## Sen. Antonio Muñoz

## Filed: 5/26/2015

AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 3237

AMENDMENT NO. $\qquad$ . Amend House Bill 3237 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

> "Section 5. The Liquor Control Act of 1934 is amended by changing Sections $1-3.33,1-3.38,3-12,5-1,5-3,6-4,6-5$, $6-6,6-11$, and $6-36$ and by adding Section $1-3.40$ as follows:
(235 ILCS 5/1-3.33)
Sec. 1-3.33. "Brew Pub" means a person who manufactures no more than 155,000 gallons of beer per year only at a designated licensed premises to make sales to importing distributors, distributors, and to non-licensees for use and consumption only, who stores beer at the designated premises, and who is allowed to sell at retail from the licensed premises, provided that a brew pub licensee shall not sell for off-premises consumption more than 155,000 50,000 gallons per year. A person who holds a brew pub license may simultaneously hold a exaft

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brewex license if he or she othewise qualifies for the exaft
brewer license and the eraft brewer license is for a location
separate from the brew pub's licensed premises.
(Source: P.A. 97-5, eff. 6-1-11.)
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(235 ILCS 5/1-3.38)
Sec. 1-3.38. Class 1 brewer. "Class 1 Eraft brewer" means a person who is a holder of a brewer license or non-resident dealer license who manufactures up to 930,000 gallons of beer per year and who may make sales and deliveries to importing distributors and distributors and to retail licensees in accordance with the conditions set forth in paragraph (18) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12 of this Act. (Source: P.A. 97-5, eff. 6-1-11; 98-401, eff. 8-16-13.)
(235 ILCS 5/1-3.40 new)
Sec. 1-3.40. Class 2 brewer. "Class 2 brewer" means a person who is a holder of a brewer license or non-resident dealer license who manufactures up to 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year for sale to a licensed importing distributor or distributor.
(235 ILCS 5/3-12)
(Text of Section before amendment by P.A. 98-939)
Sec. 3-12. Powers and duties of State Commission.
(a) The State commission shall have the following powers,
functions, and duties:
(1) To receive applications and to issue licenses to manufacturers, foreign importers, importing distributors, distributors, non-resident dealers, on premise consumption retailers, off premise sale retailers, special event retailer licensees, special use permit licenses, auction liquor licenses, brew pubs, caterer retailers, non-beverage users, railroads, including owners and 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.

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 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 $\$ 50$.
(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 retailer without a license or valid license, to notify the
local liquor authority, file a complaint with the State's Attorney's Office of the county where the incident occurred, or initiate an investigation with the appropriate law enforcement officials.
(5.2) To issue a cease and desist notice to persons shipping alcoholic liquor into this State from a point outside of this State if the shipment is in violation of this Act.
(5.3) To receive complaints from licensees, local officials, law enforcement agencies, organizations, and persons stating that any licensee has been or is violating any provision of this Act or the rules and regulations issued pursuant to this Act. Such complaints shall be in writing, signed and sworn to by the person making the complaint, and shall state with specificity the facts in relation to the alleged violation. If the Commission has reasonable grounds to believe that the complaint substantially alleges a violation of this Act or rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this Act, it shall conduct an investigation. If, after conducting an investigation, the Commission is satisfied that the alleged violation did occur, it shall proceed with disciplinary action against the licensee as provided in this Act.
(6) To hear and determine appeals from orders of a local commission in accordance with the provisions of this Act, as hereinafter set forth. Hearings under this
subsection shall be held in Springfield or Chicago, at whichever location is the more convenient for the majority of persons who are parties to the hearing.
(7) The commission shall establish uniform systems of accounts to be kept by all retail licensees having more than 4 employees, and for this purpose the commission may classify all retail licensees having more than 4 employees and establish a uniform system of accounts for each class and prescribe the manner in which such accounts shall be kept. The commission may also prescribe the forms of accounts to be kept by all retail licensees having more than 4 employees, including but not limited to accounts of earnings and expenses and any distribution, payment, or other distribution of earnings or assets, and any other forms, records and memoranda which in the judgment of the commission may be necessary or appropriate to carry out any of the provisions of this Act, including but not limited to such forms, records and memoranda as will readily and accurately disclose at all times the beneficial ownership of such retail licensed business. The accounts, forms, records and memoranda shall be available at all reasonable times for inspection by authorized representatives of the State commission or by any local liquor control commissioner or his or her authorized representative. The commission, may, from time to time, alter, amend or repeal, in whole or in part, any uniform system of accounts, or the
form and manner of keeping accounts.
(8) In the conduct of any hearing authorized to be held by the commission, to 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 under the Beverage Alcohol Sellers and Servers Education and Training (BASSET) programs and to develop and administer a public awareness program in Illinois to reduce or eliminate the illegal purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverage products by persons under the age of 21. Application for a license shall be made on forms provided by the State Commission.
(12) To develop and maintain a repository of license and regulatory information.
(13) On or before January 15, 1994, the Commission shall issue a written report to the Governor and General Assembly that is to be based on a comprehensive study of the impact on and implications for the State of Illinois of Section 1926 of the Federal ADAMHA Reorganization Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-321). This study shall address the
extent to which Illinois currently complies with the provisions of P.L. 102-321 and the rules promulgated pursuant thereto.

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

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

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

The Commission may contract with the Food and Drug Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to conduct unannounced investigations of Illinois tobacco vendors to determine compliance with federal laws relating to the illegal sale of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products to persons under the age of 18 .
(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 this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly 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 State.
(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 amendatory 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 amendatory 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 amendatory Act 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.
(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 that in order to preserve Illinois' 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 manufacturers 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 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.
(b) On or before April 30, 1999, the Commission shall present a written report to the Governor and the General Assembly that shall be based on a study of the impact of this amendatory Act of 1998 on the business of soliciting, selling, and shipping alcoholic liquor from outside of this state directly to residents of this State.

As part of its report, the Commission shall provide the following information:
(i) the amount of State excise and sales tax revenues generated as a result of this amendatory Act of 1998;
(ii) the amount of licensing fees received as a result of this amendatory Act of 1998;
(iii) the number of reported violations, the number of cease and desist notices issued by the Commission, the number of notices of violations issued to the Department of Revenue, and the number of notices and complaints of
violations to law enforcement officials.
(Source: P.A. 97-5, eff. 6-1-11; 98-401, eff. 8-16-13; 98-941, eff. 1-1-15.)
(Text of Section after amendment by P.A. 98-939) Sec. 3-12. Powers and duties of State Commission.
(a) The State commission shall have the following powers, functions, and duties:
(1) To receive applications and to issue licenses to manufacturers, foreign importers, importing distributors, distributors, non-resident dealers, on premise consumption retailers, off premise sale retailers, special event retailer licensees, special use permit licenses, auction liquor licenses, brew pubs, caterer retailers, non-beverage users, railroads, including owners and 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.
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 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 $\$ 50$.
(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 retailer without a license or valid license, to notify the local liquor authority, file a complaint with the State's Attorney's Office of the county where the incident occurred, or initiate an investigation with the appropriate law enforcement officials.
(5.2) To issue a cease and desist notice to persons shipping alcoholic liquor into this State from a point outside of this State if the shipment is in violation of this Act.
(5.3) To receive complaints from licensees, local officials, law enforcement agencies, organizations, and persons stating that any licensee has been or is violating any provision of this Act or the rules and regulations issued pursuant to this Act. Such complaints shall be in writing, signed and sworn to by the person making the complaint, and shall state with specificity the facts in relation to the alleged violation. If the Commission has reasonable grounds to believe that the complaint substantially alleges a violation of this Act or rules and regulations adopted pursuant to this Act, it shall conduct
an investigation. If, after conducting an investigation, the Commission is satisfied that the alleged violation did occur, it shall proceed with disciplinary action against the licensee as provided in this Act.
(6) To hear and determine appeals from orders of a local commission in accordance with the provisions of this Act, as hereinafter set forth. Hearings under this subsection shall be held in Springfield or Chicago, at whichever location is the more convenient for the majority of persons who are parties to the hearing.
(7) The commission shall establish uniform systems of accounts to be kept by all retail licensees having more than 4 employees, and for this purpose the commission may classify all retail licensees having more than 4 employees and establish a uniform system of accounts for each class and prescribe the manner in which such accounts shall be kept. The commission may also prescribe the forms of accounts to be kept by all retail licensees having more than 4 employees, including but not limited to accounts of earnings and expenses and any distribution, payment, or other distribution of earnings or assets, and any other forms, records and memoranda which in the judgment of the commission may be necessary or appropriate to carry out any of the provisions of this Act, including but not limited to such forms, records and memoranda as will readily and accurately disclose at all times the beneficial ownership
of such retail licensed business. The accounts, forms, records and memoranda shall be available at all reasonable times for inspection by authorized representatives of the State commission or by any local liquor control commissioner or his or her authorized representative. The commission, may, from time to time, alter, amend or repeal, in whole or in part, any uniform system of accounts, or the form and manner of keeping accounts.
(8) In the conduct of any hearing authorized to be held by the commission, to 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) On or before January 15, 1994, the Commission shall issue a written report to the Governor and General Assembly that is to be based on a comprehensive study of the impact on and implications for the State of Illinois of Section 1926 of the Federal ADAMHA Reorganization Act of 1992 (Public Law 102-321). This study shall address the extent to which Illinois currently complies with the provisions of P.L. 102-321 and the rules promulgated pursuant thereto.

