## 94TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY

## State of Illinois <br> 2005 and 2006

## HB4350

Introduced 1/3/2006, by Rep. Lou Lang - Jay C. Hoffman Timothy L. Schmitz

## SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

| 235 | ILCS $5 / 1-3.28$ |
| :--- | :--- |
| 235 | ILCS $5 / 2-1$ | | from Ch. 43, par. 95.28 |  |
| :--- | :--- |
| 235 | ILCS $5 / 5-1$ |
| 235 | ILCS $5 / 5-3$ |

235 ILCS 5/6-29.1
235 ILCS 5/6-29 rep.
from Ch. 43, par. 95.28
from Ch. 43, par. 96
from Ch. 43, par. 118
from Ch. 43, par. 121

Amends the Liquor Control Act of 1934. Provides that the holder of a wine-maker's premises license may sell or offer for sale at retail in the wine-maker's licensed premises (now, in the premises specified in the license) the wine-maker's wine. Requires sales at retail to be in person. Defines "in person". Provides that, after the first retail sale in person, the licensee may sell and ship not more than 2 cases per year of the licensee's wine to that purchaser if certain requirements are met. Provides penalties for the violation of those requirements. Creates a wine-maker's tasting room license that permits a licensee concurrently holding a wine-maker's license to sell and offer for sale at retail the licensee's wine at up to 2 locations and requires the sales to be in person. Creates a non-resident wine-maker's license that permits a manufacturer of up to 100,000 gallons of wine per year that is licensed in another state to store and sell the wine in Illinois. Provides that a non-resident wine-maker licensee may sell and ship its wine at retail to residents of Illinois in the same manner as a wine maker's premises licensee. Requires non-resident wine-maker licensees to pay the same State liquor gallonage tax and State retail sales tax as a wine-maker's premises licensee. Sets license fees for wine-maker's tasting room licenses and non-resident wine-maker's licenses. Provides that a limited wine manufacturer licensee may sell wine at retail at the limited wine manufacturer's licensed premises (now, at its manufacturing site) and requires sales to be in person, except that after the first retail purchase in person the limited wine manufacturer may sell and ship wine to that purchaser without an in person purchase. Requires wine-maker premises licensees, non-resident wine-maker licensees, and limited wine manufacturer licensees to secure liquor liability insurance. Repeals a provision allowing interstate reciprocal wine shipments and deletes references to that provision. Effective immediately.

AN ACT concerning liquor.

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

Section 5. The Liquor Control Act of 1934 is amended by changing Sections 1-3.28, 2-1, 5-1, 5-3, 6-4, and 6-29.1 as follows:

(235 ILCS 5/l-3.28) (from Ch. 43, par. 95.28)
Sec. 1-3.28. "Broker" means (i) a person who solicits
orders for or offers to sell or supply alcoholic liquors to
retailers for a fee or commission, for or on behalf of a person
authorized to manufacture or sell at wholesale alcoholic
liquors within or without the State or (ii) 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. mhis seetion does not apply to any person who
prometes, solicits, or aceepts orders for wine as specifically
authorizedin section $6-29-o f t h i s ~ A c t . ~$
(235 ILCS 5/2-1) (from Ch. 43, par. 96)
Sec. 2-1. No person shall manufacture, bottle, blend, sell, barter, transport, transfer into this state from a point outside this State, deliver, furnish or possess any alcoholic liquor for beverage purposes, unless such person has been issued a license by the Commission or exeept as permitted by Scetion 6-29 of this Act or except as otherwise specifically provided in this Act; provided, however, nothing herein contained shall prevent the possession and transportation of alcoholic liquor by the possessor for the personal use of the
possessor, his family and guests, nor prevent the making of wine, cider or other alcoholic liquor by a person from fruits, vegetables or grains, or the products thereof, by simple fermentation and without distillation, if it is made solely for the use of the maker, his family and his guests; and provided further that nothing herein contained shall prevent any duly licensed practicing physician or dentist from possessing or using alcoholic liquor in the strict practice of his profession, or any hospital or other institution caring for sick and diseased persons, from possessing and using alcoholic liquor for the treatment of bona fide patients of such hospital or other institution; and provided further that any drug store employing a licensed pharmacist may possess and use alcoholic liquors in the concoction of prescriptions of duly licensed physicians; and provided further, that the possession and dispensation of wine by an authorized representative of any church for the purpose of conducting any bona fide rite or religious ceremony conducted by such church shall not be prohibited by this Act.
(Source: P.A. 90-739, eff. 8-13-98.)
(235 ILCS 5/5-1) (from Ch. 43, par. 115)
Sec. 5-1. Licenses issued by the Illinois Liquor Control Commission shall be of the following classes:
(a) Manufacturer's license - Class 1. Distiller, Class 2. Rectifier, Class 3. Brewer, Class 4. First Class Wine Manufacturer, Class 5. Second Class Wine Manufacturer, Class 6. First Class Winemaker, Class 7. Second Class Winemaker, Class 8. Limited Wine Manufacturer,
(b) Distributor's license,
(c) Importing Distributor's license,
(d) Retailer's license,
(e) Special Event Retailer's license (not-for-profit),
(f) Railroad license,
(g) Boat license,
(h) Non-Beverage User's license,
(i) Wine-maker's premises license,
(j) Airplane license,
(k) Foreign importer's license,
(1) Broker's license,
(m) Non-resident dealer's license,
(n) Brew Pub license,
(o) Auction liquor license,
(p) Caterer retailer license,
(q) Special use permit license_-
(r) Wine-maker's tasting room license,
(s) Non-resident wine-maker's license.

