

100TH GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2017 and 2018 SB2332

Introduced 1/24/2018, by Sen. Julie A. Morrison

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

35 ILCS 130/6 35 ILCS 143/10-25 235 ILCS 5/3-12 235 ILCS 5/6-16.1 705 ILCS 405/5-615 705 ILCS 405/5-710 720 ILCS 675/Act title	from Ch. 120, par. 453.6
720 ILCS 675/0.01	from Ch. 23, par. 2356.9
720 ILCS 675/1	from Ch. 23, par. 2357
720 ILCS 675/2	from Ch. 23, par. 2358
720 ILCS 675/1.5 rep.	110m cm. 23, par. 2330
720 ILCS 677/5	
720 ILCS 677/10	
720 ILCS 677/10 720 ILCS 677/15	
720 ILCS 678/1	
720 ILCS 678/5	
720 ILCS 678/6	
720 ILCS 678/7	
720 ILCS 678/8	
720 ILCS 680/Act rep.	
720 ILCS 685/2	from Ch. 23, par. 2358-2
720 ILCS 685/4	from Ch. 23, par. 2358-4

Amends the Prevention of Tobacco Use by Minors and Sale and Distribution of Tobacco Products Act. Changes the name of the Act to the Prevention of Tobacco Use by Persons under 21 Years of Age and Sale and Distribution of Tobacco Products Act. Raises the age for whom tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, and alternative nicotine products may be sold to and possessed by from at least 18 years of age to at least 21 years of age. Defines "electronic cigarette". Repeals the Smokeless Tobacco Limitation Act. Amends various other Acts to make conforming changes.

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1 AN ACT concerning criminal law.

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

- Section 5. The Cigarette Tax Act is amended by changing

 Section 6 as follows:
- 6 (35 ILCS 130/6) (from Ch. 120, par. 453.6)

Revocation, cancellation, or 6. suspension of license. The Department may, after notice and hearing as provided for by this Act, revoke, cancel or suspend the license of any distributor, secondary distributor, or retailer for the violation of any provision of this Act, or for noncompliance with any provision herein contained, or for any noncompliance with any lawful rule or regulation promulgated by the Department under Section 8 of this Act, or because the licensee is determined to be ineligible for a distributor's license for any one or more of the reasons provided for in Section 4 of this Act, or because the licensee is determined to be ineligible for a secondary distributor's license for any one or more of the reasons provided for in Section 4c of this Act, or because the licensee is determined to be ineligible for a retailer's license for any one or more of the reasons provided for in Section 4q of this Act. However, no such license shall be revoked, cancelled or suspended, except after a hearing by

the Department with notice to the distributor, secondary distributor, or retailer, as aforesaid, and affording such distributor, secondary distributor, or retailer a reasonable opportunity to appear and defend, and any distributor, secondary distributor, or retailer aggrieved by any decision of the Department with respect thereto may have the determination of the Department judicially reviewed, as herein provided.

The Department may revoke, cancel, or suspend the license of any distributor for a violation of the Tobacco Product Manufacturers' Escrow Enforcement Act as provided in Section 30 of that Act. The Department may revoke, cancel, or suspend the license of any secondary distributor for a violation of subsection (e) of Section 15 of the Tobacco Product Manufacturers' Escrow Enforcement Act.

If the retailer has a training program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws, the Department shall suspend for 3 days the license of that retailer for a fourth or subsequent violation of the Prevention of Tobacco Use by Persons under 21 Years of Age Minors and Sale and Distribution of Tobacco Products Act, as provided in subsection (a) of Section 2 of that Act. For the purposes of this Section, any violation of subsection (a) of Section 2 of the Prevention of Tobacco Use by Persons under 21 Years of Age Minors and Sale and Distribution of Tobacco Products Act occurring at the retailer's licensed location during a 24-month period shall be counted as a violation against the retailer.

If the retailer does not have a training program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws, the Department shall suspend for 3 days the license of that retailer for a second violation of the Prevention of Tobacco Use by Persons under 21 Years of Age Minors and Sale and Distribution of Tobacco Products Act, as provided in subsection (a-5) of Section 2 of that Act.

If the retailer does not have a training program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws, the Department shall suspend for 7 days the license of that retailer for a third violation of the Prevention of Tobacco Use by Persons under 21 Years of Age Minors and Sale and Distribution of Tobacco Products Act, as provided in subsection (a-5) of Section 2 of that Act.

If the retailer does not have a training program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws, the Department shall suspend for 30 days the license of a retailer for a fourth or subsequent violation of the Prevention of Tobacco Use by <u>Persons under 21 Years of Age Minors</u> and Sale and Distribution of Tobacco Products Act, as provided in subsection (a-5) of Section 2 of that Act.

A training program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws must include at least the following elements: (i) it must explain that only individuals displaying valid identification demonstrating that they are $\underline{21}$ $\underline{18}$ years of age or older shall be eligible to purchase cigarettes or

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tobacco products and (ii) it must explain where a clerk can check identification for a date of birth. The training may be conducted electronically. Each retailer that has a training program shall require each employee who completes the training program to sign a form attesting that the employee has received and completed tobacco training. The form shall be kept in the employee's file and may be used to provide proof of training.

distributor, secondary distributor, or retailer aggrieved by any decision of the Department under this Section may, within 20 days after notice of the decision, protest and request a hearing. Upon receiving a request for a hearing, the Department shall give notice in writing to the distributor, secondary distributor, or retailer requesting the hearing that contains a statement of the charges preferred against the distributor, secondary distributor, or retailer and that states the time and place fixed for the hearing. The Department shall hold the hearing in conformity with the provisions of this Act and then issue its final administrative decision in the matter to the distributor, secondary distributor, or retailer. In the absence of a protest and request for a hearing within 20 days, the Department's decision shall become final without any further determination being made or notice given.

No license so revoked, as aforesaid, shall be reissued to any such distributor, secondary distributor, or retailer within a period of 6 months after the date of the final determination of such revocation. No such license shall be

- reissued at all so long as the person who would receive the 1 2 license is ineligible to receive a distributor's license under this Act for any one or more of the reasons provided for in 3 Section 4 of this Act, is ineligible to receive a secondary 5 distributor's license under this Act for any one or more of the reasons provided for in Section 4c of this Act, or is 6 7 determined to be ineligible for a retailer's license under the 8 Act for any one or more of the reasons provided for in Section 9 4g of this Act.
- The Department upon complaint filed in the circuit court may by injunction restrain any person who fails, or refuses, to comply with any of the provisions of this Act from acting as a distributor, secondary distributor, or retailer of cigarettes in this State.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 98-1055, eff. 1-1-16; 99-192, eff. 1-1-16.)
- Section 10. The Tobacco Products Tax Act of 1995 is amended by changing Section 10-25 as follows:
- 18 (35 ILCS 143/10-25)
- 19 Sec. 10-25. License actions.
- 20 (a) The Department may, after notice and a hearing, revoke, 21 cancel, or suspend the license of any distributor or retailer 22 who violates any of the provisions of this Act. The notice 23 shall specify the alleged violation or violations upon which 24 the revocation, cancellation, or suspension proceeding is

- 1 based.
- 2 (b) The Department may revoke, cancel, or suspend the
- 3 license of any distributor for a violation of the Tobacco
- 4 Product Manufacturers' Escrow Enforcement Act as provided in
- 5 Section 20 of that Act.
- 6 (c) If the retailer has a training program that facilitates
- 7 compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws, the Department shall
- 8 suspend for 3 days the license of that retailer for a fourth or
- 9 subsequent violation of the Prevention of Tobacco Use by
- 10 Persons under 21 Years of Age Minors and Sale and Distribution
- 11 of Tobacco Products Act, as provided in subsection (a) of
- 12 Section 2 of that Act. For the purposes of this Section, any
- violation of subsection (a) of Section 2 of the Prevention of
- 14 Tobacco Use by Persons under 21 Years of Age Minors and Sale
- and Distribution of Tobacco Products Act occurring at the
- 16 retailer's licensed location, during a 24-month period, shall
- be counted as a violation against the retailer.
- 18 If the retailer does not have a training program that
- 19 facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws, the
- 20 Department shall suspend for 3 days the license of that
- 21 retailer for a second violation of the Prevention of Tobacco
- 22 Use by Persons under 21 years of age Minors and Sale and
- 23 Distribution of Tobacco Products Act, as provided in subsection
- 24 (a-5) of Section 2 of that Act.
- 25 If the retailer does not have a training program that
- 26 facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws, the

Department shall suspend for 7 days the license of that retailer for a third violation of the Prevention of Tobacco Use by Persons under 21 Years of Age Minors and Sale and Distribution of Tobacco Products Act, as provided in subsection (a-5) of Section 2 of that Act.

If the retailer does not have a training program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws, the Department shall suspend for 30 days the license of a retailer for a fourth or subsequent violation of the Prevention of Tobacco Use by Persons under 21 Years of Age Minors and Sale and Distribution of Tobacco Products Act, as provided in subsection (a-5) of Section 2 of that Act.

A training program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws must include at least the following elements: (i) it must explain that only individuals displaying valid identification demonstrating that they are 21 18 years of age or older shall be eligible to purchase cigarettes or tobacco products and (ii) it must explain where a clerk can check identification for a date of birth. The training may be conducted electronically. Each retailer that has a training program shall require each employee who completes the training program to sign a form attesting that the employee has received and completed tobacco training. The form shall be kept in the employee's file and may be used to provide proof of training.

