related laws, rules, and regulations, including authorizing the Department of Revenue and the Commission to conduct audits for the purpose of ensuring compliance with Public Act 95-634 this amendatory Act.

A winery shipper licensee must pay to the Department of

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Revenue the State liquor gallonage tax under Section 8-1 for all wine that is sold by the licensee and shipped to a person in this State. For the purposes of Section 8-1, a winery shipper licensee shall be taxed in the same manner as a manufacturer of wine. A licensee who is not otherwise required to register under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act must register under the Use Tax Act to collect and remit use tax to the Department of Revenue for all gallons of wine that are sold by the licensee and shipped to persons in this State. If a licensee fails to remit the tax imposed under this Act in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII of this Act, the winery shipper's license shall be revoked in accordance with the provisions of Article VII of this Act. If a licensee fails to properly register and remit tax under the Use Tax Act or the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act for all wine that is sold by the winery shipper and shipped to persons in this State, the winery shipper's license shall be revoked in accordance with the

A winery shipper licensee must collect, maintain, and submit to the Commission on a semi-annual basis the total number of cases per resident of wine shipped to residents of this State. A winery shipper licensed under this subsection (r) must comply with the requirements of Section 6-29 of this amendatory Act.

provisions of Article VII of this Act.

Pursuant to paragraph (5.1) or (5.3) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12, the State Commission may receive, respond to, and

1	investigate	anv	complaint	and	impose	anv	οf	the	remedies
		1				<u>1</u>	-		

- 2 specified in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12.
- (Source: P.A. 98-394, eff. 8-16-13; 98-401, eff. 8-16-13; 3
- 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 99-448, eff. 8-24-15; revised 10-27-15.)
- 5 (235 ILCS 5/5-3) (from Ch. 43, par. 118)
- 6 Sec. 5-3. License fees. Except as otherwise provided
- 7 herein, at the time application is made to the State Commission
- for a license of any class, the applicant shall pay to the 8
- 9 State Commission the fee hereinafter provided for the kind of
- 10 license applied for.
- 11 The fee for licenses issued by the State Commission shall
- 12 be as follows:
- For a manufacturer's license: 1.3

14	Class 1. Di	istiller		\$3	, 6	00	)
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- 15
- 16 Class 3. Brewer ..... 900
- Class 4. First-class Wine Manufacturer ...... 17 600
- 18 Class 5. Second-class

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- Class 6. First-class wine-maker ..... 20 600
- 21 Class 7. Second-class wine-maker ..... 1200
- 22 Class 8. Limited Wine Manufacturer ..... 120
- 23 Class 9. Craft Distiller ..... 1,800
- 24 Class 10. Class 1 Brewer ..... 25
- 25 Class 11. Class 2 Brewer ..... 25

1	For a Brew Pub License	1,050
2	For a caterer retailer's license	200
3	For a foreign importer's license	25
4	For an importing distributor's license	<del>25</del>
5	For a distributor's license	270
6	For a non-resident dealer's license	
7	(500,000 gallons or over)	270
8	For a non-resident dealer's license	
9	(under 500,000 gallons)	90
10	For a wine-maker's premises license	100
11	For a winery shipper's license	
12	(under 250,000 gallons)	150
13	For a winery shipper's license	
14	(250,000 or over, but under 500,000 gallons)	500
15	For a winery shipper's license	
16	(500,000 gallons or over)	1,000
17	For a wine-maker's premises license,	
18	second location	350
19	For a wine-maker's premises license,	
20	third location	350
21	For a retailer's license	500
22	For a special event retailer's license,	
23	(not-for-profit)	25
24	For a special use permit license,	
25	one day only	50
26	2 days or more	100

1	For a railroad license 60
2	For a boat license
3	For an airplane license, times the
4	licensee's maximum number of aircraft
5	in flight, serving liquor over the
6	State at any given time, which either
7	originate, terminate, or make
8	an intermediate stop in the State 60
9	For a non-beverage user's license:
10	Class 1 24
11	Class 2 60
12	Class 3 120
13	Class 4 240
14	Class 5 600
15	For a broker's license 600
16	For an auction liquor license 50
17	For a homebrewer special event permit 25
18	Fees collected under this Section shall be paid into the
19	Dram Shop Fund. On and after July 1, 2003, of the funds
20	received for a retailer's license, in addition to the first
21	\$175, an additional \$75 shall be paid into the Dram Shop Fund,
22	and \$250 shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund. Beginning
23	June 30, 1990 and on June 30 of each subsequent year through
24	June 29, 2003, any balance over \$5,000,000 remaining in the
25	Dram Shop Fund shall be credited to State liquor licensees and
26	applied against their fees for State liquor licenses for the

- following year. The amount credited to each licensee shall be a 1
- 2 proportion of the balance in the Dram Fund that is the same as
- 3 the proportion of the license fee paid by the licensee under
- this Section for the period in which the balance was 4
- 5 accumulated to the aggregate fees paid by all licensees during
- 6 that period.
- 7 No fee shall be paid for licenses issued by the State
- 8 Commission to the following non-beverage users:
- 9 (a) Hospitals, sanitariums, or clinics when their use
- 10 of alcoholic liquor is exclusively medicinal, mechanical
- 11 or scientific.
- 12 (b) Universities, colleges of learning or schools when
- 13 their use of alcoholic liquor is exclusively medicinal,
- mechanical or scientific. 14
- 15 (c) Laboratories when their use is exclusively for the
- 16 purpose of scientific research.
- 17 (Source: P.A. 98-55, eff. 7-5-13; 99-448, eff. 8-24-15.)
- 18 (235 ILCS 5/6-2) (from Ch. 43, par. 120)
- 19 Sec. 6-2. Issuance of licenses to certain persons
- 20 prohibited.
- 21 (a) Except as otherwise provided in subsection (b) of this
- 22 Section and in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12,
- no license of any kind issued by the State Commission or any 23
- 24 local commission shall be issued to:
- 25 (1) A person who is not a resident of any city, village

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- or county in which the premises covered by the license are located; except in case of railroad or boat licenses.
  - (2) A person who is not of good character and reputation in the community in which he resides.
    - (3) A person who is not a citizen of the United States.
  - (4) A person who has been convicted of a felony under any Federal or State law, unless the Commission determines that such person has been sufficiently rehabilitated to warrant the public trust after considering matters set forth in such person's application and the Commission's investigation. The burden of proof of sufficient rehabilitation shall be on the applicant.
  - (5) A person who has been convicted of keeping a place prostitution or keeping a place of iuvenile prostitution, promoting prostitution that involves keeping place of prostitution, or promoting juvenile prostitution that involves keeping a place of juvenile prostitution.
  - (6) A person who has been convicted of pandering or other crime or misdemeanor opposed to decency and morality.
  - (7) A person whose license issued under this Act has been revoked for cause.
  - (8) A person who at the time of application for renewal of any license issued hereunder would not be eligible for such license upon a first application.
    - (9) A copartnership, if any general partnership

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thereof, or any limited partnership thereof, owning more than 5% of the aggregate limited partner interest in such copartnership would not be eligible to receive a license hereunder for any reason other than residence within the political subdivision, unless residency is required by local ordinance.

- (10) A corporation or limited liability company, if any member, officer, manager or director thereof, or any stockholder or stockholders owning in the aggregate more than 5% of the stock of such corporation, would not be eligible to receive a license hereunder for any reason other than citizenship and residence within the political subdivision.
- unless it is incorporated or organized in Illinois, or unless it is a foreign corporation or foreign limited liability company which is qualified under the Business Corporation Act of 1983 or the Limited Liability Company Act to transact business in Illinois. The Commission shall permit and accept from an applicant for a license under this Act proof prepared from the Secretary of State's website that the corporation or limited liability company is in good standing and is qualified under the Business Corporation Act of 1983 or the Limited Liability Company Act to transact business in Illinois.
  - (11) A person whose place of business is conducted by a

manager or agent unless the manager or agent possesses the same qualifications required by the licensee.

- (12) A person who has been convicted of a violation of any Federal or State law concerning the manufacture, possession or sale of alcoholic liquor, subsequent to the passage of this Act or has forfeited his bond to appear in court to answer charges for any such violation.
- (13) A person who does not beneficially own the premises for which a license is sought, or does not have a lease thereon for the full period for which the license is to be issued.
- (14) Any law enforcing public official, including members of local liquor control commissions, any mayor, alderman, or member of the city council or commission, any president of the village board of trustees, any member of a village board of trustees, or any president or member of a county board; and no such official shall have a direct interest in the manufacture, sale, or distribution of alcoholic liquor, except that a license may be granted to such official in relation to premises that are not located within the territory subject to the jurisdiction of that official if the issuance of such license is approved by the State Liquor Control Commission and except that a license may be granted, in a city or village with a population of 55,000 or less, to any alderman, member of a city council, or member of a village board of trustees in relation to

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premises that are located within the territory subject to the jurisdiction of that official if (i) the sale of alcoholic liquor pursuant to the license is incidental to the selling of food, (ii) the issuance of the license is approved by the State Commission, (iii) the issuance of the license is in accordance with all applicable local ordinances in effect where the premises are located, and (iv) the official granted a license does not vote on alcoholic liquor issues pending before the board or council to which the license holder is elected. Notwithstanding any provision of this paragraph (14) to the contrary, an alderman or member of a city council or commission, a member of a village board of trustees other than the president of the village board of trustees, or a member of a county board other than the president of a county board may have a direct interest in the manufacture, sale, or distribution of alcoholic liquor as long as he or she is not a law enforcing public official, a mayor, a village board president, or president of a county board. To prevent any conflict of interest, the elected official with the direct interest in the manufacture, sale, or distribution of alcoholic liquor shall not participate in any meetings, decisions hearings, or on matters impacting manufacture, sale, or distribution of alcoholic liquor. Furthermore, the mayor of a city with a population of 55,000 or less or the president of a village with a

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population of 55,000 or less may have an interest in the manufacture, sale, or distribution of alcoholic liquor as long as the council or board over which he or she presides has made a local liquor control commissioner appointment that complies with the requirements of Section 4-2 of this Act.

- (15) A person who is not a beneficial owner of the business to be operated by the licensee.
- (16) A person who has been convicted of a gambling offense as proscribed by any of subsections (a) (3) through (a) (11) of Section 28-1 of, or as proscribed by Section 28-1.1 or 28-3 of, the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or as proscribed by a statute replaced by any of the aforesaid statutory provisions.
- (17) A person or entity to whom a federal wagering stamp has been issued by the federal government, unless the person or entity is eligible to be issued a license under the Raffles and Poker Runs Act or the Illinois Pull Tabs and Jar Games Act.
- (18) A person who intends to sell alcoholic liquors for use or consumption on his or her licensed retail premises who does not have liquor liability insurance coverage for that premises in an amount that is at least equal to the maximum liability amounts set out in subsection (a) of Section 6-21.
  - (19) A person who is licensed by any licensing

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authority as a manufacturer of beer, or any partnership, corporation, limited liability company, or trust or any subsidiary, affiliate, or agent thereof, or any other form of business enterprise licensed as a manufacturer of beer, having any legal, equitable, or beneficial interest, directly or indirectly, in a person licensed in this State as a distributor or importing distributor. For purposes of this paragraph (19), a person who is licensed by any licensing authority as a "manufacturer of beer" shall also mean a brewer and a non-resident dealer who is also a manufacturer of beer, including а partnership, corporation, limited liability company, or trust or any subsidiary, affiliate, or agent thereof, or any other form of business enterprise licensed as a manufacturer of beer.

(20) A person who is licensed in this State as a distributor or importing distributor, or any partnership, corporation, limited liability company, or trust or any subsidiary, affiliate, or agent thereof, or any other form of business enterprise licensed in this State as a distributor or importing distributor having any legal, equitable, or beneficial interest, directly or indirectly, in a person licensed as a manufacturer of beer by any licensing authority, or any partnership, corporation, limited liability company, or trust or any subsidiary, affiliate, or agent thereof, or any other form of business enterprise, except for a person who owns, on or after the

effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, no more than 5% of the outstanding shares of a manufacturer of beer whose shares are publicly traded on an exchange within the meaning of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. For the purposes of this paragraph (20), a person who is licensed by any licensing authority as a "manufacturer of beer" shall also mean a brewer and a non-resident dealer who is also a manufacturer of beer, including a partnership, corporation, limited liability company, or trust or any subsidiary, affiliate, or agent thereof, or any other form of business enterprise licensed as a manufacturer of beer.

(b) A criminal conviction of a corporation is not grounds for the denial, suspension, or revocation of a license applied for or held by the corporation if the criminal conviction was not the result of a violation of any federal or State law concerning the manufacture, possession or sale of alcoholic liquor, the offense that led to the conviction did not result in any financial gain to the corporation and the corporation has terminated its relationship with each director, officer, employee, or controlling shareholder whose actions directly contributed to the conviction of the corporation. The Commission shall determine if all provisions of this subsection (b) have been met before any action on the corporation's license is initiated.

(Source: P.A. 97-1059, eff. 8-24-12; 97-1150, eff. 1-25-13;

- 98-10, eff. 5-6-13; 98-21, eff. 6-13-13; 98-644, eff. 6-10-14;
- 2 98-756, eff. 7-16-14.)