No person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other legal business entity that is engaged in the manufacturing of wine may concurrently obtain and hold a wine-maker's license and a wine manufacturer's license.
(a) A manufacturer's license shall allow the manufacture, importation in bulk, storage, distribution and sale of alcoholic liquor to persons without the State, as may be 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.

Class 2. A Rectifier, who is not a distiller, as defined herein, may make sales and deliveries of alcoholic liquor to rectifiers, importing distributors, distributors, retailers and non-beverage users and to no other licensees.

Class 3. A Brewer may make sales and deliveries of beer to importing distributors, distributors, and to non-licensees, and to retailers provided the brewer obtains an importing distributor's license or distributor's license in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

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 no other licensees.

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

Class 6. A first-class wine-maker's license shall allow the manufacture of up to 50,000 gallons of wine per year, and the storage and sale of such wine to distributors in the State and to persons without the state, as may be permitted by law. A first-class wine-maker's license shall allow the sale of no more than 5,000 gallons of the licensee's wine to retailers. The State Commission shall issue only one first-class wine-maker's license to any person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other legal business entity that is engaged in the making of less than 50,000 gallons of wine annually that applies for a first-class wine-maker's license. No subsidiary or affiliate thereof, nor any officer, associate, member, partner, representative, employee, agent, or shareholder may be issued an additional wine-maker's license by the state Commission

Class 7. A second-class wine-maker's license shall allow the manufacture of between 50,000 and 100,000 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 second-class wine-maker's license shall allow the sale of no more than 10,000 gallons of the licensee's wine directly to retailers. The State Commission shall issue only one second-class wine-maker's license to any person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other legal business entity that is engaged in the making of less than 100,000 gallons of wine annually that applies for a second-class wine-maker's license. No subsidiary or affiliate thereof, or any officer, associate, member, partner, representative, employee, agent, or shareholder may be issued an additional wine-maker's license by the State Commission.

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.
(a-1) A manufacturer which is licensed in this state to make sales or deliveries of alcoholic liquor and which enlists agents, representatives, or individuals acting on its behalf who contact licensed retailers on a regular and continual basis in this state must register those agents, representatives, or persons acting on its behalf with the State Commission.