(d) The Department may, by application to any circuit court, obtain an injunction restraining any person who engages

- in business as a distributor of tobacco products without a 1
- 2 license (either because his or her license has been revoked,
- 3 canceled, or suspended or because of a failure to obtain a
- license in the first instance) from engaging in that business
- 5 until that person, as if that person were a new applicant for a
- license, complies with all of the conditions, restrictions, and 6
- 7 requirements of Section 10-20 of this Act and qualifies for and
- 8 obtains a license. Refusal or neglect to obey the order of the
- 9 court may result in punishment for contempt.
- 10 (Source: P.A. 98-1055, eff. 1-1-16; 99-192, eff. 1-1-16.)
- 11 Section 15. The Liquor Control Act of 1934 is amended by
- changing Sections 3-12 and 6-16.1 as follows: 12
- 13 (235 ILCS 5/3-12)
- 14 Sec. 3-12. Powers and duties of State Commission.
- 15 (a) The State commission shall have the following powers,
- functions, and duties: 16
- 17 (1) To receive applications and to issue licenses to
- manufacturers, foreign importers, importing distributors, 18
- 19 distributors, non-resident dealers, on premise consumption
- 20 retailers, off premise sale retailers, special event
- 21 retailer licensees, special use permit licenses, auction
- 22 liquor licenses, brew pubs, caterer retailers,
- 23 non-beverage users, railroads, including owners
- 24 lessees of sleeping, dining and cafe cars, airplanes,

boats, brokers, and wine maker's premises licensees in accordance with the provisions of this Act, and to suspend or revoke such licenses upon the State commission's determination, upon notice after hearing, that a licensee has violated any provision of this Act or any rule or regulation issued pursuant thereto and in effect for 30 days prior to such violation. Except in the case of an action taken pursuant to a violation of Section 6-3, 6-5, or 6-9, any action by the State Commission to suspend or revoke a licensee's license may be limited to the license for the specific premises where the violation occurred. An action for a violation of this Act shall be commenced by the State Commission within 2 years after the date the State Commission becomes aware of the 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.

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

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a person under the age of 21 was committed.

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

Any notice issued by the State Commission to a licensee for a violation of this Act or any notice with respect to settlement or offer in compromise shall include the field report, photographs, and any other supporting documentation necessary to reasonably inform the licensee of the nature and extent of the violation or the conduct alleged to have occurred.

(2) To adopt such rules and regulations consistent with the provisions of this Act which shall be necessary to

carry on its functions and duties to the end that the health, safety and welfare of the People of the State of Illinois shall be protected and temperance in the consumption of alcoholic liquors shall be fostered and promoted and to distribute copies of such rules and regulations to all licensees affected thereby.

- (3) To call upon other administrative departments of the State, county and municipal governments, county and city police departments and upon prosecuting officers for such information and assistance as it deems necessary in the performance of its duties.
- (4) To recommend to local commissioners rules and regulations, not inconsistent with the law, for the distribution and sale of alcoholic liquors throughout the State.
- (5) To inspect, or cause to be inspected, any premises in this State where alcoholic liquors are manufactured, distributed, warehoused, or sold. Nothing in this Act authorizes an agent of the Commission to inspect private areas within the premises without reasonable suspicion or a warrant during an inspection. "Private areas" include, but are not limited to, safes, personal property, and closed desks.
- (5.1) Upon receipt of a complaint or upon having knowledge that any person is engaged in business as a manufacturer, importing distributor, distributor, or

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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

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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 commission or by any local liquor control commissioner or his or her authorized representative. The commission, may, from time to time, alter, amend or repeal,

in whole or in part, any uniform system of accounts, or the form and manner of keeping accounts.

(8) In the conduct of any hearing authorized to be held by the commission, to appoint, at the commission's discretion, hearing officers to conduct hearings involving complex issues or issues that will require a protracted period of time to resolve, to examine, or cause to be examined, under oath, any licensee, and to examine or cause to be examined the books and records of such licensee; to hear testimony and take proof material for its information in the discharge of its duties hereunder; to administer or cause to be administered oaths; for any such purpose to issue subpoena or subpoenas to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, which shall be effective in any part of this State, and to adopt rules to implement its powers under this paragraph (8).

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

(9) To investigate the administration of laws in relation to alcoholic liquors in this and other states and any foreign countries, and to recommend from time to time to the Governor and through him or her to the legislature of this State, such amendments to this Act, if any, as it may think desirable and as will serve to further the

general broad purposes contained in Section 1-2 hereof.

- (10) To adopt such rules and regulations consistent with the provisions of this Act which shall be necessary for the control, sale or disposition of alcoholic liquor damaged as a result of an accident, wreck, flood, fire or other similar occurrence.
- (11) To develop industry educational programs related to responsible serving and selling, particularly in the areas of overserving consumers and illegal underage purchasing and consumption of alcoholic beverages.
- (11.1) To license persons providing education and training to alcohol beverage sellers and servers for mandatory and non-mandatory training under the Beverage Alcohol Sellers and Servers Education and Training (BASSET) programs and to develop and administer a public awareness program in Illinois to reduce or eliminate the illegal purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverage products by persons under the age of 21. Application for a license shall be made on forms provided by the State Commission.
- (12) To develop and maintain a repository of license and regulatory information.
- (13) (Blank). 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

1	Illinois of Section 1926 of the federal ADAMHA
2	Reorganization Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-321). This study
3	shall address the extent to which Illinois currently
4	complies with the provisions of P.L. 102-321 and the rules
5	promulgated pursuant thereto.
6	As part of its report, the Commission shall provide the
7	following essential information:
8	(i) the number of retail distributors of tobacco
9	products, by type and geographic area, in the State;
10	(ii) the number of reported citations and
11	successful convictions, categorized by type and
12	location of retail distributor, for violation of the
13	Prevention of Tobacco Use by Minors and Sale and
14	Distribution of Tobacco Products Act and the Smokeless
15	Tobacco Limitation Act;
16	(iii) the extent and nature of organized
17	educational and governmental activities that are
18	intended to promote, encourage or otherwise secure
19	compliance with any Illinois laws that prohibit the
20	sale or distribution of tobacco products to minors; and
21	(iv) the level of access and availability of
22	tobacco products to individuals under the age of 18.
23	To obtain the data necessary to comply with the
24	provisions of P.L. 102-321 and the requirements of this
25	report, the Commission shall conduct random, unannounced

representative sample of the State's retail tobacco

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

The Commission may contract with the Food and Drug Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to conduct unannounced investigations of Illinois tobacco vendors to determine compliance with federal laws relating to the illegal sale of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products to persons under the age of 18.

- (14) On or before April 30, 2008 and every 2 years thereafter, the Commission shall present a written report to the Governor and the General Assembly that shall be based on a study of the impact of Public Act 95-634 on the business of soliciting, selling, and shipping wine from inside and outside of this State directly to residents of this State. As part of its report, the Commission shall provide all of the following information:
 - (A) The amount of State excise and sales tax revenues generated.
 - (B) The amount of licensing fees received.
 - (C) The number of cases of wine shipped from inside and outside of this State directly to residents of this

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- 2 (D) The number of alcohol compliance operations conducted.
 - (E) The number of winery shipper's licenses issued.
 - (F) The number of each of the following: reported violations; cease and desist notices issued by the Commission; notices of violations issued by the Commission and to the Department of Revenue; and notices and complaints of violations to law enforcement officials, including, without limitation, the Illinois Attorney General and the U.S. Department of Treasury's Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau.
 - (15) As a means to reduce the underage consumption of alcoholic liquors, the Commission shall conduct alcohol compliance operations to investigate whether businesses that are soliciting, selling, and shipping wine from inside or outside of this State directly to residents of this State are licensed by this State or are selling or attempting to sell wine to persons under 21 years of age in violation of this Act.
 - (16) The Commission shall, in addition to notifying any appropriate law enforcement agency, submit notices of complaints or violations of Sections 6-29 and 6-29.1 by persons who do not hold a winery shipper's license under this Act to the Illinois Attorney General and to the U.S.

Department of Treasury's Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau.

- (17) (A) A person licensed to make wine under the laws of another state who has a winery shipper's license under this Act and annually produces less than 25,000 gallons of wine or a person who has a first-class or second-class wine manufacturer's license, a first-class or second-class wine-maker's license, or a limited wine manufacturer's license under this Act and annually produces less than 25,000 gallons of wine may make application to the Commission for a self-distribution exemption to allow the sale of not more than 5,000 gallons of the exemption holder's wine to retail licensees per year.
- (B) In the application, which shall be sworn under penalty of perjury, such person shall state (1) the date it was established; (2) its volume of production and sales for each year since its establishment; (3) its efforts to establish distributor relationships; (4) that a self-distribution exemption is necessary to facilitate the marketing of its wine; and (5) that it will comply with the liquor and revenue laws of the United States, this State, and any other state where it is licensed.
- (C) The Commission shall approve the application for a self-distribution exemption if such person: (1) is in compliance with State revenue and liquor laws; (2) is not a member of any affiliated group that produces more than

25,000 gallons of wine per annum or produces any other alcoholic liquor; (3) will not annually produce for sale more than 25,000 gallons of wine; and (4) will not annually sell more than 5,000 gallons of its wine to retail licensees.

- (D) A self-distribution exemption holder shall annually certify to the Commission its production of wine in the previous 12 months and its anticipated production and sales for the next 12 months. The Commission may fine, suspend, or revoke a self-distribution exemption after a hearing if it finds that the exemption holder has made a material misrepresentation in its application, violated a revenue or liquor law of Illinois, exceeded production of 25,000 gallons of wine in any calendar year, or become part of an affiliated group producing more than 25,000 gallons of wine or any other alcoholic liquor.
- (E) Except in hearings for violations of this Act or Public Act 95-634 or a bona fide investigation by duly sworn law enforcement officials, the Commission, or its agents, the Commission shall maintain the production and sales information of a self-distribution exemption holder as confidential and shall not release such information to any person.
- (F) The Commission shall issue regulations governing self-distribution exemptions consistent with this Section and this Act.