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- 3 (235 ILCS 5/6-4) (from Ch. 43, par. 121)
- 4 Sec. 6-4. (a) No person licensed by any licensing authority 5 as a distiller, or a wine manufacturer, or any subsidiary or 6 affiliate thereof, or any officer, associate, member, partner, 7 representative, employee, agent or shareholder owning more 8 than 5% of the outstanding shares of such person shall be 9 issued a an importing distributor's or distributor's license, 10 nor shall any person licensed by any licensing authority as a 11 an importing distributor, distributor or retailer, or any 12 subsidiary or affiliate thereof, or any officer or associate, 1.3 partner, representative, employee, agent 14 shareholder owning more than 5% of the outstanding shares of 15 such person be issued a distiller's license or a wine 16 manufacturer's license; and no person or persons licensed as a distiller by any licensing authority shall have any interest, 17 18 directly or indirectly, with such distributor or importing distributor. 19

However, an importing distributor or distributor, which on January 1, 1985 is owned by a brewer, or any subsidiary or affiliate thereof or any officer, associate, member, partner, representative, employee, agent or shareholder owning more than 5% of the outstanding shares of the importing distributor or distributor referred to in this paragraph, may own or

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- acquire an ownership interest of more than 5% of the outstanding shares of a wine manufacturer and be issued a wine manufacturer's license by any licensing authority.
  - (b) The foregoing provisions shall not apply to any person licensed by any licensing authority as a distiller or wine manufacturer, or to any subsidiary or affiliate of any distiller or wine manufacturer who shall have been heretofore licensed by the State Commission as either an importing distributor or distributor during the annual licensing period expiring June 30, 1947, and shall actually have made sales regularly to retailers.
  - (c) Provided, however, that in such instances where a distributor's or importing distributor's license has been issued to any distiller or wine manufacturer or to any subsidiary or affiliate of any distiller or wine manufacturer who has, during the licensing period ending June 30, 1947, sold or distributed as such licensed distributor or importing distributor alcoholic liquors and wines to retailers, such distiller or wine manufacturer or any subsidiary or affiliate any distiller of or wine manufacturer holding such distributor's or importing distributor's license may continue to sell or distribute to retailers such alcoholic liquors and wines which are manufactured, distilled, processed or marketed by distillers and wine manufacturers whose products it sold or distributed to retailers during the whole or any part of its licensing periods; and such additional brands and additional

- products may be added to the line of such distributor or importing distributor, provided, that such brands and such products were not sold or distributed by any distributor or importing distributor licensed by the State Commission during the licensing period ending June 30, 1947, but can not sell or distribute to retailers any other alcoholic liquors or wines.
- (d) It shall be unlawful for any distiller licensed anywhere to have any stock ownership or interest in any distributor's or importing distributor's license wherein any other person has an interest therein who is not a distiller and does not own more than 5% of any stock in any distillery. Nothing herein contained shall apply to such distillers or their subsidiaries or affiliates, who had a distributor's or importing distributor's license during the licensing period ending June 30, 1947, which license was owned in whole by such distiller, or subsidiaries or affiliates of such distiller.
- (e) Any person licensed as a brewer, class 1 brewer, or class 2 brewer shall be permitted to sell on the licensed premises to non-licensees for on or off-premises consumption for the premises in which he or she actually conducts such business beer manufactured by the brewer, class 1 brewer, or class 2 brewer. Such sales shall be limited to on-premises, in-person sales only, for lawful consumption on or off premises. Such authorization shall be considered a privilege granted by the brewer license and, other than a manufacturer of beer as stated above, no manufacturer or distributor or

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importing distributor, excluding airplane licensees exercising powers provided in paragraph (i) of Section 5-1 of this Act, or any subsidiary or affiliate thereof, or any officer, associate, partner, representative, employee or agent, shareholder shall be issued a retailer's license, nor shall any person having a retailer's license, excluding licensees exercising powers provided in paragraph (i) of Section 5-1 of this Act, or any subsidiary or affiliate thereof, or any officer, associate, member, partner, representative or agent, or shareholder be issued manufacturer's license or importing distributor's license.

A person who holds a class 1 or class 2 brewer license and is authorized by this Section to sell beer to non-licensees shall not sell beer to non-licensees from more than 3 total brewer or commonly owned brew pub licensed locations in this State. The class 1 or class 2 brewer shall designate to the State Commission the brewer or brew pub locations from which it will sell beer to non-licensees.

A person licensed as a craft distiller not affiliated with any other person manufacturing spirits may be authorized by the Commission to sell up to 2,500 gallons of spirits produced by the person to non-licensees for on or off-premises consumption for the premises in which he or she actually conducts business permitting only the retail sale of spirits manufactured at such premises. Such sales shall be limited to on-premises, in-person sales only, for lawful consumption on or off premises, and such

- authorization shall be considered a privilege granted by the craft distiller license. A craft distiller licensed for retail sale shall secure liquor liability insurance coverage in an amount at least equal to the maximum liability amounts set forth in subsection (a) of Section 6-21 of this Act.
  - (f) (Blank).
  - (g) Notwithstanding any of the foregoing prohibitions, a limited wine manufacturer may sell at retail at its manufacturing site for on or off premises consumption and may sell to distributors. A limited wine manufacturer licensee shall secure liquor liability insurance coverage in an amount at least equal to the maximum liability amounts set forth in subsection (a) of Section 6-21 of this Act.
- (h) The changes made to this Section by <u>Public Act 99-47</u> this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly shall not diminish or impair the rights of any person, whether a distiller, wine manufacturer, agent, or affiliate thereof, who requested in writing and submitted documentation to the State Commission on or before February 18, 2015 to be approved for a retail license pursuant to what has heretofore been subsection (f); provided that, on or before that date, the State Commission considered the intent of that person to apply for the retail license under that subsection and, by recorded vote, the State Commission approved a resolution indicating that such a license application could be lawfully approved upon that person duly filing a formal application for a retail license

and if that person, within 90 days of the State Commission 1 2 appearance and recorded vote, first filed an application with 3 the appropriate local commission, which application was subsequently approved by the appropriate local commission 4 5 prior to consideration by the State Commission of that person's application for a retail license. It is further provided that 6 7 the State Commission may approve the person's application for a retail license or renewals of such license if such person 8 9 continues to diligently adhere to all representations made in 10 writing to the State Commission on or before February 18, 2015, 11 or thereafter, or in the affidavit filed by that person with 12 the State Commission to support the issuance of a retail license and to abide by all applicable laws and duly adopted 13 14 rules.

- 15 (Source: P.A. 99-47, eff. 7-15-15; 99-448, eff. 8-24-15;
- 16 revised 10-30-15.)

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17 (235 ILCS 5/6-4.5)

non-resident dealer.

- Sec. 6-4.5. Prohibited ownership interests in a distributor, importing distributor, manufacturer of beer, or
- (a) The General Assembly finds, consistent with Section 6-1.5, that the 3-tier regulatory system is designed to prevent a manufacturer of beer as described in paragraph (19) of subsection (a) of Section 6-2 from exercising vertical integration between a manufacturer of beer and a distributor or

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importing distributor through any ownership interest, or through control of the distributor or importing distributor. The General Assembly further finds, consistent with Section 6-1.5, that the 3-tier regulatory system is designed to prevent a distributor or importing distributor as described in paragraph (20) of subsection (a) of Section 6-2 from having any ownership interest in a manufacturer of beer as described in paragraph (20) of subsection (a) of Section 6-2 except for the ownership of no more than 5% of the outstanding shares of a manufacturer of beer whose shares are publicly traded on an exchange within the meaning of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. The General Assembly further finds that it is necessary have the State Commission undertake an expedited investigation, in accordance with procedural due process, to determine whether any existing manufacturer of beer described in paragraph (19) of subsection (a) of Section 6-2 or any existing distributor or importing distributor described in paragraph (20) of subsection (a) of Section 6-2 owns a prohibited ownership interest, and an orderly process by which an existing manufacturer of beer, distributor, or importing distributor may divest itself of or sever the prohibited ownership interest by no later than January 1, 2015.

(b) Notwithstanding any provision of this Act to the contrary, no person licensed as a manufacturer of beer as described in paragraph (19) of subsection (a) of Section 6-2 shall have any prohibited ownership interest, directly or

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indirectly, in a person licensed as a distributor or importing distributor. Any person who holds a prohibited ownership interest in a person licensed as a distributor or importing distributor prior to this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly shall, in accordance with paragraph (19) of subsection (a) of Section 6-2, be ineligible to receive or hold any license issued by the State Commission, unless that person complies with the provisions of this Section.

(c) Notwithstanding any provision of this Act to the contrary, no person licensed in this State as a distributor or importing distributor as described in paragraph (20) of subsection (a) of Section 6-2 shall have any prohibited ownership interest, directly or indirectly, in a person licensed as a manufacturer of beer as described in paragraph (20) of subsection (a) of Section 6-2. Any person who holds an interest in a person licensed as a distributor or importing distributor in this State prior to this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly shall, in accordance with paragraph (20) of subsection (a) of Section 6-2, be ineligible to receive or hold a license by the State Commission, unless the person complies with the provisions of this Section. This subsection (c) shall not apply to a person who owns, on or after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, no more than 5% of the outstanding shares of a manufacturer of beer whose shares are publicly traded on an exchange within the meaning of the Securities Exchange Act of

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(d) Within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, the State Commission shall notify in writing all persons licensed by the State Commission as a manufacturer of beer, as described in paragraph (19) of subsection (a) of Section 6-2 of prohibited ownership interest provision set forth subsection (b) of this Section and paragraph (19) of subsection (a) of Section 6-2. Also within 30 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, the State Commission shall notify in writing all persons licensed by the State Commission as a distributor or importing distributor of the prohibited ownership interest provision set forth in subsection (c) of this Section and paragraph (20) of subsection (a) of Section 6-2. The notice provided by the State Commission shall also state for a manufacturer of beer, as described in paragraph (19) of subsection (a) of Section 6-2, that it is required to disclose in writing any ownership interest it directly or indirectly possesses in a distributor or importing distributor, as described in paragraph (20) of subsection (a) of Section 6-2, the type and amount of ownership interest possessed by it, the length of time the manufacturer of beer has held the ownership interest in the distributor or importing distributor, and any other information specified by the State Commission in its written notice. The notice provided by the State Commission shall also state for a distributor or

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importing distributor, as described in paragraph (20) of subsection (a) of Section 6-2, that it is required to disclose in writing any ownership interest it directly or indirectly possesses in a manufacturer of beer, as described in paragraph (19) of subsection (a) of Section 6-2, the type and amount of ownership interest possessed by it, the length of time the manufacturer of beer has held the ownership interest in the distributor or importing distributor, and any other information specified by the State Commission in its written notice.

Within 60 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, each manufacturer of beer, distributor, or importing distributor subject to notification under subsection (d) of this Section shall disclose in writing and under oath the relevant ownership interest and other required information specified in the notification provided by the State Commission pursuant to that subsection. The written disclosure shall, as a mandatory obligation, be tendered to the State Commission by either personal service or via certified or registered mail at the State Commission's Springfield or Chicago office on or before the 60th day during regular business hours. Failure to tender the required written disclosure shall result in the immediate entry of an order by the State Commission suspending the licensee's license within 5 days after the 60th day, and the initiation of proceedings by the State Commission to enter an

order to permanently revoke the licensee's license no later than 45 days after providing the licensee with notice and an opportunity for a hearing. Whenever the State Commission has reason to believe that a person has failed to comply with the Commission notice under this Section, it shall notify the Department of Revenue and the Attorney General, and shall file a complaint with the State's Attorney of the county where the alcoholic liquor was delivered or with appropriate law enforcement officials. Failure to make the written disclosure required under this subsection shall constitute a business offense for which the person shall be fined not more than \$5,000 for a first offense, not more than \$10,000 for a second offense, and not more than \$15,000 for a third or subsequent offense.

- (f) Within 180 days after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly, the State Commission shall review each of the disclosures tendered to the State Commission by licensees pursuant to subsection (e) and enter an order determining whether or not each licensee is in compliance with subsection (b) or (c) of this Section, whichever is applicable, after providing each licensee with notice and an opportunity for a hearing. As part of making its determination, the State Commission shall also consider any information otherwise admissible under Section 10-40 of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act.
  - (g) If the State Commission determines, based on a

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preponderance of record evidence, that a manufacturer of beer, distributor, or importing distributor has no prohibited ownership interest in a licensee in violation of subsection (b) or (c) of this Section, then the State Commission shall enter an order finding that the manufacturer of beer, distributor, or importing distributor is in compliance with this Section, record the matter as closed, and serve a copy of the order of compliance on the licensee and each person with an ownership interest in the licensee.

Ιf the State Commission determines, based а preponderance of record evidence, that a manufacturer of beer, as described in paragraph (19) of subsection (a) of Section 6-2, has a prohibited ownership interest as set forth in subsection (b) of this Section, then the State Commission shall enter an order finding that the manufacturer of beer is not in compliance with this Section and that the manufacturer of beer shall divest itself of that interest on or before January 1, 2015, subject to the State Commission's approval of the successive owner pursuant to the State Commission's authority provided in this Act. In addition, the State Commission shall find that the relevant distributor or importing distributor is not in compliance with this Section and that the distributor or importing distributor is required to sever the prohibited ownership interest possessed by the relevant manufacturer of beer on or before January 1, 2015, subject to the State Commission's approval of the successive owner pursuant to the

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State Commission's authority provided in this Act.

Ιf Commission determines, based the State preponderance of record evidence, that a distributor importing distributor, as described in paragraph (20) of subsection (a) of Section 6-2, has a prohibited ownership interest as set forth in subsection (c) of this Section, then the State Commission shall enter an order finding that the relevant distributor or importing distributor is not in compliance with this Section and that the relevant distributor or importing distributor shall divest itself of that interest on or before January 1, 2015, subject to the State Commission's approval of the successive owner pursuant to the State Commission's authority provided in this Act. In addition, the State Commission shall find that the manufacturer of beer is not in compliance with this Section and that the manufacturer of beer shall sever the prohibited ownership interest possessed by the distributor or importing distributor on or before January 1, 2015, subject to the State Commission's approval of the successive owner pursuant to the State Commission's authority provided in this Act.

The State Commission's order shall further find that the continued ownership of the prohibited ownership interest beyond January 1, 2015 by the manufacturer of beer, distributor, or importing distributor is against the public interest and a violation of this Section and Section 6-1.5 of the Act.

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The State Commission's order shall further find for a manufacturer of beer, as described in paragraph (19) of subsection (a) of Section 6-2, found in non-compliance with subsection (b) of this Section that its license is revoked on January 16, 2015 as to the transport, transfer, or sale of any alcoholic liquor to the relevant distributor or importing distributor that the manufacturer of beer has a prohibited ownership interest in if that interest is not properly divested on January 1, 2015, subject to the State Commission's approval of the successive owner pursuant to the State Commission's authority provided in this Act. In addition, the State Commission shall find that the license of a distributor or importing distributor that is subject to the prohibited ownership interest of the manufacturer of beer is revoked on January 16, 2015 as to the transport, transfer, or sale of alcoholic liquor from the relevant manufacturer of beer to any retailer if that ownership interest is not properly severed on January 1, 2015, subject to the State Commission's approval of the successive owner pursuant to the State Commission's authority provided in this Act.