As part of its report, the Commission shall provide the following essential information:
(i) the number of retail distributors of tobacco products, by type and geographic area, in the State;
(ii) the number of reported citations and successful convictions, categorized by type and location of retail distributor, for violation of the Prevention of Tobacco Use by Minors and Sale and Distribution of Tobacco Products Act and the Smokeless Tobacco Limitation Act;
(iii) the extent and nature of organized educational and governmental activities that are intended to promote, encourage or otherwise secure compliance with any Illinois laws that prohibit the sale or distribution of tobacco products to minors; and
(iv) the level of access and availability of tobacco products to individuals under the age of 18. To obtain the data necessary to comply with the provisions of P.L. 102-321 and the requirements of this report, the Commission shall conduct random, unannounced inspections of a geographically and scientifically representative sample of the State's retail tobacco distributors.

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

The Commission may contract with the Food and Drug Administration of the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services to conduct unannounced investigations of Illinois tobacco vendors to determine compliance with federal laws relating to the illegal sale of cigarettes and smokeless tobacco products to persons under the age of 18 .
(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 this amendatory Act of the 95 th General Assembly 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 State.
(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 amendatory 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 amendatory 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 amendatory Act 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.
(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 that in order to preserve Illinois' 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 exaft 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 exaft brewer licensee: (1) is in compliance with the State, revenue, and alcoholic beverage laws; (2) is not a member of any affiliated
group that manufacturers 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.
(b) On or before April 30, 1999, the Commission shall present a written report to the Governor and the General Assembly that shall be based on a study of the impact of this amendatory Act of 1998 on the business of soliciting, selling, and shipping alcoholic liquor from outside of this state directly to residents of this State.

As part of its report, the Commission shall provide the following information:
(i) the amount of State excise and sales tax revenues generated as a result of this amendatory Act of 1998;
(ii) the amount of licensing fees received as a result of this amendatory Act of 1998;
(iii) the number of reported violations, the number of cease and desist notices issued by the Commission, the number of notices of violations issued to the Department of Revenue, and the number of notices and complaints of violations to law enforcement officials.
(Source: P.A. 97-5, eff. 6-1-11; 98-401, eff. 8-16-13; 98-939, eff. 7-1-15; 98-941, eff. 1-1-15; revised 10-6-14.)
(235 ILCS 5/5-1) (from Ch. 43, par. 115)
Sec. 5-1. Licenses issued by the Illinois Liquor Control Commission shall be of the following classes:
(a) Manufacturer's license - Class 1. Distiller, Class 2. Rectifier, Class 3. Brewer, Class 4. First Class Wine Manufacturer, Class 5. Second Class Wine Manufacturer, Class 6. First Class Winemaker, Class 7. Second Class Winemaker, Class 8. Limited Wine Manufacturer, Class 9. Craft Distiller, Class 10. Class 1 Eraft Brewer, Class 11. Class 2 Brewer,
(b) Distributor's license,
(c) Importing Distributor's license,
(d) Retailer's license,
(e) Special Event Retailer's license (not-for-profit),
(f) Railroad license,
(g) Boat license,
(h) Non-Beverage User's license,
(i) Wine-maker's premises license,
(j) Airplane license,
(k) Foreign importer's license,
(l) Broker's license,
(m) Non-resident dealer's license,
(n) Brew Pub license,
(o) Auction liquor license,
(p) Caterer retailer license,
(q) Special use permit license,
(r) Winery shipper's license.

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

Class 1. A Distiller may make sales and deliveries of alcoholic liquor to distillers, rectifiers, importing distributors, distributors and non-beverage users and to no other licensees.

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

Class 3. A Brewer may make sales and deliveries of beer to importing distributors and distributors and may make sales as authorized under subsection (e) of Section 6-4 of this Act.

Class 4. A first class wine-manufacturer may make sales and deliveries of up to 50,000 gallons of wine to manufacturers, importing distributors and distributors, and to no other licensees.

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

Class 6. A first-class wine-maker's license shall allow the manufacture of up to 50,000 gallons of wine per year, and the storage and sale of such wine to distributors in the State and to persons without the State, as may be permitted by law. A person who, prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly, is a holder of a first-class wine-maker's license and annually produces more than 25,000 gallons of its own wine and who distributes its wine to licensed retailers shall cease this practice on or before July 1, 2008 in compliance with this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly.

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

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

Class 9. A craft distiller license shall allow the manufacture of up to 30,000 gallons of spirits by distillation for one year after the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 97 th General Assembly and up to 35,000 gallons of spirits by distillation per year thereafter and the storage of such spirits. If a craft distiller licensee is not affiliated with any other manufacturer, then the craft distiller licensee may sell such spirits to distributors in this State and up to 2,500 gallons of such spirits to non-licensees to the extent permitted by any exemption approved by the Commission pursuant to Section 6-4 of this Act.

Any craft distiller licensed under this Act who on the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 96 th General

Assembly was licensed as a distiller and manufactured no more spirits than permitted by this Section shall not be required to pay the initial licensing fee.

Class 10. A class 1 brewer exaticense, which may only be issued to a licensed brewer or licensed non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture of up to 930,000 gallons of beer per year provided that the class 1 brewer licensee does not manufacture more than a combined 930,000 gallons of beer per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year or any other alcoholic liquor. A class 1 brewer licensee may make sales and deliveries to importing distributors and distributors and to retail licensees in accordance with the conditions set forth in paragraph (18) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12 of this Act.

Class 11. A class 2 brewer license, which may only be issued to a licensed brewer or licensed non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture of up to $3,720,000$ gallons of beer per year provided that the class 2 brewer licensee does not manufacture more than a combined 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year or any other alcoholic liquor. A class 2 brewer licensee may make sales and deliveries to importing distributors and distributors, but shall not make sales or
deliveries to any other licensee. If the State Commission provides prior approval, a class 2 brewer licensee may annually transfer up to 3,720,000 gallons of beer manufactured by that class 2 brewer licensee to the premises of a licensed class 2 brewer wholly owned and operated by the same licensee.
(a-1) A manufacturer which is licensed in this State to make sales or deliveries of alcoholic liquor to licensed distributors or importing distributors and which enlists agents, representatives, or individuals acting on its behalf who contact licensed retailers on a regular and continual basis in this State must register those agents, representatives, or persons acting on its behalf with the State Commission.

Registration of agents, representatives, or persons acting on behalf of a manufacturer is fulfilled by submitting a form to the Commission. The form shall be developed by the Commission and shall include the name and address of the applicant, the name and address of the manufacturer he or she represents, the territory or areas assigned to sell to or discuss pricing terms of alcoholic liquor, and any other questions deemed appropriate and necessary. All statements in the forms required to be made by law or by rule shall be deemed material, and any person who knowingly misstates any material fact under oath in an application is guilty of a Class $B$ misdemeanor. Fraud, misrepresentation, false statements, misleading statements, evasions, or suppression of material facts in the securing of a registration are grounds for
suspension or revocation of the registration. The State Commission shall post a list of registered agents on the Commission's website.
(b) A distributor's license shall allow the wholesale purchase and storage of alcoholic liquors and sale of alcoholic liquors to licensees in this State and to persons without the State, as may be permitted by law.
(c) An importing distributor's license may be issued to and held by those only who are duly licensed distributors, upon the filing of an application by a duly licensed distributor, with the Commission and the Commission shall, without the payment of any fee, immediately issue such importing distributor's license to the applicant, which shall allow the importation of alcoholic liquor by the licensee into this State from any point in the United States outside this State, and the purchase of alcoholic liquor in barrels, casks or other bulk containers and the bottling of such alcoholic liquors before resale thereof, but all bottles or containers so filled shall be sealed, labeled, stamped and otherwise made to comply with all provisions, rules and regulations governing manufacturers in the preparation and bottling of alcoholic liquors. The importing distributor's license shall permit such licensee to purchase alcoholic liquor from Illinois licensed non-resident dealers and foreign importers only.
(d) A retailer's license shall allow the licensee to sell and offer for sale at retail, only in the premises specified in
the license, alcoholic liquor for use or consumption, but not for resale in any form. Nothing in this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly shall deny, limit, remove, or restrict the ability of a holder of a retailer's license to transfer, deliver, or ship alcoholic liquor to the purchaser for use or consumption subject to any applicable local law or ordinance. Any retail license issued to a manufacturer shall only permit the manufacturer to sell beer at retail on the premises actually occupied by the manufacturer. For the purpose of further describing the type of business conducted at a retail licensed premises, a retailer's licensee may be designated by the State Commission as (i) an on premise consumption retailer, (ii) an off premise sale retailer, or (iii) a combined on premise consumption and off premise sale retailer.