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- (G) Nothing in this subsection (17) shall prohibit a self-distribution exemption holder from entering into or simultaneously having a distribution agreement with a licensed Illinois distributor.
- (H) It is the intent of this subsection (17) to promote and continue orderly markets. The General Assembly finds in to preserve Illinois' that order regulatory distribution system it is necessary to create an exception for smaller makers of wine as their wines are frequently adjusted in varietals, mixes, vintages, and taste to find and create market niches sometimes too small for distributor or importing distributor business strategies. Limited self-distribution rights will afford and allow smaller makers of wine access to the marketplace in order to develop a customer base without impairing the integrity of the 3-tier system.
- (18) (A) A class 1 brewer licensee, who must also be either a licensed brewer or licensed non-resident dealer and annually manufacture less than 930,000 gallons of beer, may make application to the State Commission for a self-distribution exemption to allow the sale of not more than 232,500 gallons of the exemption holder's beer to retail licensees per year.
- (B) In the application, which shall be sworn under penalty of perjury, the class 1 brewer licensee shall state (1) the date it was established; (2) its volume of beer

manufactured and sold for each year since its establishment; (3) its efforts to establish distributor relationships; (4) that a self-distribution exemption is necessary to facilitate the marketing of its beer; and (5) that it will comply with the alcoholic beverage and revenue laws of the United States, this State, and any other state where it is licensed.

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

self-distribution exemption after a hearing if it finds that the exemption holder has made a material misrepresentation in its application, violated a revenue or alcoholic beverage law of Illinois, exceeded the manufacture of 930,000 gallons of beer in any calendar year or became part of an affiliated group manufacturing more than 930,000 gallons of beer or any other alcoholic beverage.

- (E) The State Commission shall issue rules and regulations governing self-distribution exemptions consistent with this Act.
- (F) Nothing in this paragraph (18) shall prohibit a self-distribution exemption holder from entering into or simultaneously having a distribution agreement with a licensed Illinois importing distributor or a distributor. If a self-distribution exemption holder enters into a distribution agreement and has assigned distribution rights to an importing distributor or distributor, then the self-distribution exemption holder's distribution rights in the assigned territories shall cease in a reasonable time not to exceed 60 days.
- (G) It is the intent of this paragraph (18) to promote and continue orderly markets. The General Assembly finds that in order to preserve Illinois' regulatory distribution system, it is necessary to create an exception for smaller manufacturers in order to afford and allow such

- smaller manufacturers of beer access to the marketplace in order to develop a customer base without impairing the integrity of the 3-tier system.
- 4 (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 Public Act 90-739 on the business of soliciting, selling, and shipping alcoholic liquor from outside of this State directly to residents of this State.
- 10 As part of its report, the Commission shall provide the 11 following information:
- 12 (i) the amount of State excise and sales tax revenues 13 generated as a result of Public Act 90-739;
- 14 (ii) the amount of licensing fees received as a result 15 of Public Act 90-739;
- (iii) the number of reported violations, the number of cease and desist notices issued by the Commission, the number of notices of violations issued to the Department of Revenue, and the number of notices and complaints of violations to law enforcement officials.
- 21 (Source: P.A. 99-78, eff. 7-20-15; 99-448, eff. 8-24-15;
- 22 100-134, eff. 8-18-17; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17.)
- 23 (235 ILCS 5/6-16.1)
- Sec. 6-16.1. Enforcement actions.
- 25 (a) A licensee or an officer, associate, member,

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representative, agent, or employee of a licensee may sell, give, or deliver alcoholic liquor to a person under the age of 21 years or authorize the sale, gift, or delivery of alcoholic liquor to a person under the age of 21 years pursuant to a plan or action to investigate, patrol, or otherwise conduct a "sting operation" or enforcement action against a person employed by the licensee or on any licensed premises if the licensee or officer, associate, member, representative, agent, or employee of the licensee provides written notice, at least 14 days before the "sting operation" or enforcement action, unless governing body of the municipality or county having jurisdiction sets a shorter period by ordinance, to the law enforcement agency having jurisdiction, the local liquor control commissioner, or both. Notice provided under this Section shall be valid for a "sting operation" or enforcement action conducted within 60 days of the provision of that notice, unless the governing body of the municipality or county having jurisdiction sets a shorter period by ordinance.

(b) A local liquor control commission or unit of local government that conducts alcohol and tobacco compliance operations shall establish a policy and standards for alcohol and tobacco compliance operations to investigate whether a licensee is furnishing (1) alcoholic liquor to persons under 21 years of age in violation of this Act or (2) tobacco to persons in violation of the Prevention of Tobacco Use by Persons under 21 Years of Age Minors and Sale and Distribution of Tobacco

Products Act.

- shall develop a model policy and guidelines for the operation of alcohol and tobacco compliance checks by local law enforcement officers. The Illinois Law Enforcement Training Standards Board shall also require the supervising officers of such compliance checks to have met a minimum training standard as determined by the Board. The Board shall have the right to waive any training based on current written policies and procedures for alcohol and tobacco compliance check operations and in-service training already administered by the local law enforcement agency, department, or office.
- 13 (d) The provisions of subsections (b) and (c) do not apply
 14 to a home rule unit with more than 2,000,000 inhabitants.
 - (e) A home rule unit, other than a home rule unit with more than 2,000,000 inhabitants, may not regulate enforcement actions in a manner inconsistent with the regulation of enforcement actions under this Section. This subsection (e) is a limitation under subsection (i) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution on the concurrent exercise by home rule units of powers and functions exercised by the State.
 - (f) A licensee who is the subject of an enforcement action or "sting operation" under this Section and is found, pursuant to the enforcement action, to be in compliance with this Act shall be notified by the enforcement agency action that no violation was found within 30 days after the finding.

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- 1 (Source: P.A. 96-179, eff. 8-10-09; 96-446, eff. 1-1-10;
- 2 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10.)
- 3 Section 20. The Juvenile Court Act of 1987 is amended by
- 4 changing Sections 5-615 and 5-710 as follows:
- 5 (705 ILCS 405/5-615)
- 6 Sec. 5-615. Continuance under supervision.
- 7 (1) The court may enter an order of continuance under 8 supervision for an offense other than first degree murder, a 9 Class X felony or a forcible felony:
 - (a) upon an admission or stipulation by the appropriate respondent or minor respondent of the facts supporting the petition and before the court makes a finding of delinquency, and in the absence of objection made in open court by the minor, his or her parent, guardian, or legal custodian, the minor's attorney or the State's Attorney; or
 - (b) upon a finding of delinquency and after considering the circumstances of the offense and the history, character, and condition of the minor, if the court is of the opinion that:
 - (i) the minor is not likely to commit further crimes;
 - (ii) the minor and the public would be best served if the minor were not to receive a criminal record; and (iii) in the best interests of justice an order of

- continuance under supervision is more appropriate than
 a sentence otherwise permitted under this Act.
- (2) (Blank).
 - (3) Nothing in this Section limits the power of the court to order a continuance of the hearing for the production of additional evidence or for any other proper reason.
 - (4) When a hearing where a minor is alleged to be a delinquent is continued pursuant to this Section, the period of continuance under supervision may not exceed 24 months. The court may terminate a continuance under supervision at any time if warranted by the conduct of the minor and the ends of justice or vacate the finding of delinquency or both.
 - (5) When a hearing where a minor is alleged to be delinquent is continued pursuant to this Section, the court may, as conditions of the continuance under supervision, require the minor to do any of the following:
- 17 (a) not violate any criminal statute of any 18 jurisdiction;
 - (b) make a report to and appear in person before any person or agency as directed by the court;
 - (c) work or pursue a course of study or vocational
 training;
 - (d) undergo medical or psychotherapeutic treatment rendered by a therapist licensed under the provisions of the Medical Practice Act of 1987, the Clinical Psychologist Licensing Act, or the Clinical Social Work and Social Work

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addict	ion and a	lcohol	ism	treatr	ment;					

- (e) attend or reside in a facility established for the instruction or residence of persons on probation;
 - (f) support his or her dependents, if any;
 - (g) pay costs;
- (h) refrain from possessing a firearm or other dangerous weapon, or an automobile;
- (i) permit the probation officer to visit him or her at his or her home or elsewhere;
 - (j) reside with his or her parents or in a foster home;
 - (k) attend school;
- (k-5) with the consent of the superintendent of the facility, attend an educational program at a facility other than the school in which the offense was committed if he or she committed a crime of violence as defined in Section 2 of the Crime Victims Compensation Act in a school, on the real property comprising a school, or within 1,000 feet of the real property comprising a school;
 - (1) attend a non-residential program for youth;
- (m) contribute to his or her own support at home or in a foster home;
- (n) perform some reasonable public or community service;

(o) make restitution to the victim, in the same manner
and under the same conditions as provided in subsection (4)
of Section 5-710, except that the "sentencing hearing"
referred to in that Section shall be the adjudicatory
hearing for purposes of this Section;

- (p) comply with curfew requirements as designated by the court;
- (q) refrain from entering into a designated geographic area except upon terms as the court finds appropriate. The terms may include consideration of the purpose of the entry, the time of day, other persons accompanying the minor, and advance approval by a probation officer;
- (r) refrain from having any contact, directly or indirectly, with certain specified persons or particular types of persons, including but not limited to members of street gangs and drug users or dealers;
- (r-5) undergo a medical or other procedure to have a tattoo symbolizing allegiance to a street gang removed from his or her body;
- (s) refrain from having in his or her body the presence of any illicit drug prohibited by the Cannabis Control Act, the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act, unless prescribed by a physician, and submit samples of his or her blood or urine or both for tests to determine the presence of any illicit drug; or

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- 1 (t) comply with any other conditions as may be ordered 2 by the court.
 - (6) A minor whose case is continued under supervision under subsection (5) shall be given a certificate setting forth the conditions imposed by the court. Those conditions may be reduced, enlarged, or modified by the court on motion of the probation officer or on its own motion, or that of the State's Attorney, or, at the request of the minor after notice and hearing.
 - (7) If a petition is filed charging a violation of a condition of the continuance under supervision, the court shall conduct a hearing. If the court finds that a condition of supervision has not been fulfilled, the court may proceed to findings, adjudication, and disposition or adjudication and disposition. The filing of a petition for violation of a condition of the continuance under supervision shall toll the period of continuance under supervision until the final determination of the charge, and the term of the continuance under supervision shall not run until the hearing and disposition of the petition for violation; provided where the petition alleges conduct that does not constitute a criminal offense, the hearing must be held within 30 days of the filing of the petition unless a delay shall continue the tolling of the period of continuance under supervision for the period of the delay.
 - (8) When a hearing in which a minor is alleged to be a

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delinquent for reasons that include a violation of Section 21-1.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 is continued under this Section, the court shall, as a condition of the continuance under supervision, require the minor to perform community service for not less than 30 and not more than 120 hours, if community service is available in the jurisdiction. The community service shall include, but need not be limited to, the cleanup and repair of the damage that was caused by the alleged violation or similar damage to property located in the municipality or county in which the alleged violation occurred. The condition may be in addition to any other condition.

