

Rep. Michael J. Zalewski

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10000HB3853ham001 LRB100 08301 RPS 23019 a 1 AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 3853 AMENDMENT NO. _____. Amend House Bill 3853 by replacing 2 everything after the enacting clause with the following: 3 "Section 5. The Liquor Control Act of 1934 is amended by 4 5 changing Sections 5-1 and 10-1 as follows: 6 (235 ILCS 5/5-1) (from Ch. 43, par. 115) 7 Sec. 5-1. Licenses issued by the Illinois Liquor Control Commission shall be of the following classes: 8 (a) Manufacturer's license - Class 1. Distiller, Class 2. 9 10 Rectifier, Class 3. Brewer, Class 4. First Class Wine Manufacturer, Class 5. Second Class Wine Manufacturer, Class 6. 11 12 First Class Winemaker, Class 7. Second Class Winemaker, Class 8. Limited Wine Manufacturer, Class 9. Craft Distiller, Class 13 10. Class 1 Brewer, Class 11. Class 2 Brewer, 14 15 (b) Distributor's license,

(c) Importing Distributor's license,

- 1 (d) Retailer's license,
- 2 (e) Special Event Retailer's license (not-for-profit),
- 3 (f) Railroad license,
- 4 (q) Boat license,
- 5 (h) Non-Beverage User's license,
- 6 (i) Wine-maker's premises license,
- 7 (j) Airplane license,
- 8 (k) Foreign importer's license,
- 9 (1) Broker's license,
- 10 (m) Non-resident dealer's license,
- 11 (n) Brew Pub license,
- 12 (o) Auction liquor license,
- 13 (p) Caterer retailer license,
- 14 (q) Special use permit license,
- 15 (r) Winery shipper's license,
- 16 (s) Craft distiller tasting permit.
- No person, firm, partnership, corporation, or other legal
- 18 business entity that is engaged in the manufacturing of wine
- 19 may concurrently obtain and hold a wine-maker's license and a
- 20 wine manufacturer's license.
- 21 (a) A manufacturer's license shall allow the manufacture,
- 22 importation in bulk, storage, distribution and sale of
- 23 alcoholic liquor to persons without the State, as may be
- 24 permitted by law and to licensees in this State as follows:
- Class 1. A Distiller may make sales and deliveries of
- 26 alcoholic liquor to distillers, rectifiers, importing

- 1 distributors, distributors and non-beverage users and to no
- other licensees. 2
- Class 2. A Rectifier, who is not a distiller, as defined 3
- 4 herein, may make sales and deliveries of alcoholic liquor to
- 5 rectifiers, importing distributors, distributors, retailers
- and non-beverage users and to no other licensees. 6
- 7 Class 3. A Brewer may make sales and deliveries of beer to
- 8 importing distributors and distributors and may make sales as
- 9 authorized under subsection (e) of Section 6-4 of this Act.
- 10 Class 4. A first class wine-manufacturer may make sales and
- 11 deliveries of up to 50,000 gallons of wine to manufacturers,
- importing distributors and distributors, and to no other 12
- 13 licensees.
- Class 5. A second class Wine manufacturer may make sales 14
- 15 and deliveries of more than 50,000 gallons of wine to
- 16 manufacturers, importing distributors and distributors and to
- no other licensees. 17
- Class 6. A first-class wine-maker's license shall allow the 18
- manufacture of up to 50,000 gallons of wine per year, and the 19
- 20 storage and sale of such wine to distributors in the State and
- 2.1 to persons without the State, as may be permitted by law. A
- person who, prior to June 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public 22
- Act 95-634), is a holder of a first-class wine-maker's license 23
- 24 and annually produces more than 25,000 gallons of its own wine
- 25 and who distributes its wine to licensed retailers shall cease
- this practice on or before July 1, 2008 in compliance with 26

1 Public Act 95-634.

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

Class 8. A limited wine-manufacturer may make sales and deliveries not to exceed 40,000 gallons of wine per year to distributors, and to non-licensees in accordance with the provisions of this Act.

