

Sen. Kimberly A. Lightford

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10300SB3359sam001

LRB103 37014 RPS 72051 a

- 1 AMENDMENT TO SENATE BILL 3359 2 AMENDMENT NO. . Amend Senate Bill 3359 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following: 3 "Section 5. The Liquor Control Act of 1934 is amended by 4 changing Sections 5-1, 5-3, 6-16, 6-27.1, and 6-28.8 and by 5 adding Sections 6-28.9 and 6-28.10 as follows: 6 7 (235 ILCS 5/5-1) (from Ch. 43, par. 115) Sec. 5-1. Licenses issued by the Illinois Liquor Control 8
- Commission shall be of the following classes: 9 (a) Manufacturer's license - Class 1. Distiller, Class 2.
- Rectifier, Class 3. Brewer, Class 4. First Class Wine 11
- 12 Manufacturer, Class 5. Second Class Wine Manufacturer, Class
- 13 6. First Class Winemaker, Class 7. Second Class Winemaker,
- Class 8. Limited Wine Manufacturer, Class 9. Craft Distiller, 14
- Class 10. Class 1 Craft Distiller, Class 11. Class 2 Craft 15
- Distiller, Class 12. Class 1 Brewer, Class 13. Class 2 Brewer, 16

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      Class 14. Class 3 Brewer,
           (b) Distributor's license,
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           (c) Importing Distributor's license,
           (d) Retailer's license,
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           (e) Special Event Retailer's license (not-for-profit),
           (f) Railroad license,
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           (q) Boat license,
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           (h) Non-Beverage User's license,
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           (i) Wine-maker's premises license,
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           (j) Airplane license,
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           (k) Foreign importer's license,
           (1) Broker's license,
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           (m) Non-resident dealer's license,
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           (n) Brew Pub license,
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           (o) Auction liquor license,
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           (p) Caterer retailer license,
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           (q) Special use permit license,
           (r) Winery shipper's license,
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           (s) Craft distiller tasting permit,
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           (t) Brewer warehouse permit,
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           (u) Distilling pub license,
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           (v) Craft distiller warehouse permit,
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           (w) Beer showcase permit, -
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          (x) Third-party retailer delivery license.
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          No person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other legal
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business entity that is engaged in the manufacturing of wine

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- 1 may concurrently obtain and hold a wine-maker's license and a
 2 wine manufacturer's license.
- 3 (a) A manufacturer's license shall allow the manufacture, 4 importation in bulk, storage, distribution and sale of 5 alcoholic liquor to persons without the State, as may be 6 permitted by law and to licensees in this State as follows:
- Class 1. A Distiller may make sales and deliveries of alcoholic liquor to distillers, rectifiers, importing distributors, distributors and non-beverage users and to no other licensees.
- 11 Class 2. A Rectifier, who is not a distiller, as defined 12 herein, may make sales and deliveries of alcoholic liquor to 13 rectifiers, importing distributors, distributors, retailers 14 and non-beverage users and to no other licensees.
 - Class 3. A Brewer may make sales and deliveries of beer to importing distributors and distributors and may make sales as authorized under subsection (e) of Section 6-4 of this Act, including any alcoholic liquor that subsection (e) of Section 6-4 authorizes a brewer to sell in its original package only to a non-licensee for pick-up by a non-licensee either within the interior of the brewery premises or at outside of the brewery premises at a curb-side or parking lot adjacent to the brewery premises, subject to any local ordinance.
- Class 4. A first class wine-manufacturer may make sales and deliveries of up to 50,000 gallons of wine to manufacturers, importing distributors and distributors, and to

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licensees. If a first-class wine-manufacturer manufactures beer, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 1 brewer license, shall not manufacture more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year. If the first-class wine-manufacturer manufactures spirits, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 1 craft distiller license, shall not manufacture more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year. A first-class wine-manufacturer shall be permitted to sell wine manufactured at first-class wine-manufacturer premises to non-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), is a holder of a first-class wine-maker's license

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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. If a first-class wine-maker manufactures beer, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 1 brewer license, shall not manufacture more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year. If the first-class wine-maker manufactures spirits, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 1 craft distiller license, shall not manufacture more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year. A first-class wine-maker holding a class 1 brewer license or a class 1 craft distiller license shall not be eligible for a wine-maker's premises license but shall be permitted to sell wine manufactured at the first-class wine-maker premises to non-licensees.

Class 7. A second-class wine-maker's license shall allow the manufacture of up to 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

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Act 95-634), is a holder of a second-class wine-maker's 1 license and annually produces more than 25,000 gallons of its own wine and who distributes its wine to licensed retailers 3 4 shall cease this practice on or before July 1, 2008 in 5 compliance with Public Act 95-634. If a second-class wine-maker manufactures beer, it shall also obtain and shall 6 only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a 7 class 2 brewer license, shall not manufacture more than 8 9 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year, and shall not be a member 10 of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer 11 that produces more than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year. If a second-class wine-maker manufactures spirits, it shall also 12 obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any 13 current license, a class 2 craft distiller license, shall not 14 15 manufacture more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year, and 16 shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 100,000 17 18 gallons of spirits per year.

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, which may only be held by a class 1 craft distiller licensee or class 2 craft distiller licensee but not held by both a class 1 craft distiller licensee and a class 2 craft distiller licensee,

shall grant all rights conveyed by either: (i) a class 1 craft

2 distiller license if the craft distiller holds a class 1 craft

distiller license; or (ii) a class 2 craft distiller licensee

if the craft distiller holds a class 2 craft distiller

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Class 10. A class 1 craft distiller license, which may only be issued to a licensed craft distiller or licensed non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture of up to 50,000 gallons of spirits per year provided that the class 1 craft distiller licensee does not manufacture more than a combined 50,000 gallons of spirits per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year. If a class 1 craft distiller manufactures beer, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 1 brewer license, shall manufacture more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year. If a class 1 craft distiller manufactures wine, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a first-class wine-manufacturer license or а first-class wine-maker's license, shall not manufacture more than 50,000 gallons of wine per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that 1 produces more than 50,000 gallons of wine per year. A class 1

2 craft distiller licensee may make sales and deliveries to

importing distributors and distributors and to retail

licensees in accordance with the conditions set forth in

paragraph (19) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12 of this Act.

6 However, the aggregate amount of spirits sold to non-licensees

and sold or delivered to retail licensees may not exceed 5,000

gallons per year.

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A class 1 craft distiller licensee may sell up to 5,000 gallons of such spirits to non-licensees to the extent permitted by any exemption approved by the State Commission pursuant to Section 6-4 of this Act. A class 1 craft distiller license holder may store such spirits at a non-contiguous licensed location, but at no time shall a class 1 craft distiller license holder directly or indirectly produce in the aggregate more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year.

A class 1 craft distiller licensee may hold more than one class 1 craft distiller's license. However, a class 1 craft distiller that holds more than one class 1 craft distiller license shall not manufacture, in the aggregate, more than 50,000 gallons of spirits by distillation per year and shall not sell, in the aggregate, more than 5,000 gallons of such spirits to non-licensees in accordance with an exemption approved by the State Commission pursuant to Section 6-4 of this Act.

Class 11. A class 2 craft distiller license, which may

1 only be issued to a licensed craft distiller or licensed non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture of up to 2 3 100,000 gallons of spirits per year provided that the class 2 4 craft distiller licensee does not manufacture more than a 5 combined 100,000 gallons of spirits per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a 6 manufacturer that produces more than 100,000 gallons of 7 spirits per year. If a class 2 craft distiller manufactures 8 9 beer, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in 10 addition to any current license, a class 2 brewer license, 11 shall not manufacture more than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly 12 13 indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 14 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year. If a class 2 craft 15 distiller manufactures wine, it shall also obtain and shall 16 only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a second-class wine-maker's license, shall not manufacture more 17 than 150,000 gallons of wine per year, and shall not be a 18 member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a 19 20 manufacturer that produces more than 150,000 gallons of wine 21 per year. A class 2 craft distiller licensee may make sales and 22 deliveries to importing distributors and distributors, but 23 shall not make sales or deliveries to any other licensee. If 24 the State Commission provides prior approval, a class 2 craft 25 distiller licensee may annually transfer up to 100,000 gallons 26 of spirits manufactured by that class 2 craft distiller

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licensee to the premises of a licensed class 2 craft distiller wholly owned and operated by the same licensee. A class 2 craft distiller may transfer spirits to a distilling pub wholly owned and operated by the class 2 craft distiller subject to the following limitations and restrictions: (i) the transfer shall not annually exceed more than 5,000 gallons; (ii) the annual amount transferred shall reduce the distilling pub's annual permitted production limit; (iii) all transferred shall be subject to Article VIII of this Act; (iv) a written record shall be maintained by the distiller and distilling pub specifying the amount, date of delivery, and receipt of the product by the distilling pub; and (v) the distilling pub shall be located no farther than 80 miles from the class 2 craft distiller's licensed location.