Registration of agents, representatives, or persons acting on behalf of a manufacturer is fulfilled by submitting a form to the Commission. The form shall be developed by the Commission and shall include the name and address of the applicant, the name and address of the manufacturer he or she represents, the territory or areas assigned to sell to or discuss pricing terms of alcoholic liquor, and any other questions deemed appropriate and necessary. All statements in the forms required to be made by law or by rule shall be deemed material, and any person who knowingly misstates any material fact under oath in an application is guilty of a Class B misdemeanor. Fraud, misrepresentation, false statements, misleading statements, evasions, or suppression of material facts in the securing of a registration are grounds for suspension or revocation of the registration.
(b) A distributor's license shall allow the wholesale purchase and storage of alcoholic liquors and sale of alcoholic liquors to licensees in this state and to persons without the State, as may be permitted by law.
(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
(d) A retailer's license shall allow the licensee to sell and offer for sale at retail, only in the premises specified in the license, alcoholic liquor for use or consumption, but not for resale in any form: Provided that any retail license issued to a manufacturer shall only permit the manufacturer to sell beer at retail on the premises actually occupied by the manufacturer. For the purpose of further describing the type of business conducted at a retail licensed premises, a retailer's licensee may be designated by the State Commission as (i) an on premise consumption retailer, (ii) an off premise sale retailer, or (iii) a combined on premise consumption and off premise sale retailer.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection (d), a retail licensee may sell alcoholic liquors to a special event retailer licensee for resale to the extent permitted under subsection (e).
(e) A special event retailer's license (not-for-profit) shall permit the licensee to purchase alcoholic liquors from an 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 19 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 $2 a$ of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, does not hold a resale number under Section $2 c$ of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and does not hold an exemption number under Section $1 g$ of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, in which event the Commission shall set forth on the special event retailer's license a 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 approval.
(f) A railroad license shall permit the licensee to import alcoholic liquors into this State from any point in the United States outside this State and to store such alcoholic liquors in this State; to make wholesale purchases of alcoholic liquors 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 distributors. A railroad license shall also permit the licensee to sell or dispense alcoholic liquors on any club, buffet, lounge or dining car operated on an electric, gas or steam railway regularly operated by a common carrier in this State, but shall not permit the sale for resale of any alcoholic liquors to any
licensee within this State. A license shall be obtained for each car in which such sales are made.
(g) A boat license shall allow the sale of alcoholic liquor in individual drinks, on any passenger boat regularly operated as a common carrier on navigable waters in this State or on any riverboat operated under the Riverboat Gambling Act, which boat or riverboat maintains a public dining room or restaurant thereon.
(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:

Class 1, not to exceed ............................ 500 gallons
Class 2, not to exceed .......................... 1,000 gallons
Class 3, not to exceed .......................... 5,000 gallons
Class 4, not to exceed ....................... 10,000 gallons
Class 5, not to exceed ........................ 50,000 gallons
(i) A wine-maker's premises license shall allow a licensee that concurrently holds a first-class wine-maker's license to sell and offer for sale at retail in the first-class wine-maker's licensed premises spen in such lifinsed more than 50,000 gallons of the first-class wine-maker's wine that is made at the first-class wine-maker's licensed premises per year for use or consumption, but not for resale in any form. A wine-maker's premises license shall allow a licensee who concurrently holds a second-class wine-maker's license to sell and offer for sale at retail in the second-class wine-maker's licensed premises speified in sueh liense to 100,000 gallons of the second-class wine-maker's wine that is made at the second-class wine-maker's licensed premises per
year for use or consumption but not for resale in any form. A wine-maker's premises license shall allow a licensee that concurrently holds a first-class wine-maker's license or a second-class wine-maker's license to sell and offer for sale at retail at the first-class or second-class wine-maker's licensed premises specified in the wine-maker's premises for use or consumption but not for resale in any form, any beer, wine, and spirits purchased from a licensed distributor. All sales at retail must be in person, except as otherwise provided in this subsection (i). For the purposes of this subsection (i), the term "in person" means that the purchaser of the wine-maker's wine must be in the same physical location as the wine-maker at the time of the sale. 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. Upon appoval from the State Commission, a wine-maker's premises license shall allow the lieensec to sell and offex for sale at (i) the wine makex's lieensed premises and (ii) at up to 2 additional locations for use and eonsumption and not for resale. Each location shall require additional licensing per location as specified in section 5-3 of this Act.

After the first retail purchase in person by a purchaser, a business relationship is considered established and a wine-maker's premises licensee may sell and ship, without an in person purchase, not more than 2 cases of the wine maker's wine (each case not containing more than 9 liters) per year to that purchaser pursuant to the following requirements:
(1) The wine-maker's premises licensee must submit proof to the State Commission that the purchaser previously purchased the wine-maker's wine on a form prescribed by the State Commission that contains the following:
(A) the business name and address of the licensee;
(B) the date of the sale;
(C) the type, brand, and amount of wine purchased;