- (8.5) When a hearing in which a minor is alleged to be a delinquent for reasons that include a violation of Section 3.02 or Section 3.03 of the Humane Care for Animals Act or paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of Section 21-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of Section 21-1 or the Criminal Code of 2012 is continued under this Section, the court shall, as a condition of the continuance under supervision, require the minor to undergo medical psychiatrist psychiatric treatment rendered by а psychological treatment rendered by a clinical psychologist. The condition may be in addition to any other condition.
- (9) When a hearing in which a minor is alleged to be a delinquent is continued under this Section, the court, before continuing the case, shall make a finding whether the offense

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alleged to have been committed either: (i) was related to or in furtherance of the activities of an organized gang or was motivated by the minor's membership in or allegiance to an organized gang, or (ii) is a violation of paragraph (13) of subsection (a) of Section 12-2 or paragraph (2) of subsection (c) of Section 12-2 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, a violation of any Section of Article 24 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or a violation of any statute that involved the unlawful use of a Ιf the court determines the question in affirmative the court shall, as a condition of the continuance under supervision and as part of or in addition to any other condition of the supervision, require the minor to perform community service for not less than 30 hours, provided that community service is available in the jurisdiction and is funded and approved by the county board of the county where the offense was committed. The community service shall include, but need not be limited to, the cleanup and repair of any damage caused by an alleged violation of Section 21-1.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 and similar damage to property located in the municipality or county in which the alleged violation occurred. When possible and reasonable, the community service shall be performed in the minor's neighborhood. For the purposes of this Section, "organized gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.

(10) The court shall impose upon a minor placed on supervision, as a condition of the supervision, a fee of \$50 for each month of supervision ordered by the court, unless after determining the inability of the minor placed on supervision to pay the fee, the court assesses a lesser amount. The court may not impose the fee on a minor who is placed in the guardianship or custody of the Department of Children and Family Services under this Act while the minor is in placement. The fee shall be imposed only upon a minor who is actively supervised by the probation and court services department. A court may order the parent, guardian, or legal custodian of the minor to pay some or all of the fee on the minor's behalf.

violation of subsection (a-7) of Section 1 of the Prevention of Tobacco Use by Minors Act, the court may, in its discretion, and upon recommendation by the State's Attorney, order that minor and his or her parents or legal guardian to attend a smoker's education or youth diversion program as defined in that Act if that program is available in the jurisdiction where the offender resides. Attendance at a smoker's education or youth diversion program shall be time-credited against any community service time imposed for any first violation of subsection (a-7) of Section 1 of that Act. In addition to any other penalty that the court may impose for a violation of subsection (a-7) of Section 1 of that Act, the court, upon request by the State's Attorney, may in its discretion require

1	the offender to remit a fee for his or her attendance at a
2	smoker's education or youth diversion program.
3	For purposes of this Section, "smoker's education program"
4	or "youth diversion program" includes, but is not limited to, a
5	seminar designed to educate a person on the physical and
6	psychological effects of smoking tobacco products and the
7	health consequences of smoking tobacco products that can be
8	conducted with a locality's youth diversion program.
9	In addition to any other penalty that the court may impose
10	under this subsection (11):
11	(a) If a minor violates subsection (a-7) of Section 1
12	of the Prevention of Tobacco Use by Minors Act, the court
13	may impose a sentence of 15 hours of community service or a
14	fine of \$25 for a first violation.
15	(b) A second violation by a minor of subsection (a-7)
16	of Section 1 of that Act that occurs within 12 months after
17	the first violation is punishable by a fine of \$50 and 25
18	hours of community service.
19	(c) A third or subsequent violation by a minor of
20	subsection (a-7) of Section 1 of that Act that occurs
21	within 12 months after the first violation is punishable by
22	a \$100 fine and 30 hours of community service.
23	(d) Any second or subsequent violation not within the
24	12-month time period after the first violation is
25	punishable as provided for a first violation.

(Source: P.A. 100-159, eff. 8-18-17.)

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1	(705 ILCS 405/5-710)
2	Sec. 5-710. Kinds of sentencing orders.
3	(1) The following kinds of sentencing orders may be made in
4	respect of wards of the court:
5	(a) Except as provided in Sections 5-805, 5-810, and
6	5-815, a minor who is found guilty under Section 5-620 may
7	be:
8	(i) put on probation or conditional discharge and
9	released to his or her parents, guardian or legal
10	custodian, provided, however, that any such minor who
11	is not committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice
12	under this subsection and who is found to be a
13	delinquent for an offense which is first degree murder,
14	a Class X felony, or a forcible felony shall be placed
15	on probation;
16	(ii) placed in accordance with Section 5-740, with
17	or without also being put on probation or conditional
18	discharge;
19	(iii) required to undergo a substance abuse
20	assessment conducted by a licensed provider and
21	participate in the indicated clinical level of care;
22	(iv) on and after the effective date of this

amendatory Act of the 98th General Assembly and before

January 1, 2017, placed in the guardianship of the

Department of Children and Family Services, but only if

the delinquent minor is under 16 years of age or, pursuant to Article II of this Act, a minor for whom an independent basis of abuse, neglect, or dependency exists. On and after January 1, 2017, placed in the guardianship of the Department of Children and Family Services, but only if the delinquent minor is under 15 years of age or, pursuant to Article II of this Act, a minor for whom an independent basis of abuse, neglect, or dependency exists. An independent basis exists when the allegations or adjudication of abuse, neglect, or dependency do not arise from the same facts, incident, or circumstances which give rise to a charge or adjudication of delinquency;

(v) placed in detention for a period not to exceed 30 days, either as the exclusive order of disposition or, where appropriate, in conjunction with any other order of disposition issued under this paragraph, provided that any such detention shall be in a juvenile detention home and the minor so detained shall be 10 years of age or older. However, the 30-day limitation may be extended by further order of the court for a minor under age 15 committed to the Department of Children and Family Services if the court finds that the minor is a danger to himself or others. The minor shall be given credit on the sentencing order of detention for time spent in detention under Sections

5-501, 5-601, 5-710, or 5-720 of this Article as a result of the offense for which the sentencing order was imposed. The court may grant credit on a sentencing order of detention entered under a violation of probation or violation of conditional discharge under Section 5-720 of this Article for time spent in detention before the filing of the petition alleging the violation. A minor shall not be deprived of credit for time spent in detention before the filing of a violation of probation or conditional discharge alleging the same or related act or acts. The limitation that the minor shall only be placed in a juvenile detention home does not apply as follows:

Persons 18 years of age and older who have a petition of delinquency filed against them may be confined in an adult detention facility. In making a determination whether to confine a person 18 years of age or older who has a petition of delinquency filed against the person, these factors, among other matters, shall be considered:

- (A) the age of the person;
- (B) any previous delinquent or criminal history of the person;
- (C) any previous abuse or neglect history of
 the person;
 - (D) any mental health history of the person;

1	and
2	(E) any educational history of the person;
3	(vi) ordered partially or completely emancipated
4	in accordance with the provisions of the Emancipation
5	of Minors Act;
6	(vii) subject to having his or her driver's license
7	or driving privileges suspended for such time as
8	determined by the court but only until he or she
9	attains 18 years of age;
10	(viii) put on probation or conditional discharge
11	and placed in detention under Section 3-6039 of the
12	Counties Code for a period not to exceed the period of
13	incarceration permitted by law for adults found guilty
14	of the same offense or offenses for which the minor was
15	adjudicated delinquent, and in any event no longer than
16	upon attainment of age 21; this subdivision (viii)
17	notwithstanding any contrary provision of the law;
18	(ix) ordered to undergo a medical or other
19	procedure to have a tattoo symbolizing allegiance to a
20	street gang removed from his or her body; or
21	(x) placed in electronic monitoring or home
22	detention under Part 7A of this Article.
23	(b) A minor found to be guilty may be committed to the
24	Department of Juvenile Justice under Section 5-750 if the
25	minor is at least 13 years and under 20 years of age,

provided that the commitment to the Department of Juvenile

Justice shall be made only if the minor was found guilty of a felony offense or first degree murder. The court shall include in the sentencing order any pre-custody credits the minor is entitled to under Section 5-4.5-100 of the Unified Code of Corrections. The time during which a minor is in custody before being released upon the request of a parent, guardian or legal custodian shall also be considered as time spent in custody.

- (c) When a minor is found to be guilty for an offense which is a violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act, the Cannabis Control Act, or the Methamphetamine Control and Community Protection Act and made a ward of the court, the court may enter a disposition order requiring the minor to undergo assessment, counseling or treatment in a substance abuse program approved by the Department of Human Services.
- (2) Any sentencing order other than commitment to the Department of Juvenile Justice may provide for protective supervision under Section 5-725 and may include an order of protection under Section 5-730.
- (3) Unless the sentencing order expressly so provides, it does not operate to close proceedings on the pending petition, but is subject to modification until final closing and discharge of the proceedings under Section 5-750.
- (4) In addition to any other sentence, the court may order any minor found to be delinquent to make restitution, in

- monetary or non-monetary form, under the terms and conditions of Section 5-5-6 of the Unified Code of Corrections, except that the "presentencing hearing" referred to in that Section shall be the sentencing hearing for purposes of this Section. The parent, guardian or legal custodian of the minor may be ordered by the court to pay some or all of the restitution on the minor's behalf, pursuant to the Parental Responsibility Law. The State's Attorney is authorized to act on behalf of any victim in seeking restitution in proceedings under this Section, up to the maximum amount allowed in Section 5 of the Parental Responsibility Law.
 - (5) Any sentencing order where the minor is committed or placed in accordance with Section 5-740 shall provide for the parents or guardian of the estate of the minor to pay to the legal custodian or guardian of the person of the minor such sums as are determined by the custodian or guardian of the person of the minor as necessary for the minor's needs. The payments may not exceed the maximum amounts provided for by Section 9.1 of the Children and Family Services Act.
 - (6) Whenever the sentencing order requires the minor to attend school or participate in a program of training, the truant officer or designated school official shall regularly report to the court if the minor is a chronic or habitual truant under Section 26-2a of the School Code. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, in instances in which educational services are to be provided to a minor in a

- residential facility where the minor has been placed by the court, costs incurred in the provision of those educational services must be allocated based on the requirements of the
- 4 School Code.