A class 2 craft distiller shall, prior to transferring spirits to a distilling pub wholly owned by the class 2 craft distiller, furnish a written notice to the State Commission of intent to transfer spirits setting forth the name and address of the distilling pub and shall annually submit to the State Commission a verified report identifying the total gallons of spirits transferred to the distilling pub wholly owned by the class 2 craft distiller.

A class 2 craft distiller license holder may store such spirits at a non-contiguous licensed location, but at no time shall a class 2 craft distiller license holder directly or indirectly produce in the aggregate more than 100,000 gallons

of spirits per year.

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Class 12. 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 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. If a class 1 brewer manufactures spirits, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 1 craft distiller license, shall not manufacture more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year. If a class 1 craft brewer manufactures wine, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a first-class wine-manufacturer license or а first-class wine-maker's license, shall not manufacture more than 50,000 gallons of wine per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 50,000 gallons of wine per year. 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. If the State

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1 Commission provides prior approval, a class 1 brewer may

2 annually transfer up to 930,000 gallons of beer manufactured

3 by that class 1 brewer to the premises of a licensed class 1

brewer wholly owned and operated by the same licensee.

Class 13. 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. If a class 2 brewer manufactures spirits, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 2 craft distiller license, shall not manufacture more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year. If a class 2 craft distiller manufactures wine, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a second-class wine-maker's license, shall not manufacture more than 150,000 gallons of wine per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 150,000 gallons of wine a year. A class 2 brewer licensee may make and deliveries to importing distributors sales and

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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 class 2 brewer may transfer beer to a brew pub wholly owned and operated by the class 2 brewer subject to the following limitations and restrictions: (i) the transfer shall not annually exceed more than 31,000 gallons; (ii) the annual amount transferred shall reduce the brew pub's annual permitted production limit; (iii) all beer transferred shall be subject to Article VIII of this Act; (iv) a written record shall be maintained by the brewer and brew pub specifying the amount, date of delivery, and receipt of the product by the brew pub; and (v) the brew pub shall be located no farther than 80 miles from the class 2 brewer's licensed location.

A class 2 brewer shall, prior to transferring beer to a brew pub wholly owned by the class 2 brewer, furnish a written notice to the State Commission of intent to transfer beer setting forth the name and address of the brew pub and shall annually submit to the State Commission a verified report identifying the total gallons of beer transferred to the brew pub wholly owned by the class 2 brewer.

Class 14. A class 3 brewer license, which may be issued to a brewer or a non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture

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of no more than 465,000 gallons of beer per year and no more than 155,000 gallons at a single brewery premises, and shall allow the sale of no more than 6,200 gallons of beer from each in-state or out-of-state class 3 brewery premises, or 18,600 gallons in the aggregate, to retail licensees, class 1 brewers, class 2 brewers, and class 3 brewers as long as the class 3 brewer licensee does not manufacture more than a combined 465,000 gallons of beer per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 465,000 gallons of beer per year to make sales to importing distributors, distributors, retail licensees, brewers, class 1 brewers, class 2 brewers, and class 3 brewers in accordance with the conditions set forth in paragraph (20) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12. If the State Commission provides prior approval, a class 3 brewer may annually transfer up to 155,000 gallons of beer manufactured by that class 3 brewer to the premises of a licensed class 3 brewer wholly owned and operated by the same licensee. A class 3 brewer shall manufacture beer at the brewer's class 3 designated licensed premises, and may sell beer as otherwise provided in this Act.

(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 agents, representatives, or individuals acting on its behalf who contact licensed retailers on a regular and continual

1 basis in this State must register those agents,

2 representatives, or persons acting on its behalf with the

3 State Commission.

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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 quilty 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 (i) 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; (ii) the sale of beer, cider, mead, or any combination thereof to brewers, class 1 brewers, and class 2 brewers that, pursuant to

non-resident dealer's license.

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1 subsection (e) of Section 6-4 of this Act, sell beer, cider, mead, or any combination thereof to non-licensees at their 2 breweries; (iii) the sale of vermouth to class 1 craft 3 4 distillers and class 2 craft distillers that, pursuant to 5 subsection (e) of Section 6-4 of this Act, sell spirits, vermouth, or both spirits and vermouth to non-licensees at 6 their distilleries; or (iv) as otherwise provided in this Act. 7 No person licensed as a distributor shall be granted a 8

(c) 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 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. No person

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(d) A retailer's license shall allow the licensee to sell

and offer for sale at retail, only in the premises specified in

- 2 non-resident dealer's license.
- 5 the license, alcoholic liquor for use or consumption, but not for resale in any form. Except as provided in Section 6-16, 6 6-29, or 6-29.1, nothing in this Act shall deny, limit, 7 remove, or restrict the ability of a holder of a retailer's 8 9 license to transfer or ship alcoholic liquor to the purchaser 10 for use or consumption subject to any applicable local law or 11 ordinance. For the purposes of this Section, "shipping" means the movement of alcoholic liquor from a licensed retailer to a 12 13 consumer via a common carrier. Except as provided in Section

6-16, 6-29, or 6-29.1 and subject to the delivery requirements

of Sections 6-28.9 and 6-28.10, nothing in this Act shall

deny, limit, remove, or restrict the ability of a holder of a

retailer's license to deliver alcoholic liquor to the

- purchaser for use or consumption. The delivery shall be made
- only within 12 hours from the time the alcoholic liquor leaves
- the licensed premises of the retailer for delivery. For the
- 21 purposes of this Section, "delivery" means the movement of
- 22 alcoholic liquor purchased from a licensed retailer to a
- consumer through the following methods:
- 24 (1) delivery within licensed retailer's parking lot,
- including curbside, for pickup by the consumer;
- 26 (2) delivery by an owner, officer, director,

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1 shareholder, or employee of the licensed retailer; or

delivery by a third-party retailer delivery licensee contractor, independent contractor, or agent with whom the licensed retailer has contracted to deliveries of alcoholic liquors.

Under subsection (1), (2), or (3), delivery shall not include the use of common carriers.

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.

Except for a municipality with a population of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, a home rule unit may not regulate the delivery of alcoholic liquor inconsistent with subsection. This paragraph is a limitation under subsection (i) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution on the concurrent exercise by home rule units of powers and functions exercised by the State. A non-home rule municipality may not regulate the delivery of alcoholic liquor inconsistent with this subsection.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection (d), a retail licensee may sell alcoholic liquors to a special

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1 event retailer licensee for resale to the extent permitted under subsection (e). 2

(e) A special event retailer's license (not-for-profit) shall permit the licensee to purchase alcoholic liquors from Illinois licensed distributor (unless the licensee purchases less than \$500 of alcoholic liquors for the special event, in which case the licensee may purchase the alcoholic liquors from a licensed retailer) and shall allow the licensee to sell and offer for sale, at retail, alcoholic liquors for use or consumption, but not for resale in any form and only at the location and on the specific dates designated for the special event in the license. An applicant for a special event retailer license must (i) furnish with the application: (A) a resale number issued under Section 2c of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act or evidence that the applicant is registered under Section 2a of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, (B) a current, valid exemption identification number issued under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and a certification to the Commission that the purchase of alcoholic liquors will be a tax-exempt purchase, or (C) a statement that the applicant is not registered under Section 2a of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, does not hold a resale number under Section 2c of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and does not hold an exemption number under Section 1q of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, in which event the Commission shall set forth on the special event retailer's license a

1 statement to that effect; (ii) submit with the application

proof satisfactory to the State Commission that the applicant

will provide dram shop liability insurance in the maximum

limits; and (iii) show proof satisfactory to the State

Commission that the applicant has obtained local authority

6 approval.