Class 9. A craft distiller license shall allow the manufacture of up to 100,000 March 1, 2013 (Public Act 97 1166) gallons of spirits by distillation per year and the storage of such spirits. If a craft distiller licensee, including a craft distiller licensee who holds more than one craft distiller license, is not affiliated with any other manufacturer of spirits, then the craft distiller licensee may sell such spirits to distributors in this State and up to 2,500 gallons of such spirits to non-licensees to the extent permitted by any exemption approved by the Commission pursuant to Section 6-4 of this Act. A craft distiller license holder may store such

1 spirits at a non-contiguous licensed location, but at no time

shall a craft distiller license holder directly or indirectly

produce in the aggregate more than 100,000 gallons of spirits

4 per year.

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A craft distiller licensee may hold more than one craft distiller's license. However, a craft distiller that holds more than one craft distiller license shall not manufacture, in the aggregate, more than 100,000 gallons of spirits by distillation per year and shall not sell, in the aggregate, more than 2,500 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.

Any craft distiller licensed under this Act who on July 28, 2010 (the effective date of Public Act 96-1367) was licensed as a distiller and manufactured no more spirits than permitted by this Section shall not be required to pay the initial licensing fee.

Class 10. A class 1 brewer license, which may only be issued to a licensed brewer or licensed non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture of up to 930,000 gallons of beer per year provided that the class 1 brewer licensee does not manufacture more than a combined 930,000 gallons of beer per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year or any other alcoholic liquor. A class 1 brewer licensee may make sales and deliveries to importing

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1 distributors and distributors and to retail licensees in accordance with the conditions set forth in paragraph (18) of 2 subsection (a) of Section 3-12 of this Act. 3

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

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

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

- (b) A distributor's license shall allow the wholesale purchase and storage of alcoholic liquors and sale of alcoholic liquors to licensees in this State and to persons without the State, as may be permitted by law. No person licensed as a distributor shall be granted a non-resident dealer's license.
- (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

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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 licensed as an importing distributor shall be granted a non-resident dealer's license.

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

- 1 licensee may be designated by the State Commission as (i) an on
- premise consumption retailer, (ii) an off premise sale 2
- retailer, or (iii) a combined on premise consumption and off 3
- 4 premise sale retailer.
- 5 Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection
- (d), a retail licensee may sell alcoholic liquors to a special 6
- event retailer licensee for resale to the extent permitted 7
- 8 under subsection (e).

9 (e) A special event retailer's license (not-for-profit) 10 shall permit the licensee to purchase alcoholic liquors from an 11 Illinois licensed distributor (unless the licensee purchases less than \$500 of alcoholic liquors for the special event, in 12 13 which case the licensee may purchase the alcoholic liquors from a licensed retailer) and shall allow the licensee to sell and 14 15 offer for sale, at retail, alcoholic liquors for use or 16 consumption, but not for resale in any form and only at the location and on the specific dates designated for the special 17 18 event in the license. An applicant for a special event retailer license must (i) furnish with the application: (A) a resale 19 20 number issued under Section 2c of the Retailers' Occupation Tax 2.1 Act or evidence that the applicant is registered under Section 22 2a of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, (B) a current, valid 23 exemption identification number issued under Section 1g of the 24 Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and a certification to the 25 Commission that the purchase of alcoholic liquors will be a