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- 5 (7) In no event shall a guilty minor be committed to the
 6 Department of Juvenile Justice for a period of time in excess
 7 of that period for which an adult could be committed for the
 8 same act. The court shall include in the sentencing order a
 9 limitation on the period of confinement not to exceed the
 10 maximum period of imprisonment the court could impose under
 11 Article V of the Unified Code of Corrections.
- 12 (7.5) In no event shall a guilty minor be committed to the
 13 Department of Juvenile Justice or placed in detention when the
 14 act for which the minor was adjudicated delinquent would not be
 15 illegal if committed by an adult.
 - (7.6) In no event shall a guilty minor be committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice for an offense which is a Class 4 felony under Section 19-4 (criminal trespass to a residence), 21-1 (criminal damage to property), 21-1.01 (criminal damage to government supported property), 21-1.3 (criminal defacement of property), 26-1 (disorderly conduct), or 31-4 (obstructing justice) of the Criminal Code of 2012.
 - (7.75) In no event shall a guilty minor be committed to the Department of Juvenile Justice for an offense that is a Class 3 or Class 4 felony violation of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act unless the commitment occurs upon a third or

- subsequent judicial finding of a violation of probation for substantial noncompliance with court-ordered treatment or programming.
 - (8) A minor found to be guilty for reasons that include a violation of Section 21-1.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 shall be ordered to perform community service for not less than 30 and not more than 120 hours, if community service is available in the jurisdiction. The community service shall include, but need not be limited to, the cleanup and repair of the damage that was caused by the violation or similar damage to property located in the municipality or county in which the violation occurred. The order may be in addition to any other order authorized by this Section.
 - (8.5) A minor found to be guilty for reasons that include a violation of Section 3.02 or Section 3.03 of the Humane Care for Animals Act or paragraph (d) of subsection (1) of Section 21-1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or paragraph (4) of subsection (a) of Section 21-1 of the Criminal Code of 2012 shall be ordered to undergo medical or psychiatric treatment rendered by a psychiatrist or psychological treatment rendered by a clinical psychologist. The order may be in addition to any other order authorized by this Section.
 - (9) In addition to any other sentencing order, the court shall order any minor found to be guilty for an act which would constitute, predatory criminal sexual assault of a child,

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aggravated criminal sexual assault, criminal sexual assault, aggravated criminal sexual abuse, or criminal sexual abuse if committed by an adult to undergo medical testing to determine whether the defendant has any sexually transmissible disease including a test for infection with human immunodeficiency (HIV) or any other identified causative agency of acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS). Any medical test shall be performed only by appropriately licensed medical practitioners and may include an analysis of any bodily fluids as well as an examination of the minor's person. Except as otherwise provided by law, the results of the test shall be kept strictly confidential by all medical personnel involved in the testing and must be personally delivered in a sealed envelope to the judge of the court in which the sentencing order was entered for the judge's inspection in camera. Acting in accordance with the best interests of the victim and the public, the judge shall have the discretion to determine to whom the results of the testing may be revealed. The court shall notify the minor of the results of the test for infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The court shall also notify the victim if requested by the victim, and if the victim is under the age of 15 and if requested by the victim's parents or legal quardian, the court shall notify the victim's parents or the legal quardian, of the results of the test for infection with the human immunodeficiency virus (HIV). The court shall provide information on the availability of HIV

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testing and counseling at the Department of Public Health facilities to all parties to whom the results of the testing are revealed. The court shall order that the cost of any test shall be paid by the county and may be taxed as costs against the minor.

(10) When a court finds a minor to be quilty the court shall, before entering a sentencing order under this Section, make a finding whether the offense committed either: (a) was related to or in furtherance of the criminal activities of an organized gang or was motivated by the minor's membership in or allegiance to an organized gang, or (b) involved a violation of subsection (a) of Section 12-7.1 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, a violation of any Section of Article 24 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012, or a violation of any statute that involved the wrongful use of a firearm. If the court determines the question in the affirmative, and the court does not commit the minor to the Department of Juvenile Justice, the court shall order the minor to perform community service for not less than 30 hours nor more than 120 hours, provided that community service is available in the jurisdiction and is funded and approved by the county board of the county where the offense was committed. The community service shall include, but need not be limited to, the cleanup and repair of any damage caused by a violation of Section 21-1.3 of the Criminal Code of 1961 or the Criminal Code of 2012 and similar damage to property located in the

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municipality or county in which the violation occurred. When possible and reasonable, the community service shall be performed in the minor's neighborhood. This order shall be in addition to any other order authorized by this Section except for an order to place the minor in the custody of the Department of Juvenile Justice. For the purposes of this Section, "organized gang" has the meaning ascribed to it in Section 10 of the Illinois Streetgang Terrorism Omnibus Prevention Act.

(11) If the court determines that the offense was committed in furtherance of the criminal activities of an organized gang, as provided in subsection (10), and that the offense involved the operation or use of a motor vehicle or the use of a driver's license or permit, the court shall notify the Secretary of State of that determination and of the period for which the minor shall be denied driving privileges. If, at the time of the determination, the minor does not hold a driver's license or permit, the court shall provide that the minor shall not be issued a driver's license or permit until his or her 18th birthday. If the minor holds a driver's license or permit at the time of the determination, the court shall provide that the minor's driver's license or permit shall be revoked until his or her 21st birthday, or until a later date or occurrence determined by the court. If the minor holds a driver's license at the time of the determination, the court may direct the Secretary of State to issue the minor a judicial driving

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permit, also known as a JDP. The JDP shall be subject to the same terms as a JDP issued under Section 6-206.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, except that the court may direct that the JDP be effective immediately.

(12) (Blank). If a minor is found to be quilty of a violation of subsection (a 7) of Section 1 of the Prevention of Tobacco Use by Minors Act, the court may, in its discretion, and upon recommendation by the State's Attorney, order that minor and his or her parents or legal guardian to attend a smoker's education or youth diversion program as defined in that Act if that program is available in the jurisdiction where the offender resides. Attendance at a smoker's education or youth diversion program shall be time-credited against any community service time imposed for any first violation of subsection (a-7) of Section 1 of that Act. In addition to any other penalty that the court may impose for a violation of subsection (a 7) of Section 1 of that Act, the court, upon request by the State's Attorney, may in its discretion require the offender to remit a fee for his or her attendance at a smoker's education or youth diversion program.

For purposes of this Section, "smoker's education program" or "youth diversion program" includes, but is not limited to, a seminar designed to educate a person on the physical and psychological effects of smoking tobacco products and the health consequences of smoking tobacco products that can be conducted with a locality's youth diversion program.

24 (720 ILCS 675/Act title)

1	In addition to any other penalty that the court may impose
2	under this subsection (12):
3	(a) If a minor violates subsection (a-7) of Section 1
4	of the Prevention of Tobacco Use by Minors Act, the court
5	may impose a sentence of 15 hours of community service or a
6	fine of \$25 for a first violation.
7	(b) A second violation by a minor of subsection (a 7)
8	of Section 1 of that Act that occurs within 12 months after
9	the first violation is punishable by a fine of \$50 and 25
10	hours of community service.
11	(c) A third or subsequent violation by a minor of
12	subsection (a-7) of Section 1 of that Act that occurs
13	within 12 months after the first violation is punishable by
14	a \$100 fine and 30 hours of community service.
15	(d) Any second or subsequent violation not within the
16	12 month time period after the first violation is
17	punishable as provided for a first violation.
18	(Source: P.A. 99-268, eff. 1-1-16; 99-628, eff. 1-1-17; 99-879,
19	eff. 1-1-17; 100-201, eff. 8-18-17; 100-431, eff. 8-25-17.)
20	Section 25. The Prevention of Tobacco Use by Minors and
21	Sale and Distribution of Tobacco Products Act is amended by
22	changing the title of the Act and Sections 0.01, 1, and 2 as
23	follows:

- An Act to prohibit <u>persons under 21 years of age minors</u>
 from buying <u>or</u> , selling, <u>or possessing</u> tobacco in any of its
 forms, to prohibit selling, giving or furnishing tobacco, in
 any of its forms, to <u>persons under 21 years of age minors</u>, and
 to prohibit the distribution of tobacco samples and providing
 penalties therefor.
- 7 (720 ILCS 675/0.01) (from Ch. 23, par. 2356.9)
- 8 Sec. 0.01. Short title. This Act may be cited as the
- 9 Prevention of Tobacco Use by <u>Persons under 21 years of Age</u>
- 10 Minors and Sale and Distribution of Tobacco Products Act.
- 11 (Source: P.A. 96-179, eff. 8-10-09; 96-446, eff. 1-1-10;
- 12 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10.)
- 13 (720 ILCS 675/1) (from Ch. 23, par. 2357)
- 14 Sec. 1. Prohibition on sale to and possession of tobacco
- 15 products, electronic cigarettes, and alternative nicotine
- 16 products to persons under 21 years of age by minors;
- 17 prohibition on the distribution of tobacco product samples,
- 18 electronic cigarette samples, and alternative nicotine product
- 19 samples to any person; use of identification cards; vending
- 20 machines; lunch wagons; out-of-package sales.
- 21 (a) No person $\frac{\text{minor}}{\text{minor}}$ under 21 $\frac{18}{18}$ years of age shall buy any
- 22 tobacco product, electronic cigarette, or alternative nicotine
- 23 product. No person shall sell, buy for, distribute samples of
- or furnish any tobacco product, electronic cigarette, or any

1 <u>alternative nicotine product</u> to any <u>person</u> <u>minor</u> under <u>21</u> 18 2 years of age.