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Nothing in this Act prohibits an Illinois licensed distributor from offering credit or a refund for unused, salable alcoholic liquors to a holder of a special event retailer's license or the special event retailer's licensee from accepting the credit or refund of alcoholic liquors at the conclusion of the event specified in the license.

(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 directly from manufacturers, foreign importers, 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

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- 1 distributors. A railroad license shall also permit the licensee to sell or dispense alcoholic liquors on any club, 2 3 buffet, lounge or dining car operated on an electric, gas or 4 steam railway regularly operated by a common carrier in this 5 State, but shall not permit the sale for resale of any alcoholic liquors to any licensee within this State. A license 6
 - (q) A boat license shall allow the sale of alcoholic liquor in individual drinks, on any passenger boat regularly operated as a common carrier on navigable waters in this State or on any riverboat operated under the Illinois Gambling Act, which boat or riverboat maintains a public dining room or restaurant thereon.

shall be obtained for each car in which such sales are made.

- (h) A non-beverage user's license shall allow the licensee to purchase alcoholic liquor from a licensed manufacturer or importing distributor, without the imposition of any tax upon the business of such licensed manufacturer or importing distributor as to such alcoholic liquor to be used by such licensee solely for the non-beverage purposes set forth in subsection (a) of Section 8-1 of this Act, and such licenses shall be divided and classified and shall permit the purchase, possession and use of limited and stated quantities of alcoholic liquor as follows:
- 24 Class 1, not to exceed 500 gallons 25 Class 2, not to exceed 1,000 gallons 26 Class 3, not to exceed 5,000 gallons

1 Class 4, not to exceed 10,000 gallons 2 Class 5, not to exceed 50,000 gallons 3 (i) A wine-maker's premises license shall allow a licensee 4 that concurrently holds a first-class wine-maker's license to 5 sell and offer for sale at retail in the premises specified in such license not more than 50,000 gallons of the first-class 6 wine-maker's wine that is made at the first-class wine-maker's 7 8 licensed premises per year for use or consumption, but not for 9 resale in any form. A wine-maker's premises license shall 10 allow a licensee who concurrently holds a second-class wine-maker's license to sell and offer for sale at retail in 11 the premises specified in such license up to 100,000 gallons 12 13 of the second-class wine-maker's wine that is made at the 14 second-class wine-maker's licensed premises per year for use 15 or consumption but not for resale in any form. A first-class 16 wine-maker that concurrently holds a class 1 brewer license or a class 1 craft distiller license shall not be eligible to hold 17 a wine-maker's premises license. A wine-maker's premises 18 license shall allow a licensee that concurrently holds a 19 20 first-class wine-maker's license or а second-class wine-maker's license to sell and offer for sale at retail at 2.1 22 the premises specified in the wine-maker's premises license, 23 for use or consumption but not for resale in any form, any 24 beer, wine, and spirits purchased from a licensed distributor. 25 Upon approval from the State Commission, a wine-maker's 26 premises license shall allow the licensee to sell and offer

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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, importers, 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

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- of an airline company if liquor service is provided on board aircraft in this State. The annual fee for such license shall
- 3 be as determined in Section 5-3.
- 4 A foreign importer's license shall permit 5 licensee to purchase alcoholic liquor from Illinois licensed non-resident dealers only, and to import alcoholic liquor 6 other than in bulk from any point outside the United States and 7 8 to sell such alcoholic liquor to Illinois licensed importing 9 distributors and to no one else in Illinois; provided that (i) 10 the foreign importer registers with the State Commission every 11 brand of alcoholic liquor that it proposes to sell to Illinois licensees during the license period, (ii) the foreign importer 12 complies with all of the provisions of Section 6-9 of this Act 13 14 with respect to registration of such Illinois licensees as may 15 be granted the right to sell such brands at wholesale, and 16 (iii) the foreign importer complies with the provisions of Sections 6-5 and 6-6 of this Act to the same extent that these 17 18 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, craft 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

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importer, whether such solicitation or offer is consummated 1 within or without the State of Illinois. 2

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.

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1 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.

representative, or agent, person subject 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 by duly filing such registration statement, thereby authorizing the non-resident dealer to proceed 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. No person licensed as a

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non-resident dealer shall be granted a distributor's or importing distributor's license.

(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 or importing distributor, (vi) with the prior approval of the Commission, annually transfer no more than 155,000 gallons of beer manufactured on the premises to a licensed brew pub wholly owned and operated by the same licensee, and (vii) notwithstanding item (i) of this subsection, brew pubs wholly owned and operated by the same licensee may combine each location's production limit of 155,000 gallons of beer per year and allocate the aggregate total between the wholly owned, operated, and licensed locations.

A brew pub licensee shall not under any circumstance sell

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or offer for sale beer manufactured by the brew pub licensee to retail licensees.

A person who holds a class 2 brewer license may simultaneously hold a brew pub license if the class 2 brewer (i) does not, under any circumstance, sell or offer for sale beer manufactured by the class 2 brewer to retail licensees; (ii) does not hold more than 3 brew pub licenses in this State; (iii) does not manufacture more than a combined 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year, including the beer manufactured at 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 liquor.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a licensed brewer, class 2 brewer, or non-resident dealer who before July 1, 2015 manufactured less than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year and held a brew pub license on or before July 1, 2015 may (i) continue to qualify for and hold that brew pub license for the licensed premises and (ii) manufacture more than 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 brewer license 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 that produces any other alcoholic liquor.

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1	A brew pub licensee may apply for a class 3 brewer license
2	and, upon meeting all applicable qualifications of this Act
3	and relinquishing all commonly owned brew pub or retail
4	licenses, shall be issued a class 3 brewer license. Nothing in
5	this Act shall prohibit the issuance of a class 3 brewer
6	license if the applicant:

- 7 (1) has a valid retail license on or before May 1, 8 2021;
 - (2) has an ownership interest in at least two brew pubs licenses on or before May 1, 2021;
 - (3) the brew pub licensee applies for a class 3 brewer license on or before October 1, 2022 and relinquishes all commonly owned brew pub licenses; and
- 14 (4) relinquishes all commonly owned retail licenses on 15 or before December 31, 2022.

If a brew pub licensee is issued a class 3 brewer license, the class 3 brewer license shall expire on the same date as the existing brew pub license and the State Commission shall not require a class 3 brewer licensee to obtain a brewer license, or in the alternative to pay a fee for a brewer license, until the date the brew pub license of the applicant would have expired.

(o) A caterer retailer license shall allow the holder to serve alcoholic liquors as an incidental part of a food service that serves prepared meals which excludes the serving of snacks as the primary meal, either on or off-site whether

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1 licensed or unlicensed. A caterer retailer license shall allow the holder, a distributor, or an importing distributor to 2 transfer any inventory to and from the holder's retail 3 premises and shall allow the holder to purchase alcoholic 4 5 liquor from a distributor or importing distributor to be 6 delivered directly to an off-site event.

Nothing in this Act prohibits a distributor or importing distributor from offering credit or a refund for unused, salable beer to a holder of a caterer retailer license or a caterer retailer licensee from accepting a credit or refund for unused, salable beer, in the event an act of God is the sole reason an off-site event is cancelled and if: (i) the holder of a caterer retailer license has not transferred alcoholic liquor from its caterer retailer premises to an off-site location; (ii) the distributor or importing distributor offers the credit or refund for the unused, salable beer that it delivered to the off-site premises and not for any unused, salable beer that the distributor or importing distributor delivered to the caterer retailer's premises; and (iii) the unused, salable beer would likely spoil if transferred to the caterer retailer's premises. A caterer retailer license shall allow the holder to transfer any inventory from any off-site location to its caterer retailer premises at the conclusion of an off-site event or engage a distributor or importing distributor to transfer any inventory from any off-site location to its caterer retailer

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premises at the conclusion of an off-site event, provided that the distributor or importing distributor issues bona fide charges to the caterer retailer licensee for fuel, labor, and delivery and the distributor or importing distributor collects payment from the caterer retailer licensee prior to the distributor or importing distributor transferring inventory to the caterer retailer premises.

For purposes of this subsection (o), an "act of God" means an unforeseeable event, such as a rain or snow storm, hail, a flood, or a similar event, that is the sole cause of the cancellation of an off-site, outdoor event.