tax-exempt purchase, or (C) a statement that the applicant is

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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 1g 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
- 3 operated by a common carrier in this State, but shall not
- 4 permit the sale for resale of any alcoholic liquors to any
- 5 licensee within this State. A license shall be obtained for
- 6 each car in which such sales are made.
- 7 (g) A boat license shall allow the sale of alcoholic liquor
- 8 in individual drinks, on any passenger boat regularly operated
- 9 as a common carrier on navigable waters in this State or on any
- 10 riverboat operated under the Riverboat Gambling Act, which boat
- or riverboat maintains a public dining room or restaurant
- 12 thereon.
- 13 (h) A non-beverage user's license shall allow the licensee
- 14 to purchase alcoholic liquor from a licensed manufacturer or
- 15 importing distributor, without the imposition of any tax upon
- 16 the business of such licensed manufacturer or importing
- 17 distributor as to such alcoholic liquor to be used by such
- 18 licensee solely for the non-beverage purposes set forth in
- 19 subsection (a) of Section 8-1 of this Act, and such licenses
- shall be divided and classified and shall permit the purchase,
- 21 possession and use of limited and stated quantities of
- 22 alcoholic liquor as follows:
- 23 Class 1, not to exceed 500 gallons
- 24 Class 2, not to exceed 1,000 gallons
- 25 Class 3, not to exceed 5,000 gallons
- 26 Class 4, not to exceed 10,000 gallons

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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 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. A wine-maker's premises license shall allow a licensee that concurrently holds a first-class wine-maker's license or a second-class wine-maker's license to sell and offer for sale at retail at the premises specified in the wine-maker's premises license, for use or consumption but not for resale in any form, any beer, wine, and spirits purchased from a licensed distributor. Upon approval from the State Commission, a wine-maker's premises license shall allow the licensee to sell and offer for sale at (i) the wine-maker's licensed premises and (ii) at up to 2 additional locations for use and consumption and not for resale. Each location shall require additional licensing per location as specified in Section 5-3 of this Act. A wine-maker's premises licensee shall

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- 1 secure liquor liability insurance coverage in an amount at 2 least equal to the maximum liability amounts set forth in subsection (a) of Section 6-21 of this Act. 3
 - (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 purchase alcoholic liquor from Illinois non-resident dealers only, and to import alcoholic liquor other

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than in bulk from any point outside the United States and to sell such alcoholic liquor to Illinois licensed importing distributors and to no one else in Illinois; provided that (i) the foreign importer registers with the State Commission every brand of alcoholic liquor that it proposes to sell to Illinois licensees during the license period, (ii) the foreign importer complies with all of the provisions of Section 6-9 of this Act with respect to registration of such Illinois licensees as may be granted the right to sell such brands at wholesale, and (iii) the foreign importer complies with the provisions of Sections 6-5 and 6-6 of this Act to the same extent that these provisions apply to manufacturers.

(1) (i) A broker's license shall be required of all persons who solicit orders for, offer to sell or offer to supply alcoholic liquor to retailers in the State of Illinois, or who offer to retailers to ship or cause to be shipped or to make contact with distillers, rectifiers, brewers or manufacturers or any other party within or without the State of Illinois in order that alcoholic liquors be shipped to a distributor, importing distributor or foreign importer, whether such solicitation or offer is consummated within or without the State of Illinois.

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

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1 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.

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1 representative, or agent, person subject registration pursuant to subsection (a-1) of this Section shall 2 3 not be eligible to receive a broker's license.

- (m) A non-resident dealer's license shall permit such licensee to ship into and warehouse alcoholic liquor into this State from any point outside of this State, and to sell such alcoholic liquor to Illinois licensed foreign importers and importing distributors and to no one else in this State; provided that (i) said non-resident dealer shall register with the Illinois Liquor Control Commission each and every brand of alcoholic liquor which it proposes to sell to Illinois licensees during the license period, (ii) it shall comply with all of the provisions of Section 6-9 hereof with respect to registration of such Illinois licensees as may be granted the right to sell such brands at wholesale, and (iii) the non-resident dealer shall comply with the provisions of Sections 6-5 and 6-6 of this Act to the same extent that these provisions apply to manufacturers. No person licensed as a 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

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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, and (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.

A brew pub licensee shall not under any circumstance sell 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.

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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.

- (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.