The State Commission's order shall further find for a distributor or importing distributor, as described in paragraph (20) of subsection (a) of Section 6-2, found in non-compliance with subsection (c) of this Section, that its license is revoked on January 16, 2015 as to the transport, transfer, or sale of any alcoholic liquor from the relevant

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manufacturer of beer to any retailer if that prohibited ownership interest in the manufacturer of beer is not properly divested on January 1, 2015, subject to the State Commission's approval of the successive owner pursuant to the State Commission's authority provided in this Act. In addition, the shall find that the license State Commission manufacturer of beer that is subject to the prohibited ownership interest of a distributor or importing distributor is revoked on January 16, 2015 as to the transport, transfer, or sale of alcoholic liquor to the distributor or importing distributor if that ownership interest is not properly severed on January 1, 2015, subject to the State Commission's approval of the successive owner pursuant to the State Commission's authority provided in this Act.

The State Commission shall serve a copy of the order of non-compliance on the licensee and each person with an ownership interest in the licensee.

(h) If a person with a prohibited ownership interest in a licensee under subsection (b) or (c) of this Section succeeds in divesting itself of or severing that interest and obtains the State Commission's approval of the successive owner pursuant to its authority provided in this Act on or before January 1, 2015, then the State Commission shall enter an order finding that the licensee is in compliance, record the matter as closed, and serve a copy of the order of compliance on the licensee and each person with an ownership interest in the

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If a person with a prohibited ownership interest in violation of subsection (b) or (c) of this Section fails to divest itself of or sever that interest and obtain the State Commission's approval of the successive owner pursuant to the State Commission's authority provided in this Act on or before January 1, 2015, then the State Commission shall, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing, revoke each licensee's license as specified in subsection (q) of this Section on January 16, 2015. The State Commission, when entering the order, shall give notice to the person by certified mail to cease and desist all shipments of alcoholic liquor into or within this State and to withdraw from this State within 5 working days after receipt of the notice all shipments of alcoholic liquor in transit. Whenever the State Commission has reason to believe that a person has failed to comply with the State Commission's notice under this Section, it shall notify the Department of Revenue and the Attorney General, and shall file a complaint with the State's Attorney of the county where the alcoholic liquor was delivered, or with appropriate law enforcement officials. Failure to comply with the notice issued by the State Commission under this Section is against the public interest and constitutes a business offense for which the person shall be fined not more than \$5,000 for a first offense, not more than \$10,000 for a second offense, and not more than \$15,000 for a third or subsequent offense. Each

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shipment or transfer of alcoholic liquor in violation of the cease and desist notice shall constitute a separate offense.

- (i) The power and authority granted to the State Commission under this Section is in addition to any existing power or authority the State Commission has under this Act and its exercise shall be accorded precedence on the State Commission's meeting agenda so as to fully accommodate the schedule for any proceeding under the provisions of this Section. Nothing in this Act shall be construed as limiting or otherwise impairing the ability of the State Commission to conduct future investigations and proceedings sua sponte or pursuant to a complaint to ensure compliance with this Section or paragraph (19) or (20) of subsection (a) of Section 6-2 of this Act. Any future investigations and proceedings shall be conducted by the State Commission on an expedited basis and pursuant to an initiating order entered by the State Commission. The State Commission shall enter its initiating order within 30 days after the receipt of a complaint. The initiating order shall forth a schedule by which the required notices, disclosures, determinations, or specified orders in subsections (d), (e), (f), (g), and (h) shall be made or entered, and the period of time by which a licensee shall divest itself of or sever a prohibited ownership interest, which shall be no later than 540 days after the entry of the initiating order.
  - (j) Any association or non-profit corporation representing

- beer distributors in this State shall have standing to intervene and otherwise participate as a party in any proceeding undertaken by the State Commission under this Section to review and determine compliance or non-compliance with this Section.
  - (k) For purposes of this Section, the term "ownership interest" means a legal, equitable, or beneficial interest recognized under Illinois law. The term "prohibited ownership interest" means an ownership interest in a distributor, importing distributor, or manufacturer of beer as specified in this Section.
- 12 (Source: P.A. 98-21, eff. 6-13-13.)
- 13 (235 ILCS 5/6-5) (from Ch. 43, par. 122)

Sec. 6-5. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, it is unlawful for any person having a retailer's license or any officer, associate, member, representative or agent of such licensee to accept, receive or borrow money, or anything else of value, or accept or receive credit (other than merchandising credit in the ordinary course of business for a period not to exceed 30 days) directly or indirectly from any manufacturer; importing distributor or distributor of alcoholic liquor, or from any person connected with or in any way representing, or from any member of the family of, such manufacturer, importing distributor, distributor or wholesaler, or from any stockholders in any corporation engaged in manufacturing,

1 distributing or wholesaling of such liquor, or from any 2 officer, manager, agent or representative of said 3 manufacturer. Except as provided below, it is unlawful for any manufacturer or distributor or importing distributor to give or 5 lend money or anything of value, or otherwise loan or extend 6 (except such merchandising credit) directly 7 indirectly to any retail licensee or to the manager, 8 representative, agent, officer or director of such licensee. A 9 manufacturer or, distributor or importing distributor may free advertising, posters, 10 furnish signs, brochures, 11 hand-outs, or other promotional devices or materials to any 12 unit of government owning or operating any auditorium, 13 exhibition hall, recreation facility or other similar facility 14 holding a retailer's license, provided that the primary purpose 15 of such promotional devices or materials is to promote public events being held at such facility. A unit of government owning 16 17 or operating such a facility holding a retailer's license may accept such promotional devices or 18 materials designed primarily to promote public events held at the facility. No 19 20 retail licensee delinquent beyond the 30 day period specified in this Section shall solicit, accept or receive credit, 21 22 purchase or acquire alcoholic liquors, directly or indirectly 23 from any other licensee, and no manufacturer or  $\tau$  distributor  $\sigma$ importing distributor shall knowingly grant or extend credit, 24 25 sell, furnish or supply alcoholic liquors to any such 26 delinquent retail licensee; provided that the purchase price of

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all beer sold to a retail licensee shall be paid by the retail licensee in cash on or before delivery of the beer, and unless the purchase price payable by a retail licensee for beer sold to him in returnable bottles shall expressly include a charge for the bottles and cases, the retail licensee shall, on or before delivery of such beer, pay the seller in cash a deposit in an amount not less than the deposit required to be paid by the distributor to the brewer; but where the brewer sells direct to the retailer, the deposit shall be an amount no less than that required by the brewer from his own distributors; and provided further, that in no instance shall this deposit be less than 50 cents for each case of beer in pint or smaller bottles and 60 cents for each case of beer in quart or half-gallon bottles; and provided further, that the purchase price of all beer sold to a an importing distributor or distributor shall be paid by such importing distributor or distributor in cash on or before the 15th day (Sundays and holidays excepted) after delivery of such beer to purchaser; and unless the purchase price payable by such importing distributor or distributor for beer sold returnable bottles and cases shall expressly include a charge for the bottles and cases, such importing distributor or distributor shall, on or before the 15th day (Sundays and holidays excepted) after delivery of such beer to such purchaser, pay the seller in cash a required amount as a deposit to assure the return of such bottles and cases. Nothing

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herein contained shall prohibit any licensee from crediting or refunding to a purchaser the actual amount of money paid for bottles, cases, kegs or barrels returned by the purchaser to the seller or paid by the purchaser as a deposit on bottles, cases, kegs or barrels, when such containers or packages are returned to the seller. Nothing herein contained shall prohibit any manufacturer, importing distributor or distributor from extending usual and customary credit for alcoholic liquor sold to customers or purchasers who live in or maintain places of business outside of this State when such alcoholic liquor is actually transported and delivered to such points outside of this State.

A manufacturer or distributor, or importing distributor may furnish free social media advertising to a retail licensee if the social media advertisement does not contain the retail of any alcoholic liquor and the social complies with any applicable advertisement rules regulations issued by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau of the United States Department of the Treasury. A manufacturer or, distributor, or importing distributor may list the names of one or more unaffiliated retailers in the advertisement of alcoholic liquor through social media. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a retailer from communicating with a manufacturer or, distributor, or importing distributor on social media or sharing media on the social media of a manufacturer or, distributor, or importing

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retailer may request free social <del>distributor</del>. A advertising from a manufacturer or, distributor, or importing distributor. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit manufacturer or  $\tau$  distributor  $\tau$  or importing distributor from sharing, reposting, or otherwise forwarding a social media post by a retail licensee, so long as the sharing, reposting, or forwarding of the social media post does not contain the retail price of any alcoholic liquor. No manufacturer or, distributor, or importing distributor shall pay or reimburse a retailer, directly or indirectly, for any social media advertising services, except as specifically permitted in this Act. No retailer shall accept any payment or reimbursement, directly or indirectly, for any social media advertising services offered by a manufacturer or, distributor, or importing distributor, except as specifically permitted in this Act. For the purposes of this Section, "social media" means a service, platform, or site where users communicate with one another and share media, such as pictures, videos, music, and blogs, with other users free of charge.

No right of action shall exist for the collection of any claim based upon credit extended to a distributor, importing distributor or retail licensee contrary to the provisions of this Section.

Every manufacturer, importing distributor and distributor shall submit or cause to be submitted, to the State Commission, in triplicate, not later than Thursday of each calendar week, a

verified written list of the names and respective addresses of each retail licensee purchasing spirits or wine from such manufacturer, importing distributor or distributor who, on the first business day of that calendar week, was delinquent beyond the above mentioned permissible merchandising credit period of 30 days; or, if such is the fact, a verified written statement that no retail licensee purchasing spirits or wine was then delinquent beyond such permissible merchandising credit period of 30 days.

Every manufacturer, importing distributor and distributor shall submit or cause to be submitted, to the State Commission, in triplicate, a verified written list of the names and respective addresses of each previously reported delinquent retail licensee who has cured such delinquency by payment, which list shall be submitted not later than the close of the second full business day following the day such delinquency was so cured.

Such written verified reports required to be submitted by this Section shall be posted by the State Commission in each of its offices in places available for public inspection not later than the day following receipt thereof by the Commission. The reports so posted shall constitute notice to every manufacturer, importing distributor and distributor of the information contained therein. Actual notice to manufacturers, importing distributors and distributors of the information contained in any such posted reports, however received, shall

1 also constitute notice of such information.

The 30 day merchandising credit period allowed by this Section shall commence with the day immediately following the date of invoice and shall include all successive days including Sundays and holidays to and including the 30th successive day.

In addition to other methods allowed by law, payment by check during the period for which merchandising credit may be extended under the provisions of this Section shall be considered payment. All checks received in payment for alcoholic liquor shall be promptly deposited for collection. A post dated check or a check dishonored on presentation for payment shall not be deemed payment.

A retail licensee shall not be deemed to be delinquent in payment for any alleged sale to him of alcoholic liquor when there exists a bona fide dispute between such retailer and a manufacturer, importing distributor or distributor with respect to the amount of indebtedness existing because of such alleged sale.

A delinquent retail licensee who engages in the retail liquor business at 2 or more locations shall be deemed to be delinquent with respect to each such location.

The license of any person who violates any provision of this Section shall be subject to suspension or revocation in the manner provided by this Act.

If any part or provision of this Article or the application thereof to any person or circumstances shall be adjudged

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- 1 invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such judgment
- 2 shall be confined by its operation to the controversy in which
- 3 it was mentioned and shall not affect or invalidate the
- 4 remainder of this Article or the application thereof to any
- 5 other person or circumstance and to this and the provisions of
- 6 this Article are declared severable.
- 7 (Source: P.A. 99-448, eff. 8-24-15.)
- 8 (235 ILCS 5/6-6) (from Ch. 43, par. 123)
  - Sec. 6-6. Except as otherwise provided in this Act no manufacturer or distributor or importing distributor shall, directly or indirectly, sell, supply, furnish, give or pay for, or loan or lease, any furnishing, fixture or equipment on the premises of a place of business of another licensee authorized under this Act to sell alcoholic liquor at retail, either for consumption on or off the premises, nor shall he or she, directly or indirectly, pay for any such license, or advance, furnish, lend or give money for payment of such license, or purchase or become the owner of any note, mortgage, or other evidence of indebtedness of such licensee or any form of security therefor, nor shall such manufactureror distributor, or importing distributor, directly or indirectly, be interested in the ownership, conduct or operation of the business of any licensee authorized to sell alcoholic liquor at retail, nor shall any manufacturer, or distributor, or importing distributor be interested directly or indirectly or

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as owner or part owner of said premises or as lessee or lessor thereof, in any premises upon which alcoholic liquor is sold at retail.

No manufacturer or distributor or importing distributor shall, directly or indirectly or through a subsidiary or affiliate, or by any officer, director or firm of such manufacturer or, distributor or importing distributor, furnish, give, lend or rent, install, repair or maintain, to or for any retail licensee in this State, any signs or inside advertising materials except as provided in this Section and Section 6-5. With respect to retail licensees, other than any government owned or operated auditorium, exhibition hall, recreation facility or other similar facility holding a retailer's license as described in Section 6-5, a manufacturer or, distributor, or importing distributor may furnish, give, lend or rent and erect, install, repair and maintain to or for any retail licensee, for use at any one time in or about or in connection with a retail establishment on which the products of the manufacturer or, distributor or importing distributor are sold, the following signs and inside advertising materials as authorized in subparts (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv):

(i) Permanent outside signs shall be limited to one outside sign, per brand, in place and in use at any one time, costing not more than \$893, exclusive of erection, installation, repair and maintenance costs, and permit fees and shall bear only the manufacturer's name, brand

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name, trade name, slogans, markings, trademark, or other symbols commonly associated with and generally used in identifying the product including, but not limited to, "cold beer", "on tap", "carry out", and "packaged liquor".