- (p) An auction liquor license shall allow the licensee to sell and offer for sale at auction wine and spirits for use or consumption, or for resale by an Illinois liquor licensee in accordance with provisions of this Act. An auction liquor license will be issued to a person and it will permit the auction liquor licensee to hold the auction anywhere in the State. An auction liquor licensee must be obtained for each auction at least 14 days in advance of the auction date.
- (q) A special use permit license shall allow an Illinois licensed retailer to transfer a portion of its alcoholic liquor inventory from its retail licensed premises to the premises specified in the license hereby created; to purchase alcoholic liquor from a distributor or importing distributor to be delivered directly to the location specified in the license hereby created; and to sell or offer for sale at

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retail, only in the premises specified in the license hereby created, the transferred or delivered alcoholic liquor for use or consumption, but not for resale in any form. A special use permit license may be granted for the following time periods: one day or less; 2 or more days to a maximum of 15 days 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.

A special use permit license shall allow the holder to transfer any inventory from the holder's special use premises to its retail premises at the conclusion of the special use event or engage a distributor or importing distributor to transfer any inventory from the holder's special use premises to its retail premises at the conclusion of an off-site event, provided that the distributor or importing distributor issues bona fide charges to the special use permit licensee for fuel, labor, and delivery and the distributor or importing distributor collects payment from the retail licensee prior to the distributor or importing distributor transferring inventory to the retail premises.

Nothing in this Act prohibits a distributor or importing distributor from offering credit or a refund for unused, salable beer to a special use permit licensee or a special use permit licensee from accepting a credit or refund for unused,

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salable beer at the conclusion of the event specified in the license if: (i) the holder of the special use permit license has not transferred alcoholic liquor from its retail licensed premises to the premises specified in the special use permit license; (ii) the distributor or importing distributor offers the credit or refund for the unused, salable beer that it delivered to the premises specified in the special use permit license and not for any unused, salable beer that the distributor or importing distributor delivered to the retailer's premises; and (iii) the unused, salable beer would likely spoil if transferred to the retailer premises.

(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. The application form shall include all addresses from which the applicant for a winery shipper's license intends to ship

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wine, including the name and address of any third party, except for a common carrier, authorized to ship wine on behalf of the manufacturer. The application form shall include an acknowledgement consenting to the jurisdiction of 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, and an acknowledgement that the wine manufacturer is in compliance with Section 6-2 of this Act. Any third party, except for a common carrier, authorized to ship wine on behalf of a first-class or second-class wine manufacturer's licensee, a first-class or second-class wine-maker's licensee, a limited wine manufacturer's licensee, or a person who is licensed to make wine under the laws of another state shall also be disclosed by the winery shipper's licensee, and a copy of the written appointment of the third-party wine provider, except for a common carrier, to the wine manufacturer shall be filed with the State Commission as a supplement to the winery shipper's license application or any renewal thereof. The winery shipper's license holder shall affirm under penalty of perjury, as part of the winery shipper's license application or renewal, that he or she only ships wine, either directly or indirectly through a third-party provider, from the licensee's own production.

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Except for a common carrier, a third-party provider shipping wine on behalf of a winery shipper's license holder is the agent of the winery shipper's license holder and, as such, a winery shipper's license holder is responsible for the acts and omissions of the third-party provider acting on behalf of the license holder. A third-party provider, except for a common carrier, that engages in shipping wine into Illinois on behalf of a winery shipper's license holder shall consent to the jurisdiction of the State Commission and the State. Any third-party, except for a common carrier, holding such an appointment shall, by February 1 of each calendar year and upon request by the State Commission or the Department of Revenue, file with the State Commission a statement detailing each shipment made to an Illinois resident. The statement shall include the name and address of the third-party provider filing the statement, the time period covered by the statement, and the following information:

- (1) the name, address, and license number of the winery shipper on whose behalf the shipment was made;
 - (2) the quantity of the products delivered; and
- (3) the date and address of the shipment.

If the Department of Revenue or the State Commission requests a statement under this paragraph, the third-party provider must provide that statement no later than 30 days after the request is made. Any books, records, supporting papers, and documents containing information and data relating to a

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statement under this paragraph shall be kept and preserved for a period of 3 years, unless their destruction sooner is authorized, in writing, by the Director of Revenue, and shall be open and available to inspection by the Director of Revenue or the State Commission or any duly authorized officer, agent, or employee of the State Commission or the Department of Revenue, at all times during business hours of the day. Any person who violates any provision of this paragraph or any rule of the State Commission for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this paragraph is quilty of a Class C misdemeanor. In case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance thereof shall be a separate and distinct offense.

The State Commission shall adopt rules as soon practicable to implement the requirements of Public Act 99-904 and shall adopt rules prohibiting any such third-party appointment of a third-party provider, except for a common carrier, that has been deemed by the State Commission to have violated the provisions of this Act with regard to any winery shipper licensee.

A winery shipper licensee must pay to the Department of 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

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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 provisions of Article VII of this Act.

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 Act.

Pursuant to paragraph (5.1) or (5.3) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12, the State Commission may receive, respond to, and investigate any complaint and impose any of the remedies specified in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12.

As used in this subsection, "third-party provider" means any entity that provides fulfillment house services, including warehousing, packaging, distribution, order processing, or

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shipment of wine, but not the sale of wine, on behalf of a licensed winery shipper.

- (s) A craft distiller tasting permit license shall allow an Illinois licensed class 1 craft distiller or class 2 craft distiller to transfer a portion of its alcoholic liquor inventory from its class 1 craft distiller or class 2 craft distiller licensed premises to the premises specified in the license hereby created and to conduct a sampling, only in the premises specified in the license hereby created, of the transferred alcoholic liquor in accordance with subsection (c) of Section 6-31 of this Act. The transferred alcoholic liquor may not be sold or resold in any form. An applicant for the craft distiller tasting 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.
- (t) A brewer warehouse permit may be issued to the holder of a class 1 brewer license or a class 2 brewer license. If the holder of the permit is a class 1 brewer licensee, the brewer warehouse permit shall allow the holder to store or warehouse up to 930,000 gallons of tax-determined beer manufactured by the holder of the permit at the premises specified on the permit. If the holder of the permit is a class 2 brewer licensee, the brewer warehouse permit shall allow the holder to store or warehouse up to 3,720,000 gallons of tax-determined beer manufactured by the holder of the permit

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at the premises specified on the permit. Sales to non-licensees are prohibited at the premises specified in the brewer warehouse permit.

(u) A distilling pub license shall allow the licensee to only (i) manufacture up to 5,000 gallons of spirits per year only on the premises specified in the license, (ii) make sales of the spirits manufactured on the premises or, with the approval of the State Commission, spirits manufactured on another distilling pub licensed premises that is wholly owned and operated by the same licensee to importing distributors and distributors and to non-licensees for use and consumption, (iii) store the spirits upon the premises, (iv) sell and offer for sale at retail from the licensed premises for off-premises consumption no more than 5,000 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 or importing distributor, and (vi) with the prior approval of the State Commission, annually transfer no more than 5,000 gallons of spirits manufactured on the premises to a licensed distilling pub wholly owned and operated by the same licensee.

A distilling pub licensee shall not under any circumstance sell or offer for sale spirits manufactured by the distilling pub licensee to retail licensees.

A person who holds a class 2 craft distiller license may

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simultaneously hold a distilling pub license if the class 2 craft distiller (i) does not, under any circumstance, sell or offer for sale spirits manufactured by the class 2 craft distiller to retail licensees; (ii) does not hold more than 3 distilling pub licenses in this State; (iii) does not manufacture more than a combined 100,000 gallons of spirits per year, including the spirits manufactured at the distilling pub; and (iv) is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year or any other alcoholic liquor.

- (v) A craft distiller warehouse permit may be issued to the holder of a class 1 craft distiller or class 2 craft distiller license. The craft distiller warehouse permit shall allow the holder to store or warehouse up to 500,000 gallons of spirits manufactured by the holder of the permit at the premises specified on the permit. Sales to non-licensees are prohibited at the premises specified in the craft distiller warehouse permit.
- (w) A beer showcase permit license shall allow an Illinois-licensed distributor to transfer a portion of its beer inventory from its licensed premises to the premises specified in the beer showcase permit license, and, in the case of a class 3 brewer, transfer only beer the class 3 brewer manufactures from its licensed premises to the premises specified in the beer showcase permit license; and to sell or offer for sale at retail, only in the premises specified in the

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beer showcase permit license, the transferred or delivered beer for on or off premise consumption, but not for resale in any form and to sell to non-licensees not more than 96 fluid ounces of beer per person. A beer showcase permit license may be granted for the following time periods: one day or less; or 2 or more days to a maximum of 15 days per location in any 12-month period. An applicant for a beer showcase 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. The State Commission shall require the beer showcase applicant to comply with Section 6-27.1.

