AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 269

AMENDMENT NO. ___ Amend House Bill 269 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

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    "Section 5. The Liquor Control Act of 1934 is amended by
changing Sections 1-3.12, 3-12, 5-1, and 5-3 as follows:
    (235 ILCS 5/1-3.12) (from Ch. 43, par. 95.12)
    Sec. 1-3.12. "Wine-maker" means a person engaged in the
making of less than 50,000 gallons of wine annually other
than a person issued a Second Class wine-maker's license.
(Source: P.A. 89-218, eff. 1-1-96.)
    (235 ILCS 5/3-12) (from Ch. 43, par. 108)
    Sec. 3-12. Powers and duties of State Commission.
    (a) The State commission shall have the following
powers, functions and duties:
    (1) To receive applications and to issue licenses
    to manufacturers, foreign importers, importing
    distributors, distributors, non-resident dealers, on
    premise consumption retailers, off premise sale
    retailers, special event retailer licensees, special use
    permit licenses, auction liquor licenses, brew pubs,
    caterer retailers, non-beverage users, railroads,
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including owners and lessees of sleeping, dining and cafe cars, airplanes, boats, brokers, and wine maker's premises $\ddagger e も a \dot{~ l ~ l i c e n s e e s ~ i n ~ a c c o r d a n c e ~ w i t h ~ t h e ~}$ provisions of this Act, and to suspend or revoke such licenses upon the State commission's determination, upon notice after hearing, that a licensee has violated any provision of this Act or any rule or regulation issued pursuant thereto and in effect for 30 days prior to such violation.

In lieu of suspending or revoking a license, the commission may impose a fine, upon the State commission's determination and notice after hearing, that a licensee has violated any provision of this Act or any rule or regulation issued pursuant thereto and in effect for 30 days prior to such violation. The fine imposed under this paragraph may not exceed $\$ 500$ for each violation. Each day that the activity, which gave rise to the original fine, continues is a separate violation. The maximum fine that may be levied against any licensee, for the period of the license, shall not exceed $\$ 20,000$. The maximum penalty that may be imposed on a licensee for selling a bottle of alcoholic liquor with a foreign object in it or serving from a bottle of alcoholic liquor with a foreign object in it shall be the destruction of that bottle of alcoholic liquor for the first 10 bottles so sold or served from by the licensee. For the eleventh bottle of alcoholic liquor and for each third bottle thereafter sold or served from by the licensee with a foreign object in it, the maximum penalty that may be imposed on the licensee is the destruction of the bottle of alcoholic liquor and a fine of up to $\$ 50$.
(2) To adopt such rules and regulations consistent with the provisions of this Act which shall be necessary to carry on its functions and duties to the end that the
health, safety and welfare of the People of the State of Illinois shall be protected and temperance in the consumption of alcoholic liquors shall be fostered and promoted and to distribute copies of such rules and regulations to all licensees affected thereby.
(3) To call upon other administrative departments of the State, county and municipal governments, county and city police departments and upon prosecuting officers for such information and assistance as it deems necessary in the performance of its duties.
(4) To recommend to local commissioners rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the law, for the distribution and sale of alcoholic liquors throughout the State.
(5) To inspect, or cause to be inspected, any premises in this state where alcoholic liquors are manufactured, distributed, warehoused, or sold.
(5.1) Upon receipt of a complaint or upon having knowledge that any person is engaged in business as a manufacturer, importing distributor, distributor, or retailer without a license or valid license, to notify the local liquor authority, file a complaint with the State's Attorney's Office of the county where the incident occurred, or initiate an investigation with the appropriate law enforcement officials.
(5.2) To issue a cease and desist notice to persons shipping alcoholic liquor into this state from a point outside of this State if the shipment is in violation of this Act.
(5.3) To receive complaints from licensees, local
officials, law enforcement agencies, organizations, and
persons stating that any licensee has been or is
violating any provision of this Act or the rules and
regulations issued pursuant to this Act. Such complaints
shall be in writing, signed and sworn to by the person making the complaint, and shall state with specificity the facts in relation to the alleged violation. If the Commission has reasonable grounds to believe that the complaint substantially alleges a violation of this Act or rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this Act, it shall conduct an investigation. If, after conducting an investigation, the Commission is satisfied that the alleged violation did occur, it shall proceed with disciplinary action against the licensee as provided in this Act.
(6) To hear and determine appeals from orders of a local commission in accordance with the provisions of this Act, as hereinafter set forth. Hearings under this subsection shall be held in Springfield or Chicago, at whichever location is the more convenient for the majority of persons who are parties to the hearing.
(7) The commission shall establish uniform systems of accounts to be kept by all retail licensees having more than 4 employees, and for this purpose the commission may classify all retail licensees having more than 4 employees and establish a uniform system of accounts for each class and prescribe the manner in which such accounts shall be kept. The commission may also prescribe the forms of accounts to be kept by all retail licensees having more than 4 employees, including but not limited to accounts of earnings and expenses and any distribution, payment, or other distribution of earnings or assets, and any other forms, records and memoranda which in the judgment of the commission may be necessary or appropriate to carry out any of the provisions of this Act, including but not limited to such forms, records and memoranda as will readily and accurately disclose at all times the beneficial ownership of such retail licensed
business. The accounts, forms, records and memoranda shall be available at all reasonable times for inspection by authorized representatives of the State commission or by any local liquor control commissioner or his or her authorized representative. The commission, may, from time to time, alter, amend or repeal, in whole or in part, any uniform system of accounts, or the form and manner of keeping accounts.
(8) In the conduct of any hearing authorized to be held by the commission, to examine, or cause to be examined, under oath, any licensee, and to examine or cause to be examined the books and records of such licensee; to hear testimony and take proof material for its information in the discharge of its duties hereunder; to administer or cause to be administered oaths; and for any such purpose to issue subpoena or subpoenas to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, which shall be effective in any part of this State.