> (D) the printed name and signature of the person purchasing the wine;
> (E) the printed name and signature of the agent, employee, or representative of the licensee; and
> (F) any other information required by the State Commission.
(2) The shipping container of any wine shipped under this subsection (i) must be clearly labeled to indicate (A) that the package contains wine and cannot be delivered to a person under 21 years of age and (B) that the package requires the signature of a person 21 years of age or older at the time of delivery. All packages must include a non-negotiable bill of lading with special instructions that the package contains wine and that the consignee must be 21 years of age or older. Following the delivery of the wine, the licensee, consignee, and State Commission shall receive a copy of the non-negotiable bill of lading from the express company, common carrier, or contract carrier. The express company, common carrier, or contract carrier may submit the non-negotiable bill of lading electronically to the licensee, consignee, or State Commission. In accordance with Section 6-10 of this Act, the licensee shall keep a copy of the non-negotiable bill of lading along with a copy of the relevant invoice of the shipment.
(3) A licensee shipping wine pursuant to the provisions of this subsection (i) shall ship only to residential addresses.

The State Commission, upon determining after an investigation that a licensee has violated paragraphs (1), (2), or (3) of this subsection (i), shall proceed with disciplinary action against the licensee in accordance with Section 3-12 of this Act.

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

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

Failure to comply with any notice issued under this subsection (i) constitutes a business offense for which the person shall be fined not more than $\$ 1,000$ for a first offense, not more than $\$ 5,000$ for a second offense, and not more than $\$ 10,000$ for a third or subsequent offense. Each shipment of alcoholic liquor delivered in violation of a cease and desist notice shall constitute a separate offense.
(j) An airplane license shall permit the licensee to import alcoholic liquors into this State from any point in the United States outside this state and to store such alcoholic liquors in this State; to make wholesale purchases of alcoholic liquors directly from manufacturers, foreign importers, distributors and importing distributors from within or outside this State; and to store such alcoholic liquors in this state; provided that the above powers may be exercised only in connection with the importation, purchase or storage of alcoholic liquors to be sold or dispensed on an airplane; and provided further, that airplane licensees exercising the above powers shall be subject to all provisions of Article VIII of this Act as applied to importing distributors. An airplane licensee shall also permit the sale or dispensing of alcoholic liquors on any passenger airplane regularly operated by a common carrier in this State, but shall not permit the sale for resale of any alcoholic liquors to any licensee within this State. A single airplane license shall be required of an airline company if liquor service is provided on board aircraft in this State. The annual
fee for such license shall be as determined in Section 5-3.
(k) A foreign importer's license shall permit such licensee to purchase alcoholic liquor from Illinois licensed non-resident dealers only, and to import alcoholic liquor other than in bulk from any point outside the United States and to sell such alcoholic liquor to Illinois licensed importing distributors and to no one else in Illinois; provided that the foreign importer registers with the state Commission every brand of alcoholic liquor that it proposes to sell to Illinois licensees during the license period and provided further that the foreign importer complies with all of the provisions of Section 6-9 of this Act with respect to registration of such Illinois licensees as may be granted the right to sell such brands at wholesale.
(l) (i) A broker's license shall be required of all persons who solicit orders for, offer to sell or offer to supply alcoholic liquor to retailers in the State of Illinois, or who offer to retailers to ship or cause to be shipped or to make contact with distillers, rectifiers, brewers or manufacturers or any other party within or without the State of Illinois in order that alcoholic liquors be shipped to a distributor, importing distributor or foreign importer, whether such solicitation or offer is consummated within or without the State of Illinois.

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

The broker shall, upon the acceptance by a retailer of the broker's solicitation of an order or offer to sell or supply or deliver or have delivered alcoholic liquors, promptly forward to the Illinois Liquor Control Commission a notification of said transaction in such form as the Commission may by regulations prescribe.
(ii) A broker's license shall be required of a person
within this State, other than a retail licensee, who, for a fee or commission, promotes, solicits, or accepts orders for alcoholic liquor, for use or consumption and not for resale, to be shipped from this State and delivered to residents outside of this state by an express company, common carrier, or contract carrier. This section does not apply to any pexson who promotes, solicits, or aceepts orders for wine as specifically authorized in Section 6-29 of this Aet.

A broker's license under this subsection (1) shall not entitle the holder to buy or sell any alcoholic liquors for his own account or to take or deliver title to such alcoholic liquors.