Notwithstanding any other provision of this subsection (d), a retail licensee may sell alcoholic liquors to a special event retailer licensee for resale to the extent permitted under subsection (e).
(e) A special event retailer's license (not-for-profit) shall permit the licensee to purchase alcoholic liquors from an Illinois licensed distributor (unless the licensee purchases less than $\$ 500$ of alcoholic liquors for the special event, in which case the licensee may purchase the alcoholic liquors from a licensed retailer) and shall allow the licensee to sell and offer for sale, at retail, alcoholic liquors for use or consumption, but not for resale in any form and only at the
location and on the specific dates designated for the special event in the license. An applicant for a special event retailer license must (i) furnish with the application: (A) a resale number issued under Section 2c of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act or evidence that the applicant is registered under Section 2a of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, (B) a current, valid exemption identification number issued under Section 1 g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and a certification to the Commission that the purchase of alcoholic liquors will be a tax-exempt purchase, or (C) a statement that the applicant is not registered under Section 2 a of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, does not hold a resale number under Section 2 c of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and does not hold an exemption number under Section $1 g$ of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, in which event the Commission shall set forth on the special event retailer's license a statement to that effect; (ii) submit with the application proof satisfactory to the State Commission that the applicant will provide dram shop liability insurance in the maximum limits; and (iii) show proof satisfactory to the State Commission that the applicant has obtained local authority approval.
(f) A railroad license shall permit the licensee to import alcoholic liquors into this State from any point in the United States outside this State and to store such alcoholic liquors in this State; to make wholesale purchases of alcoholic liquors directly from manufacturers, foreign importers, distributors
and importing distributors from within or outside this State; and to store such alcoholic liquors in this State; provided that the above powers may be exercised only in connection with the importation, purchase or storage of alcoholic liquors to be sold or dispensed on a club, buffet, lounge or dining car operated on an electric, gas or steam railway in this State; and provided further, that railroad licensees exercising the above powers shall be subject to all provisions of Article VIII of this Act as applied to importing distributors. A railroad license shall also permit the licensee to sell or dispense alcoholic liquors on any club, buffet, lounge or dining car operated on an electric, gas or steam railway regularly operated by a common carrier in this State, but shall not permit the sale for resale of any alcoholic liquors to any licensee within this State. A license shall be obtained for each car in which such sales are made.
(g) A boat license shall allow the sale of alcoholic liquor in individual drinks, on any passenger boat regularly operated as a common carrier on navigable waters in this State or on any riverboat operated under the Riverboat Gambling Act, which boat or riverboat maintains a public dining room or restaurant thereon.
(h) A non-beverage user's license shall allow the licensee to purchase alcoholic liquor from a licensed manufacturer or importing distributor, without the imposition of any tax upon the business of such licensed manufacturer or importing
distributor as to such alcoholic liquor to be used by such licensee solely for the non-beverage purposes set forth in subsection (a) of Section $8-1$ of this Act, and such licenses shall be divided and classified and shall permit the purchase, possession and use of limited and stated quantities of alcoholic liquor as follows:

Class 1, not to exceed ............................. 500 gallons Class 2, not to exceed ........................... 1,000 gallons Class 3, not to exceed ......................... 5,000 gallons Class 4, not to exceed ......................... 10,000 gallons Class 5, not to exceed ......................... 50,000 gallons
(i) A wine-maker's premises license shall allow a licensee that concurrently holds a first-class wine-maker's license to sell and offer for sale at retail in the premises specified in such license not more than 50,000 gallons of the first-class wine-maker's wine that is made at the first-class wine-maker's licensed premises per year for use or consumption, but not for resale in any form. A wine-maker's premises license shall allow a licensee who concurrently holds a second-class wine-maker's license to sell and offer for sale at retail in the premises specified in such license up to 100,000 gallons of the second-class wine-maker's wine that is made at the second-class wine-maker's licensed premises per year for use or consumption but not for resale in any form. A wine-maker's premises license shall allow a licensee that concurrently holds a first-class wine-maker's license or a second-class wine-maker's license to
sell and offer for sale at retail at the premises specified in the wine-maker's premises license, for use or consumption but not for resale in any form, any beer, wine, and spirits purchased from a licensed distributor. Upon approval from the State Commission, a wine-maker's premises license shall allow the licensee to sell and offer for sale at (i) the wine-maker's licensed premises and (ii) at up to 2 additional locations for use and consumption and not for resale. Each location shall require additional licensing per location as specified in Section 5-3 of this Act. A wine-maker's premises licensee shall secure liquor liability insurance coverage in an amount at least equal to the maximum liability amounts set forth in subsection (a) of Section 6-21 of this Act.
(j) An airplane license shall permit the licensee to import alcoholic liquors into this State from any point in the United States outside this State and to store such alcoholic liquors in this State; to make wholesale purchases of alcoholic liquors directly from manufacturers, foreign importers, distributors and importing distributors from within or outside this State; and to store such alcoholic liquors in this State; provided that the above powers may be exercised only in connection with the importation, purchase or storage of alcoholic liquors to be sold or dispensed on an airplane; and provided further, that airplane licensees exercising the above powers shall be subject to all provisions of Article VIII of this Act as applied to importing distributors. An airplane licensee shall also permit
the sale or dispensing of alcoholic liquors on any passenger airplane regularly operated by a common carrier in this State, but shall not permit the sale for resale of any alcoholic liquors to any licensee within this State. A single airplane license shall be required of an airline company if liquor service is provided on board aircraft in this State. The annual fee for such license shall be as determined in Section 5-3.
(k) A foreign importer's license shall permit such licensee to purchase alcoholic liquor from Illinois licensed non-resident dealers only, and to import alcoholic liquor other than in bulk from any point outside the United States and to sell such alcoholic liquor to Illinois licensed importing distributors and to no one else in Illinois; provided that (i) the foreign importer registers with the State Commission every brand of alcoholic liquor that it proposes to sell to Illinois licensees during the license period, (ii) the foreign importer complies with all of the provisions of Section 6-9 of this Act with respect to registration of such Illinois licensees as may be granted the right to sell such brands at wholesale, and (iii) the foreign importer complies with the provisions of Sections 6-5 and 6-6 of this Act to the same extent that these provisions apply to manufacturers.
(1) (i) A broker's license shall be required of all persons who solicit orders for, offer to sell or offer to supply alcoholic liquor to retailers in the State of Illinois, or who offer to retailers to ship or cause to be shipped or to make
contact with distillers, rectifiers, brewers or manufacturers or any other party within or without the State of Illinois in order that alcoholic liquors be shipped to a distributor, importing distributor or foreign importer, whether such solicitation or offer is consummated within or without the State of Illinois.

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

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

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

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

Any agent, representative, or person subject to registration pursuant to subsection (a-1) of this Section shall not be eligible to receive a broker's license.
(m) A non-resident dealer's license shall permit such licensee to ship into and warehouse alcoholic liquor into this State from any point outside of this State, and to sell such alcoholic liquor to Illinois licensed foreign importers and importing distributors and to no one else in this State; provided that (i) said non-resident dealer shall register with the Illinois Liquor Control Commission each and every brand of alcoholic liquor which it proposes to sell to Illinois licensees during the license period, (ii) it shall comply with all of the provisions of Section 6-9 hereof with respect to registration of such Illinois licensees as may be granted the right to sell such brands at wholesale, and (iii) the non-resident dealer shall comply with the provisions of

Sections 6-5 and 6-6 of this Act to the same extent that these provisions apply to manufacturers.
(n) A brew pub license shall allow the licensee to only (i) manufacture up to 155,000 gallons of beer per year only on the premises specified in the license, (ii) make sales of the beer manufactured on the premises or, with the approval of the Commission, beer manufactured on another brew pub licensed premises that is wholly same licensee to importing distributors, distributors, and to non-licensees for use and consumption, (iii) store the beer upon the premises, and (iv) sell and offer for sale at retail from the licensed premises, provided that a brew pub lices shall not sell for off-premises consumption no more than $155,00050,000$ gallons per year so long as such sales are only made in-person, (v) sell and offer for sale at retail for use and consumption on the premises specified in the license any form of alcoholic liquor purchased from a licensed distributor or importing distributor, and (vi) with the prior approval of the Commission, annually transfer no more than 155,000 gallons of beer manufactured on the premises to a licensed brew pub wholly owned and operated by the same licensee.

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

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

Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, a licensed brewer, class 2 brewer, or non-resident dealer who before July 1, 2015 manufactured less than than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year and held a brew pub license on or before July 1, 2015 may (i) continue to qualify for and hold that brew pub license for the licensed premises and (ii) manufacture more than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year and continue to qualify for and hold that brew pub license if that brewer, class 2 brewer, or non-resident dealer does not simultaneously hold a class 1 brewer license and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year or that produces any other alcoholic liquor.