Any Circuit Court may by order duly entered, require the attendance of witnesses and the production of relevant books subpoenaed by the state commission and the court may compel obedience to its order by proceedings for contempt.
(9) To investigate the administration of laws in relation to alcoholic liquors in this and other states and any foreign countries, and to recommend from time to time to the Governor and through him or her to the legislature of this State, such amendments to this Act, if any, as it may think desirable and as will serve to further the general broad purposes contained in Section 1-2 hereof.
(10) To adopt such rules and regulations consistent with the provisions of this Act which shall be necessary
for the control, sale or disposition of alcoholic liquor damaged as a result of an accident, wreck, flood, fire or other similar occurrence.
(11) To develop industry educational programs related to responsible serving and selling, particularly in the areas of overserving consumers and illegal underage purchasing and consumption of alcoholic beverages.
(11.1) To license persons providing education and training to alcohol beverage sellers and servers under the Beverage Alcohol Sellers and Servers Education and Training (BASSET) programs and to develop and administer a public awareness program in Illinois to reduce or eliminate the illegal purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverage products by persons under the age of 21. Application for a license shall be made on forms provided by the State Commission.
(12) To develop and maintain a repository of license and regulatory information.
(13) On or before January 15, 1994, the Commission shall issue a written report to the Governor and General Assembly that is to be based on a comprehensive study of the impact on and implications for the State of Illinois of Section 1926 of the Federal ADAMHA Reorganization Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-321). This study shall address the extent to which Illinois currently complies with the provisions of P.L. 102-321 and the rules promulgated pursuant thereto.

As part of its report, the Commission shall provide the following essential information:
(i) the number of retail distributors of tobacco products, by type and geographic area, in the State;
(ii) the number of reported citations and
successful convictions, categorized by type and location of retail distributor, for violation of the Sale of Tobacco to Minors Act and the Smokeless Tobacco Limitation Act;
(iii) the extent and nature of organized educational and governmental activities that are intended to promote, encourage or otherwise secure compliance with any Illinois laws that prohibit the sale or distribution of tobacco products to minors; and
(iv) the level of access and availability of tobacco products to individuals under the age of 18.