This subsection (1) shall not apply to distributors, employees of distributors, or employees of a manufacturer who has registered the trademark, brand or name of the alcoholic liquor pursuant to Section 6-9 of this Act, and who regularly sells such alcoholic liquor in the State of Illinois only to its registrants thereunder.

Any agent, representative, or person subject to registration pursuant to subsection (a-1) of this Section shall not be eligible to receive a broker's license.
(m) A non-resident dealer's license shall permit such licensee to ship into and warehouse alcoholic liquor into this State from any point outside of this State, and to sell such alcoholic liquor to Illinois licensed foreign importers and importing distributors and to no one else in this state; provided that 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; and further provided that 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.
(n) A brew pub license shall allow the licensee to manufacture beer only on the premises specified in the license, to make sales of the beer manufactured on the premises to
importing distributors, distributors, and to non-licensees for use and consumption, to store the beer upon the premises, and to sell and offer for sale at retail from the licensed premises, provided that a brew pub licensee shall not sell for off-premises consumption more than 50,000 gallons per year.
(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 licensed or unlicensed
(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 license 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, and to sell or offer for sale at retail, only in the premises specified in the license hereby created, the transferred alcoholic liquor for use or consumption, but not for resale in any form. A special 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.
(r) A wine-maker's tasting room license shall allow the licensee that concurrently holds a first-class or second-class wine-maker's license to sell and offer for sale the wine-maker's wine at retail on the premises of up to 2
locations for use and consumption but not for resale. All sales at retail shall be in person, as defined in subsection (i) of this Section. Each location shall require a separate license.
(s) A non-resident wine-maker's license shall allow the manufacturer of up to 100,000 gallons of wine per year that is licensed in another state to store and sell the licensee's wine to distributors in this State, as may be permitted by law. A non-resident wine-maker license holder that meets the qualifications for licensure as a wine-maker's premises licensee under this Act, other than the requirement that the licensee be located in Illinois, may sell and ship wine at retail to residents of this state in the same manner as a wine-maker's premises licensee as provided in subsection (i) of this Section. A non-resident wine-maker 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. A non-resident wine-maker licensee shall pay to the Department of Revenue the same State liquor gallonage tax and state retail sales tax that a wine-maker's premises licensee is required to pay for all retail sales of the non-resident wine-maker's wine that are shipped into this State.
(Source: P.A. 92-105, eff. 1-1-02; 92-378, eff. 8-16-01; 92-651, eff. 7-11-02; 92-672, eff. 7-16-02; 93-923, eff. 8-12-04; 93-1057, eff. 12-2-04; revised 12-6-04.)
(235 ILCS 5/5-3) (from Ch. 43, par. 118)
Sec. 5-3. License fees. Except as otherwise provided herein, at the time application is made to the State Commission for a license of any class, the applicant shall pay to the State Commission the fee hereinafter provided for the kind of license applied for.

The fee for licenses issued by the State Commission shall be as follows:

For a manufacturer's license:
Class 1. Distiller
Class 2. Rectifier ..... 3,600
Class 3. Brewer ..... 900
Class 4. First-class Wine Manufacturer ..... 600
Class 5. Second-class
Wine Manufacturer ..... 1,200
Class 6. First-class wine-maker ..... 600
Class 7. Second-class wine-maker ..... 1200
Class 8. Limited Wine Manufacturer ..... 120
For a Brew Pub License ..... 1,050
For a caterer retailer's license ..... 200
For a foreign importer's license ..... 25
For an importing distributor's license ..... 25
For a distributor's license ..... 270
For a non-resident dealer's license(500,000 gallons or over)270
For a non-resident dealer's license
(under 500,000 gallons) ..... 90
For a wine-maker's premises license ..... 100
For a wine maker's tasting room license ..... 350
For a wine maker's tasting room license,
second location ..... 350
For a non-resident wine-maker's license ..... 100
For a wine-maker's premises lieense,
nend location................................ ..... 350
For a wine-maker's premises lieense,
third location ..... 350
For a retailer's license ..... 500
For a special event retailer's license,(not-for-profit)25
For a special use permit license,
one day only50
2 days or more ..... 100
For a railroad license ..... 60
For a boat license ..... 180
For an airplane license, times thelicensee's maximum number of aircraft
in flight, serving liquor over the State at any given time, which either originate, terminate, or make an intermediate stop in the State 60