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

(r) A winery shipper's license shall allow a person with a first-class or second-class wine manufacturer's license, a first-class or second-class wine-maker's license, or a limited wine manufacturer's license or who is licensed to make wine under the laws of another state to ship wine made by that licensee directly to a resident of this State who is 21 years of age or older for that resident's personal use and not for resale. Prior to receiving a winery shipper's license, an applicant for the license must provide the Commission with a true copy of its current license in any state in which it is licensed as a manufacturer of wine. An applicant for a winery shipper's license must also complete an application form that

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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 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 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 first-class or second-class wine manufacturer manufacturer's licensee, a first-class or second-class wine-maker's licensee, a limited wine manufacturer 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 true and fully executed 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. Such written appointments, which are a supplement to the winery

| 1 | shipper's license application or any renewal thereof, must |
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| 2 | include provisions in which the third-party provider expressly |
| 3 | agrees that, before February 1 of each calendar year and within |
| 4 | enough time for the licensee to review the information and file |
| 5 | with the State Commission, the third-party provider shall |
| 6 | provide the applicant with a signed written statement that |
| 7 | <u>includes:</u> |
| 8 | (1) an acknowledgement stating that the third-party |
| 9 | provider consents to the jurisdiction of the State |
| 10 | Commission and the courts of Illinois concerning the |
| 11 | enforcement of this Act and any related laws, rules, and |
| 12 | regulations; |
| 13 | (2) an acknowledgement stating that the applicant is |
| 14 | authorized to file the signed written statement with the |
| 15 | State Commission; |
| 16 | (3) details for each shipment of the applicant's wine |
| 17 | to an Illinois resident by the third-party provider; the |
| 18 | details must include, but are not limited to, the |
| 19 | <pre>following;</pre> |
| 20 | (A) the name and address of the third-party |
| 21 | <pre>provider filing the statement;</pre> |
| 22 | (B) the time period covered by the statement; |
| 23 | (C) the name, address, and license number of the |
| 24 | winery shipper on whose behalf the shipment was made; |
| 25 | (D) the quantity, point of origin, and retail value |
| 26 | of the products delivered; |

| 1 | (E) the number of cases, the types and brands of |
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| 2 | wine delivered, and the size of the bottles; |
| 3 | (F) the date, time, and address of both the |
| 4 | shipment and the delivery; and |
| 5 | (G) the name of the individual 21 years of age or |
| 6 | more to whom the delivery was made, including a copy or |
| 7 | electronic copy of that individual's signature and a |
| 8 | chronological account of the third-party provider's |
| 9 | dealings with that individual. |
| 10 | The winery shipper's license holder shall affirm under penalty |
| 11 | of perjury, as part of the winery shipper's license application |
| 12 | or renewal, that he or she only ships wine, either directly or |
| 13 | indirectly through a third-party provider, from the licensee's |
| 14 | own production. |
| 15 | Each applicant shall make a signed acknowledgment stating |
| 16 | that, except Except for a common carrier, a third-party |
| 17 | provider shipping wine on behalf of a winery shipper's license |
| 18 | holder is the agent of the winery shipper's license holder and, |
| 19 | as such, a winery shipper's license holder is responsible for |
| 20 | the acts and omissions of the third-party provider acting on |
| 21 | behalf of the license holder. A third-party provider, except |
| 22 | for a common carrier, that engages in shipping wine into |
| 23 | Illinois on behalf of a winery shipper's license holder shall |
| 24 | consent to the jurisdiction of the State Commission and the |
| 25 | State. |

Any third party, except for a common carrier, holding such

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by February 1 of each calendar 1 2 with the State Commission a statement detailing each shipment 3 made to an Illinois resident.

The State Commission may, at any time, request from a third-party provider holding an appointment from a winery shipper's licensee the information specified in item (3) of this subsection (r).

If the State Commission requests the information under item (3) of this subsection (r), the third-party provider must provide that information no later than 30 days after the request is made. Any books, records, supporting papers, and documents containing information and data relating to information provided under this paragraph shall be kept and preserved for a period of 3 years, unless their destruction sooner is authorized, in writing, by the Executive Director of the State Commission, and shall be open and available to inspection by the Executive Director of the State Commission or any duly authorized officer, agent, or employee of the State Commission 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 guilty of a Class C misdemeanor. In case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance thereof shall be a separate and distinct offense.