(ii) Temporary outside signs shall be limited to one temporary outside sign per brand. Examples of temporary outside signs are banners, flags, pennants, streamers, and other items of a temporary and non-permanent nature. Each temporary outside sign must include the manufacturer's name, brand name, trade name, slogans, markings, trademark, or other symbol commonly associated with and generally used in identifying the product. Temporary outside signs may also include, for example, the product, price, packaging, date or dates of a promotion and an announcement of a retail licensee's specific sponsored event, if the temporary outside sign is intended to promote a product, and provided that the announcement of the retail licensee's event and the product promotion are held simultaneously. However, temporary outside signs may not include names, slogans, markings, or logos that relate to the retailer. Nothing in this subpart (ii) shall prohibit a distributor or importing distributor from bearing the cost of creating or printing a temporary outside sign for the retail licensee's specific sponsored event or from bearing the cost of creating or printing a temporary sign for a licensee containing, for retail example, community

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aoodwill expressions, regional sporting event announcements, or seasonal messages, provided that the primary purpose of the temporary outside sign is to highlight, promote, or advertise the product. In addition, temporary outside signs provided by the manufacturer to the distributor or importing distributor may also include, for example, subject to the limitations of this Section, preprinted community goodwill expressions, sporting event announcements, seasonal messages, and manufacturer However, a distributor or promotional announcements. importing distributor shall not bear the cost of such manufacturer preprinted signs.

(iii) Permanent inside signs, whether visible from the outside or the inside of the premises, include, but are not limited to: alcohol lists and menus that may include names, slogans, markings, or logos that relate to the retailer; neons; illuminated signs; clocks; table lamps; mirrors; tap handles; decalcomanias; window painting; and window trim. All permanent inside signs in place and in use at any one time shall cost in the aggregate not more than \$2000 per manufacturer. A permanent inside sign must include the manufacturer's name, brand name, trade name, slogans, markings, trademark, or other symbol commonly associated with and generally used in identifying the product. However, permanent inside signs may not include names, slogans, markings, or logos that relate to the retailer.

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For the purpose of this subpart (iii), all permanent inside signs may be displayed in an adjacent courtyard or patio commonly referred to as a "beer garden" that is a part of the retailer's licensed premises.

(iv) Temporary inside signs shall include, but are not limited to, lighted chalk boards, acrylic table tent beverage or hors d'oeuvre list holders, banners, flags, pennants, streamers, and inside advertising materials such as posters, placards, bowling sheets, table tents, inserts for acrylic table tent beverage or hors d'oeuvre list holders, sports schedules, or similar printed illustrated materials; however, such items, for example, as coasters, trays, napkins, glassware and cups shall not be deemed to be inside signs or advertising materials and may only be sold to retailers. All temporary inside signs and inside advertising materials in place and in use at any one time shall cost in the aggregate not more than \$325 per manufacturer. Nothing in this subpart (iv) prohibits a distributor or importing distributor from paying the cost of printing or creating any temporary inside banner or inserts for acrylic table tent beverage or hors d'oeuvre list holders for a retail licensee, provided that the primary purpose for the banner or insert is to highlight, promote, or advertise the product. For the purpose of this subpart (iv), all temporary inside signs and inside advertising materials may be displayed in an adjacent

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1 courtyard or patio commonly referred to as a "beer garden"
2 that is a part of the retailer's licensed premises.

A "cost adjustment factor" shall be used to periodically update the dollar limitations prescribed in subparts (i), (iii), and (iv). The Commission shall establish the adjusted dollar limitation on an annual basis beginning in January, 1997. The term "cost adjustment factor" means a percentage equal to the change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index or 5%, whichever is greater. The restrictions contained in this Section 6-6 do not apply to signs, or promotional or advertising materials furnished by manufacturers or distributors or importing distributors to a government owned or operated facility holding a retailer's license as described in Section 6-5.

No distributor or importing distributor shall directly or indirectly or through a subsidiary or affiliate, or by any officer, director or firm of such manufacturer or distributor or importing distributor, furnish, give, lend or rent, install, repair or maintain, to or for any retail licensee in this State, any signs or inside advertising materials described in subparts (i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) of this Section except as the agent for or on behalf of a manufacturer, provided that the total cost of any signs and inside advertising materials including but not limited to labor, erection, installation and permit fees shall be paid by the manufacturer whose product or products said signs and inside advertising materials advertise

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and except as follows:

A distributor or importing distributor may purchase from or enter into a written agreement with a manufacturer or a manufacturer's designated supplier and such manufacturer or the manufacturer's designated supplier may sell or enter into an agreement to sell to a distributor or importing distributor permitted signs and advertising materials described subparts (ii), (iii), or (iv) of this Section for the purpose furnishing, giving, lending, renting, installing, of repairing, or maintaining such signs or advertising materials to or for any retail licensee in this State. Any purchase by a distributor or importing distributor from a manufacturer or a manufacturer's designated supplier shall be voluntary and the manufacturer may not require the distributor or the importing distributor to purchase signs or advertising materials from the manufacturer or the manufacturer's designated supplier.

A distributor or importing distributor shall be deemed the owner of such signs or advertising materials purchased from a manufacturer or a manufacturer's designated supplier.

The provisions of Public Act 90-373 concerning signs or advertising materials delivered by a manufacturer to a distributor or importing distributor shall apply only to signs or advertising materials delivered on or after August 14, 1997.

A manufacturer  $\underline{\text{or}}_{7}$  distributor, or importing distributor may furnish free social media advertising to a retail licensee if the social media advertisement does not contain the retail

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any alcoholic liquor and the social 1 of complies with any applicable advertisement rules regulations issued by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau of the United States Department of the Treasury. A manufacturer or, distributor, or importing distributor may list the names of one or more unaffiliated retailers in the advertisement of alcoholic liquor through social media. 7 Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a retailer from communicating with a manufacturer or, distributor, or importing distributor on social media or sharing media on the social media of a manufacturer or, distributor, or importing distributor. A retailer may request free social media advertising from a manufacturer or, distributor, or importing distributor. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a manufacturer or, distributor, or importing distributor from 16 sharing, reposting, or otherwise forwarding a social media post 17 by a retail licensee, so long as the sharing, reposting, or forwarding of the social media post does not contain the retail price of any alcoholic liquor. No manufacturer or, distributor, or importing distributor shall pay or reimburse a retailer, directly or indirectly, for any social media advertising services, except as specifically permitted in this Act. No retailer shall accept any payment or reimbursement, directly or indirectly, for any social media advertising services offered by a manufacturer or, distributor, or importing distributor, 26 except as specifically permitted in this Act. For the purposes

- of this Section, "social media" means a service, platform, or
- 2 site where users communicate with one another and share media,
- 3 such as pictures, videos, music, and blogs, with other users
- 4 free of charge.
- 5 No person engaged in the business of manufacturing,
- 6 importing or distributing alcoholic liquors shall, directly or
- 7 indirectly, pay for, or advance, furnish, or lend money for the
- 8 payment of any license for another. Any licensee who shall
- 9 permit or assent, or be a party in any way to any violation or
- infringement of the provisions of this Section shall be deemed
- 11 guilty of a violation of this Act, and any money loaned
- 12 contrary to a provision of this Act shall not be recovered
- back, or any note, mortgage or other evidence of indebtedness,
- or security, or any lease or contract obtained or made contrary
- to this Act shall be unenforceable and void.
- 16 This Section shall not apply to airplane licensees
- exercising powers provided in paragraph (i) of Section 5-1 of
- 18 this Act.
- 19 (Source: P.A. 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 99-448, eff. 8-24-15.)
- 20 (235 ILCS 5/6-6.3)
- 21 Sec. 6-6.3. Non-alcoholic merchandise.
- 22 (a) Nothing in this Act shall authorize the Illinois Liquor
- 23 Control Commission to regulate or exercise jurisdiction over
- 24 any action, transaction, and business of manufacturers,
- 25 distributors, or retailers engaged in any transaction

- involving the furnishing, selling, or offering for sale of non-alcoholic merchandise by manufacturers, distributors, or retailers, unless the transaction involves expressed or implied agreements or understandings prohibited by this Act.
  - (b) Non-alcoholic merchandise may be sold by a manufacturer class license holder, non-resident dealer, foreign importer, importing distributor, or distributor to a retail licensee if:
    - (1) the manufacturer class license holder, non-resident dealer, foreign importer, importing distributor, or distributor is also in business as a bona fide producer or vendor of other merchandise;
      - (2) the merchandise is sold at its fair market value;
    - (3) the non-alcoholic merchandise is not sold in combination with alcoholic liquor or conditioned on the sale of alcoholic liquor;
    - (4) the manufacturer class license holder's, non-resident dealer's, foreign importer's, importing distributor's, or distributor's acquisition or production costs of the non-alcoholic merchandise appear on the manufacturer class license holder's, non-resident dealer's, foreign importer's, importing distributor's, or distributor's purchase invoices or other records;
    - (5) the individual selling prices of the non-alcoholic merchandise and alcoholic liquor sold in a single transaction can be determined from commercial documents covering the sales transaction if non-alcoholic

1 merchandise is sold in the same transaction as alcoholic 2 liquor; and

- (6) the price is collected by the manufacturer class license holder, non-resident dealer, foreign importer, or distributor within 30 days of the date of the sale, unless other terms are established in writing between the parties.
- (c) The State Commission may not prohibit the sale of non-alcoholic merchandise if it is sold in the manner in which the non-alcoholic merchandise is sold by a manufacturer or distributor that is not licensed by the State Commission; provided, however, that all invoices for non-alcoholic merchandise sold by a manufacturer class license holder, non-resident dealer, foreign importer, importing distributor, or distributor that is also in business as a bona fide producer or vendor of other merchandise must be in compliance with the books and records requirements of 11 Ill. Adm. Code 100.130. If the non-alcoholic merchandise is sold on the same invoice as an alcoholic liquor product, the 30-day merchandising credit provisions of Section 6-5 of this Act shall apply to the entire transaction, including the non-alcoholic merchandise.
- (d) Except as provided in subsection (f), a manufacturer class license holder, non-resident dealer, foreign importer, importing distributor, or distributor that is also in business as a bona fide producer or vendor of non-alcoholic merchandise shall not condition the sale of its alcoholic liquor on the sale of its non-alcoholic merchandise and shall not combine the

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sale of its alcoholic liquor with the sale of its non-alcoholic merchandise. A manufacturer class license holder, non-resident dealer, foreign importer, importing distributor, or distributor that is also in business as a bona fide producer or vendor of non-alcoholic merchandise may sell, market, and promote non-alcoholic merchandise in the same manner in which the non-alcoholic merchandise is sold, marketed, or promoted by a manufacturer or distributor not licensed by the State Commission.

(e) Notwithstanding the prohibited furnishing or providing fixtures, equipment, and furnishings to retailers as contained in Section 6-6 of this Act, the act of a manufacturer class license holder, non-resident dealer, foreign importer, importing distributor, or distributor furnishing or providing retailers with fixtures, equipment, or furnishings for the limited purpose of storing, servicing, displaying, advertising, furnishing, selling, or aiding in the sale of non-alcoholic merchandise is permitted, only to the extent allowed by this Section, and such fixtures, equipment, and furnishings shall not be used by the retail licensee to store, service, display, advertise, furnish, sell, or aid in the sale alcoholic liquors. All such fixtures, equipment, or furnishings shall be identified by the retail licensee as being furnished by a manufacturer class license holder, non-resident foreign importer, importing distributor, distributor licensed by the State Commission and, if purchased

- 1 by the retail licensee and sold on the same invoice as
- 2 alcoholic liquor products, the price must be collected by the
- 3 manufacturer class license holder, non-resident dealer,
- 4 foreign importer, importing distributor, or distributor
- 5 selling the same within 30 days of the date of sale.
- 6 (f) Notwithstanding any provision of this Act to the
- 7 contrary, a manufacturer class license holder, non-resident
- 8 dealer, foreign importer, importing distributor, or
- 9 distributor may package and distribute alcoholic liquor in
- 10 combination with other non-alcoholic merchandise products if
- 11 the alcoholic liquor and non-alcoholic merchandise was
- originally packaged together for ultimate sale to consumers by
- the manufacturer or agent of the manufacturer as originally
- 14 packaged by the manufacturer or agent of the manufacturer for
- 15 ultimate sale to consumers.
- 16 (Source: P.A. 99-282, eff. 8-5-15.)
- 17 (235 ILCS 5/6-6.5)
- Sec. 6-6.5. Sanitation. A manufacturer or distributor or
- 19 <u>importing distributor</u> may sell coil cleaning services to a
- 20 retail licensee at fair market cost.
- 21 A manufacturer or, distributor, or importing distributor
- 22 may sell dispensing accessories to retail licensees at a price
- 23 not less than the cost to the manufacturer or  $\tau$  distributor  $\tau$  or
- 24 importing distributor who initially purchased them. Dispensing
- 25 accessories include, but are not limited to, items such as

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- 1 standards, faucets, cold plates, rods, vents, taps, tap
- 2 standards, hoses, washers, couplings, gas gauges, vent
- 3 tongues, shanks, and check valves.
- 4 Coil cleaning supplies consisting of detergents, cleaning
- 5 chemicals, brushes, or similar type cleaning devices may be
- sold at a price not less than the cost to the manufacturer  $\underline{\text{or}}_{7}$
- 7 distributor, or importing distributor.
- 8 (Source: P.A. 90-432, eff. 1-1-98.)
- 9 (235 ILCS 5/6-7) (from Ch. 43, par. 124)
  - Sec. 6-7. No manufacturer or distributor or importing distributor or foreign importer shall sell or deliver any package containing alcoholic liquor manufactured distributed by him unless the same shall have affixed thereto all cancelled revenue stamps which may be provided by Federal law, and shall also bear thereon a clear and legible label containing the name and address of the manufacturer, the kind of alcoholic liquor contained therein, and in the case of alcoholic liquor (other than beer and imported Scotch whiskey and brandy 4 years old or more) the date when manufactured and the minimum alcoholic content thereof. No person or persons, corporation, partnership or firm shall label alcoholic liquor as "whiskey" or "gin" or shall import for sale or shall sell in this State alcoholic liquor labeled as "whiskey" or "gin" unless the entire alcoholic content thereof, except flavoring materials, is a distillate of fermented mash of grain or

mixture of grains. Alcoholic liquor of the type of whiskey or gin not conforming to this requirement must be labeled "imitation whiskey" or "imitation gin" (as the case may be). No spirits shall contain any substance, compound or ingredient which is injurious to health or deleterious for human consumption. No package shall be delivered by any manufacturer or distributor or importing distributor or foreign importer unless the same shall be securely sealed so that the contents thereof cannot be removed without breaking the seal so placed thereon by said manufacturer, and no other licensee shall sell, have in his possession, or use any package or container which does not comply with this Section or does not bear evidence that said package, when delivered to him, complied herewith.