(x) A third-party retailer delivery license shall authorize a person who is not licensed to sell alcoholic liquor to deliver alcoholic liquor on behalf of a retailer licensee and to deliver alcoholic liquor on behalf of or at the request of an unlicensed purchaser of alcoholic liquor from a retailer licensee, subject to the provisions of Sections 6-28.9 and 6-29.10. A third-party retailer delivery license is not required for an employee or independent contractor of a person holding a third-party retailer delivery license or for an employee of a retailer licensee who is not an independent contractor of a retailer licensee. A third-party retailer delivery licensee; a third-party retailer delivery licensee's officers, owners, and directors; and any person affiliated

- 1 with the third-party retailer delivery licensee's ownership
- may not hold a direct or indirect financial or beneficial 2
- 3 interest in any other business licensed under this Act, except
- 4 a State-licensed retailer.
- 5 The issuance and regulation of a third-party retailer
- delivery license is an exclusive power and function of the 6
- State. A home rule or non-home rule unit may not issue or 7
- regulate a third-party retailer delivery license. This 8
- 9 subsection is a denial and limitation of home rule powers and
- 10 functions under subsection (h) of Section 6 of Article VII of
- 11 the Illinois Constitution.
- (Source: P.A. 101-16, eff. 6-14-19; 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 12
- 13 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-482, eff. 8-23-19; 101-517, eff.
- 8-23-19; 101-615, eff. 12-20-19; 101-668, eff. 1-1-22; 14
- 15 102-442, eff. 8-20-21; 102-1142, eff. 2-17-23.)
- 16 (235 ILCS 5/5-3) (from Ch. 43, par. 118)
- Sec. 5-3. License fees. Except as otherwise provided 17
- 18 herein, at the time application is made to the State
- 19 Commission for a license of any class, the applicant shall pay
- 20 to the State Commission the fee hereinafter provided for the
- 21 kind of license applied for.
- 22 The fee for licenses issued by the State Commission shall
- 23 be as follows:
- 24 Online Initial
- 25 license renewal

1			or
2		n	on-online
3			renewal
4	For a manufacturer's license:		
5	Class 1. Distiller	\$4,000	\$5,000
6	Class 2. Rectifier	4,000	5,000
7	Class 3. Brewer	1,200	1,500
8	Class 4. First-class Wine		
9	Manufacturer	750	900
10	Class 5. Second-class		
11	Wine Manufacturer	1,500	1,750
12	Class 6. First-class wine-maker	750	900
13	Class 7. Second-class wine-maker	1,500	1,750
14	Class 8. Limited Wine		
15	Manufacturer	250	350
16	Class 9. Craft Distiller	2,000	2,500
17	Class 10. Class 1 Craft Distiller	50	75
18	Class 11. Class 2 Craft Distiller	75	100
19	Class 12. Class 1 Brewer	50	75
20	Class 13. Class 2 Brewer	75	100
21	Class 14. Class 3 Brewer	25	50
22	For a Brew Pub License	1,200	1,500
23	For a Distilling Pub License	1,200	1,500
24	For a caterer retailer's license	350	500
25	For a foreign importer's license	25	25
26	For an importing distributor's		

1	license	25	25
2	For a distributor's license		
3	(11,250,000 gallons		
4	or over)	1,450	2,200
5	For a distributor's license		
6	(over 4,500,000 gallons, but		
7	under 11,250,000 gallons)	950	1,450
8	For a distributor's license		
9	(4,500,000 gallons or under)	300	450
10	For a non-resident dealer's license		
11	(500,000 gallons or over)		
12	or with self-distribution		
13	privileges	1,200	1,500
14	For a non-resident dealer's license		
15	(under 500,000 gallons)	250	350
16	For a wine-maker's premises		
17	license	250	500
18	For a winery shipper's license		
19	(under 250,000 gallons)	200	350
20	For a winery shipper's license		
21	(250,000 or over, but		
22	under 500,000 gallons)	750	1,000
23	For a winery shipper's license		
24	(500,000 gallons or over)	1,200	1,500
25	For a wine-maker's premises		
26	license, second location	500	1,000

1	For	a wine-maker's premises		
2		license, third location	500	1,000
3	For	a retailer's license	600	750
4	For	a special event retailer's		
5		license, (not-for-profit)	25	25
6	For	a beer showcase permit,		
7		one day only	100	150
8		2 days or more	150	250
9	For	a special use permit license,		
10		one day only	100	150
11		2 days or more	150	250
12	For	a railroad license	100	150
13	For	a boat license	500	1,000
14	For	an airplane license, times the		
15		licensee's maximum number of		
16		aircraft in flight, serving		
17		liquor over the State at any		
18		given time, which either		
19		originate, terminate, or make		
20		an intermediate stop in		
21		the State	100	150
22	For	a non-beverage user's license:		
23		Class 1	24	24
24		Class 2	60	60
25		Class 3	120	120
26		Class 4	240	240

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1	Class 5	600	600
2	For a broker's license	750	1,000
3	For an auction liquor license	100	150
4	For a homebrewer special		
5	event permit	25	25
6	For a craft distiller		
7	tasting permit	25	25
8	For a BASSET trainer license	300	350
9	For a tasting representative		
10	license	200	300
11	For a brewer warehouse permit	25	25
12	For a craft distiller		
13	warehouse permit	25	25
14	For a third-party retailer		
15	delivery license	<u>1,500</u>	<u>1,750</u>
16	Fees collected under this Section shal	l be paid	into the
17	Dram Shop Fund. The State Commission sh	nall waive	license
18	renewal fees for those retailers' licenses	that are de	signated
19	as "1A" by the State Commission and expire	on or after	July 1,
20	2022, and on or before June 30, 2023. One	e-half of the	he funds
21	received for a retailer's license shall be	paid into	the Dram

No fee shall be paid for licenses issued by the State Commission to the following non-beverage users:

license shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund.

Shop Fund and one-half of the funds received for a retailer's

(a) Hospitals, sanitariums, or clinics when their use

- 1 of alcoholic liquor is exclusively medicinal, mechanical, or scientific. 2
- (b) Universities, colleges of learning, or schools 3 4 when their use of alcoholic liquor is exclusively 5 medicinal, mechanical, or scientific.
- (c) Laboratories when their use is exclusively for the 6 purpose of scientific research. 7
- (Source: P.A. 102-442, eff. 8-20-21; 102-558, eff. 8-20-21; 8
- 9 102-699, eff. 4-19-22; 102-1142, eff. 2-17-23; 103-154, eff.
- 10 6-30-23; revised 9-5-23.)

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- (235 ILCS 5/6-16) (from Ch. 43, par. 131) 11
- 12 Sec. 6-16. Prohibited sales and possession.
- 13 (a) (i) No licensee nor any officer, associate, member, 14 representative, agent, or employee of such licensee shall sell, give, or deliver alcoholic liquor to any person under 15 the age of 21 years or to any intoxicated person, except as 16 provided in Section 6-16.1. (ii) No express company, common 17 18 carrier, or contract carrier nor any representative, agent, or 19 employee on behalf of an express company, common carrier, or 20 contract carrier that carries or transports alcoholic liquor 21 for delivery within this State shall knowingly give or 22 knowingly deliver to a residential address any shipping container clearly labeled as containing alcoholic liquor and 23

labeled as requiring signature of an adult of at least 21 years

of age to any person in this State under the age of 21 years.