Before an employee of a third-party provider transports any wine within or into this State, that employee shall post with

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the State Commission a bond with approved surety payable to the State in the penalty of \$1,000 upon the condition that the person will not unlawfully transport or deliver any alcoholic liquors within or into this State. Evidence that the required bond has been posted shall accompany the wine at all times during transportation. The driver or person in charge of any vehicle covered by any bond posted with the State Commission under this subsection shall, when requested by any representative or agent of the State Commission or any person having police authority, exhibit to such person the bill of lading or other memorandum of shipment covering the cargo of the vehicle.

A third-party provider shall comply with all applicable provisions of subsection (a) of Section 6-16. Any vehicle used by a third-party provider to transport wine must be owned, leased, or under the control of the third-provider or an employee of the third-party provider. All wine being transported by a third-party provider shall remain unopened in accordance with the provisions of Section 11-502 of the Illinois Vehicle Code and there shall accompany such wine at all times during transportation a bill of lading or other memorandum of shipment signed by the winery shipper's licensee showing an exact description of the wine being transported, the name and address of the consignor, the name and address of the consignee, and the route to be traveled by the vehicle transporting the wine. The route must be the most direct route

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from the consignor's place of business to the consignee. The third-party provider transporting the wine shall not vary from the route specified in the bill of lading or other memorandum of shipment, unless there are extenuating circumstances blocking the passage of the route, such as construction or manmade or natural obstructions on a road. Extenuating circumstances do not include momentary obstructions, such as a passing train or train momentarily delayed on the tracks, traffic jam, animal crossing, weather-caused delays, or other similar obstructions.

Payment for any wine shipped by a third-party provider shall be received no later than at the time of delivery, and, as a condition of delivery, a third-party provider shall obtain the signature, which may be obtained by using an electronic signature system, of a person 21 years of age or more who has demonstrated his or her age by providing a valid motor vehicle operator's license, Illinois identification card issued under the Illinois Identification Card Act, or other similar identification document issued by a federal or state government. In each shipment of wine, the third-party provider shall include written information concerning fetal alcohol syndrome and fetal alcohol effects resulting from a woman consuming alcohol during pregnancy. A third-party provider shall not deliver wine outside the hours of lawful service of alcoholic liquor in accordance with any applicable law or ordinance and shall not deliver wine to a person who is under

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the age of 21 or is intoxicated or simulating intoxication.

The winery shipper's licensee must at all times retain control of and direct all business operations and all transactions with consumers and is responsible for any activity of the third-party provider. All orders of wine solicited by a winery shipper's licensee via a third-party provider must be transmitted to the winery shipper's licensee, and the winery shipper's licensee must be clearly identified and control the transaction. Winery shipper's licensees are responsible for the fulfillment of all orders and shipments of wine from the winery shipper's licensed premises. With respect to the collection of funds from a transaction, the winery shipper's licensee must control the ultimate distribution of the funds, and the third-party provider acting as the agent of the winery shipper's licensee must handle the full amount of the collected funds in a manner that ensures the winery shipper's licensee controls the ultimate distribution of funds. All funds collected from a consumer must be first received by the winery shipper's licensee conducting the sale. The winery shipper's licensee thereafter may pay the third-party provider for its services. The third-party provider may not independently collect the funds, retain its fee, and pass the remaining balance to the winery shipper's licensee. A winery shipper's licensee and third-party provider may use an escrow account or similar instrument whereby funds are disbursed only upon the instructions of the winery shipper's licensee. Fees earned by a

1 third-party provider for providing services to a winery shipper's license holder must be reasonable and may not result 2 in any actual or de facto control over the winery shipper's 3 4 license holder's business operations, in whole or in part, by

the third-party provider.