14 (Source: P.A. 82-783.)

(235 ILCS 5/6-8) (from Ch. 43, par. 125)

Sec. 6-8. Each manufacturer or importing distributor or foreign importer shall keep an accurate record of all alcoholic liquors manufactured, distributed, sold, used, or delivered by him in this State during each month, showing therein to whom sold, and shall furnish a copy thereof or a report thereon to the State Commission, as the State Commission may, request.

Each <u>importing</u> distributor or manufacturer to whom alcoholic liquors imported into this State have been consigned shall effect possession and physical control thereof by storing such alcoholic liquors in the premises wherein such <u>importing</u>

distributor or manufacturer is licensed to engage in such
business as <u>a an importing</u> distributor or manufacturer and to
make such alcoholic liquors together with accompanying
invoices, bills of lading and receiving tickets available for
inspection by an agent or representative of the Department of
Revenue and of the State Commission.

All alcoholic liquor imported into this State must be off-loaded from the common carrier, vehicle, or mode of transportation by which the alcoholic liquor was delivered into this State. The alcoholic liquor shall be stored at the licensed premises of the importing distributor before sale and delivery to licensees in this State. A distributor or importing distributor, upon application to the Commission, may secure a waiver of the provisions of this Section for purposes of delivering beer directly to a licensee holding or otherwise participating in a special event sponsored by a unit of government or a not-for-profit organization.

18 (Source: P.A. 88-535.)

19 (235 ILCS 5/6-9) (from Ch. 43, par. 126)

Sec. 6-9. Registration of trade marks; sale within geographical area; delivery to authorized persons. The Legislature hereby finds and declares that for purposes of ensuring the preservation and enhancement of interbrand competition in the alcoholic liquor industry within the State, ensuring that importation and distribution of alcoholic liquor

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in the State will be subject to thorough and inexpensive monitoring by the State, reducing the importation of illicit or untaxed alcoholic liquor into the State, excluding misbranded alcoholic liquor products from the State, providing incentives to distributors to service and sell to larger numbers of retail licensees in the geographic area where such distributors are engaged in business, and reducing the amount of spoiled and overaged alcoholic liquor products sold to consumers, it is necessary to restrict the purchase of alcoholic liquors at wholesale in the State to those persons selected by the manufacturer, distributor, importing distributor or foreign importer who owns or controls the trade mark, brand or name of the alcoholic liquor products sold to such persons, and to restrict the geographic area or areas within which such persons sell such alcoholic liquor at wholesale, as provided in this Section.

Each manufacturer, non-resident dealer, distributor, importing distributor, or foreign importer who owns or controls the trade mark, brand or name of any alcoholic liquor shall register with the State Commission, in the Chicago office, on or before the effective date, the name of each person to whom such manufacturer, non-resident dealer, distributor, importing distributor, or foreign importer grants the right to sell at wholesale in this State any such alcoholic liquor, specifying the particular trade mark, brand or name of alcoholic liquor as to which such right is granted, the geographical area or areas

for which such right is granted and the period of time for 1 2 rights are granted which such to such person. Each manufacturer, non-resident dealer, distributor or importing 3 distributor, or foreign importer who is required to register 5 under this Section must furnish a copy of the registration statement at the time of appointment to the person who has been 6 7 granted the right to sell alcoholic liquor at wholesale. 8 However, if a person who has been appointed the right to sell 9 alcoholic liquor at wholesale does not receive a copy of the 10 registration statement as required under this Section, such 11 person may file a registration statement with the State 12 Commission, provided that the person furnishes a copy of that 13 registration statement to the manufacturer, non-resident dealer, distributor, importing distributor, or 14 15 importer within 30 days of filing the registration statement. 16 The registration statement shall state:

- (1) the name of the person appointed;
- 18 (2) the name of the manufacturer, non-resident dealer,
  19 distributor, importing distributor, or foreign importer from
  20 whom the person received the right to sell alcoholic liquor;
- 21 (3) the particular trade mark, brand, or name of alcoholic 22 liquor as to which the right to sell at wholesale is granted; 23 and
- 24 (4) the geographical areas for which the right to sell at wholesale is granted.
- 26 Such manufacturer, non-resident dealer, distributor,

importing distributor, or foreign importer may grant the right to sell at wholesale any trade mark, brand or name of any alcoholic liquor in any geographical area to more than one person. If the registration is received after the effective date, the Commission shall treat the date the registration was received in the Chicago office as the effective date. Such registration shall be made on a form prescribed by the State Commission and the State Commission may require such registration to be on a form provided by it.

A non-resident dealer or foreign importer who is not a manufacturer shall file the registration statement jointly with the manufacturer identifying the person authorized by the manufacturer to sign the registration statement on behalf of the manufacturer.

No such registration shall be made in any other manner than as is provided in this Section and only those persons registered by the manufacturer, non-resident dealer, distributor, importing distributor or foreign importer, shall have the right to sell at wholesale in this State, the brand of alcoholic liquor specified on the registration form.

However, a licensed Illinois distributor who has not been registered to sell a brand of alcoholic liquor, but for a period of 2 years prior to November 8, 1979 has been engaged in the purchase of a brand for resale from a licensed Illinois distributor who has the right to sell that brand at wholesale, may continue to purchase and resell the brand at wholesale, and

1 may purchase from the same distributor and resell at wholesale 2 any new brands of the same manufacturer, provided that:

- (1) Within 60 days after November 8, 1979 he identifies the brand which he so purchased to the State Commission and the Commission within 30 days thereafter verifies that the purchases have occurred;
- (2) Thereafter, he notifies the State Commission in writing of any brands of the same manufacturer which he wishes to purchase from the same distributor that were not available for distribution on or before November 8, 1979, and that the Commission within 30 days of such notification verifies that the brand is a new brand of the same manufacturer, and that the same licensed Illinois distributor has the right to sell the new brand at wholesale;
- (3) His licensed business address is within the geographical area for which the licensed Illinois distributor from whom the purchases are made has the right to sell said brand or brands of alcoholic liquor; and
- (4) His sales are made within the geographical area for which the licensed Illinois distributor from whom the purchases are made has the right to sell the brand or brands of alcoholic liquor and only to retail licensees whose licensed premises are located within the aforementioned geographical area.
- No person to whom such right is granted shall sell at

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wholesale in this State any alcoholic liquor bearing such trade mark, brand or name outside of the geographical area for which such person holds such selling right, as registered with the State Commission, nor shall he sell such alcoholic liquor within such geographical area to a retail licensee if the premises specified in such retailer's license are located outside geographical area. Any licensed such Illinois distributor who has not been granted the right to sell any alcoholic liquor at wholesale and is purchasing alcoholic liquor from a person who has been granted the right to sell at wholesale may sell and deliver only to retail licensees whose licensed premises are within the same geographical area as the person who has been granted the right to sell at wholesale.

No manufacturer, importing distributor, distributor, non-resident dealer, or foreign importer shall sell or deliver any package containing alcoholic liquor manufactured or distributed by him for resale, unless the person to whom such package is sold or delivered is authorized to receive such package in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

(Source: P.A. 96-482, eff. 8-14-09.)

21 (235 ILCS 5/6-17) (from Ch. 43, par. 133)

Sec. 6-17. (a) No licensee licensed under the provisions of this Act shall deny or permit his agents and employees to deny any person the full and equal enjoyment of the accommodations, advantages, facilities and privileges of any premises in which

- 1 alcoholic liquors are authorized to be sold subject only to the
- 2 conditions and limitations established by law and applicable
- 3 alike to all citizens.
- 4 (b) A distributor or an importing distributor may refuse to
- 5 sell beer, brew, or similar beverages containing 0.5% or less
- of alcohol by volume to a non-licensee.
- 7 (Source: P.A. 86-1469.)
- 8 (235 ILCS 5/6-17.1)
- 9 Sec. 6-17.1. Distributors; sales to retailers. The General
- 10 Assembly hereby finds and declares that for the purposes of
- 11 ensuring that all retail licensees have the opportunity to
- 12 receive alcoholic liquor, reducing the amount of spoiled and
- overaged alcoholic liquor sold to customers, and maintaining
- 14 the distribution system and the State's ability to regulate
- 15 against illegal importation of alcoholic liquor, it is
- 16 necessary to prevent discrimination among retail licensees as
- 17 provided in this Section.
- 18 A distributor or importing distributor designated as a
- 19 distributor or importing distributor for alcoholic liquor
- within a designated geographic area or areas under Section 6-9
- 21 of this Act shall use its best efforts to make available for
- 22 sale to retail licensees, in its designated geographic area or
- 23 areas, each brand of alcoholic liquor which the distributor or
- 24 the importing distributor has been authorized to distribute.
- 25 Nothing in this Section prohibits a distributor or importing

- 1 distributor from establishing purchase requirements unless the
- 2 requirements have the effect of excluding a majority of the
- 3 retail licensees in the designated geographic area or areas
- 4 from purchasing the alcoholic liquor.
- 5 (Source: P.A. 91-186, eff. 1-1-00.)
- 6 (235 ILCS 5/6-22) (from Ch. 43, par. 137)
- Sec. 6-22. No person except a manufacturer or distributor.
- 8 or importing distributor, shall fill or refill, in whole or in
- 9 part, any original package of alcoholic liquor with the same or
- 10 any other kind or quality of alcoholic liquor, and it shall be
- 11 unlawful for any person to have in his possession for sale at
- 12 retail any bottles, casks or other containers containing
- alcoholic liquor, except in original packages.
- 14 (Source: P.A. 82-783.)
- 15 (235 ILCS 5/6-23) (from Ch. 43, par. 138)
- 16 Sec. 6-23. No manufacturer or distributor or importing
- 17 distributor or foreign importer shall enter into any contract
- 18 with any person licensed to sell at retail whereby such
- 19 licensee agrees not to sell any alcoholic liquors manufactured
- 20 or distributed by any other manufacturer or distributor <del>or</del>
- 21 importing distributor or foreign importer, and any provision in
- 22 any contract violative of this Section shall render the whole
- of such contract void and no action shall be brought thereon in
- any court. However, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the

- 1 Department of Agriculture from entering into contracts for
- 2 exclusive facilities upon the State Fair Grounds on an equal
- 3 basis.
- 4 (Source: P.A. 85-142.)
- 5 (235 ILCS 5/6-27.1)
- 6 Sec. 6-27.1. Responsible alcohol service server training.
- 7 Unless issued a valid server training certificate between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2015 by a certified Beverage 8 9 Alcohol Sellers and Servers Education and Training (BASSET) 10 trainer, all alcohol servers in Cook County are required to 11 obtain and complete training in basic responsible alcohol 12 service as outlined in 77 Ill. Adm. Code 3500, as those provisions exist on July 1, 2015 (the effective date of Public 13 Act 98-939), by July 1, 2015 or within 120 days after the 14 15 alcohol server begins his or her employment, whichever is 16 later. All alcohol servers in a county, other than Cook County, with a population of 200,000 inhabitants or more are required 17 18 to obtain and complete training in basic responsible alcohol service as outlined in 77 Ill. Adm. Code 3500, as those 19 provisions exist on July 1, 2015 (the effective date of Public 20 21 Act 98-939), by July 1, 2016 or within 120 days after the 22 alcohol server begins his or her employment, whichever is later. All alcohol servers in a county with a population of 23 24 more than 30,000 inhabitants and less than 200,000 inhabitants 25 are required to obtain and complete training in basic

responsible alcohol service as outlined in 77 III. Adm. Code 3500, as those provisions exist on July 1, 2015 (the effective date of Public Act 98-939), by July 1, 2017 or within 120 days after the alcohol server begins his or her employment, whichever is later. All alcohol servers in counties with a population of 30,000 inhabitants or less are required to obtain and complete training in basic responsible alcohol service as outlined in 77 III. Adm. Code 3500, as those provisions exist on July 1, 2015 (the effective date of Public Act 98-939), by July 1, 2018 or within 120 days after the alcohol server begins his or her employment, whichever is later.

There is no limit to the amount of times a server may take the training. A certificate of training belongs to the server, and a server may transfer a certificate of training to a different employer, but shall not transfer a certificate of training to another server. Proof that an alcohol server has been trained must be available upon reasonable request by State law enforcement officials. For the purpose of this Section, "alcohol servers" means persons who sell or serve open containers of alcoholic beverages at retail and anyone whose job description entails the checking of identification for the purchase of open containers of alcoholic beverages at retail or for entry into the licensed premises. The definition does not include (i) a distributor or importing distributor conducting product sampling as authorized in Section 6-31 of this Act or a registered tasting representative, as provided in 11 Ill. Adm.