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

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

The Commission may contract with the Food and Drug Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to conduct unannounced investigations of Illinois tobacco vendors to determine compliance with federal laws relating to the illegal sale of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products to persons under the age of 18 .
(b) On or before April 30, 1999, the Commission shall present a written report to the Governor and the General Assembly that shall be based on a study of the impact of this amendatory Act of 1998 on the business of soliciting, selling, and shipping alcoholic liquor from outside of this

State directly to residents of this State．
As part of its report，the Commission shall provide the following information：
（i）the amount of state excise and sales tax revenues generated as a result of this amendatory Act of 1998；
（ii）the amount of licensing fees received as a result of this amendatory Act of 1998；
（iii）the number of reported violations，the number of cease and desist notices issued by the Commission，the number of notices of violations issued to the Department of Revenue，and the number of notices and complaints of violations to law enforcement officials．
（Source：P．A．90－9，eff．7－1－97；90－432，eff．1－1－98；90－655， eff．7－30－98；90－739，eff．8－13－98；91－553，eff．8－14－99； 91－922，eff．7－7－00．）
（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 $\neq e も a ⿱ 亠 䒑 十 土 ~ l i c e n s e, ~$
（j）Airplane license，
(k) Foreign importer's license,
(l) 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.

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



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(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 up to $\theta \neq-b e t w e e n-4 \theta-\theta \theta \theta$-and 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 łess-than $z \theta-\theta \theta \theta$ gallons of wine per year, and the storage and sale of such wine to
 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 up-te 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 such 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 such manufacturer to sell beer at retail on the premises actually occupied by such manufacturer.

After January 1, 1995 there shall be 2 classes of licenses issued under a retailers license.
(1) A "retailers on premise consumption license" shall allow the licensee to sell and offer for sale at retail, only on the premises specified in the license, alcoholic liquor for use or consumption on the premises or on and off the premises, but not for resale in any form.
(2) An "off premise sale license" shall allow the
licensee to sell, or offer for sale at retail, alcoholic liquor intended only for off premise consumption and not for resale in any form.

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 $2 a$ of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, (B) a current, valid exemption identification number issued under Section $1 g$ 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 2c 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, which boat 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 $\neq e も a \dot{\text {（i }}$ license shall allow a the licensee that concurrently holds a first－class wine－maker＇s license to sell and offer for sale at retail in the premises specified in such license not 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 premises specified in such license up to 100,000 gallons of the second－class wine－maker＇s wine that is made at the second－class wine－maker＇s licensed premises per year for use or consumption but not for resale in any form．Upon approval from the State Commission，a wine－maker＇s premises license shall allow the licensee to sell and offer for sale at（i） the wine－maker＇s licensed premises and（ii）at up to 2 additional locations for use and consumption and not for resale．Each location shall require additional licensing per location as specified in Section 5－3 of this Act．r－もhis łieense－shałł－be－issued－－өfłyー－もө－－a－－pexsef－－łieensed－－as－－a




#### Abstract

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(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.
(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 person who promotes, solicits, or accepts orders for wine as specifically authorized in Section 6-29 of this Act.

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

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

Any agent, representative, or person subject to registration pursuant to subsection (a-1) of this section shall not be eligible to receive a broker's license.
(m) A non-resident dealer's license shall permit such licensee to ship into and warehouse alcoholic liquor into this State from any point outside of this state, and to sell such alcoholic liquor to Illinois licensed foreign importers and importing distributors and to no one else in this State; provided that 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.
(Source: P.A. 90-77, eff. 7-8-97; 90-432, eff. 1-1-98; 90-596, eff. 6-24-98; 90-655, eff. 7-30-98; 90-739, eff. 8-13-98; 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

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 ............................. $\$ 3,600$
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 z40
Class 7. Second-class wine-maker .............. $120048 \theta$
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 ¥eもait license ... 100
For a wine-maker's premises ¥eもait license, second location350

For a wine-maker's premises license,
third location ............................. 350
For a retailer's license ...................... 175
For a special event retailer's license,
(not-for-profit)

For a special use permit license,
one day only ..... 50
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 aircraftin flight, serving liquor over theState at any given time, which eitheroriginate, terminate, or makean intermediate stop in the state60
For a non-beverage user's license:
Class 1 ..... 24
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. Beginning June 30, 1990 and on June 30 of each subsequent year, 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. 90-77, eff. 7-8-97; 91-25, eff. 6-9-99; 91-357, eff. 7-29-99.)

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