A pexson who holds a brew pub lieense may simultaneously hold a exaft brewer license if he or she otherwise qualifies for the exaft brewer lieense and the exaft brewer lieense is
for a location separate from the brew pu's lieensed premises. A brew publicense shall permit a person who has received prior appoval from the Commission to annually transfer no more than a total of 50,000 gallons of beer manufactured on premises to all other licensed brew pubs that are substantially owned and eperated by the same person.
(o) A caterer retailer license shall allow the holder to serve alcoholic liquors as an incidental part of a food service that serves prepared meals which excludes the serving of snacks as the primary meal, either on or off-site whether licensed or unlicensed.
(p) An auction liquor license shall allow the licensee to sell and offer for sale at auction wine and spirits for use or consumption, or for resale by an Illinois liquor licensee in accordance with provisions of this Act. An auction liquor license will be issued to a person and it will permit the auction liquor licensee to hold the auction anywhere in the State. An auction liquor license must be obtained for each auction at least 14 days in advance of the auction date.
(q) A special use permit license shall allow an Illinois licensed retailer to transfer a portion of its alcoholic liquor inventory from its retail licensed premises to the premises specified in the license hereby created, and to sell or offer for sale at retail, only in the premises specified in the license hereby created, the transferred alcoholic liquor for use or consumption, but not for resale in any form. A special
use permit license may be granted for the following time periods: one day or less; 2 or more days to a maximum of 15 days per location in any 12 month period. An applicant for the special use permit license must also submit with the application proof satisfactory to the State Commission that the applicant will provide dram shop liability insurance to the maximum limits and have local authority approval.
(r) A winery shipper's license shall allow a person with a first-class or second-class wine manufacturer's license, a first-class or second-class wine-maker's license, or a limited wine manufacturer's license or who is licensed to make wine under the laws of another state to ship wine made by that licensee directly to a resident of this State who is 21 years of age or older for that resident's personal use and not for resale. Prior to receiving a winery shipper's license, an applicant for the license must provide the Commission with a true copy of its current license in any state in which it is licensed as a manufacturer of wine. An applicant for a winery shipper's license must also complete an application form that provides any other information the Commission deems necessary. The application form shall include an acknowledgement consenting to the jurisdiction of the Commission, the Illinois Department of Revenue, and the courts of this State concerning the enforcement of this Act and any related laws, rules, and regulations, including authorizing the Department of Revenue and the Commission to conduct audits for the purpose of
ensuring compliance with this amendatory Act.
A winery shipper licensee must pay to the Department of Revenue the State liquor gallonage tax under Section 8-1 for all wine that is sold by the licensee and shipped to a person in this State. For the purposes of Section 8-1, a winery shipper licensee shall be taxed in the same manner as a manufacturer of wine. A licensee who is not otherwise required to register under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act must register under the Use Tax Act to collect and remit use tax to the Department of Revenue for all gallons of wine that are sold by the licensee and shipped to persons in this State. If a licensee fails to remit the tax imposed under this Act in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII of this Act, the winery shipper's license shall be revoked in accordance with the provisions of Article VII of this Act. If a licensee fails to properly register and remit tax under the Use Tax Act or the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act for all wine that is sold by the winery shipper and shipped to persons in this State, the winery shipper's license shall be revoked in accordance with the provisions of Article VII of this Act.

A winery shipper licensee must collect, maintain, and submit to the Commission on a semi-annual basis the total number of cases per resident of wine shipped to residents of this State. A winery shipper licensed under this subsection (r) must comply with the requirements of Section 6-29 of this amendatory Act.

Pursuant to paragraph (5.1) or (5.3) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12, the State Commission may receive, respond to, and investigate any complaint and impose any of the remedies specified in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12. (Source: P.A. 97-5, eff. 6-1-11; 97-455, eff. 8-19-11; 97-813, eff. 7-13-12; 97-1166, eff. 3-1-13; 98-394, eff. 8-16-13; 98-401, eff. 8-16-13; 98-756, eff. 7-16-14.)
(235 ILCS 5/5-3) (from Ch. 43, par. 118)
Sec. 5-3. License fees. Except as otherwise provided herein, at the time application is made to the State Commission for a license of any class, the applicant shall pay to the State Commission the fee hereinafter provided for the kind of license applied for.

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

For a manufacturer's license:
Class 1. Distiller .................................. \$3,600
Class 2. Rectifier ................................ 3,600
Class 3. Brewer . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 900
Class 4. First-class Wine Manufacturer ........ 600
Class 5. Second-class
Wine Manufacturer . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 1,200
Class 6. First-class wine-maker ................. 600
Class 7. Second-class wine-maker ............... 1200
Class 8. Limited Wine Manufacturer ............. 120
Class 9. Craft Distiller ..... 1,800
Class 10. Class 1 Eaft Brewer ..... 25
Class 11. Class 2 Brewer ..... $\underline{25}$
For a Brew Pub License ..... 1,050
For a caterer retailer's license ..... 200
For a foreign importer's license ..... 25
For an importing distributor's license ..... 25
For a distributor's license ..... 270
For a non-resident dealer's license
(500,000 gallons or over) ..... 270
For a non-resident dealer's license
(under 500,000 gallons) ..... 90
For a wine-maker's premises license ..... 100
For a winery shipper's license
(under 250,000 gallons) ..... 150
For a winery shipper's license
(250,000 or over, but under 500,000 gallons) ..... 500
For a winery shipper's license
(500,000 gallons or over) ..... 1,000
For a wine-maker's premises license,second location . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 350For a wine-maker's premises license,third location . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 350
For a retailer's license ..... 500
For a special event retailer's license,
(not-for-profit) ..... 25

For a special use permit license, one day only ...................................... 50

2 days or more100
For a railroad license ..... 60
For a boat license ..... 180For an airplane license, times thelicensee's maximum number of aircraftin flight, serving liquor over the
State at any given time, which either
originate, terminate, or makean intermediate stop in the State60
For a non-beverage user's license:
Class 1 ..... 24
Class 2 ..... 60
Class 3 ..... 120
Class 4 ..... 240
Class 5 ..... 600
For a broker's license ..... 600
For an auction liquor license ..... 50
For a homebrewer special event permit ..... 25
Fees collected under this Section shall be paid into theDram Shop Fund. On and after July 1, 2003, of the fundsreceived for a retailer's license, in addition to the first\$175, an additional $\$ 75$ shall be paid into the Dram Shop Fund,and $\$ 250$ shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund. BeginningJune 30, 1990 and on June 30 of each subsequent year through

June 29, 2003, any balance over $\$ 5,000,000$ remaining in the Dram Shop Fund shall be credited to State liquor licensees and applied against their fees for State liquor licenses for the following year. The amount credited to each licensee shall be a proportion of the balance in the Dram Fund that is the same as the proportion of the license fee paid by the licensee under this Section for the period in which the balance was accumulated to the aggregate fees paid by all licensees during that period.

No fee shall be paid for licenses issued by the State Commission to the following non-beverage users:
(a) Hospitals, sanitariums, or clinics when their use of alcoholic liquor is exclusively medicinal, mechanical or scientific.
(b) Universities, colleges of learning or schools when their use of alcoholic liquor is exclusively medicinal, mechanical or scientific.
(c) Laboratories when their use is exclusively for the purpose of scientific research.
(Source: P.A. 97-5, eff. 6-1-11; 98-55, eff. 7-5-13.)
(235 ILCS 5/6-4) (from Ch. 43, par. 121)
Sec. 6-4. (a) No person licensed by any licensing authority as a distiller, or a wine manufacturer, or any subsidiary or affiliate thereof, or any officer, associate, member, partner, representative, employee, agent or shareholder owning more
than $5 \%$ of the outstanding shares of such person shall be issued an importing distributor's or distributor's license, nor shall any person licensed by any licensing authority as an importing distributor, distributor or retailer, or any subsidiary or affiliate thereof, or any officer or associate, member, partner, representative, employee, agent or shareholder owning more than $5 \%$ of the outstanding shares of such person be issued a distiller's license or a wine manufacturer's license; and no person or persons licensed as a distiller by any licensing authority shall have any interest, directly or indirectly, with such distributor or importing distributor.

However, an importing distributor or distributor, which on January 1, 1985 is owned by a brewer, or any subsidiary or affiliate thereof or any officer, associate, member, partner, representative, employee, agent or shareholder owning more than $5 \%$ of the outstanding shares of the importing distributor or distributor referred to in this paragraph, may own or acquire an ownership interest of more than $5 \%$ of the outstanding shares of a wine manufacturer and be issued a wine manufacturer's license by any licensing authority.
(b) The foregoing provisions shall not apply to any person licensed by any licensing authority as a distiller or wine manufacturer, or to any subsidiary or affiliate of any distiller or wine manufacturer who shall have been heretofore licensed by the State Commission as either an importing
distributor or distributor during the annual licensing period expiring June 30, 1947, and shall actually have made sales regularly to retailers.
(c) Provided, however, that in such instances where a distributor's or importing distributor's license has been issued to any distiller or wine manufacturer or to any subsidiary or affiliate of any distiller or wine manufacturer who has, during the licensing period ending June 30, 1947, sold or distributed as such licensed distributor or importing distributor alcoholic liquors and wines to retailers, such distiller or wine manufacturer or any subsidiary or affiliate of any distiller or wine manufacturer holding such distributor's or importing distributor's license may continue to sell or distribute to retailers such alcoholic liquors and wines which are manufactured, distilled, processed or marketed by distillers and wine manufacturers whose products it sold or distributed to retailers during the whole or any part of its licensing periods; and such additional brands and additional products may be added to the line of such distributor or importing distributor, provided, that such brands and such products were not sold or distributed by any distributor or importing distributor licensed by the State Commission during the licensing period ending June 30, 1947, but can not sell or distribute to retailers any other alcoholic liquors or wines.
(d) It shall be unlawful for any distiller licensed anywhere to have any stock ownership or interest in any
distributor's or importing distributor's license wherein any other person has an interest therein who is not a distiller and does not own more than $5 \%$ of any stock in any distillery. Nothing herein contained shall apply to such distillers or their subsidiaries or affiliates, who had a distributor's or importing distributor's license during the licensing period ending June 30, 1947, which license was owned in whole by such distiller, or subsidiaries or affiliates of such distiller.
(e) Any person having licensed as a brewer, class 1 brewer, or class 2 brewer mand be permitted to sell on the licensed premises to non-licensees for on or off-premises consumption for the premises one fetalex's licenser the premises in which he or she actually conducts such business, permitting only the retail sale of beer manufactured by the brewer, class 1 brewer, or class 2 brewer. Such sales shall be limited to on-premises, in-person sales only, for lawful consumption on or off premises. Such authorization shall be considered a privilege granted by the brewer license and, other when pren only on sueh premises, but no such person shall be entitled to more than one retailex's license in any event, and, othex than a manufacturer of beer as stated above, no manufacturer or distributor or importing distributor, excluding airplane licensees exercising powers provided in paragraph (i) of Section 5-1 of this Act, or any subsidiary or affiliate thereof, or any officer, associate, member, partner, representative, employee or agent, or
shareholder shall be issued a retailer's license, nor shall any person having a retailer's license, excluding airplane licensees exercising powers provided in paragraph (i) of Section 5-1 of this Act, or any subsidiary or affiliate thereof, or any officer, associate, member, partner, representative or agent, or shareholder be issued a manufacturer's license or importing distributor's license.