- 1 Code 100.40, conducting a tasting, as defined in 11 Ill. Adm.
- 2 Code 100.10; (ii) a volunteer serving alcoholic beverages at a
- 3 charitable function; or (iii) an instructor engaged in training
- 4 or educating on the proper technique for using a system that
- 5 dispenses alcoholic beverages.
- 6 (b) Responsible alcohol service training must cover and
- 7 assess knowledge of the topics noted in 77 Ill. Adm. Code
- 8 3500.155.
- 9 (c) Beginning on the effective date of this amendatory Act
- of the 98th General Assembly, but no later than October 1,
- 11 2015, all existing BASSET trainers who are already BASSET
- 12 certified as of the effective date of this amendatory Act of
- 13 the 98th General Assembly shall be recertified by the State
- 14 Commission and be required to comply with the conditions for
- 15 server training set forth in this amendatory Act of the 98th
- 16 General Assembly.
- 17 (d) Training modules and certificate program plans must be
- approved by the State Commission. All documents, materials, or
- 19 information related to responsible alcohol service training
- 20 program approval that are submitted to the State Commission are
- 21 confidential and shall not be open to public inspection or
- dissemination and are exempt from disclosure.
- The State Commission shall only approve programs that meet
- 24 the following criteria:
- 25 (1) the training course covers the content specified in
- 26 77 Ill. Adm. Code 3500.155;

- 1 (2) if the training course is classroom-based, the 2 classroom training is at least 4 hours, is available in 3 English and Spanish, and includes a test;
  - (3) if the training course is online or computer-based, the course is designed in a way that ensures that no content can be skipped, is interactive, has audio for content for servers that have a disability, and includes a test;
  - (4) training and testing is based on a job task analysis that clearly identifies and focuses on the knowledge, skills, and abilities needed to responsibly serve alcoholic beverages and is developed using best practices in instructional design and exam development to ensure that the program is fair and legally defensible;
  - (5) training and testing is conducted by any means available, including, but not limited to, online, computer, classroom, or live trainers; and
  - (6) the program must provide access on a 24-hour-per-day, 7-days-per-week basis for certificate verification for State Commission, State law enforcement officials, and employers to be able to verify certificate authenticity.
  - (e) Nothing in subsection (d) of this Section shall be construed to require a program to use a test administrator or proctor.
    - (f) A certificate issued from a BASSET-licensed training

- 1 program shall be accepted as meeting the training requirements
- 2 for all server license and permit laws and ordinances in the
- 3 State.
- 4 (g) A responsible alcohol service training certificate
- from a BASSET-licensed program shall be valid for 3 years.
- 6 (h) The provisions of this Section shall apply beginning
- 7 July 1, 2015. From July 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015,
- 8 enforcement of the provisions of this Section shall be limited
- 9 to education and notification of the requirements to encourage
- 10 compliance.
- 11 (i) The provisions of this Section do not apply to a
- 12 special event retailer.
- 13 (Source: P.A. 98-939, eff. 7-1-15; 99-46, eff. 7-15-15.)
- 14 (235 ILCS 5/6-29) (from Ch. 43, par. 144e)
- 15 Sec. 6-29. Winery shipper's license.
- 16 (a) The General Assembly declares that the following is the
- 17 intent of this Section:
- 18 (1) To authorize direct shipment of wine by an
- 19 out-of-state maker of wine on the same basis permitted an
- in-state maker of wine pursuant to the authority of the
- 21 State under the provisions of Section 2 of the Twenty-First
- 22 Amendment to the United States Constitution and in
- 23 conformance with the United States Supreme Court decision
- decided on May 16, 2005 in Granholm v. Heald.
- 25 (2) To reaffirm that the General Assembly's findings

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and declarations that selling alcoholic liquor through various direct marketing means such as catalogs, and the Internet newspapers, mailings, directly to consumers of this State poses a serious threat to the State's efforts to further temperance and prevent youth from accessing alcoholic liquor and the expansion of youth access to additional types of alcoholic liquors.

- (3) To maintain the State's broad powers granted by Section 2 of the Twenty-First Amendment to the United States Constitution to control the importation or sale of alcoholic liquor and its right to structure its alcoholic liquor distribution system.
- (4) To ensure that the General Assembly, by authorizing limited direct shipment of wine to meet the directives of the United States Supreme Court, does not intend to impair or modify the State's distribution of wine through distributors or importing distributors, but only to permit limited shipment of wine for personal use.
- (5) To provide that, in the event that a court of competent jurisdiction declares or finds that this Section, which is enacted to conform Illinois law to the United States Supreme Court decision, is invalid or unconstitutional, the Illinois General Assembly at its earliest general session shall conduct hearings and study methods to conform to any directive or order of the court consistent with the temperance and revenue collection

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- 1 purposes of this Act.
- 2 (b) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, a wine 3 shipper licensee may ship, for personal use and not for resale, 4 not more than 12 cases of wine per year to any resident of this 5 State who is 21 years of age or older.
  - (b-3) Notwithstanding any other provision of law, sale and shipment by a winery shipper licensee pursuant to this Section shall be deemed to constitute a sale in this State.
    - (b-5) The shipping container of any wine shipped under this Section shall be clearly labeled with the following words: "CONTAINS ALCOHOL. SIGNATURE OF A PERSON 21 YEARS OF AGE OR OLDER REQUIRED FOR DELIVERY. PROOF OF AGE AND IDENTITY MUST BE SHOWN BEFORE DELIVERY.". This warning must be prominently displayed on the packaging. A licensee shall require the transporter or common carrier that delivers the wine to obtain the signature of a person 21 years of age or older at the delivery address at the time of delivery. At the expense of the licensee, the licensee shall receive a delivery confirmation from the express company, common carrier, or contract carrier indicating the location of the delivery, time of delivery, and the name and signature of the individual 21 years of age or older who accepts delivery. The Commission shall design and create a label or approve a label that must be affixed to the shipping container by the licensee.
    - (c) No broker within this State shall solicit consumers to engage in direct wine shipments under this Section.

- 1 (d) It is not the intent of this Section to impair the
- 2 distribution of wine through distributors or importing
- 3 distributors, but only to permit shipments of wine for personal
- 4 use.

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- 5 (Source: P.A. 95-634, eff. 6-1-08.)
- 6 (235 ILCS 5/6-29.1)
- 7 Sec. 6-29.1. Direct shipments of alcoholic liquor.
- 8 (a) The General Assembly makes the following findings:
  - (1) The General Assembly of Illinois, having reviewed this Act in light of the United States Supreme Court's 2005 decision in Granholm v. Heald, has determined to conform that law to the constitutional principles enunciated by the Court in a manner that best preserves the temperance, revenue, and orderly distribution values of this Act.
  - (2) Minimizing automobile accidents and fatalities, domestic violence, health problems, loss of productivity, unemployment, and other social problems associated with dependency and improvident use of alcoholic beverages remains the policy of Illinois.
  - (3) To the maximum extent constitutionally feasible, Illinois desires to collect sufficient revenue from excise and use taxes on alcoholic beverages for the purpose of responding to such social problems.
  - (4) Combined with family education and individual discipline, retail validation of age, and assessment of the

capacity of the consumer remains the best pre-sale social protection against the problems associated with the abuse of alcoholic liquor.

(5) Therefore, the paramount purpose of this amendatory Act is to continue to carefully limit direct shipment sales of wine produced by makers of wine and to continue to prohibit such direct shipment sales for spirits and beer.

For these reasons, the Commission shall establish a system to notify the out-of-state trade of this prohibition and to detect violations. The Commission shall request the Attorney General to extradite any offender.

(b) Pursuant to the Twenty-First Amendment of the United States Constitution allowing states to regulate the distribution and sale of alcoholic liquor and pursuant to the federal Webb-Kenyon Act declaring that alcoholic liquor shipped in interstate commerce must comply with state laws, the General Assembly hereby finds and declares that selling alcoholic liquor from a point outside this State through various direct marketing means, such as catalogs, newspapers, mailers, and the Internet, directly to residents of this State poses a serious threat to the State's efforts to prevent youths from accessing alcoholic liquor; to State revenue collections; and to the economy of this State.

Any person manufacturing, distributing, or selling alcoholic liquor who knowingly ships or transports or causes

the shipping or transportation of any alcoholic liquor from a point outside this State to a person in this State who does not hold a manufacturer's, distributor's, importing distributor's, or non-resident dealer's license issued by the Liquor Control Commission, other than a shipment of sacramental wine to a bona fide religious organization, a shipment authorized by Section 6-29, subparagraph (17) of Section 3-12, or any other shipment authorized by this Act, is in violation of this Act.

The Commission, upon determining, after investigation, that a person has violated this Section, shall give notice to the person by certified mail to cease and desist all shipments of alcoholic liquor into this State and to withdraw from this State within 5 working days after receipt of the notice all shipments of alcoholic liquor then in transit.

Whenever the Commission has reason to believe that a person has failed to comply with the Commission notice under this Section, it shall notify the Department of Revenue and file a complaint with the State's Attorney of the county where the alcoholic liquor was delivered or with appropriate law enforcement officials.

Failure to comply with the notice issued by the Commission under this Section constitutes a business offense for which the person shall be fined not more than \$1,000 for a first offense, not more than \$5,000 for a second offense, and not more than \$10,000 for a third or subsequent offense. Each shipment of alcoholic liquor delivered in violation of the cease and desist

- 1 notice shall constitute a separate offense.
- 2 (Source: P.A. 95-634, eff. 6-1-08.)
- 3 (235 ILCS 5/6-31)
- 4 Sec. 6-31. Product sampling.
- 5 (a) Retailer, distributor, importing distributor,
- 6 manufacturer, and nonresident dealer licensees may conduct
- 7 product sampling for consumption at a licensed retail location.
- 8 Up to 3 samples, consisting of no more than (i) 1/4 ounce of
- 9 distilled spirits, (ii) one ounce of wine, or (iii) 2 ounces of
- 10 beer may be served to a consumer in one day.
- 11 (b) Notwithstanding the provisions of subsection (a), an
- on-premises retail licensee may offer for sale and serve more
- than one drink per person for sampling purposes. In any event,
- 14 all provisions of Section 6-28 shall apply to an on-premises
- retail licensee that conducts product sampling.
- 16 (Source: P.A. 99-46, eff. 7-15-15.)
- 17 (235 ILCS 5/7-1) (from Ch. 43, par. 145)
- 18 Sec. 7-1. An applicant for a retail license from the State
- 19 Commission shall submit to the State Commission an application
- in writing under oath stating:
- 21 (1) The applicant's name and mailing address;
- 22 (2) The name and address of the applicant's business;
- 23 (3) If applicable, the date of the filing of the
- 24 "assumed name" of the business with the County Clerk;

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(4) In case of a copartnership, the date of the
formation of the partnership; in the case of an Illinois
corporation, the date of its incorporation; or in the case
of a foreign corporation, the State where it was
incorporated and the date of its becoming qualified under
the Business Corporation Act of 1983 to transact business
in the State of Illinois;

- (5) The number, the date of issuance and the date of expiration of the applicant's current local retail liquor license:
- (6) The name of the city, village, or county that issued the local retail liquor license;
- (7) The name and address of the landlord if the premises are leased;
- (8) The date of the applicant's first request for a State liquor license and whether it was granted, denied or withdrawn;
- (9) The address of the applicant when the first application for a State liquor license was made;
- (10) The applicant's current State liquor license number;
- (11) The date the applicant began liquor sales at his place of business;
- 24 (12) The address of the applicant's warehouse if he 25 warehouses liquor;
- 26 (13) The applicant's Retailers' Occupation Tax (ROT)

1	Registrati	ion Number;

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- (14) The applicant's document locator number on his Federal Special Tax Stamp;
- (15) Whether the applicant is delinquent in the payment of the Retailers' Occupation Tax (Sales Tax), and if so, the reasons therefor;
  - (16) Whether the applicant is delinquent under the cash beer law, and if so, the reasons therefor;
  - (17) In the case of a retailer, whether he is delinquent under the 30-day credit law, and if so, the reasons therefor;
  - (18) In the case of a distributor, whether he is delinquent under the 15-day credit law, and if so, the reasons therefor:
  - (19) Whether the applicant has made an application for a liquor license which has been denied, and if so, the reasons therefor;
  - (20) Whether the applicant has ever had any previous liquor license suspended or revoked, and if so, the reasons therefor:
  - (21) Whether the applicant has ever been convicted of a gambling offense or felony, and if so, the particulars thereof:
  - (22) Whether the applicant possesses a current Federal Wagering Stamp, and if so, the reasons therefor;
    - (23) Whether the applicant, or any other person,

directly in his place of business is a public official, and if so, the particulars thereof;

- (24) The applicant's name, sex, date of birth, social security number, position and percentage of ownership in the business; and the name, sex, date of birth, social security number, position and percentage of ownership in the business of every sole owner, partner, corporate officer, director, manager and any person who owns 5% or more of the shares of the applicant business entity or parent corporations of the applicant business entity; and
- anything else of value, and that he will not receive or borrow money or anything else of value (other than merchandising credit in the ordinary course of business for a period not to exceed 90 days as herein expressly permitted under Section 6-5 hereof), directly or indirectly, from any manufacturer, importing distributor or distributor or from any representative of any such manufacturer, importing distributor or be a party in any way, directly or indirectly, to any violation by a manufacturer or, distributor or importing distributor or importing distributor or from any violation by a manufacturer or, distributor or importing distributor of Section 6-6 of this Act.

In addition to any other requirement of this Section, an applicant for a special use permit license and a special event retailer's license shall also submit (A) proof satisfactory to the Commission that the applicant has a resale number issued

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under Section 2c of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act or that 1 2 the applicant is registered under Section 2a of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, (B) proof satisfactory to the Commission 3 applicant has current, valid the а exemption 5 identification number issued under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act and a certification to the Commission that 6 7 the purchase of alcoholic liquors will be a tax-exempt 8 purchase, or (C) a statement that the applicant is not registered under Section 2a of the Retailers' Occupation Tax 9 10 Act, does not hold a resale number under Section 2c of the 11 Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and does not hold an exemption 12 number under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act. 13 The applicant shall also submit proof of adequate dram shop insurance for the special event prior to being issued a 14 15 license.

In addition to the foregoing information, such application shall contain such other and further information as the State Commission and the local commission may, by rule or regulation not inconsistent with law, prescribe.

If the applicant reports a felony conviction as required under paragraph (21) of this Section, such conviction may be considered by the Commission in determining qualifications for licensing, but shall not operate as a bar to licensing.

If said application is made in behalf of a partnership, firm, association, club or corporation, then the same shall be signed by one member of such partnership or the president or

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secretary of such corporation or an authorized agent of said partnership or corporation.

All other applications shall be on forms prescribed by the State Commission, and which may exclude any of the above requirements which the State Commission rules to be inapplicable.

7 (Source: P.A. 98-756, eff. 7-16-14.)