For a non-beverage user's license:
Class 124
Class 2 ..... 60
Class 3 ..... 120
Class 4 ..... 240
Class 5 ..... 600
For a broker's license ..... 600
For an auction liquor license ..... 50
Fees collected under this Section shall be paid into the Dram Shop Fund. On and after July 1, 2003, of the funds received for a retailer's license, in addition to the first \$175, an additional $\$ 75$ shall be paid into the Dram Shop Fund, and $\$ 250$ shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund. Beginning June 30, 1990 and on June 30 of each subsequent year through June 29, 2003, any balance over $\$ 5,000,000$ remaining in the Dram Shop Fund shall be credited to State liquor licensees and applied against their fees for State liquor licenses for the following year. The amount credited to each licensee shall be a proportion of the balance in the Dram Fund that is the same as the proportion of the license fee paid by the licensee under this Section for the period in which the balance was accumulated to the aggregate fees paid by all licensees during that period.

No fee shall be paid for licenses issued by the State Commission to the following non-beverage users:
(a) Hospitals, sanitariums, or clinics when their use of alcoholic liquor is exclusively medicinal, mechanical or scientific.
(b) Universities, colleges of learning or schools when their use of alcoholic liquor is exclusively medicinal, mechanical or scientific.
(c) Laboratories when their use is exclusively for the
purpose of scientific research.
(Source: P.A. 92-378, eff. 8-16-01; 93-22, eff. 6-20-03.)
(235 ILCS 5/6-4) (from Ch. 43, par. 121)
Sec. 6-4. (a) No person licensed by any licensing authority as a distiller, or a wine manufacturer, or any subsidiary or affiliate thereof, or any officer, associate, member, partner, representative, employee, agent or shareholder owning more than 5\% of the outstanding shares of such person shall be issued an importing distributor's or distributor's license, nor shall any person licensed by any licensing authority as an importing distributor, distributor or retailer, or any subsidiary or affiliate thereof, or any officer or associate, member, partner, representative, employee, agent or shareholder owning more than $5 \%$ of the outstanding shares of such person be issued a distiller's license or a wine manufacturer's license; and no person or persons licensed as a distiller by any licensing authority shall have any interest, directly or indirectly, with such distributor or importing distributor.