(a-5) No <u>person</u> minor under 16 years of age may sell any tobacco product, electronic cigarette, or alternative nicotine <u>product</u> at a retail establishment selling tobacco products, <u>electronic cigarettes</u>, or alternative nicotine <u>products</u>. This subsection does not apply to a sales clerk in a family-owned business which can prove that the sales clerk is in fact a son or daughter of the owner.

(a-5.1) Before selling, offering for sale, giving, or furnishing a tobacco product, electronic cigarette, or alternative nicotine product to another person, the person selling, offering for sale, giving, or furnishing the tobacco product, electronic cigarette, or alternative nicotine product shall verify that the person is at least 21 years of age by:

- (1) examining from any person that appears to be under 30 years of age a government-issued photographic identification that establishes the person to be 21 years of age or older; or
- (2) for sales of tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, or alternative nicotine products made through the Internet or other remote sales methods, performing an age verification through an independent, third party age verification service that compares information available from public records to the personal information entered by the person during the ordering process that establishes the

1 person is 21 years of age or older.

- (a-6) No <u>person</u> minor under <u>21</u> <u>18</u> years of age in the furtherance or facilitation of obtaining any tobacco product, <u>electronic cigarette</u>, or alternative nicotine product shall display or use a false or forged identification card or transfer, alter, or deface an identification card.
- (a-7) (Blank). No minor under 18 years of age shall possess any cigar, cigarette, smokeless tobacco, or tobacco in any of its forms.
 - (a-8) A person shall not distribute without charge samples of any tobacco product, electronic cigarette, or alternative nicotine product to any other person, regardless of age:
 - (1) within a retail establishment selling tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, or alternative nicotine products unless the retailer has verified the purchaser's age with a government issued identification;
 - (2) from a lunch wagon; or
 - (3) on a public way as a promotion or advertisement of a tobacco manufacturer, or tobacco product, electronic cigarette, or alternative nicotine product.
- This subsection (a-8) does not apply to the distribution of a tobacco product, electronic cigarette, or alternative nicotine product sample in any adult-only facility.
- 24 (a-9) For the purpose of this Section:
- 25 "Adult-only facility" means a facility or restricted 26 area (whether open-air or enclosed) where the operator

ensures or has a reasonable basis to believe (such as by checking identification as required under State law, or by checking the identification of any person appearing to be under the age of $30\ 27$) that no person under legal age is present. A facility or restricted area need not be permanently restricted to persons under $21\ \text{years of legal}$ age to constitute an adult-only facility, provided that the operator ensures or has a reasonable basis to believe that no person under $21\ \text{years of legal}$ age is present during the event or time period in question.

"Alternative nicotine product" means a product or device not consisting of or containing tobacco that provides for the ingestion into the body of nicotine, whether by chewing, smoking, absorbing, dissolving, inhaling, snorting, sniffing, or by any other means. "Alternative nicotine product" does not include: cigarettes as defined in Section 1 of the Cigarette Tax Act and tobacco products as defined in Section 10-5 of the Tobacco Products Tax Act of 1995; tobacco product and electronic cigarette as defined in this Section; or any product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for sale as a tobacco cessation product, as a tobacco dependence product, or for other medical purposes, and is being marketed and sold solely for that approved purpose.

"Electronic cigarette" means:

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- (1) any device that employs a battery or other mechanism to heat a solution or substance to produce a vapor or aerosol intended for inhalation;
- (2) any cartridge or container of a solution or substance intended to be used with or in the device or to refill the device; or
- (3) any solution or substance, whether or not it contains nicotine intended for use in the device. "Electronic cigarette" includes, but is not limited to, any electronic nicotine delivery system, electronic cigar, electronic cigarillo, electronic pipe, electronic hookah, vape pen, or similar product or device, and any components or parts that can be used to build the product or device. "Electronic cigarette" does not include: cigarettes as defined in Section 1 of the Cigarette Tax Act and tobacco products as defined in Section 10-5 of the Tobacco Products Tax Act of 1995; tobacco product and alternative nicotine product as defined in this Section; any product approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for sale as a tobacco cessation product, as a tobacco dependence product, or for other medical purposes, and is being marketed and sold solely for that approved purpose; any asthma inhaler prescribed by a physician for that condition and is being marketed and sold solely for that approved purpose; or any therapeutic product approved for use under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program

1 <u>Act.</u>

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"Lunch wagon" means a mobile vehicle designed and constructed to transport food and from which food is sold to the general public.

"Nicotine" means any form of the chemical nicotine, including any salt or complex, regardless of whether the chemical is naturally or synthetically derived.

"Smokeless tobacco" means any tobacco products that are suitable for dipping or chewing.

"Tobacco product" means any product containing or made from tobacco that is intended for human consumption, whether smoked, heated, chewed, absorbed, dissolved, inhaled, snorted, sniffed, or ingested by any other means, including, but not limited to, cigarettes, cigars, little cigars, chewing tobacco, pipe tobacco, snuff, snus, and any other smokeless tobacco product which contains tobacco that is finely cut, ground, powdered, or leaf and intended to be placed in the oral cavity. "Tobacco product" includes any component, part, or accessory of a tobacco product, whether or not sold separately. "Tobacco product" does not include: an electronic cigarette and alternative nicotine product as defined in this Section; or any product that has been approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for sale as a tobacco cessation product, as a tobacco dependence product, or for other medical purposes, and is being marketed and sold solely for that

1	approved	purpose	means	any	-cigar,	cigarette,	smokeless
2	tobacco,	or tobacc	o in an	v of	its for	ns .	

- (b) Tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, and alternative nicotine products listed in this Section may be sold through a vending machine only if such tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, and alternative nicotine products are not placed together with any non-tobacco product, other than matches, in the vending machine and the vending machine is in any of the following locations:
- 10 (1) (Blank).
 - (2) Places to which <u>persons</u> minors under <u>21</u> 18 years of age are not permitted access <u>at any time</u>.
 - (3) Places where alcoholic beverages are sold and consumed on the premises and vending machine operation is under the direct supervision of the owner or manager.
 - (4) (Blank).
 - (5) (Blank). Places where the vending machine can only be operated by the owner or an employee over age 18 either directly or through a remote control device if the device is inaccessible to all customers.
 - (c) (Blank).
 - (d) The sale or distribution by any person of a tobacco product <u>as defined</u> in this Section, including but not limited to a single or loose cigarette, that is not contained within a sealed container, pack, or package as provided by the manufacturer, which container, pack, or package bears the

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health warning required by federal law, is prohibited.

(e) It is not a violation of this Act for a person under 21 18 years of age to purchase or possess a tobacco product, electronic cigarette, or alternative nicotine product cigar, cigarette, smokeless tobacco or tobacco in any of its forms if the person under the age of $21 \over 2$ purchases or is given the cigar, cigarette, smokeless tobacco or tobacco product, electronic cigarette, or alternative nicotine product in any of its forms from a retail seller of tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, or alternative nicotine products or an employee of the retail seller pursuant to a plan or action to investigate, patrol, or otherwise conduct a "sting operation" or enforcement action against a retail seller of tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, or alternative nicotine products or a person employed by the retail seller of tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, or alternative nicotine products or on any premises authorized to sell tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, or alternative nicotine products to determine if tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, or alternative nicotine products are being sold or given to persons under 21 18 years of age if the "sting operation" or enforcement action is approved by, conducted by, or conducted on behalf of the Department of State Police, the county sheriff, a municipal police department, the Department of Revenue, the Department of Public Health, or a local health department. The results of any sting operation or enforcement action, including the name of

- 1 the clerk, shall be provided to the retail seller within 7
- 2 business days.
- 3 (Source: P.A. 98-1055, eff. 1-1-16.)

Tobacco Products Tax Act of 1995.

- 4 (720 ILCS 675/2) (from Ch. 23, par. 2358)
- 5 Sec. 2. Penalties.
- 6 (a) Any person who violates subsection (a) $_{L}$ $\frac{\text{or}}{\text{or}}$ (a-5) $_{L}$ 7 (a-5.1), (a-8), (b), or (d) of Section 1 or subsection (b) or (c) of Section 1.5 of this Act is quilty of a petty offense. 8 9 For the first offense in a 24-month period, the person shall be 10 fined \$200 if his or her employer has a training program that 11 facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws. For the 12 second offense in a 24-month period, the person shall be fined 1.3 \$400 if his or her employer has a training program that 14 facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws. For the 15 third offense in a 24-month period, the person shall be fined 16 \$600 if his or her employer has a training program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws. For the 17 fourth or subsequent offense in a 24-month period, the person 18 shall be fined \$800 if his or her employer has a training 19 20 program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco 21 laws. For the purposes of this subsection, the 24-month period 22 shall begin with the person's first violation of the Act. The penalties in this subsection are in addition to any other 23 24 penalties prescribed under the Cigarette Tax Act and the

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(a-5) Any retailer who violates subsection (a), or (a-5), (a-5.1), (a-8), (b), or (d) of Section 1 or subsection (b) or (c) of Section 1.5 of this Act is guilty of a petty offense. For the first offense in a 24-month period, the retailer shall be fined \$200 if it does not have a training program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws. For the second offense in a 24-month period, the retailer shall be fined \$400 if it does not have a training program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws. For the third offense within a 24-month period, the retailer shall be fined \$600 if it does not have a training program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws. For the fourth or subsequent offense in a 24-month period, the retailer shall be fined \$800 if it does not have a training program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws. For the purposes of this subsection, the 24-month period shall begin with the person's first violation of the Act. The penalties in this subsection are in addition to any other penalties prescribed under the Cigarette Tax Act and the Tobacco Products Tax Act of 1995.

(a-6) For the purpose of this Act, a training program that facilitates compliance with minimum-age tobacco laws must include at least the following elements: (i) it must explain that only individuals displaying valid identification demonstrating that they are $\underline{21}$ $\underline{18}$ years of age or older shall be eligible to purchase $\underline{\text{cigarettes}}$ or tobacco products,

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electronic cigarettes, or alternative nicotine products and (ii) it must explain where a clerk can check identification for a date of birth. The training may be conducted electronically. Each retailer that has a training program shall require each employee who completes the training program to sign a form attesting that the employee has received and completed tobacco training. The form shall be kept in the employee's file and may be used to provide proof of training.