A person who holds a class 1 or class 2 brewer license and is authorized by this Section to sell beer to non-licensees shall not sell beer to non-licensees from more than 3 total brewer or commonly owned brew pub licensed locations in this State. The class 1 or class 2 brewer shall designate to the State Commission the brewer or brew pub locations from which it will sell beer to non-licensees.

A person licensed as a craft distiller not affiliated with any other person manufacturing spirits may be authorized by the Commission to sell up to 2,500 gallons of spirits produced by the person to non-licensees for on or off-premises consumption for the premises in which he or she actually conducts business permitting only the retail sale of spirits manufactured at such premises. Such sales shall be limited to on-premises, in-person sales only, for lawful consumption on or off premises, and such authorization shall be considered a privilege granted by the craft distiller license. A craft distiller licensed for retail sale shall secure liquor liability insurance coverage in an amount at least equal to the maximum liability amounts set
forth in subsection (a) of Section 6-21 of this Act.
(f) However, the foregoing prohibitions against any person licensed as a distiller or wine manufacturer being issued a retailer's license shall not apply:
(i) to any hotel, motel or restaurant whose principal business is not the sale of alcoholic liquors if said retailer's sales of any alcoholic liquors manufactured, sold, distributed or controlled, directly or indirectly, by any affiliate, subsidiary, officer, associate, member, partner, representative, employee, agent or shareholder owning more than $5 \%$ of the outstanding shares of such person does not exceed $10 \%$ of the total alcoholic liquor sales of said retail licensee; and
(ii) where the Commission determines, having considered the public welfare, the economic impact upon the State and the entirety of the facts and circumstances involved, that the purpose and intent of this Section would not be violated by granting an exemption.
(g) Notwithstanding any of the foregoing prohibitions, a limited wine manufacturer may sell at retail at its manufacturing site for on or off premises consumption and may sell to distributors. A limited wine manufacturer licensee shall secure liquor liability insurance coverage in an amount at least equal to the maximum liability amounts set forth in subsection (a) of Section 6-21 of this Act.
(Source: P.A. 96-1367, eff. 7-28-10; 97-606, eff. 8-26-11;

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97-1166, eff. 3-1-13.)
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(235 ILCS 5/6-5) (from Ch. 43, par. 122)
Sec. 6-5. Except as otherwise provided in this Section, it is unlawful for any person having a retailer's license or any officer, associate, member, representative or agent of such licensee to accept, receive or borrow money, or anything else of value, or accept or receive credit (other than merchandising credit in the ordinary course of business for a period not to exceed 30 days) directly or indirectly from any manufacturer, importing distributor or distributor of alcoholic liquor, or from any person connected with or in any way representing, or from any member of the family of, such manufacturer, importing distributor, distributor or wholesaler, or from any stockholders in any corporation engaged in manufacturing, distributing or wholesaling of such liquor, or from any officer, manager, agent or representative of said manufacturer. Except as provided below, it is unlawful for any manufacturer or distributor or importing distributor to give or lend money or anything of value, or otherwise loan or extend credit (except such merchandising credit) directly or indirectly to any retail licensee or to the manager, representative, agent, officer or director of such licensee. A manufacturer, distributor or importing distributor may furnish free advertising, posters, signs, brochures, hand-outs, or other promotional devices or materials to any unit of
government owning or operating any auditorium, exhibition hall, recreation facility or other similar facility holding a retailer's license, provided that the primary purpose of such promotional devices or materials is to promote public events being held at such facility. A unit of government owning or operating such a facility holding a retailer's license may accept such promotional devices or materials designed primarily to promote public events held at the facility. No retail licensee delinquent beyond the 30 day period specified in this Section shall solicit, accept or receive credit, purchase or acquire alcoholic liquors, directly or indirectly from any other licensee, and no manufacturer, distributor or importing distributor shall knowingly grant or extend credit, sell, furnish or supply alcoholic liquors to any such delinquent retail licensee; provided that the purchase price of all beer sold to a retail licensee shall be paid by the retail licensee in cash on or before delivery of the beer, and unless the purchase price payable by a retail licensee for beer sold to him in returnable bottles shall expressly include a charge for the bottles and cases, the retail licensee shall, on or before delivery of such beer, pay the seller in cash a deposit in an amount not less than the deposit required to be paid by the distributor to the brewer; but where the brewer sells direct to the retailer, the deposit shall be an amount no less than that required by the brewer from his own distributors; and provided further, that in no instance shall this deposit be
less than 50 cents for each case of beer in pint or smaller bottles and 60 cents for each case of beer in quart or half-gallon bottles; and provided further, that the purchase price of all beer sold to an importing distributor or distributor shall be paid by such importing distributor or distributor in cash on or before the 15th day (Sundays and holidays excepted) after delivery of such beer to such purchaser; and unless the purchase price payable by such importing distributor or distributor for beer sold in returnable bottles and cases shall expressly include a charge for the bottles and cases, such importing distributor or distributor shall, on or before the 15 th day (Sundays and holidays excepted) after delivery of such beer to such purchaser, pay the seller in cash a required amount as a deposit to assure the return of such bottles and cases. Nothing herein contained shall prohibit any licensee from crediting or refunding to a purchaser the actual amount of money paid for bottles, cases, kegs or barrels returned by the purchaser to the seller or paid by the purchaser as a deposit on bottles, cases, kegs or barrels, when such containers or packages are returned to the seller. Nothing herein contained shall prohibit any manufacturer, importing distributor or distributor from extending usual and customary credit for alcoholic liquor sold to customers or purchasers who live in or maintain places of business outside of this State when such alcoholic liquor is actually transported and delivered to such points outside of
this State.
A manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor may furnish free social media advertising to a retail licensee if the social media advertisement does not contain the retail price of any alcoholic liquor and the social media advertisement complies with any applicable rules or regulations issued by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau of the United States Department of the Treasury. A manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor may list the names of one or more unaffiliated retailers in the advertisement of alcoholic liquor through social media. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a retailer from communicating with a manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor on social media or sharing media on the social media of a manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor. A retailer may request free social media advertising from a manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor from sharing, reposting, or otherwise forwarding a social media post by a retail licensee, so long as the sharing, reposting, or forwarding of the social media post does not contain the retail price of any alcoholic liquor. No manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor shall pay or reimburse a retailer, directly or indirectly, for any social media advertising services, except as specifically permitted in this Act. No
retailer shall accept any payment or reimbursement, directly or indirectly, for any social media advertising services offered by a manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor, except as specifically permitted in this Act. For the purposes of this Section, "social media" means a service, platform, or site where users communicate with one another and share media, such as pictures, videos, music, and blogs, with other users free of charge.

No right of action shall exist for the collection of any claim based upon credit extended to a distributor, importing distributor or retail licensee contrary to the provisions of this Section.

Every manufacturer, importing distributor and distributor shall submit or cause to be submitted, to the State Commission, in triplicate, not later than Thursday of each calendar week, a verified written list of the names and respective addresses of each retail licensee purchasing spirits or wine from such manufacturer, importing distributor or distributor who, on the first business day of that calendar week, was delinquent beyond the above mentioned permissible merchandising credit period of 30 days; or, if such is the fact, a verified written statement that no retail licensee purchasing spirits or wine was then delinquent beyond such permissible merchandising credit period of 30 days.

Every manufacturer, importing distributor and distributor shall submit or cause to be submitted, to the State Commission,
in triplicate, a verified written list of the names and respective addresses of each previously reported delinquent retail licensee who has cured such delinquency by payment, which list shall be submitted not later than the close of the second full business day following the day such delinquency was so cured.

Such written verified reports required to be submitted by this Section shall be posted by the State Commission in each of its offices in places available for public inspection not later than the day following receipt thereof by the Commission. The reports so posted shall constitute notice to every manufacturer, importing distributor and distributor of the information contained therein. Actual notice to manufacturers, importing distributors and distributors of the information contained in any such posted reports, however received, shall also constitute notice of such information.