However, an importing distributor or distributor, which on January 1, 1985 is owned by a brewer, or any subsidiary or affiliate thereof or any officer, associate, member, partner, representative, employee, agent or shareholder owning more than $5 \%$ of the outstanding shares of the importing distributor or distributor referred to in this paragraph, may own or acquire an ownership interest of more than 5\% of the outstanding shares of a wine manufacturer and be issued a wine manufacturer's license by any licensing authority.
(b) The foregoing provisions shall not apply to any person licensed by any licensing authority as a distiller or wine manufacturer, or to any subsidiary or affiliate of any distiller or wine manufacturer who shall have been heretofore licensed by the State Commission as either an importing distributor or distributor during the annual licensing period expiring June 30, 1947, and shall actually have made sales
regularly to retailers.
(c) Provided, however, that in such instances where a distributor's or importing distributor's license has been issued to any distiller or wine manufacturer or to any subsidiary or affiliate of any distiller or wine manufacturer who has, during the licensing period ending June 30, 1947, sold or distributed as such licensed distributor or importing distributor alcoholic liquors and wines to retailers, such distiller or wine manufacturer or any subsidiary or affiliate of any distiller or wine manufacturer holding such distributor's or importing distributor's license may continue to sell or distribute to retailers such alcoholic liquors and wines which are manufactured, distilled, processed or marketed by distillers and wine manufacturers whose products it sold or distributed to retailers during the whole or any part of its licensing periods; and such additional brands and additional products may be added to the line of such distributor or importing distributor, provided, that such brands and such products were not sold or distributed by any distributor or importing distributor licensed by the State Commission during the licensing period ending June 30, 1947, but can not sell or distribute to retailers any other alcoholic liquors or wines.
(d) It shall be unlawful for any distiller licensed anywhere to have any stock ownership or interest in any distributor's or importing distributor's license wherein any other person has an interest therein who is not a distiller and does not own more than $5 \%$ of any stock in any distillery. Nothing herein contained shall apply to such distillers or their subsidiaries or affiliates, who had a distributor's or importing distributor's license during the licensing period ending June 30, 1947, which license was owned in whole by such distiller, or subsidiaries or affiliates of such distiller.
(e) Any person having been licensed as a manufacturer shall be permitted to receive one retailer's license for the premises in which he actually conducts such business, permitting the sale of beer only on such premises, but no such person shall be
entitled to more than one retailer's license in any event, and, other than a manufacturer of beer as stated above, no manufacturer or distributor or importing distributor, excluding airplane licensees exercising powers provided in paragraph (i) of Section 5-1 of this Act, or any subsidiary or affiliate thereof, or any officer, associate, member, partner, representative, employee or agent, or shareholder shall be issued a retailer's license, nor shall any person having a retailer's license, excluding airplane licensees exercising powers provided in paragraph (i) of Section 5-1 of this Act, or any subsidiary or affiliate thereof, or any officer, associate, member, partner, representative or agent, or shareholder be issued a manufacturer's license, importing distributor's license.
(f) However, the foregoing prohibitions against any person licensed as a distiller or wine manufacturer being issued a retailer's license shall not apply:
(i) to any hotel, motel or restaurant whose principal business is not the sale of alcoholic liquors if said retailer's sales of any alcoholic liquors manufactured, sold, distributed or controlled, directly or indirectly, by any affiliate, subsidiary, officer, associate, member, partner, representative, employee, agent or shareholder owning more than $5 \%$ of the outstanding shares of such person does not exceed $10 \%$ of the total alcoholic liquor sales of said retail licensee; and
(ii) where the Commission determines, having considered the public welfare, the economic impact upon the State and the entirety of the facts and circumstances involved, that the purpose and intent of this Section would not be violated by granting an exemption.
(g) Notwithstanding any of the foregoing prohibitions, a limited wine manufacturer may sell at retail at the limited wine manufacturer's licensed premises for use or manufacturing site for on or off premises consumption and may sell to distributors. A limited wine manufacturer licensee
shall secure liquor liability insurance coverage in an amount at least equal to the maximum liability amounts set forth in subsection (a) of Section 6-21 of this Act. All sales at retail must be in person, except that after the first retail purchase in person by a purchaser, a business relationship is considered established and a limited wine manufacturer licensee may sell and ship, without an in person purchase, the wine manufacturer's wine to that purchaser in the same manner and under the same requirements and penalties as a wine-maker's premises licensee as provided in subsection (i) of Section 5-1 of this Act. For the purposes of this subsection (g), the term "in person" means that the purchaser of the limited wine manufacturer's wine must be in the same physical location as the limited wine manufacturer at the time of the sale. (Source: P.A. 86-858.)
(235 ILCS 5/6-29.1)
Sec. 6-29.1. Direct shipments of alcoholic liquor. Pursuant to the Twenty-First Amendment of the United States Constitution allowing states to regulate the distribution and sale of alcoholic liquor and pursuant to the federal Webb-Kenyon Act declaring that alcoholic liquor shipped in interstate commerce must comply with state laws, the General Assembly hereby finds and declares that selling alcoholic liquor from a point outside this State through various direct marketing means, such as catalogs, newspapers, mailers, and the Internet, directly to residents of this State poses a serious threat to the State's efforts to prevent youths from accessing alcoholic liquor; to State revenue collections; and to the economy of this State.

Any person manufacturing, distributing, or selling alcoholic liquor who knowingly ships or transports or causes the shipping or transportation of any alcoholic liquor from a point outside this State to a person in this State who does not hold a manufacturer's, distributor's, importing distributor's, or non-resident dealer's license issued by the Liquor Control

Commission, other than a shipment of sacramental wine to a bona fide religious organization, a shipment authorized syecion 6-29, or any other shipment authorized by this Act, is in violation of this Act.

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

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

Failure to comply with the notice issued by the Commission under this Section constitutes a business offense for which the person shall be fined not more than $\$ 1,000$ for a first offense, not more than $\$ 5,000$ for a second offense, and not more than $\$ 10,000$ for a third or subsequent offense. Each shipment of alcoholic liquor delivered in violation of the cease and desist notice shall constitute a separate offense. (Source: P.A. 90-739, eff. 8-13-98.)
(235 ILCS 5/6-29 rep.)
Section 10. The Liquor Control Act of 1934 is amended by repealing Section 6-29.

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law.