(Blank). (b) If a minor violates subsection (a 7) of Section 1 or subsection (d) of Section 1.5, he or she is quilty of a petty offense and the court may impose a sentence of 25 hours of community service and a fine of \$50 for a first violation. If a minor violates subsection (a-6) of Section he or she is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(Blank). (c) A second violation by a minor of subsection (a 7) of Section 1 or subsection (d) of Section 1.5 that occurs within 12 months after the first violation is punishable by a fine of \$75 and 50 hours of community service.

(Blank). (d) A third or subsequent violation by a minor of subsection (a-7) of Section 1 or subsection (d) of Section 1.5 that occurs within 12 months after the first violation is punishable by a \$200 fine and 50 hours of community service.

(Blank). (e) Any second or subsequent violation not within the 12-month time period after the first violation is punishable as provided for a first violation.

(Blank). (f) If a minor is convicted of or placed

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supervision for a violation of subsection (a-6) or (a-7) of Section 1 or subsection (d) of Section 1.5, the court may, in its discretion, and upon recommendation by the State's Attorney, order that minor and his or her parents or legal quardian to attend a smoker's education or youth diversion program if that program is available in the jurisdiction where the offender resides. Attendance at a smoker's education or youth diversion program shall be time credited against any community service time imposed for any first violation of subsection (a 7) of Section 1. In addition to any other penalty that the court may impose for a violation of subsection (a-7) of Section 1 or subsection (d) of Section 1.5, the court, upon request by the State's Attorney, may in its discretion require the offender to remit a fee for his or her attendance at a smoker's education or youth diversion program.

(Blank). (g) For purposes of this Section, "smoker's education program" or "youth diversion program" includes, but is not limited to, a seminar designed to educate a person on the physical and psychological effects of smoking tobacco products and alternative nicotine products and the health consequences of smoking tobacco products and alternative nicotine products that can be conducted with a locality's youth diversion program.

(h) All moneys collected as fines for violations of subsection (a), (a-5), (a-5.1), (a-6), (a-8), (b), or (d) or (a-7) of Section 1 and subsection (b), (c), or (d) of Section

- 1 1.5 shall be distributed in the following manner:
- 2 (1) one-half of each fine shall be distributed to the
- 3 unit of local government or other entity that successfully
- 4 prosecuted the offender; and
- 5 (2) one-half shall be remitted to the State to be used
- for enforcing this Act.
- 7 Any violation of subsection (a) or (a-5) of Section 1 or
- 8 subsection (b) or (c) of Section 1.5 shall be reported to the
- 9 Department of Revenue within 7 business days.
- 10 (Source: P.A. 99-192, eff. 1-1-16; 99-496, eff. 6-1-16;
- 11 100-201, eff. 8-18-17.)
- 12 (720 ILCS 675/1.5 rep.)
- 13 Section 30. The Prevention of Tobacco Use by Minors and
- 14 Sale and Distribution of Tobacco Products Act is amended by
- 15 repealing Section 1.5.
- Section 35. The Display of Tobacco Products Act is amended
- by changing Sections 5, 10, and 15 as follows:
- 18 (720 ILCS 677/5)
- 19 Sec. 5. Definitions. In this Act:
- 20 "Electronic cigarette" "Alternative nicotine product" has
- 21 the meaning ascribed to it in Section 1 $\frac{1.5}{1.5}$ of the Prevention
- of Tobacco Use by Persons under 21 Years of Age Minors and Sale
- and Distribution of Tobacco Products Act.

- 1 "Alternative nicotine product" has the meaning ascribed to
- 2 it in Section 1 of the Prevention of Tobacco Use by Persons
- 3 <u>under 21 Years of Age and Sale and Distribution of Tobacco</u>
- 4 Products Act.
- 5 "Line of sight" means visible to a cashier or other
- 6 employee.
- 7 "Age restricted area" means a signed designated area in a
- 8 retail establishment to which persons minors under 21 18 years
- 9 of age are not permitted access unless accompanied by a parent
- 10 or legal guardian.
- 11 (Source: P.A. 98-983, eff. 1-1-15.)
- 12 (720 ILCS 677/10)
- 13 Sec. 10. Tobacco product displays. All single packs of
- 14 cigarettes, and electronic cigarettes, and alternative
- 15 nicotine products must be sold from behind the counter or in an
- 16 age restricted area or in a sealed display case. Any other
- tobacco products must be sold in line of sight.
- The restrictions described in this Section do not apply to
- 19 a retail tobacco store that (i) derives at least 90% of its
- 20 revenue from tobacco and tobacco related products; (ii) does
- 21 not permit persons under the age of 21 18 to enter the premises
- 22 unless accompanied by a parent or legal guardian; and (iii)
- 23 posts a sign on the main entrance way stating that persons
- 24 under the age of 21 18 are prohibited from entering unless
- accompanied by a parent or legal quardian.

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- 1 (Source: P.A. 98-983, eff. 1-1-15.)
- 2 (720 ILCS 677/15)
- 3 Sec. 15. Vending machines. This Act does not prohibit the
- 4 sale of tobacco products, electronic cigarettes, or
- 5 <u>alternative nicotine products</u> from vending machines if the
- 6 location of the vending machines are in compliance with the
- 7 provisions of Section 1 of the Prevention of Tobacco Use by
- 8 Persons under 21 Years of Age Minors and Sale and Distribution
- 9 of Tobacco Products Act.
- 10 (Source: P.A. 96-179, eff. 8-10-09; 96-446, eff. 1-1-10;
- 11 96-1000, eff. 7-2-10.)
- 12 Section 40. The Prevention of Cigarette Sales to Minors Act
- is amended by changing Sections 1, 5, 6, 7, and 8 as follows:
- 14 (720 ILCS 678/1)
- 15 Sec. 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the
- 16 Prevention of Cigarette Sales to Persons Under 21 Years of Age
- 17 Minors Act.
- 18 (Source: P.A. 93-960, eff. 8-20-04.)
- 19 (720 ILCS 678/5)
- 20 Sec. 5. Unlawful shipment or transportation of cigarettes.
- 21 (a) It is unlawful for any person engaged in the business
- 22 of selling cigarettes to ship or cause to be shipped any

cigarettes unless the person shipping the cigarettes:

- (1) is licensed as a distributor under either the Cigarette Tax Act, or the Cigarette Use Tax Act; or delivers the cigarettes to a distributor licensed under either the Cigarette Tax Act or the Cigarette Use Tax Act; or
- (2) ships them to an export warehouse proprietor pursuant to Chapter 52 of the Internal Revenue Code, or an operator of a customs bonded warehouse pursuant to Section 1311 or 1555 of Title 19 of the United States Code.

For purposes of this subsection (a), a person is a licensed distributor if the person's name appears on a list of licensed distributors published by the Illinois Department of Revenue. The term cigarette has the same meaning as defined in Section 1 of the Cigarette Tax Act and Section 1 of the Cigarette Use Tax Act. Nothing in this Act prohibits a person licensed as a distributor under the Cigarette Tax Act or the Cigarette Use Tax Act from shipping or causing to be shipped any cigarettes to a registered retailer under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act provided the cigarette tax or cigarette use tax has been paid.

(b) A common or contract carrier may transport cigarettes to any individual person in this State only if the carrier reasonably believes such cigarettes have been received from a person described in paragraph (a)(1). Common or contract carriers may make deliveries of cigarettes to licensed

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- distributors described in paragraph (a)(1) of this Section.
- 2 Nothing in this subsection (b) shall be construed to prohibit a
- 3 person other than a common or contract carrier from
- 4 transporting not more than 1,000 cigarettes at any one time to
- 5 any person in this State.
 - (c) A common or contract carrier may not complete the delivery of any cigarettes to persons other than those described in paragraph (a)(1) of this Section without first obtaining from the purchaser official an written identification from any state or federal agency that displays the person's date of birth or a birth certificate that includes a reliable confirmation that the purchaser is at least 21 $\frac{18}{18}$ years of age; that the cigarettes purchased are not intended for consumption by an individual who is younger than 21 $\frac{18}{100}$ years of age; and a written statement signed by the purchaser that certifies the purchaser's address and that the purchaser is at least $21 \frac{18}{10}$ years of age. The statement shall also confirm: (1) that the purchaser understands that signing another person's name to the certification is illegal; (2) that the sale of cigarettes to individuals under 21 18 years of age is illegal; and (3) that the purchase of cigarettes by individuals under 21 $\frac{18}{18}$ years of age is illegal under the laws of Illinois.
- 24 (d) When a person engaged in the business of selling 25 cigarettes ships or causes to be shipped any cigarettes to any 26 person in this State, other than in the cigarette

- 1 manufacturer's or tobacco products manufacturer's original
- 2 container or wrapping, the container or wrapping must be
- 3 plainly and visibly marked with the word "cigarettes".
- 4 (e) When a peace officer of this State or any duly
- 5 authorized officer or employee of the Illinois Department of
- 6 Public Health or Department of Revenue discovers any cigarettes
- 7 which have been or which are being shipped or transported in
- 8 violation of this Section, he or she shall seize and take
- 9 possession of the cigarettes, and the cigarettes shall be
- 10 subject to a forfeiture action pursuant to the procedures
- 11 provided under the Cigarette Tax Act or Cigarette Use Tax Act.
- 12 (Source: P.A. 95-1053, eff. 1-1-10; 96-782, eff. 1-1-10.)
- 13 (720 ILCS 678/6)
- 14 Sec. 6. Prevention of delivery sales to persons under 21
- 15 years of age minors.
- 16 (a) No person shall make a delivery sale of cigarettes to
- any individual who is under 21 18 years of age.
- 18 (b) Each person accepting a purchase order for a delivery
- 19 sale shall comply with the provisions of this Act and all other
- laws of this State generally applicable to sales of cigarettes
- 21 that occur entirely within this State.
- 22 (Source: P.A. 95-1053, eff. 1-1-10; 96-782, eff. 1-1-10.)
- 23 (720 ILCS 678/7)
- Sec. 7. Age verification and shipping requirements to