The 30 day merchandising credit period allowed by this Section shall commence with the day immediately following the date of invoice and shall include all successive days including Sundays and holidays to and including the 30 th successive day.

In addition to other methods allowed by law, payment by check during the period for which merchandising credit may be extended under the provisions of this Section shall be considered payment. All checks received in payment for alcoholic liquor shall be promptly deposited for collection. A post dated check or a check dishonored on presentation for
payment shall not be deemed payment.
A retail licensee shall not be deemed to be delinquent in payment for any alleged sale to him of alcoholic liquor when there exists a bona fide dispute between such retailer and a manufacturer, importing distributor or distributor with respect to the amount of indebtedness existing because of such alleged sale.

A delinquent retail licensee who engages in the retail liquor business at 2 or more locations shall be deemed to be delinquent with respect to each such location.

The license of any person who violates any provision of this Section shall be subject to suspension or revocation in the manner provided by this Act.

If any part or provision of this Article or the application thereof to any person or circumstances shall be adjudged invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, such judgment shall be confined by its operation to the controversy in which it was mentioned and shall not affect or invalidate the remainder of this Article or the application thereof to any other person or circumstance and to this and the provisions of this Article are declared severable.
(Source: P.A. 83-762.)
(235 ILCS 5/6-6) (from Ch. 43, par. 123)
Sec. 6-6. Except as otherwise provided in this Act no manufacturer or distributor or importing distributor shall,
directly or indirectly, sell, supply, furnish, give or pay for, or loan or lease, any furnishing, fixture or equipment on the premises of a place of business of another licensee authorized under this Act to sell alcoholic liquor at retail, either for consumption on or off the premises, nor shall he or she, directly or indirectly, pay for any such license, or advance, furnish, lend or give money for payment of such license, or purchase or become the owner of any note, mortgage, or other evidence of indebtedness of such licensee or any form of security therefor, nor shall such manufacturer, or distributor, or importing distributor, directly or indirectly, be interested in the ownership, conduct or operation of the business of any licensee authorized to sell alcoholic liquor at retail, nor shall any manufacturer, or distributor, or importing distributor be interested directly or indirectly or as owner or part owner of said premises or as lessee or lessor thereof, in any premises upon which alcoholic liquor is sold at retail.

No manufacturer or distributor or importing distributor shall, directly or indirectly or through a subsidiary or affiliate, or by any officer, director or firm of such manufacturer, distributor or importing distributor, furnish, give, lend or rent, install, repair or maintain, to or for any retail licensee in this State, any signs or inside advertising materials except as provided in this Section and Section 6-5. With respect to retail licensees, other than any government
owned or operated auditorium, exhibition hall, recreation facility or other similar facility holding a retailer's license as described in Section 6-5, a manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor may furnish, give, lend or rent and erect, install, repair and maintain to or for any retail licensee, for use at any one time in or about or in connection with a retail establishment on which the products of the manufacturer, distributor or importing distributor are sold, the following signs and inside advertising materials as authorized in subparts (i), (ii), (iii), and (iv):
(i) Permanent outside signs shall be limited to one outside sign, per brand, in place and in use at any one time, costing not more than $\$ 893$, exclusive of erection, installation, repair and maintenance costs, and permit fees and shall bear only the manufacturer's name, brand name, trade name, slogans, markings, trademark, or other symbols commonly associated with and generally used in identifying the product including, but not limited to, "cold beer", "on tap", "carry out", and "packaged liquor".
(ii) Temporary outside signs shall be limited to one temporary outside sign per brand. Examples of temporary outside signs are banners, flags, pennants, streamers, and other items of a temporary and non-permanent nature. Each temporary outside sign must include the manufacturer's name, brand name, trade name, slogans, markings, trademark, or other symbol commonly associated with and
generally used in identifying the product. Temporary outside signs may also include, for example, the product, price, packaging, date or dates of a promotion and an announcement of a retail licensee's specific sponsored event, if the temporary outside sign is intended to promote a product, and provided that the announcement of the retail licensee's event and the product promotion are held simultaneously. However, temporary outside signs may not include names, slogans, markings, or logos that relate to the retailer. Nothing in this subpart (ii) shall prohibit a distributor or importing distributor from bearing the cost of creating or printing a temporary outside sign for the retail licensee's specific sponsored event or from bearing the cost of creating or printing a temporary sign for a retail licensee containing, for example, community goodwill expressions, regional sporting event announcements, or seasonal messages, provided that the primary purpose of the temporary outside sign is to highlight, promote, or advertise the product. In addition, temporary outside signs provided by the manufacturer to the distributor or importing distributor may also include, for example, subject to the limitations of this Section, preprinted community goodwill expressions, sporting event announcements, seasonal messages, and manufacturer promotional announcements. However, a distributor or importing distributor shall not bear the cost of such
manufacturer preprinted signs.
(iii) Permanent inside signs, whether visible from the outside or the inside of the premises, include, but are not limited to: alcohol lists and menus that may include names, slogans, markings, or logos that relate to the retailer; neons; illuminated signs; clocks; table lamps; mirrors; tap handles; decalcomanias; window painting; and window trim. All permanent inside signs in place and in use at any one time shall cost in the aggregate not more than $\$ 2000$ per manufacturer. A permanent inside sign must include the manufacturer's name, brand name, trade name, slogans, markings, trademark, or other symbol commonly associated with and generally used in identifying the product. However, permanent inside signs may not include names, slogans, markings, or logos that relate to the retailer. For the purpose of this subpart (iii), all permanent inside signs may be displayed in an adjacent courtyard or patio commonly referred to as a "beer garden" that is a part of the retailer's licensed premises.
(iv) Temporary inside signs shall include, but are not limited to, lighted chalk boards, acrylic table tent beverage or hors d'oeuvre list holders, banners, flags, pennants, streamers, and inside advertising materials such as posters, placards, bowling sheets, table tents, inserts for acrylic table tent beverage or hors d'oeuvre list holders, sports schedules, or similar printed or
illustrated materials; however, such items, for example, as coasters, trays, napkins, glassware and cups shall not be deemed to be inside signs or advertising materials and may only be sold to retailers. All temporary inside signs and inside advertising materials in place and in use at any one time shall cost in the aggregate not more than $\$ 325$ per manufacturer. Nothing in this subpart (iv) prohibits a distributor or importing distributor from paying the cost of printing or creating any temporary inside banner or inserts for acrylic table tent beverage or hors d'oeuvre list holders for a retail licensee, provided that the primary purpose for the banner or insert is to highlight, promote, or advertise the product. For the purpose of this subpart (iv), all temporary inside signs and inside advertising materials may be displayed in an adjacent courtyard or patio commonly referred to as a "beer garden" that is a part of the retailer's licensed premises.

A "cost adjustment factor" shall be used to periodically update the dollar limitations prescribed in subparts (i), (iii), and (iv). The Commission shall establish the adjusted dollar limitation on an annual basis beginning in January, 1997. The term "cost adjustment factor" means a percentage equal to the change in the Bureau of Labor Statistics Consumer Price Index or 5\%, whichever is greater. The restrictions contained in this Section $6-6$ do not apply to signs, or promotional or advertising materials furnished by
manufacturers, distributors or importing distributors to a government owned or operated facility holding a retailer's license as described in Section 6-5.

No distributor or importing distributor shall directly or indirectly or through a subsidiary or affiliate, or by any officer, director or firm of such manufacturer, distributor or importing distributor, furnish, give, lend or rent, install, repair or maintain, to or for any retail licensee in this State, any signs or inside advertising materials described in subparts (i), (ii), (iii), or (iv) of this Section except as the agent for or on behalf of a manufacturer, provided that the total cost of any signs and inside advertising materials including but not limited to labor, erection, installation and permit fees shall be paid by the manufacturer whose product or products said signs and inside advertising materials advertise and except as follows:

A distributor or importing distributor may purchase from or enter into a written agreement with a manufacturer or a manufacturer's designated supplier and such manufacturer or the manufacturer's designated supplier may sell or enter into an agreement to sell to a distributor or importing distributor permitted signs and advertising materials described in subparts (ii), (iii), or (iv) of this Section for the purpose of furnishing, giving, lending, renting, installing, repairing, or maintaining such signs or advertising materials to or for any retail licensee in this State. Any purchase by a
distributor or importing distributor from a manufacturer or a manufacturer's designated supplier shall be voluntary and the manufacturer may not require the distributor or the importing distributor to purchase signs or advertising materials from the manufacturer or the manufacturer's designated supplier.

A distributor or importing distributor shall be deemed the owner of such signs or advertising materials purchased from a manufacturer or a manufacturer's designated supplier.

The provisions of Public Act 90-373 concerning signs or advertising materials delivered by a manufacturer to a distributor or importing distributor shall apply only to signs or advertising materials delivered on or after August 14, 1997.

A manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor may furnish free social media advertising to a retail licensee if the social media advertisement does not contain the retail price of any alcoholic liquor and the social media advertisement complies with any applicable rules or regulations issued by the Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau of the United States Department of the Treasury. A manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor may list the names of one or more unaffiliated retailers in the advertisement of alcoholic liquor through social media. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a retailer from communicating with a manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor on social media or sharing media on the social media of a manufacturer, distributor, or importing
distributor. A retailer may request free social media advertising from a manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor. Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor from sharing, reposting, or otherwise forwarding a social media post by a retail licensee, so long as the sharing, reposting, or forwarding of the social media post does not contain the retail price of any alcoholic liquor. No manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor shall pay or reimburse a retailer, directly or indirectly, for any social media advertising services, except as specifically permitted in this Act. No retailer shall accept any payment or reimbursement, directly or indirectly, for any social media advertising services offered by a manufacturer, distributor, or importing distributor, except as specifically permitted in this Act. For the purposes of this Section, "social media" means a service, platform, or site where users communicate with one another and share media, such as pictures, videos, music, and blogs, with other users free of charge.

No person engaged in the business of manufacturing, importing or distributing alcoholic liquors shall, directly or indirectly, pay for, or advance, furnish, or lend money for the payment of any license for another. Any licensee who shall permit or assent, or be a party in any way to any violation or infringement of the provisions of this Section shall be deemed guilty of a violation of this Act, and any money loaned
contrary to a provision of this Act shall not be recovered back, or any note, mortgage or other evidence of indebtedness, or security, or any lease or contract obtained or made contrary to this Act shall be unenforceable and void.

This Section shall not apply to airplane licensees exercising powers provided in paragraph (i) of Section 5-1 of this Act.
(Source: P.A. 98-756, eff. 7-16-14.)
(235 ILCS 5/6-11)
Sec. 6-11. Sale near churches, schools, and hospitals.
(a) No license shall be issued for the sale at retail of any alcoholic liquor within 100 feet of any church, school other than an institution of higher learning, hospital, home for aged or indigent persons or for veterans, their spouses or children or any military or naval station, provided, that this prohibition shall not apply to hotels offering restaurant service, regularly organized clubs, or to restaurants, food shops or other places where sale of alcoholic liquors is not the principal business carried on if the place of business so exempted is not located in a municipality of more than 500,000 persons, unless required by local ordinance; nor to the renewal of a license for the sale at retail of alcoholic liquor on premises within 100 feet of any church or school where the church or school has been established within such 100 feet since the issuance of the original license. In the case of a
church, the distance of 100 feet shall be measured to the nearest part of any building used for worship services or educational programs and not to property boundaries.
(b) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance of a retail license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor to a restaurant, the primary business of which is the sale of goods baked on the premises if (i) the restaurant is newly constructed and located on a lot of not less than 10,000 square feet, (ii) the restaurant costs at least $\$ 1,000,000$ to construct, (iii) the licensee is the titleholder to the premises and resides on the premises, and (iv) the construction of the restaurant is completed within 18 months of the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1998.
(c) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance of a retail license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor incidental to a restaurant if (1) the primary business of the restaurant consists of the sale of food where the sale of liquor is incidental to the sale of food and the applicant is a completely new owner of the restaurant, (2) the immediately prior owner or operator of the premises where the restaurant is located operated the premises as a restaurant and held a valid retail license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at the restaurant for at least part of the 24 months before the change of ownership, and (3) the restaurant is located 75 or more feet from a school.
(d) In the interest of further developing Illinois' economy
in the area of commerce, tourism, convention, and banquet business, nothing in this Section shall prohibit issuance of a retail license authorizing the sale of alcoholic beverages to a restaurant, banquet facility, grocery store, or hotel having not fewer than 150 guest room accommodations located in a municipality of more than 500,000 persons, notwithstanding the proximity of such hotel, restaurant, banquet facility, or grocery store to any church or school, if the licensed premises described on the license are located within an enclosed mall or building of a height of at least 6 stories, or 60 feet in the case of a building that has been registered as a national landmark, or in a grocery store having a minimum of 56,010 square feet of floor space in a single story building in an open mall of at least 3.96 acres that is adjacent to a public school that opened as a boys technical high school in 1934, or in a grocery store having a minimum of 31,000 square feet of floor space in a single story building located a distance of more than 90 feet but less than 100 feet from a high school that opened in 1928 as a junior high school and became a senior high school in 1933, and in each of these cases if the sale of alcoholic liquors is not the principal business carried on by the licensee.

For purposes of this Section, a "banquet facility" is any part of a building that caters to private parties and where the sale of alcoholic liquors is not the principal business.
(e) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance of
a license to a church or private school to sell at retail alcoholic liquor if any such sales are limited to periods when groups are assembled on the premises solely for the promotion of some common object other than the sale or consumption of alcoholic liquors.
(f) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit a church or church affiliated school located in a home rule municipality or in a municipality with 75,000 or more inhabitants from locating within 100 feet of a property for which there is a preexisting license to sell alcoholic liquor at retail. In these instances, the local zoning authority may, by ordinance adopted simultaneously with the granting of an initial special use zoning permit for the church or church affiliated school, provide that the 100 -foot restriction in this Section shall not apply to that church or church affiliated school and future retail liquor licenses.
(g) Nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance of a retail license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at premises within 100 feet, but not less than 90 feet, of a public school if (1) the premises have been continuously licensed to sell alcoholic liquor for a period of at least 50 years, (2) the premises are located in a municipality having a population of over 500,000 inhabitants, (3) the licensee is an individual who is a member of a family that has held the previous 3 licenses for that location for more than 25 years, (4) the principal of the school and the alderman of the ward in
which the school is located have delivered a written statement to the local liquor control commissioner stating that they do not object to the issuance of a license under this subsection ( 9 ), and (5) the local liquor control commissioner has received the written consent of a majority of the registered voters who live within 200 feet of the premises.
(h) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor within premises and at an outdoor patio area attached to premises that are located in a municipality with a population in excess of 300,000 inhabitants and that are within 100 feet of a church if:
(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food,
(2) the sale of liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises,
(3) the premises are less than 1,000 square feet,
(4) the premises are owned by the University of Illinois,
(5) the premises are immediately adjacent to property owned by a church and are not less than 20 nor more than 40 feet from the church space used for worship services, and
(6) the principal religious leader at the place of worship has indicated his or her support for the issuance of the license in writing.
(i) Notwithstanding any provision in this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license to sell alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of 300,000 inhabitants and is within 100 feet of a church, synagogue, or other place of worship if:
(1) the primary entrance of the premises and the primary entrance of the church, synagogue, or other place of worship are at least 100 feet apart, on parallel streets, and separated by an alley; and
(2) the principal religious leader at the place of worship has not indicated his or her opposition to the issuance or renewal of the license in writing.
(j) Notwithstanding any provision in this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance of a retail license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a theater that is within 100 feet of a church if (1) the church owns the theater, (2) the church leases the theater to one or more entities, and (3) the theater is used by at least 5 different not-for-profit theater groups.
(k) Notwithstanding any provision in this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and is within 100 feet of a school if:
(1) the primary entrance of the premises and the primary entrance of the school are parallel, on different streets, and separated by an alley;
(2) the southeast corner of the premises are at least 350 feet from the southwest corner of the school;
(3) the school was built in 1978;
(4) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food;
(5) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
(6) the applicant is the owner of the restaurant and has held a valid license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor for the business to be conducted on the premises at a different location for more than 7 years; and
(7) the premises is at least 2,300 square feet and sits on a lot that is between 6,100 and 6,150 square feet.
(1) Notwithstanding any provision in this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and is within 100 feet of a church or school if:
(1) the primary entrance of the premises and the closest entrance of the church or school is at least 90 feet apart and no greater than 95 feet apart;
(2) the shortest distance between the premises and the
church or school is at least 80 feet apart and no greater than 85 feet apart;
(3) the applicant is the owner of the restaurant and on November 15, 2006 held a valid license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor for the business to be conducted on the premises for at least 14 different locations;
(4) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food;
(5) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
(6) the premises is at least 3,200 square feet and sits on a lot that is between 7,150 and 7,200 square feet; and
(7) the principal religious leader at the place of worship has not indicated his or her opposition to the issuance or renewal of the license in writing.
(m) Notwithstanding any provision in this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and is within 100 feet of a church if:
(1) the premises and the church are perpendicular, and the primary entrance of the premises faces South while the primary entrance of the church faces West and the distance between the two entrances is more than 100 feet;
(2) the shortest distance between the premises lot line
and the exterior wall of the church is at least 80 feet;
(3) the church was established at the current location in 1916 and the present structure was erected in 1925;
(4) the premises is a single story, single use building with at least 1,750 square feet and no more than 2,000 square feet;
(5) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food;
(6) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises; and
(7) the principal religious leader at the place of worship has not indicated his or her opposition to the issuance or renewal of the license in writing.
(n) Notwithstanding any provision in this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and is within 100 feet of a school if:
(1) the school is a City of Chicago School District 299 school;
(2) the school is located within subarea E of City of Chicago Residential Business Planned Development Number 70;
(3) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee on the premises;
(4) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food; and
(5) the administration of City of Chicago School District 299 has expressed, in writing, its support for the issuance of the license.
(o) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a retail license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church if:
(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food;
(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
(3) the premises is located on a street that runs perpendicular to the street on which the church is located;
(4) the primary entrance of the premises is at least 100 feet from the primary entrance of the church;
(5) the shortest distance between any part of the premises and any part of the church is at least 60 feet;
(6) the premises is between 3,600 and 4,000 square feet and sits on a lot that is between 3,600 and 4,000 square feet; and
(7) the premises was built in the year 1909.