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The State Commission shall adopt rules as soon as practicable to implement the requirements of Public Act 99-904 this amendatory Act of the 99th General Assembly 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 to register under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act must register under the Use Tax Act to collect and remit use tax to the Department of Revenue for all gallons of wine that are sold by the licensee and shipped to persons in this State. If a licensee fails to remit the tax imposed under this Act in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII of this Act, the winery shipper's license shall be revoked in accordance with

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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 an entity, except for a common carrier, that contracts with a winery shipper's licensee, either through a retention or service plan or on a per-delivery basis, to deliver wine to a consumer who has made a purchase of wine through the winery shipper's licensee, but does not include (i) an entity that is owned by the winery shipper's licensee or is a subsidiary of the winery shipper's licensee or (ii) a common carrier that owns a winery shipper's licensee or has a winery shipper's licensee as a subsidiary.

(s) A craft distiller tasting permit license shall allow an

1 Illinois licensed craft distiller to transfer a portion of its 2 alcoholic liquor inventory from its craft distiller licensed 3 premises to the premises specified in the license hereby 4 created and to conduct a sampling, only in the premises 5 specified in the license hereby created, of the transferred 6 alcoholic liquor in accordance with subsection (c) of Section 6-31 of this Act. The transferred alcoholic liquor may not be 7 8 sold or resold in any form. An applicant for the craft 9 distiller tasting permit license must also submit with the 10 application proof satisfactory to the State Commission that the 11 applicant will provide dram shop liability insurance to the maximum limits and have local authority approval. 12

- (Source: P.A. 98-394, eff. 8-16-13; 98-401, eff. 8-16-13; 13
- 98-756, eff. 7-16-14; 99-448, eff. 8-24-15; 99-642, eff. 14
- 15 7-28-16; 99-800, eff. 8-12-16; 99-902, eff. 8-26-16; 99-904,
- 16 eff. 1-1-17; revised 9-15-16.)
- 17 (235 ILCS 5/10-1) (from Ch. 43, par. 183)

Sec. 10-1. Violations; penalties. Whereas a substantial 18 19 threat to the sound and careful control, regulation, and taxation of the manufacture, sale, and distribution of 20 alcoholic liquors exists by virtue of individuals 21 22 manufacture, import, distribute, or sell alcoholic liquors 23 within the State without having first obtained a valid license 24 to do so, and whereas such threat is especially serious along 25 the borders of this State, and whereas such threat requires

1 immediate correction by this Act, by active investigation and prosecution by law enforcement officials and prosecutors, and 2 3 by prompt and strict enforcement through the courts of this 4 State to punish violators and to deter such conduct in the

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(a) Any person who manufactures, imports for distribution or use, transports from outside this State into this State, or distributes or sells 108 liters (28.53 gallons) or more of wine, 45 liters (11.88 gallons) or more of distilled spirits, or 118 liters (31.17 gallons) or more of beer at any place within the State without having first obtained a valid license to do so under the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony for each offense. However, any person who was duly licensed under this Act and whose license expired within 30 days prior to a violation shall be quilty of a business offense and fined not more than \$1,000 for the first such offense and shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony for each subsequent offense.

Any person who manufactures, imports for distribution, transports from outside this State into this State for sale or resale in this State, or distributes or sells less than 108 liters (28.53 gallons) of wine, less than 45 liters (11.88 gallons) of distilled spirits, or less than 118 liters (31.17 gallons) of beer at any place within the State without having first obtained a valid license to do so under the provisions of this Act shall be guilty of a business offense and fined not

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more than \$1,000 for the first such offense and shall be quilty of a Class 4 felony for each subsequent offense. subsection does not apply to a motor carrier or freight forwarder, as defined in Section 13102 of Title 49 of the United States Code, an air carrier, as defined in Section 40102 of Title 49 of the United States Code, or a rail carrier, as defined in Section 10102 of Title 49 of the United States Code, or a third-party provider, as defined in subsection (r) of Section 5-1 of this Act.

Any person who both has been issued an initial cease and desist notice from the State Commission and for compensation ships alcoholic liquor into this State without a license authorized by Section 5-1 issued by the State Commission or in violation of that license is guilty of a Class 4 felony for each offense.