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An express company, common carrier, or contract carrier that carries or transports such alcoholic liquor for delivery within this State shall obtain a signature at the time of delivery acknowledging receipt of the alcoholic liquor by an adult who is at least 21 years of age. At no time while delivering alcoholic beverages within this State may any representative, agent, or employee of an express company, common carrier, or contract carrier that carries or transports alcoholic liquor for delivery within this State deliver the alcoholic liquor to a residential address without the acknowledgment of the consignee and without first obtaining a signature at the time of the delivery by an adult who is at least 21 years of age. A signature of a person on file with the express company, common carrier, or contract carrier does not constitute acknowledgement of the consignee. Any express company, common carrier, or contract carrier that transports alcoholic liquor for delivery within this State that violates this item (ii) of this subsection (a) by delivering alcoholic liquor without the acknowledgement of the consignee without first obtaining a signature at the time of the delivery by an adult who is at least 21 years of age is guilty of a business offense for which the express company, common carrier, or contract carrier that transports alcoholic liquor within this State shall be fined not more than \$1,001 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. An

1 express company, common carrier, or contract carrier shall be 2 liable vicariously for the actions $\circ f$ its 3 representatives, agents, or employees. For purposes of this 4 Act, in addition to other methods authorized by law, an 5 express company, common carrier, or contract carrier shall be 6 considered served with process when a representative, agent, or employee alleged to have violated this Act is personally 7 served. Each shipment of alcoholic liquor delivered in 8 9 violation of this item (ii) of this subsection (a) constitutes 10 a separate offense. (iii) No person, after purchasing or 11 otherwise obtaining alcoholic liquor, shall sell, give, or deliver such alcoholic liquor to another person under the age 12 13 of 21 years, except in the performance of a religious ceremony 14 or service. Except as otherwise provided in item (ii), any 15 express company, common carrier, or contract carrier that 16 transports alcoholic liquor within this State that violates the provisions of item (i), (ii), or (iii) of this paragraph of 17 this subsection (a) is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and the 18 sentence shall include, but shall not be limited to, a fine of 19 20 not less than \$500. Any person who violates the provisions of 2.1 item (iii) of this paragraph of this subsection (a) is guilty 22 of a Class A misdemeanor and the sentence shall include, but shall not be limited to a fine of not less than \$500 for a 23 24 first offense and not less than \$2,000 for a second or 25 subsequent offense. Any person who knowingly violates the 26 provisions of item (iii) of this paragraph of this subsection

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1 (a) is guilty of a Class 4 felony if a death occurs as the result of the violation.

licensee or officer, associate, Τf а representative, agent, or employee of the licensee, or a representative, agent, or employee of an express company, common carrier, or contract carrier that carries or transports alcoholic liquor for delivery within this State, is prosecuted under this paragraph of this subsection (a) for selling, giving, or delivering alcoholic liquor to a person under the age of 21 years, the person under 21 years of age who attempted to buy or receive the alcoholic liquor may be prosecuted pursuant to Section 6-20 of this Act, unless the person under 21 years of age was acting under the authority of a law enforcement agency, the Illinois Liquor Control Commission, or a local liquor control commissioner pursuant to a plan or action to investigate, patrol, or conduct any similar enforcement action.

For the purpose of preventing the violation of this Section, any licensee, or his agent or employee, or a representative, agent, or employee of an express company, common carrier, or contract carrier that carries or transports alcoholic liquor for delivery within this State, shall refuse to sell, deliver, or serve alcoholic beverages to any person who is unable to produce adequate written evidence of identity and of the fact that he or she is over the age of 21 years, if requested by the licensee, agent, employee, or representative.

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Adequate written evidence of age and identity of the person is a document issued by a federal, state, county, or municipal government, or subdivision or agency thereof, including, but not limited to, a motor vehicle operator's license, a registration certificate issued under the Federal Selective Service Act, or an identification card issued to a member of the Armed Forces. Proof that the defendant-licensee, or his employee or agent, or the representative, agent, or employee of the express company, common carrier, or contract carrier that carries or transports alcoholic liquor for delivery within this State demanded, was shown and reasonably relied upon such written evidence in any transaction forbidden by this Section is an affirmative defense in any criminal prosecution therefor or to any proceedings for the suspension or revocation of any license based thereon. It shall not, however, be an affirmative defense if the agent or employee accepted the written evidence knowing it to be false or fraudulent. If a false or fraudulent Illinois driver's license or Illinois identification card is presented by a person less than 21 years of age to a licensee or the licensee's agent or employee for the purpose of ordering, purchasing, attempting to purchase, or otherwise obtaining or attempting to obtain the serving of any alcoholic beverage, the law enforcement officer or agency investigating the incident shall, upon the conviction of the person who presented the fraudulent license identification, make a report of the matter to the

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Secretary of State on a form provided by the Secretary of State.

However, no agent or employee of the licensee or employee of an express company, common carrier, or contract carrier that carries or transports alcoholic liquor for delivery within this State shall be disciplined or discharged for selling or furnishing liquor to a person under 21 years of age if the agent or employee demanded and was shown, before furnishing liquor to a person under 21 years of age, adequate written evidence of age and identity of the person issued by a federal, state, county or municipal government, or subdivision or agency thereof, including but not limited to a motor vehicle operator's license, a registration certificate issued under the Federal Selective Service Act, or an identification card issued to a member of the Armed Forces. This paragraph, however, shall not apply if the agent or employee accepted the written evidence knowing it to be false or fraudulent.

Any person who sells, gives, or furnishes to any person under the age of 21 years any false or fraudulent written, printed, or photostatic evidence of the age and identity of such person or who sells, gives or furnishes to any person under the age of 21 years evidence of age and identification of any other person is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and the person's sentence shall include, but shall not be limited to, a fine of not less than \$500.

Any person under the age of 21 years who presents or offers

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to any licensee, his agent or employee, any written, printed or photostatic evidence of age and identity that is false, fraudulent, or not actually his or her own for the purpose of ordering, purchasing, attempting to purchase or otherwise procuring or attempting to procure, the serving of any alcoholic beverage, who falsely states in writing that he or she is at least 21 years of age when receiving alcoholic liquor from a representative, agent, or employee of an express company, common carrier, or contract carrier, or who has in his or her possession any false or fraudulent written, printed, or photostatic evidence of age and identity, is quilty of a Class A misdemeanor and the person's sentence shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following: a fine of not less than \$500 and at least 25 hours of community service. If possible, any community service shall be performed for an alcohol abuse prevention program.

Any person under the age of 21 years who has any alcoholic beverage in his or her possession on any street or highway or in any public place or in any place open to the public is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. This Section does not apply to possession by a person under the age of 21 years making a delivery of an alcoholic beverage in pursuance of the order of his or her parent or in pursuance of his or her employment.

(a-1) It is unlawful for any parent or guardian to knowingly permit his or her residence, any other private property under his or her control, or any vehicle, conveyance,

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or watercraft under his or her control to be used by an invitee of the parent's child or the quardian's ward, if the invitee is under the age of 21, in a manner that constitutes a violation of this Section. A parent or quardian is deemed to have knowingly permitted his or her residence, any other private property under his or her control, or any vehicle, conveyance, or watercraft under his or her control to be used in violation of this Section if he or she knowingly authorizes or permits consumption of alcoholic liquor by underage invitees. Any person who violates this subsection (a-1) is quilty of a Class A misdemeanor and the person's sentence shall include, but shall not be limited to, a fine of not less than \$500. Where a violation of this subsection (a-1) directly or indirectly results in great bodily harm or death to any person, the person violating this subsection shall be quilty of a Class 4 felony. Nothing in this subsection (a-1) shall be construed to prohibit the giving of alcoholic liquor to a person under the age of 21 years in the performance of a religious ceremony or service in observation of a religious holiday.

For the purposes of this subsection (a-1) where the residence or other property has an owner and a tenant or lessee, the trier of fact may infer that the residence or other property is occupied only by the tenant or lessee.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Section whoever violates this Section shall, in addition to other penalties provided for in this Act, be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

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- 1 (c) Any person shall be quilty of a Class A misdemeanor where he or she knowingly authorizes or permits a residence 3 which he or she occupies to be used by an invitee under 21 4 years of age and:
 - (1) the person occupying the residence knows that any such person under the age of 21 is in possession of or is consuming any alcoholic beverage; and
- 8 (2) the possession or consumption of the alcohol by 9 the person under 21 is not otherwise permitted by this 10 Act.

For the purposes of this subsection (c) where the residence has an owner and a tenant or lessee, the trier of fact may infer that the residence is occupied only by the tenant or lessee. The sentence of any person who violates this subsection (c) shall include, but shall not be limited to, a fine of not less than \$500. Where a violation of this subsection (c) directly or indirectly results in great bodily harm or death to any person, the person violating this subsection (c) shall be quilty of a Class 4 felony. Nothing in this subsection (c) shall be construed to prohibit the giving of alcoholic liquor to a person under the age of 21 years in the performance of a religious ceremony or service observation of a religious holiday.