8 (235 ILCS 5/7-6) (from Ch. 43, par. 150)

Sec. 7-6. All proceedings for the revocation or suspension of licenses of manufacturers, distributors, distributors, non-resident dealers, foreign importers, non-beverage users, railroads, airplanes and boats shall be before the State Commission. All such proceedings and all proceedings for the revocation or suspension of a retailer's license before the State commission shall be in accordance with rules and regulations established by it not inconsistent with law. However, no such license shall be so revoked or suspended except after a hearing by the State commission with reasonable notice to the licensee served by registered or certified mail with return receipt requested at least 10 days prior to the hearings at the last known place of business of the licensee and after an opportunity to appear and defend. Such notice shall specify the time and place of the hearing, the nature of the charges, the specific provisions of the Act and rules violated, and the specific facts supporting the charges or

violation. The findings of the Commission shall be predicated 1 2 upon competent evidence. The revocation of a local license 3 shall automatically result in the revocation of a State license. Upon notification by the Illinois Department of 5 Revenue, the State Commission, in accordance with Section 3-12, may refuse the issuance or renewal of a license, fine a 6 licensee, or suspend or revoke any license issued by the State 7 Commission if the licensee or license applicant has violated 8 the provisions of Section 3 of the Retailers' Occupation Tax 9 10 Act. All procedures for the suspension or revocation of a 11 license, as enumerated above, are applicable to the levying of 12 fines for violations of this Act or any rule or regulation 13 issued pursuant thereto.

14 (Source: P.A. 95-331, eff. 8-21-07.)

15 (235 ILCS 5/8-1)

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Sec. 8-1. A tax is imposed upon the privilege of engaging in business as a manufacturer or as an importing distributor of alcoholic liquor other than beer at the rate of \$0.185 per gallon until September 1, 2009 and \$0.231 per gallon beginning September 1, 2009 for cider containing not less than 0.5% alcohol by volume nor more than 7% alcohol by volume, \$0.73 per gallon until September 1, 2009 and \$1.39 per gallon beginning September 1, 2009 for wine other than cider containing less than 7% alcohol by volume, and \$4.50 per gallon until September 1, 2009 on

alcohol and spirits manufactured and sold or used by such manufacturer, or as agent for any other person, or sold or used by such importing distributor, or as agent for any other person. A tax is imposed upon the privilege of engaging in business as a manufacturer of beer or as an importing distributor of beer at the rate of \$0.185 per gallon until September 1, 2009 and \$0.231 per gallon beginning September 1, 2009 on all beer manufactured and sold or used by such manufacturer, or as agent for any other person, or sold or used by such importing distributor, or as agent for any other person. Any brewer manufacturing beer in this State shall be entitled to and given a credit or refund of 75% of the tax imposed on each gallon of beer up to 4.9 million gallons per year in any given calendar year for tax paid or payable on beer produced and sold in the State of Illinois.

For the purpose of this Section, "cider" means any alcoholic beverage obtained by the alcohol fermentation of the juice of apples or pears including, but not limited to, flavored, sparkling, or carbonated cider.

The credit or refund created by this Act shall apply to all beer taxes in the calendar years 1982 through 1986.

The increases made by this amendatory Act of the 91st General Assembly in the rates of taxes imposed under this Section shall apply beginning on July 1, 1999.

A tax at the rate of 1¢ per gallon on beer and 48¢ per gallon on alcohol and spirits is also imposed upon the

privilege of engaging in business as a retailer or as a distributor who is not also an importing distributor with respect to all beer and all alcohol and spirits owned or possessed by such retailer or distributor when this amendatory Act of 1969 becomes effective, and with respect to which the additional tax imposed by this amendatory Act upon manufacturers and importing distributors does not apply. Retailers and distributors who are subject to the additional tax imposed by this paragraph of this Section shall be required to inventory such alcoholic liquor and to pay this additional tax in a manner prescribed by the Department.

The provisions of this Section shall be construed to apply to any importing distributor engaging in business in this State, whether licensed or not.

However, such tax is not imposed upon any such business as to any alcoholic liquor shipped outside Illinois by an Illinois licensed manufacturer or importing distributor, nor as to any alcoholic liquor delivered in Illinois by an Illinois licensed manufacturer or importing distributor to a purchaser for immediate transportation by the purchaser to another state into which the purchaser has a legal right, under the laws of such state, to import such alcoholic liquor, nor as to any alcoholic liquor other than beer sold by one Illinois licensed manufacturer or importing distributor to another Illinois licensed manufacturer or importing distributor to the extent to which the sale of alcoholic liquor other than beer by one

- 1 Illinois licensed manufacturer or importing distributor to
- 2 another Illinois licensed manufacturer or importing
- 3 distributor is authorized by the licensing provisions of this
- 4 Act, nor to alcoholic liquor whether manufactured in or
- 5 imported into this State when sold to a "non-beverage user"
- 6 licensed by the State for use in the manufacture of any of the
- 7 following when they are unfit for beverage purposes:
- 8 Patent and proprietary medicines and medicinal,
- 9 antiseptic, culinary and toilet preparations;
- 10 Flavoring extracts and syrups and food products;
- 11 Scientific, industrial and chemical products, excepting
- denatured alcohol;
- Or for scientific, chemical, experimental or mechanical
- 14 purposes;
- Nor is the tax imposed upon the privilege of engaging in
- 16 any business in interstate commerce or otherwise, which
- 17 business may not, under the Constitution and Statutes of the
- 18 United States, be made the subject of taxation by this State.
- 19 The tax herein imposed shall be in addition to all other
- 20 occupation or privilege taxes imposed by the State of Illinois
- 21 or political subdivision thereof.
- 22 If any alcoholic liquor manufactured in or imported into
- 23 this State is sold to a licensed manufacturer or importing
- 24 distributor by a licensed manufacturer or importing
- 25 distributor to be used solely as an ingredient in the
- 26 manufacture of any beverage for human consumption, the tax

imposed upon such purchasing manufacturer or importing
distributor shall be reduced by the amount of the taxes which
have been paid by the selling manufacturer or importing
distributor under this Act as to such alcoholic liquor so used
to the Department of Revenue.

If any person received any alcoholic liquors from a manufacturer or importing distributor, with respect to which alcoholic liquors no tax is imposed under this Article, and such alcoholic liquor shall thereafter be disposed of in such manner or under such circumstances as may cause the same to become the base for the tax imposed by this Article, such person shall make the same reports and returns, pay the same taxes and be subject to all other provisions of this Article relating to manufacturers and importing distributors.

Nothing in this Article shall be construed to require the payment to the Department of the taxes imposed by this Article more than once with respect to any quantity of alcoholic liquor sold or used within this State.

No tax is imposed by this Act on sales of alcoholic liquor by Illinois licensed foreign importers to Illinois licensed importing distributors.

All of the proceeds of the additional tax imposed by Public Act 96-34 shall be deposited by the Department into the Capital Projects Fund. The remainder of the tax imposed by this Act shall be deposited by the Department into the General Revenue Fund.

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- 1 The provisions of this Section 8-1 are severable under
- 2 Section 1.31 of the Statute on Statutes.
- 3 (Source: P.A. 96-34, eff. 7-13-09; 96-37, eff. 7-13-09; 96-38,
- 4 eff. 7-13-09; 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10.)
- 5 (235 ILCS 5/8-2) (from Ch. 43, par. 159)
  - Sec. 8-2. It is the duty of each manufacturer with respect to alcoholic liquor produced or imported by such manufacturer, or purchased tax-free by such manufacturer from another manufacturer or importing distributor, and of each importing distributor as to alcoholic liquor purchased by such importing distributor from foreign importers or from anyone from any point in the United States outside of this State or purchased tax-free from another manufacturer or importing distributor, to pay the tax imposed by Section 8-1 to the Department of Revenue on or before the 15th day of the calendar month following the calendar month in which such alcoholic liquor is sold or used by such manufacturer or by such importing distributor other than in an authorized tax-free manner or to pay that tax electronically as provided in this Section.

Each manufacturer and each importing distributor shall make payment under one of the following methods: (1) on or before the 15th day of each calendar month, file in person or by United States first-class mail, postage pre-paid, with the Department of Revenue, on forms prescribed and furnished by the Department, a report in writing in such form as may be required

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by the Department in order to compute, and assure the accuracy of, the tax due on all taxable sales and uses of alcoholic liquor occurring during the preceding month. Payment of the tax in the amount disclosed by the report shall accompany the report or, (2) on or before the 15th day of each calendar month, electronically file with the Department of Revenue, on forms prescribed and furnished by the Department, an electronic report in such form as may be required by the Department in order to compute, and assure the accuracy of, the tax due on all taxable sales and uses of alcoholic liquor occurring during the preceding month. An electronic payment of the tax in the amount disclosed by the report shall accompany the report. A manufacturer or distributor who files an electronic report and electronically pays the tax imposed pursuant to Section 8-1 to the Department of Revenue on or before the 15th day of the calendar month following the calendar month in which such alcoholic liquor is sold or used by that manufacturer or importing distributor other than in an authorized tax-free manner shall pay to the Department the amount of the tax imposed pursuant to Section 8-1, less a discount which is allowed to reimburse the manufacturer or importing distributor for the expenses incurred in keeping and maintaining records, preparing and filing the electronic returns, remitting the tax, and supplying data to the Department upon request.

The discount shall be in an amount as follows:

(1) For original returns due on or after January 1,

- 2003 through September 30, 2003, the discount shall be 1.75% or \$1,250 per return, whichever is less;
  - (2) For original returns due on or after October 1, 2003 through September 30, 2004, the discount shall be 2% or \$3,000 per return, whichever is less; and
- 6 (3) For original returns due on or after October 1,
  7 2004, the discount shall be 2% or \$2,000 per return,
  8 whichever is less.

The Department may, if it deems it necessary in order to insure the payment of the tax imposed by this Article, require returns to be made more frequently than and covering periods of less than a month. Such return shall contain such further information as the Department may reasonably require.

It shall be presumed that all alcoholic liquors acquired or made by any importing distributor or manufacturer have been sold or used by him in this State and are the basis for the tax imposed by this Article unless proven, to the satisfaction of the Department, that such alcoholic liquors are (1) still in the possession of such importing distributor or manufacturer, or (2) prior to the termination of possession have been lost by theft or through unintentional destruction, or (3) that such alcoholic liquors are otherwise exempt from taxation under this Act.

The Department may require any foreign importer to file monthly information returns, by the 15th day of the month following the month which any such return covers, if the

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Department determines this to be necessary to the proper performance of the Department's functions and duties under this

Act. Such return shall contain such information as the

Department may reasonably require.

Every manufacturer and importing distributor shall also file, with the Department, a bond in an amount not less than \$1,000 and not to exceed \$100,000 on a form to be approved by, and with a surety or sureties satisfactory to, the Department. Such bond shall be conditioned upon the manufacturer or importing distributor paying to the Department all monies becoming due from such manufacturer or importing distributor under this Article. The Department shall fix the penalty of such bond in each case, taking into consideration the amount of alcoholic liquor expected to be sold and used by such manufacturer or importing distributor, and the penalty fixed by the Department shall be sufficient, in the Department's opinion, to protect the State of Illinois against failure to pay any amount due under this Article, but the amount of the penalty fixed by the Department shall not exceed twice the amount of tax liability of a monthly return, nor shall the amount of such penalty be less than \$1,000. The Department shall notify the Commission of the Department's approval or any such manufacturer's disapproval of or *importing* distributor's bond, or of the termination or cancellation of any such bond, or of the Department's direction to a manufacturer or importing distributor that he must file

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additional bond in order to comply with this Section. The Commission shall not issue a license to any applicant for a manufacturer's or importing distributor's license unless the Commission has received a notification from the Department showing that such applicant has filed a satisfactory bond with the Department hereunder and that such bond has been approved by the Department. Failure by any licensed manufacturer or importing distributor to keep a satisfactory bond in effect with the Department or to furnish additional bond to the Department, when required hereunder by the Department to do so, shall be grounds for the revocation or suspension of such manufacturer's or importing distributor's license by the Commission. If a manufacturer or importing distributor fails to pay any amount due under this Article, his bond with the Department shall be deemed forfeited, and the Department may institute a suit in its own name on such bond.

After notice and opportunity for a hearing the State Commission may revoke or suspend the license of any manufacturer or importing distributor who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section. Notice of such hearing and the time and place thereof shall be in writing and shall contain a statement of the charges against the licensee. Such notice may be given by United States registered or certified mail with return receipt requested, addressed to the person concerned at his last known address and shall be given not less than 7 days prior to the date fixed for the hearing. An order revoking or

- 1 suspending a license under the provisions of this Section may
- 2 be reviewed in the manner provided in Section 7-10 of this Act.
- 3 No new license shall be granted to a person whose license has
- 4 been revoked for a violation of this Section or, in case of
- 5 suspension, shall such suspension be terminated until he has
- 6 paid to the Department all taxes and penalties which he owes
- 7 the State under the provisions of this Act.

Every manufacturer or importing distributor who has, as verified by the Department, continuously complied with the conditions of the bond under this Act for a period of 2 years shall be considered to be a prior continuous compliance taxpayer. In determining the consecutive period of time for qualification as a prior continuous compliance taxpayer, any consecutive period of time of qualifying compliance immediately prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1987 shall be credited to any manufacturer or importing distributor.

A manufacturer or importing distributor that is a prior continuous compliance taxpayer under this Section and becomes a successor as the result of an acquisition, merger, or consolidation of a manufacturer or importing distributor shall be deemed to be a prior continuous compliance taxpayer with respect to the acquired, merged, or consolidated entity.