- (b) (1) Any retailer, licensed in this State, who knowingly causes to furnish, give, sell, or otherwise being within the State, any alcoholic liquor destined to be used, distributed, consumed or sold in another state, unless such alcoholic liquor was received in this State by a duly licensed distributor, or importing distributors shall have his license suspended for 7 days for the first offense and for the second offense, shall have his license revoked by the Commission.
- (2) In the event the Commission receives a certified copy of a final order from a foreign jurisdiction that an Illinois retail licensee has been found to have violated that foreign

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1 jurisdiction's laws, rules, or regulations concerning the 2 alcoholic liquor importation of into that foreian jurisdiction, the violation may be grounds for the Commission 3 4 to revoke, suspend, or refuse to issue or renew a license, to 5 impose a fine, or to take any additional action provided by 6 this Act with respect to the Illinois retail license or licensee. Any such action on the part of the Commission shall 7 be in accordance with this Act and implementing rules. 8

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

(c) Any person who shall make any false statement or otherwise violates any of the provisions of this Act in obtaining any license hereunder, or who having obtained a license hereunder shall violate any of the provisions of this Act with respect to the manufacture, possession, distribution or sale of alcoholic liquor, or with respect to the maintenance of the licensed premises, or shall violate any other provision of this Act, shall for a first offense be quilty of a petty offense and fined not more than \$500, and for a second or subsequent offense shall be quilty of a Class B misdemeanor.

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- (c-5) Any owner of an establishment that serves alcohol on its premises, if more than 50% of the establishment's gross receipts within the prior 3 months is from the sale of alcohol, who knowingly fails to prohibit concealed firearms on its premises or who knowingly makes a false statement or record to avoid the prohibition of concealed firearms on its premises under the Firearm Concealed Carry Act shall be guilty of a business offense with a fine up to \$5,000.
 - Each day any person engages in business as manufacturer, foreign importer, importing distributor, distributor or retailer in violation of the provisions of this Act shall constitute a separate offense.
 - (e) Any person, under the age of 21 years who, for the purpose of buying, accepting or receiving alcoholic liquor from a licensee, represents that he is 21 years of age or over shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.
 - (f) In addition to the penalties herein provided, any licensed as a wine-maker in either class manufactures more wine than authorized by his license shall be quilty of a business offense and shall be fined \$1 for each gallon so manufactured.
 - (q) A person shall be exempt from prosecution for a violation of this Act if he is a peace officer in the enforcement of the criminal laws and such activity is approved in writing by one of the following:
 - (1) In all counties, the respective State's Attorney;

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(2) The Director of State Police under Section 2605-10,
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         2605-15, 2605-75, 2605-100, 2605-105, 2605-110, 2605-115,
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         2605-120,
                    2605-130,
                                2605-140, 2605-190,
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         2605-205,
                    2605-210,
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                                           2605-250,
                                                       2605-275,
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         2605-300, 2605-305, 2605-315, 2605-325,
                                                       2605-335,
         2605-340, 2605-350, 2605-355, 2605-360,
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                                                       2605-365,
         2605-375, 2605-390, 2605-400, 2605-405, 2605-420,
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         2605-430, 2605-435, 2605-500, 2605-525, or 2605-550 of the
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         Department of State Police Law (20 ILCS 2605/2605-10,
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         2605/2605-15, 2605/2605-75, 2605/2605-100, 2605/2605-105,
         2605/2605-110,
                              2605/2605-115, 2605/2605-120,
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         2605/2605-365,
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                                                   2605/2605-390,
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         2605/2605-400,
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         2605/2605-430, 2605/2605-435, 2605/2605-500,
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         2605/2605-525, or 2605/2605-550); or
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             (3) In cities over 1,000,000, the Superintendent of
         Police.
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      (Source: P.A. 98-63, eff. 7-9-13; 99-904, eff. 1-1-17.)
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25 Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon 1 becoming law.".