A person shall not be in violation of this subsection (c) he or she requests assistance from the police department or other law enforcement agency to either (i)

- 1 remove any person who refuses to abide by the person's performance of the duties imposed by this subsection (c) or 2 3 (ii) terminate the activity because the person has been unable 4 to prevent a person under the age of 21 years from consuming 5 alcohol despite having taken all reasonable steps to do so and (B) this assistance is requested before any other person makes 6 a formal complaint to the police department or other law 7 8 enforcement agency about the activity.
 - (d) Any person who rents a hotel or motel room from the proprietor or agent thereof for the purpose of or with the knowledge that such room shall be used for the consumption of alcoholic liquor by persons under the age of 21 years shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
 - (e) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, any person who has alcoholic liquor in his or her possession on public school district property on school days or at events on public school district property when children are present is guilty of a petty offense, unless the alcoholic liquor (i) is in the original container with the seal unbroken and is in the possession of a person who is not otherwise legally prohibited from possessing the alcoholic liquor or (ii) is in the possession of a person in or for the performance of a religious service or ceremony authorized by the school board.
- 24 (Source: P.A. 97-1049, eff. 1-1-13; 98-1017, eff. 1-1-15.)

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1 Sec. 6-27.1. Responsible alcohol service server training.

(a) Unless issued a valid server training certificate between July 1, 2012 and July 1, 2015 by a certified Beverage Alcohol Sellers and Servers Education and Training (BASSET) trainer, all alcohol servers in Cook County are required to obtain and complete training in basic responsible alcohol service as outlined in 77 Ill. Adm. Code 3500, as those provisions exist on July 1, 2015 (the effective date of Public Act 98-939), by July 1, 2015 or within 120 days after the alcohol server begins his or her employment, whichever is later. All alcohol servers in a county, other than Cook County, with a population of 200,000 inhabitants or more are required to obtain and complete training in basic responsible alcohol service as outlined in 77 Ill. Adm. Code 3500, as those provisions exist on July 1, 2015 (the effective date of Public Act 98-939), by July 1, 2016 or within 120 days after the alcohol server begins his or her employment, whichever is later. All alcohol servers in a county with a population of more than 30,000 inhabitants and less than 200,000 inhabitants are required to obtain and complete training in basic responsible alcohol service as outlined in 77 Ill. 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

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1 obtain and complete training in basic responsible alcohol service as outlined in 77 Ill. Adm. Code 3500, as those 2 provisions exist on July 1, 2015 (the effective date of Public 3 Act 98-939), by July 1, 2018 or within 120 days after the 4 5 alcohol server begins his or her employment, whichever is 6 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, anyone who delivers alcoholic liquor on behalf of a third-party retailer delivery licensee, anyone who delivers mixed drinks under Section 6-28.8, 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. Code 100.40, conducting a tasting, as defined in 11 Ill. Adm. Code 100.10; (ii) a volunteer serving alcoholic beverages at a

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

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English and Spanish, and includes a test;

- course is (3) if the training 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
- the program must provide access 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 program shall be accepted as meeting the training requirements for all server license and permit laws and ordinances in the

- 1 State.
- 2 (g) A responsible alcohol service training certificate
- 3 from a BASSET-licensed program shall be valid for 3 years.
- 4 (h) The provisions of this Section shall apply beginning
- 5 July 1, 2015. From July 1, 2015 through December 31, 2015,
- 6 enforcement of the provisions of this Section shall be limited
- 7 to education and notification of the requirements to encourage
- 8 compliance.
- 9 (i) The provisions of this Section do not apply to a
- 10 special event retailer.
- 11 (Source: P.A. 101-631, eff. 6-2-20.)
- 12 (235 ILCS 5/6-28.8)
- 13 (Section scheduled to be repealed on August 1, 2028)
- 14 Sec. 6-28.8. Delivery and carry out of mixed drinks
- 15 permitted.
- 16 (a) In this Section:
- "Cocktail" or "mixed drink" means any beverage obtained by
- 18 combining ingredients alcoholic in nature, whether brewed,
- 19 fermented, or distilled, with ingredients non-alcoholic in
- 20 nature, such as fruit juice, lemonade, cream, or a carbonated
- 21 beverage.
- "Original container" means, for the purposes of this
- 23 Section only, a container that is $\frac{(i)}{(i)}$ filled, sealed, and
- 24 secured by a retail licensee's employee at the retail
- 25 licensee's location with a tamper-evident lid or cap or (ii)

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"Sealed container" means a rigid container that contains a mixed drink or a single serving of wine, is new, has never been used, has a secured lid or cap designed to prevent consumption without removal of the lid or cap, and is tamper-evident.

"Sealed container" includes a manufacturer's original container as defined in this subsection. "Sealed container" does not include a container with a lid with sipping holes or openings for straws or a container made of plastic, paper, or polystyrene foam.

"Tamper-evident" means a lid or cap that has been sealed with tamper-evident covers, including, but not limited to, wax dip or heat shrink wrap.

- (b) A cocktail, mixed drink, or single serving of wine placed in a sealed container by a retail licensee at the retail licensee's location or a manufacturer's original container may be transferred and sold for off-premises consumption if the following requirements are met:
 - (1) the cocktail, mixed drink, or single serving of wine is transferred within the licensed premises, by a curbside pickup, or by delivery by an employee of the retail licensee who:
- 24 (A) has been trained in accordance with Section 25 6-27.1 at the time of the sale;
 - (B) is at least 21 years of age; and

1	(C) upon delivery, verifies the age of the person
2	to whom the cocktail, mixed drink, or single serving
3	of wine is being delivered by obtaining a signature
4	from a recipient aged 21 or over;
5	(2) if the employee delivering the cocktail, mixed
6	drink, or single serving of wine is not able to safely
7	verify a person's age or level of intoxication upon
8	delivery or is otherwise not able to complete the
9	delivery, the employee shall cancel the sale of alcohol
10	and return the product to the retail license holder;
11	(3) the sealed container is placed in the trunk of the
12	vehicle or if there is no trunk, in the vehicle's rear
13	compartment that is not readily accessible to the
14	passenger area;
15	(4) except for a manufacturer's original container, a
16	container filled and sealed at a retail licensee's
17	location shall be affixed with a label or tag that
18	contains the following information:
19	(A) the cocktail or mixed drink ingredients, type,
20	and name of the alcohol;
21	(B) the name, license number, and address of the
22	retail licensee that filled the original container and
23	sold the product;
24	(C) the volume of the cocktail, mixed drink, or
25	single serving of wine in the sealed container; and

(D) the sealed container was filled less than 7

26 age of 21; or

1	days before the date of sale .; and
2	(5) a manufacturer's original container shall be
3	affixed with a label or tag that contains the name,
4	license number, and address of the retail licensee that
5	sold the product.
6	(c) Third-party <u>retailer delivery licensees</u> delivery
7	services are not permitted to deliver cocktails and mixed
8	drinks under this Section.
9	(d) If there is an executive order of the Governor in
10	effect during a disaster, the employee delivering the mixed
11	drink, cocktail, or single serving of wine must comply with
12	any requirements of that executive order, including, but not
13	limited to, wearing gloves and a mask and maintaining
14	distancing requirements when interacting with the public.
15	(e) Delivery or carry out of a cocktail, mixed drink, or
16	single serving of wine is prohibited if:
17	(1) a third party delivers the cocktail or mixed
18	drink;
19	(2) a container of a mixed drink, cocktail, or single
20	serving of wine is not tamper-evident and sealed;
21	(3) a container of a mixed drink, cocktail, or single
22	serving of wine is transported in the passenger area of a
23	vehicle;
24	(4) a mixed drink, cocktail, or single serving of wine
25	is delivered by a person or to a person who is under the

delivered.