1 prevent delivery sales to to persons under 21 of age minor	1	prevent	delivery	sales	to	to	persons	under	21	of	age	minor
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- (a) No person, other than a delivery service, shall mail, ship, or otherwise cause to be delivered a shipping package in connection with a delivery sale unless the person:
 - (1) prior to the first delivery sale to the prospective consumer, obtains from the prospective consumer a written certification which includes a statement signed by the prospective consumer that certifies:
- 9 (A) the prospective consumer's current address;
 10 and
 - (B) that the prospective consumer is at least the legal minimum age;
 - (2) informs, in writing, such prospective consumer that:
 - (A) the signing of another person's name to the certification described in this Section is illegal;
 - (B) sales of cigarettes to individuals under $\underline{21}$ $\underline{18}$ years of age are illegal;
 - (C) the purchase of cigarettes by individuals under 21 $\frac{18}{18}$ years of age is illegal; and
 - (D) the name and identity of the prospective consumer may be reported to the state of the consumer's current address under the Act of October 19, 1949 (15 U.S.C. § 375, et seq.), commonly known as the Jenkins Act;
 - (3) makes a good faith effort to verify the date of

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1	birth of the prospective consumer provided pursuant to this
2	Section by:
3	(A) comparing the date of birth against a
4	commercially available database; or
5	(B) obtaining a photocopy or other image of a
6	valid, government-issued identification stating the
7	date of birth or age of the prospective consumer;
8	(4) provides to the prospective consumer a notice that
9	meets the requirements of subsection (b);
10	(5) receives payment for the delivery sale from the
11	prospective consumer by a credit or debit card that has
12	been issued in such consumer's name, or by a check or other
13	written instrument in such consumer's name; and
14	(6) ensures that the shipping package is delivered to
15	the same address as is shown on the government-issued
16	identification or contained in the commercially available
17	database.
18	(b) The notice required under this Section shall include:
19	(1) a statement that cigarette sales to consumers below
20	21 18 years of age are illegal;
21	(2) a statement that sales of cigarettes are restricted
22	to those consumers who provide verifiable proof of age in
23	accordance with subsection (a);

(3) a statement that cigarette sales are subject to tax

under Section 2 of the Cigarette Tax Act (35 ILCS 130/2),

Section 2 of the Cigarette Use Tax Act, and Section 3 of

1	the Use Tax Act and an explanation of how the correct tax
2	has been, or is to be, paid with respect to such delivery
3	sale

- (c) A statement meets the requirement of this Section if:
 - (1) the statement is clear and conspicuous;
- (2) the statement is contained in a printed box set apart from the other contents of the communication;
 - (3) the statement is printed in bold, capital letters;
- (4) the statement is printed with a degree of color contrast between the background and the printed statement that is no less than the color contrast between the background and the largest text used in the communication; and
- (5) for any printed material delivered by electronic means, the statement appears at both the top and the bottom of the electronic mail message or both the top and the bottom of the Internet website homepage.
- (d) Each person, other than a delivery service, who mails, ships, or otherwise causes to be delivered a shipping package in connection with a delivery sale shall:
 - (1) include as part of the shipping documents a clear and conspicuous statement stating: "Cigarettes: Illinois Law Prohibits Shipping to Individuals Under 21 18 and Requires the Payment of All Applicable Taxes";
 - (2) use a method of mailing, shipping, or delivery that requires a signature before the shipping package is

- 1 released to the consumer; and
- 2 (3) ensure that the shipping package is not delivered
- 3 to any post office box.
- 4 (Source: P.A. 95-1053, eff. 1-1-10; 96-782, eff. 1-1-10.)
- 5 (720 ILCS 678/8)

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- Sec. 8. Registration and reporting requirements to prevent delivery sales to persons under 21 years of age minors.
- 8 (a) Not later than the 15th day of each month, each person
 9 making a delivery sale during the previous calendar month shall
 10 file a report with the Department containing the following
 11 information:
- 12 (1) the seller's name, trade name, and the address of 13 such person's principal place of business and any other 14 place of business;
 - (2) the name and address of the consumer to whom such delivery sale was made;
 - (3) the brand style or brand styles of the cigarettes that were sold in such delivery sale;
 - (4) the quantity of cigarettes that were sold in such delivery sale;
 - (5) an indication of whether or not the cigarettes sold in the delivery sale bore a tax stamp evidencing payment of the tax under Section 2 of the Cigarette Tax Act (35 ILCS 130/2); and
- 25 (6) such other information the Department may require.

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- 1 (b) Each person engaged in business within this State who
 2 makes an out-of-state sale shall, for each individual sale,
 3 submit to the appropriate tax official of the state in which
 4 the consumer is located the information required in subsection
 5 (a).
- 6 (c) Any person that satisfies the requirements of 15 U.S.C.
 7 Section 376 shall be deemed to satisfy the requirements of
 8 subsections (a) and (b).
 - (d) The Department is authorized to disclose to the Attorney General any information received under this title and requested by the Attorney General. The Department and the Attorney General shall share with each other the information received under this title and may share the information with other federal, State, or local agencies for purposes of enforcement of this title or the laws of the federal government or of other states.
 - (e) This Section shall not be construed to impose liability upon any delivery service, or officers or employees thereof, when acting within the scope of business of the delivery service.
- 21 (f) The Department may establish procedures requiring 22 electronic transmission of the information required by this 23 Section directly to the Department on forms prescribed and 24 furnished by the Department.
- 25 (Source: P.A. 95-1053, eff. 1-1-10; 96-782, eff. 1-1-10.)

- 1 (720 ILCS 680/Act rep.)
- 2 Section 45. The Smokeless Tobacco Limitation Act is
- 3 repealed.
- 4 Section 50. The Tobacco Accessories and Smoking Herbs
- 5 Control Act is amended by changing Sections 2 and 4 as follows:
- 6 (720 ILCS 685/2) (from Ch. 23, par. 2358-2)
- 7 Sec. 2. Purpose. The sale and possession of marijuana,
- 8 hashish, cocaine, opium and their derivatives, is not only
- 9 prohibited by Illinois Law, but the use of these substances has
- been deemed injurious to the health of the user.
- 11 It has further been determined by the Surgeon General of
- 12 the United States that the use of tobacco is hazardous to human
- 13 health.
- The ready availability of smoking herbs to persons under 21
- 15 years of age minors could lead to the use of tobacco and
- 16 illegal drugs.
- 17 It is in the best interests of the citizens of the State of
- 18 Illinois to seek to prohibit the spread of illegal drugs,
- 19 tobacco or smoking materials to persons under 21 years of age
- 20 minors. The prohibition of the sale of tobacco and snuff
- 21 accessories and smoking herbs to persons under 21 years of age
- 22 minors would help to curb the usage of illegal drugs and
- tobacco products, among our youth.
- 24 (Source: P.A. 82-487.)

1.3

- 1 (720 ILCS 685/4) (from Ch. 23, par. 2358-4)
- 2 Sec. 4. Offenses.
- 3 (a) Sale to <u>persons under 21 years of age minors</u>. No person shall knowingly sell, barter, exchange, deliver or give away or cause or permit or procure to be sold, bartered, exchanged, delivered, or given away tobacco accessories or smoking herbs to any person under 21 18 years of age.
 - (a-5) Sale of bidi cigarettes. No person shall knowingly sell, barter, exchange, deliver, or give away a bidi cigarette to another person, nor shall a person cause or permit or procure a bidi cigarette to be sold, bartered, exchanged, delivered, or given away to another person.
 - (b) Sale of cigarette paper. No person shall knowingly offer, sell, barter, exchange, deliver or give away cigarette paper or cause, permit, or procure cigarette paper to be sold, offered, bartered, exchanged, delivered, or given away except from premises or an establishment where other tobacco products are sold. For purposes of this Section, "tobacco products" means cigarettes, cigars, smokeless tobacco, or tobacco in any of its forms.
 - (b-5) Sale of flavored wrapping paper and wrapping leaf. A person shall not knowingly sell, give away, barter, exchange, or otherwise furnish to any person any wrapping paper or wrapping leaf, however characterized, including, without limitation, cigarette papers, blunt wraps, cigar wraps, or

- tubes of paper or leaf, or any similar device, for the purpose of making a roll of tobacco or herbs for smoking, that is or is held out to be, impregnated, scented, or imbibed with, or aged or dipped in, a characterizing flavor, other than tobacco or menthol, including, without limitation, alcoholic or liquor flavor, or both, chocolate, fruit flavoring, vanilla, peanut butter, jelly, or any combination of those flavors or similar child attractive scent or flavor.
 - (c) Sale of cigarette paper from vending machines. No person shall knowingly offer, sell, barter, exchange, deliver or give away cigarette paper or cause, permit, or procure cigarette paper to be sold, offered, bartered, exchanged, delivered, or given away by use of a vending or coin-operated machine or device. For purposes of this Section, "cigarette paper" shall not include any paper that is incorporated into a product to which a tax stamp must be affixed under the Cigarette Tax Act or the Cigarette Use Tax Act.
 - (d) Use of identification cards. No person in the furtherance or facilitation of obtaining smoking accessories and smoking herbs shall display or use a false or forged identification card or transfer, alter, or deface an identification card.
 - (e) Warning to <u>persons under 21 years of age minors</u>. Any person, firm, partnership, company or corporation operating a place of business where tobacco accessories and smoking herbs are sold or offered for sale shall post in a conspicuous place

- 1 upon the premises a sign upon which there shall be imprinted
- the following statement, "SALE OF TOBACCO ACCESSORIES AND
- 3 SMOKING HERBS TO PERSONS UNDER 21 EIGHTEEN YEARS OF AGE OR THE
- 4 MISREPRESENTATION OF AGE TO PROCURE SUCH A SALE IS PROHIBITED
- 5 BY LAW". The sign shall be printed on a white card in red
- 6 letters at least one-half inch in height.
- 7 (Source: P.A. 97-917, eff. 8-9-12.)