Every prior continuous compliance taxpayer shall be exempt from the bond requirements of this Act until the Department has determined the taxpayer to be delinquent in the filing of any

- 1 return or deficient in the payment of any tax under this Act.
- 2 Any taxpayer who fails to pay an admitted or established
- 3 liability under this Act may also be required to post bond or
- 4 other acceptable security with the Department guaranteeing the
- 5 payment of such admitted or established liability.
- 6 The Department shall discharge any surety and shall release
- 7 and return any bond or security deposit assigned, pledged or
- 8 otherwise provided to it by a taxpayer under this Section
- 9 within 30 days after: (1) such taxpayer becomes a prior
- 10 continuous compliance taxpayer; or (2) such taxpayer has ceased
- 11 to collect receipts on which he is required to remit tax to the
- Department, has filed a final tax return, and has paid to the
- 13 Department an amount sufficient to discharge his remaining tax
- liability as determined by the Department under this Act.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 95-769, eff. 7-29-08.)
- 16 (235 ILCS 5/8-5) (from Ch. 43, par. 163a)
- 17 Sec. 8-5. As soon as practicable after any return is filed,
- the Department shall examine such return and shall correct such
- 19 return according to its best judgment and information, which
- 20 return so corrected by the Department shall be prima facie
- 21 correct and shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of
- 22 the amount of tax due, as shown therein. Instead of requiring
- 23 the licensee to file an amended return, the Department may
- 24 simply notify the licensee of the correction or corrections it
- 25 has made. Proof of such correction by the Department, or of the

determination of the amount of tax due as provided in Sections 1 2 8-4 and 8-10, may be made at any hearing before the Department 3 or in any legal proceeding by a reproduced copy of Department's record relating thereto in the name of 5 Department under the certificate of the Director of Revenue. Such reproduced copy shall, without further proof, be admitted 6 7 into evidence before the Department or in any legal proceeding 8 and shall be prima facie proof of the correctness of the amount 9 of tax due, as shown therein. If the return so corrected by the 10 Department discloses the sale or use, bv а licensed 11 manufacturer or importing distributor, of alcoholic liquors as 12 to which the tax provided for in this Article should have been paid, but has not been paid, in excess of the alcoholic liquors 13 14 reported as being taxable by the licensee, and as to which the 15 proper tax was paid the Department shall notify the licensee 16 that it shall issue the taxpayer a notice of tax liability for 17 the amount of tax claimed by the Department to be due, together with penalties at the rates prescribed by Sections 3-3, 3-5 and 18 19 3-6 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, which amount of tax shall be equivalent to the amount of tax which, at the 20 prescribed rate per gallon, should have been paid with respect 21 22 to the alcoholic liquors disposed of in excess of those 23 reported as being taxable. In a case where no return has been filed, the Department shall determine the amount of tax due 24 25 according to its best judgment and information and shall issue 26 the taxpayer a notice of tax liability for the amount of tax

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claimed by the Department to be due as herein provided together with penalties at the rates prescribed by Sections 3-3, 3-5 and 3-6 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act. If, administering the provisions of this Act, a comparison of a licensee's return or returns with the books, records and physical inventories of such licensee discloses a deficiency which cannot be allocated by the Department to a particular month or months, the Department shall issue the taxpayer a notice of tax liability for the amount of tax claimed by the Department to be due for a given period, but without any obligation upon the Department to allocate such deficiency to any particular month or months, together with penalties at the rates prescribed by Sections 3-3, 3-5 and 3-6 of the Uniform Penalty and Interest Act, which amount of tax shall be equivalent to the amount of tax which, at the prescribed rate per gallon, should have been paid with respect to the alcoholic liquors disposed of in excess of those reported being taxable, with the tax thereon having been paid under which circumstances the aforesaid notice of tax liability shall be prima facie correct and shall be prima facie evidence of the correctness of the amount of tax due as shown therein; and proof of such correctness may be made in accordance with, admissibility of a reproduced copy of such notice of the Department's notice of tax liability shall be governed by, all the provisions of this Act applicable to corrected returns.

26 If the licensee dies or becomes a person under legal

disability at any time before the Department issues its notice
of tax liability, such notice shall be issued to the
administrator, executor or other legal representative, as
such, of the deceased or licensee who is under legal
disability.

If such licensee or legal representative, within 60 days after such notice of tax liability, files a protest to such notice of tax liability and requests a hearing thereon, the Department shall give at least 7 days' notice to such licensee or legal representative, as the case may be, of the time and place fixed for such hearing and shall hold a hearing in conformity with the provisions of this Act, and pursuant thereto shall issue a final assessment to such licensee or legal representative for the amount found to be due as a result of such hearing.

If a protest to the notice of tax liability and a request for a hearing thereon is not filed within 60 days after such notice of tax liability, such notice of tax liability shall become final without the necessity of a final assessment being issued and shall be deemed to be a final assessment.

In case of failure to pay the tax, or any portion thereof, or any penalty provided for herein, when due, the Department may recover the amount of such tax, or portion thereof, or penalty in a civil action; or if the licensee dies or becomes a person under legal disability, by filing a claim therefor against his or her estate; provided that no such claim shall be

- filed against the estate of any deceased or of the licensee who
- 2 is under legal disability for any tax or penalty or portion
- 3 thereof except in the manner prescribed and within the time
- 4 limited by the Probate Act of 1975, as amended.
- 5 The collection of any such tax and penalty, or either, by
- 6 any means provided for herein, shall not be a bar to any
- 7 prosecution under this Act.
- 8 In addition to any other penalty provided for in this
- 9 Article, any licensee who fails to pay any tax within the time
- 10 required by this Article shall be subject to assessment of
- 11 penalties and interest at rates set forth in the Uniform
- 12 Penalty and Interest Act.
- 13 (Source: P.A. 87-205; 87-879.)
- 14 (235 ILCS 5/8-10) (from Ch. 43, par. 164)
- Sec. 8-10. It is the duty of each manufacturer, importing
- 16 distributor and foreign importer to keep, at his licensed
- 17 address or place of business, complete and accurate records of
- 18 all sales or other dispositions of alcoholic liquor, and
- 19 complete and accurate records of all alcoholic liquor produced,
- 20 manufactured, compounded or imported, whether for himself or
- 21 for another, together with a physical inventory made as of the
- 22 close of each period for which a return is required, covering
- 23 all alcoholic liquors on hand. However, the Department of
- 24 Revenue may grant a an importing distributor a waiver to permit
- 25 such records to be kept at a central business location within

- 1 the State upon written request by the importing distributor.
- 2 The central business location shall be located at a licensed
- 3 importing distributor's premises. The Department of Revenue
- 4 may in its discretion prescribe reasonable and uniform methods
- 5 for keeping such records by manufacturers and importing
- 6 distributors and foreign importers.

In case of failure by manufacturers and importing distributors to keep such records or to make them available to the Department on demand, the Department shall determine the amount of tax due according to its best judgment and information, which amount so determined by the Department shall be prima facie correct, and the Department's notice of tax liability shall be given, and protest thereto and demand for a hearing may be made and final assessments arrived at, in accordance with the provisions of Section 8-5 hereof.

It is the duty of each manufacturer, importing distributor, and foreign importer, who imports alcoholic liquor into the State, and each non-resident dealer who ships alcoholic liquor into the State, to mail to the Department one duplicate invoice, together with a bill of lading, covering such shipment and stating the quantity and, except in the case of alcoholic liquor imported in bulk to be bottled by an authorized licensee in this State using his own label and brand, the invoice shall also state the brand, labels and size of containers.

It is the duty of each manufacturer, importing distributor, and foreign importer, who imports spirits into the State, and

each non-resident dealer who ships spirits into the State, to mail to the State Commission monthly a report containing a compilation of the information required to be furnished to the Department by the preceding paragraph, except that information concerning spirits imported in bulk need not be included. The report shall include all information mailed to the Department during the preceding month.

All books and records, which manufacturers, importing distributors, non-resident dealers, and foreign importers are required by this Section to keep, shall be preserved for a period of 3 years, unless the Department, in writing, authorizes their destruction or disposal at an earlier date.

13 (Source: P.A. 98-394, eff. 8-16-13.)

14 (235 ILCS 5/9-13) (from Ch. 43, par. 176)

Sec. 9-13. It is unlawful to sell alcoholic liquor at retail or to grant or issue, or cause to be granted or issued, any license to sell alcoholic liquor at retail within the limits of any political subdivision or precinct or at any premises while the prohibition against such sales is in effect, or to sell at retail alcoholic liquor other than beer containing not more than 4% of alcohol by weight, or to grant or issue or cause to be granted any license to sell such alcoholic liquor at retail within the limits of such political subdivision or precinct while the prohibition against such sales is in effect, or to sell at retail alcoholic liquor

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containing more than 4% of alcohol by weight except in the original package and not for consumption on the premises, or to grant or issue or cause to be granted or issued any license to sell such alcoholic liquor at retail within the limits of such political subdivision or precinct while the prohibition against such sales is in effect. If any such license be granted or issued in violation of this section, the license shall be void. This section shall not prohibit the issuance of and operation under a manufacturer's or distributor's or importing distributor's license in accordance with law.

11 (Source: P.A. 86-861.)

12 (235 ILCS 5/10-1) (from Ch. 43, par. 183)

Sec. 10-1. Violations; penalties. Whereas a substantial threat to the sound and careful control, regulation, and taxation of the manufacture, sale, and distribution of alcoholic liquors exists by virtue of individuals who manufacture, import, distribute, or sell alcoholic liquors within the State without having first obtained a valid license to do so, and whereas such threat is especially serious along the borders of this State, and whereas such threat requires immediate correction by this Act, by active investigation and prosecution by law enforcement officials and prosecutors, and by prompt and strict enforcement through the courts of this State to punish violators and to deter such conduct in the future:

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- (a) Any person who manufactures, imports for distribution or use, or distributes or sells alcoholic liquor at any place within the State without having first obtained a valid license to do so under the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a business offense and fined not more than \$1,000 for the first such offense and shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony for each subsequent offense.
- (b) (1) Any retailer, licensed in this State, who knowingly causes to furnish, give, sell, or otherwise being within the State, any alcoholic liquor destined to be used, distributed, consumed or sold in another state, unless such alcoholic liquor was received in this State by a duly licensed distributor, eximporting distributors shall have his license suspended for 7 days for the first offense and for the second offense, shall have his license revoked by the Commission.
- (2) In the event the Commission receives a certified copy of a final order from a foreign jurisdiction that an Illinois retail licensee has been found to have violated that foreign jurisdiction's laws, rules, or regulations concerning the importation of alcoholic liquor into that jurisdiction, the violation may be grounds for the Commission to revoke, suspend, or refuse to issue or renew a license, to impose a fine, or to take any additional action provided by this Act with respect to the Illinois retail license or licensee. Any such action on the part of the Commission shall be in accordance with this Act and implementing rules.

For the purposes of paragraph (2): (i) "foreign jurisdiction" means a state, territory, or possession of the United States, the District of Columbia, or the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and (ii) "final order" means an order or judgment of a court or administrative body that determines the rights of the parties respecting the subject matter of the proceeding, that remains in full force and effect, and from which no appeal can be taken.

- (c) Any person who shall make any false statement or otherwise violates any of the provisions of this Act in obtaining any license hereunder, or who having obtained a license hereunder shall violate any of the provisions of this Act with respect to the manufacture, possession, distribution or sale of alcoholic liquor, or with respect to the maintenance of the licensed premises, or shall violate any other provision of this Act, shall for a first offense be guilty of a petty offense and fined not more than \$500, and for a second or subsequent offense shall be guilty of a Class B misdemeanor.
- (c-5) Any owner of an establishment that serves alcohol on its premises, if more than 50% of the establishment's gross receipts within the prior 3 months is from the sale of alcohol, who knowingly fails to prohibit concealed firearms on its premises or who knowingly makes a false statement or record to avoid the prohibition of concealed firearms on its premises under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act shall be guilty of a business offense with a fine up to \$5,000.

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- 1 (d) Each day any person engages in business as a
  2 manufacturer, foreign importer, importing distributor,
  3 distributor, or retailer in violation of the provisions of this
  4 Act shall constitute a separate offense.
  - (e) Any person, under the age of 21 years who, for the purpose of buying, accepting or receiving alcoholic liquor from a licensee, represents that he is 21 years of age or over shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
  - (f) In addition to the penalties herein provided, any person licensed as a wine-maker in either class who manufactures more wine than authorized by his license shall be guilty of a business offense and shall be fined \$1 for each gallon so manufactured.
  - (g) A person shall be exempt from prosecution for a violation of this Act if he is a peace officer in the enforcement of the criminal laws and such activity is approved in writing by one of the following:
  - (1) In all counties, the respective State's Attorney;
- (2) The Director of State Police under Section 2605-10, 19 20 2605-15, 2605-75, 2605-100, 2605-105, 2605-110, 2605-115, 2605-130, 2605-140, 21 2605-120, 2605-190, 2605-200, 22 2605-205, 2605-210, 2605-215, 2605-250, 2605-275, 2605-300, 23 2605-305, 2605-315, 2605-325, 2605-335, 2605-340, 2605-350, 2605-355, 2605-360, 24 2605-365, 25 2605-375, 2605-390, 2605-400, 2605-405, 2605-420, 2605-430, 2605-435, 2605-500, 2605-525, or 2605-550 of the 26

1	Department of State	Police Law (20 ILCS	2605/2605-10,
2	2605/2605-15, 2605/26	05-75, 2605/2605-100,	2605/2605-105,
3	2605/2605-110,	2605/2605-115,	2605/2605-120,
4	2605/2605-130,	2605/2605-140,	2605/2605-190,
5	2605/2605-200,	2605/2605-205,	2605/2605-210,
6	2605/2605-215,	2605/2605-250,	2605/2605-275,
7	2605/2605-300,	2605/2605-305,	2605/2605-315,
8	2605/2605-325,	2605/2605-335,	2605/2605-340,
9	2605/2605-350,	2605/2605-355,	2605/2605-360,
10	2605/2605-365,	2605/2605-375,	2605/2605-390,
11	2605/2605-400,	2605/2605-405,	2605/2605-420,
12	2605/2605-430,	2605/2605-435,	2605/2605-500,
13	2605/2605-525, or 2605	5/2605-550); or	

- 14 (3) In cities over 1,000,000, the Superintendent of Police.
- 16 (Source: P.A. 98-63, eff. 7-9-13.)
- 17 (235 ILCS 5/10-7.1) (from Ch. 43, par. 189.1)

Sec. 10-7.1. The Commission, upon receipt of a complaint or 18 upon having knowledge that any person is engaged in the 19 20 business as а manufacturer, importing distributor, 21 distributor, or retailer without a license or valid license, 22 shall notify the Department of Revenue and the local liquor 23 authority, and file a complaint with the State's Attorney's 24 Office of the County where the incident occurred or initiate an 25 investigation with the appropriate law enforcement officials.

- 1 (Source: P.A. 90-739, eff. 8-13-98.)
- 2 (235 ILCS 5/1-3.16 rep.)
- 3 Section 35. The Liquor Control Act of 1934 is amended by
- 4 repealing Section 1-3.16.