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- 1 (5) the person delivering a mixed drink, cocktail, or single serving of wine fails to verify the age of the 2 person to whom the mixed drink or cocktail is being 3
- 5 (f) Violations of this Section shall be subject to any applicable penalties, including, but not limited to, the 6 penalties specified under Section 11-502 of the Illinois 7 Vehicle Code. 8
- 9 (f-5) This Section is not intended to prohibit or preempt 10 the ability of a brew pub, tap room, or distilling pub to continue to temporarily deliver alcoholic liquor pursuant to 11 quidance issued by the State Commission on March 19, 2020 12 13 entitled "Illinois Liquor Control Commission, COVID-19 Related 14 Actions, Guidance on Temporary Delivery of Alcoholic Liquor". 15 This Section shall only grant authorization to holders of 16 State of Illinois retail liquor licenses but not to licensees that simultaneously hold any licensure or privilege to 17 18 manufacture alcoholic liquors within or outside of the State of Illinois. 19
- 20 (q) This Section is not a denial or limitation of home rule powers and functions under Section 6 of Article VII of the 2.1 Illinois Constitution. 22
- 23 (h) This Section is repealed on August 1, 2028.
- 24 (Source: P.A. 102-8, eff. 6-2-21; 103-4, eff. 5-31-23.)

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1 Sec. 6-28.9. Third-party retailer delivery licensee 2 requirements.

- (a) A person who is not licensed as a retailer under this Act shall not deliver alcoholic liquor unless that person holds a third-party retailer delivery license. A third-party retailer delivery license is not required for deliveries made directly by a retailer licensee, including by an employee of a retailer licensee. This Section does not authorize a third-party retailer delivery licensee or any other person to deliver alcoholic liquor on behalf of or from any non-retailer liquor license holder, including, but not limited to, license holders with the privilege to manufacture alcoholic liquors within or outside of the State, or from any other person outside the State of Illinois. A person qualifies for a third-party retailer delivery license if the person is not prohibited from licensure under Section 6-2.
- (b) A third-party retailer delivery licensee shall make deliveries of alcoholic liquor in accordance with the following conditions:
- (1) All alcoholic liquor deliveries pursuant to this Section shall be for alcoholic liquor sold not for resale by retailer licensees authorized to sell alcoholic liquor for off-premises consumption under subsection (d) of Section 5-1. Third-party retailer delivery licensees shall not deliver alcoholic liquor on behalf of retailer licensees authorized to sell alcoholic liquor for

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on-premises consumption only.

- (2) All alcoholic liquor deliveries pursuant to this Section shall be for alcoholic liquor in the original package. Alcoholic liquor sold pursuant to Section 6-28.8 may not be delivered by a third-party retailer delivery licensee.
- (3) A third-party retailer delivery licensee may charge a consumer a reasonable delivery fee similar to delivery fees for non-alcoholic liquor products but shall not charge any fee calculated as a percentage of alcoholic liquor sales.
- (4) A third-party retailer delivery licensee shall conduct a background check of all employees and contractors that deliver alcoholic liquor on its behalf. A third-party retailer delivery licensee may not employ or contract with a person if that person would be prohibited from licensure under Section 6-2.
- (5) A third-party retailer delivery licensee shall maintain a general liability insurance policy with a liquor liability addendum for the minimum coverage required by this Act. A third-party retailer delivery licensee is liable for any sales and deliveries of alcoholic liquor by its delivery agents to intoxicated persons or persons under the age of 21.
- (6) A third-party retailer delivery licensee is subject to the provisions of Section 6-5 of this Act and

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shall not receive anything of value from a licensed manufacturer, non-resident dealer, distributor, importing distributor, or foreign importer, including, but not limited to, revenue for any advertisement or website placement of alcoholic liquor products on a third-party retailer delivery licensee website or online application.

- (7) A third-party retailer delivery licensee shall not resell alcoholic liquor nor shall a third-party retailer delivery licensee deliver alcoholic liquor to a location licensed to sell alcoholic liquor, except for private use at locations licensed as a hotel, as defined in Section 1-3.25, or other similar accommodations.
- (8) If the third-party retailer delivery licensee advertises the price of alcoholic liquor, then the price advertised shall be identical to the price charged by the retailer licensee. All alcoholic liquor products offered by a retailer licensee shall be offered by the third-party retailer delivery licensee.
- (9) The third-party retailer delivery licensee may receive orders and accept payments through a website or through a mobile application or similar technology if the payments for alcoholic liquor are immediately directed to an account owned and controlled by the retailer licensee and the website or similar application identifies the name and address of the retailer licensee prior to completion of the sale.

1	(10) The third-party retailer delivery licensee shall
2	maintain a record of all deliveries of alcoholic liquor
3	for a period of 3 years from the date of delivery and shall
4	make such records available to the State Commission within
5	a reasonable time upon request. The record of each
6	delivery shall include the following:
7	(A) The name and address of the retailer licensee
8	from which the alcoholic liquor was purchased.
9	(B) The name, date of birth, address, and
10	signature of the recipient of the alcoholic liquor.
11	(C) The name of the delivery agent making the
12	delivery and the date, time, and address of the
13	delivery.
14	(D) The type, brand, and quantity of each
15	alcoholic liquor delivered.
16	(E) An itemization of the alcoholic liquor
17	products sold and the price of each alcoholic liquor
18	<u>item.</u>
19	(11) A retailer licensee shall accept or reject all
20	orders placed for alcoholic liquor through the third-party
21	retailer delivery licensee and determine the price at
22	which alcoholic liquor products are offered for sale by
23	the retailer licensee and delivered by the third-party
24	retailer delivery licensee.
25	(12) A retailer licensee may enter into a contract
26	with a third-party retailer delivery licensee for a fixed

1	fee for services, but the fee shall not be based on a
2	percentage of the total receipts of alcoholic liquor
3	sales. All contracts between the retailer licensee and a
4	third-party retailer delivery licensee shall be provided
5	by the retailer licensee or third-party retailer delivery
6	licensee upon the request of the State Commission.

- (13) Subject to the review of the State Commission, a third-party retailer delivery licensee shall use updated identification scanning or similar technology for the purpose of verifying the age and likeness of the presenter.
- 12 (235 ILCS 5/6-28.10 new)
- Sec. 6-28.10. Alcoholic liquor delivery requirements.
- (a) For deliveries pursuant to subsection (d) of Section
 5-1 and Section 6-28.9, a retailer licensee and third-party
 retailer delivery licensee shall:
 - (1) conduct deliveries by a person 21 years of age or over holding a valid Beverage Alcohol Sellers and Servers Education Training (BASSET) certificate issued pursuant to Section 6-27.1 of this Act. A third-party retailer delivery licensee or a retailer engaged in the delivery of alcoholic liquor may request a waiver of the BASSET requirement for third-party retailer delivery licensee contract deliverers or retailer employee deliverers if the third-party retailer delivery licensee or retailer

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1	provides proof of its training module or program
2	demonstrating to the satisfaction of the State Commission
3	that such training module or program satisfies BASSET
4	principles, such as underage or intoxicated person access
5	prevention;
6	(2) examine the data and the photograph on the
7	identification of the recipient and obtain the signature
8	from the recipient to verify the recipient is 21 years of
9	age or older. The data and the photograph of the recipient
10	shall demonstrate a reasonable likeness of the recipient;
11	(3) unless the contents of the delivery are prepared
12	and packaged by an agent of the third-party delivery
13	licensee, include a statement clearly visible on the
14	outside of the packaging that the delivery contains
15	alcoholic liquor not to be provided to any person under
16	the age of 21;
17	(4) fulfill the delivery order from the retailer
18	licensee's location nearest to the address of the
19	recipient;
20	(5) require the return of deliveries to the retailer
21	licensee's location from which the alcoholic liquor is
22	purchased if a delivery was attempted to an unqualified
23	recipient, delivery was attempted to a recipient who
24	refused delivery, or a delivery was unable to be completed
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for any other reason. An unqualified recipient of an

alcoholic liquor delivery includes circumstances in which:

1	(A) there is reason to doubt the authenticity or
2	correctness of the recipient's identification;
3	(B) the recipient refuses to sign for the receipt
4	of the delivery;
5	(C) the recipient is unable to produce valid
6	identification; or
7	(D) the recipient exhibits signs of intoxication;
8	<u>and</u>
9	(6) refuse to deliver alcoholic liquor to any
10	elementary school, secondary school, public playground, or
11	public park.
12	(b) Except for reasonable compensation provided to a
13	delivery person pursuant to customary delivery practices, a
14	retailer licensee or third-party retailer delivery licensee
15	shall not compensate delivery personnel on the basis of a
16	completed delivery but may compensate a delivery driver for a
17	return of undeliverable alcoholic liquor.".