For purposes of this subsection (o), "premises" means a
place of business together with a privately owned outdoor location that is adjacent to the place of business.
(p) Notwithstanding any provision in this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church if:
(1) the shortest distance between the backdoor of the premises, which is used as an emergency exit, and the church is at least 80 feet;
(2) the church was established at the current location in 1889; and
(3) liquor has been sold on the premises since at least 1985.
(q) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor within a premises that is located in a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church-owned property if:
(1) the premises is located within a larger building operated as a grocery store;
(2) the area of the premises does not exceed 720 square feet and the area of the larger building exceeds 18,000 square feet;
(3) the larger building containing the premises is within 100 feet of the nearest property line of a church-owned property on which a church-affiliated school is located;
(4) the sale of liquor is not the principal business carried on within the larger building;
(5) the primary entrance of the larger building and the premises and the primary entrance of the church-affiliated school are on different, parallel streets, and the distance between the 2 primary entrances is more than 100 feet;
(6) the larger building is separated from the church-owned property and church-affiliated school by an alley;
(7) the larger building containing the premises and the church building front are on perpendicular streets and are separated by a street; and
(8) (Blank).
(r) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance, renewal, or maintenance of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor incidental to the sale of food within a restaurant established in a premises that is located in a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church if:
(1) the primary entrance of the church and the primary entrance of the restaurant are at least 100 feet apart;
(2) the restaurant has operated on the ground floor and lower level of a multi-story, multi-use building for more than 40 years;
(3) the primary business of the restaurant consists of the sale of food where the sale of liquor is incidental to the sale of food;
(4) the sale of alcoholic liquor is conducted primarily in the below-grade level of the restaurant to which the only public access is by a staircase located inside the restaurant; and
(5) the restaurant has held a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor on the premises for more than 40 years.
(s) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population more than 5,000 and less than 10,000 and is within 100 feet of a church if:
(1) the church was established at the location within 100 feet of the premises after a license for the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises was first issued;
(2) a license for sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises was first issued before January 1, 2007; and
(3) a license for the sale of alcoholic liquor on the premises has been continuously in effect since January 1,

2007, except for interruptions between licenses of no more than 90 days.
(t) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor incidental to the sale of food within a restaurant that is established in a premises that is located in a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a school and a church if:
(1) the restaurant is located inside a five-story building with over 16,800 square feet of commercial space;
(2) the area of the premises does not exceed 31,050 square feet;
(3) the area of the restaurant does not exceed 5,800 square feet;
(4) the building has no less than 78 condominium units;
(5) the construction of the building in which the restaurant is located was completed in 2006;
(6) the building has 10 storefront properties, 3 of which are used for the restaurant;
(7) the restaurant will open for business in 2010;
(8) the building is north of the school and separated by an alley; and
(9) the principal religious leader of the church and either the alderman of the ward in which the school is located or the principal of the school have delivered a
written statement to the local liquor control commissioner stating that he or she does not object to the issuance of a license under this subsection (t).
(u) Notwithstanding any provision in this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license to sell alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a school if:
(1) the premises operates as a restaurant and has been in operation since February 2008;
(2) the applicant is the owner of the premises;
(3) the sale of alcoholic liquor is incidental to the sale of food;
(4) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee on the premises;
(5) the premises occupy the first floor of a 3-story building that is at least 90 years old;
(6) the rear lot of the school and the rear corner of the building that the premises occupy are separated by an alley;
(7) the distance from the southwest corner of the property line of the school and the northeast corner of the building that the premises occupy is at least 16 feet, 5 inches;
(8) the distance from the rear door of the premises to
the southwest corner of the property line of the school is at least 93 feet;
(9) the school is a City of Chicago School District 299 school;
(10) the school's main structure was erected in 1902 and an addition was built to the main structure in 1959; and
(11) the principal of the school and the alderman in whose district the premises are located have expressed, in writing, their support for the issuance of the license.
(v) Notwithstanding any provision in this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and is within 100 feet of a school if:
(1) the total land area of the premises for which the license or renewal is sought is more than 600,000 square feet;
(2) the premises for which the license or renewal is sought has more than 600 parking stalls;
(3) the total area of all buildings on the premises for which the license or renewal is sought exceeds 140,000 square feet;
(4) the property line of the premises for which the license or renewal is sought is separated from the property
line of the school by a street;
(5) the distance from the school's property line to the property line of the premises for which the license or renewal is sought is at least 60 feet;
(6) as of the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 97 th General Assembly, the premises for which the license or renewal is sought is located in the Illinois Medical District.
(w) Notwithstanding any provision in this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license to sell alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church if:
(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food;
(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
(3) the premises occupy the first floor and basement of a 2 -story building that is 106 years old;
(4) the premises is at least 7,000 square feet and located on a lot that is at least 11,000 square feet;
(5) the premises is located directly west of the church, on perpendicular streets, and separated by an alley;
(6) the distance between the property line of the
premises and the property line of the church is at least 20 feet;
(7) the distance between the primary entrance of the premises and the primary entrance of the church is at least 130 feet; and
(8) the church has been at its location for at least 40 years.
(x) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church if:
(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
(2) the church has been operating in its current location since 1973;
(3) the premises has been operating in its current location since 1988;
(4) the church and the premises are owned by the same parish;
(5) the premises is used for cultural and educational purposes;
(6) the primary entrance to the premises and the primary entrance to the church are located on the same street;
(7) the principal religious leader of the church has indicated his support of the issuance of the license;
(8) the premises is a 2-story building of approximately 23,000 square feet; and
(9) the premises houses a ballroom on its ground floor of approximately 5,000 square feet.
(y) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a school if:
(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food;
(3) according to the municipality, the distance between the east property line of the premises and the west property line of the school is 97.8 feet;
(4) the school is a City of Chicago School District 299 school;
(5) the school has been operating since 1959;
(6) the primary entrance to the premises and the primary entrance to the school are located on the same street;
(7) the street on which the entrances of the premises
and the school are located is a major diagonal thoroughfare;
(8) the premises is a single-story building of approximately 2,900 square feet; and
(9) the premises is used for commercial purposes only.
(z) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a mosque if:
(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
(2) the licensee shall only sell packaged liquors at the premises;
(3) the licensee is a national retail chain having over 100 locations within the municipality;
(4) the licensee has over 8,000 locations nationwide;
(5) the licensee has locations in all 50 states;
(6) the premises is located in the North-East quadrant of the municipality;
(7) the premises is a free-standing building that has "drive-through" pharmacy service;
(8) the premises has approximately 14,490 square feet of retail space;
(9) the premises has approximately 799 square feet of
pharmacy space;
(10) the premises is located on a major arterial street that runs east-west and accepts truck traffic; and
(11) the alderman of the ward in which the premises is located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license.
(aa) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church if:
(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
(2) the licensee shall only sell packaged liquors at the premises;
(3) the licensee is a national retail chain having over 100 locations within the municipality;
(4) the licensee has over 8,000 locations nationwide;
(5) the licensee has locations in all 50 states;
(6) the premises is located in the North-East quadrant of the municipality;
(7) the premises is located across the street from a national grocery chain outlet;
(8) the premises has approximately 16,148 square feet of retail space;
(9) the premises has approximately 992 square feet of pharmacy space;
(10) the premises is located on a major arterial street that runs north-south and accepts truck traffic; and
(11) the alderman of the ward in which the premises is located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license.
(bb) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church if:
(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food;
(3) the primary entrance to the premises and the primary entrance to the church are located on the same street;
(4) the premises is across the street from the church;
(5) the street on which the premises and the church are located is a major arterial street that runs east-west;
(6) the church is an elder-led and Bible-based Assyrian church;
(7) the premises and the church are both single-story buildings;
(8) the storefront directly west of the church is being used as a restaurant; and
(9) the distance between the northern-most property line of the premises and the southern-most property line of the church is 65 feet.
(cc) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a school if:
(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
(2) the licensee shall only sell packaged liquors at the premises;
(3) the licensee is a national retail chain;
(4) as of October 25, 2011, the licensee has 1,767 stores operating nationwide, 87 stores operating in the State, and 10 stores operating within the municipality;
(5) the licensee shall occupy approximately 124,000 square feet of space in the basement and first and second floors of a building located across the street from a school;
(6) the school opened in August of 2009 and occupies approximately 67,000 square feet of space; and
(7) the building in which the premises shall be located has been listed on the National Register of Historic Places since April 17, 1970.
(dd) Notwithstanding any provision in this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor within a full-service grocery store at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and is within 100 feet of a school if:
(1) the premises is constructed on land that was purchased from the municipality at a fair market price;
(2) the premises is constructed on land that was previously used as a parking facility for public safety employees;
(3) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
(4) the main entrance to the store is more than 100 feet from the main entrance to the school;
(5) the premises is to be new construction;
(6) the school is a private school;
(7) the principal of the school has given written approval for the license;
(8) the alderman of the ward where the premises is located has given written approval of the issuance of the license;
(9) the grocery store level of the premises is between

60,000 and 70,000 square feet; and
(10) the owner and operator of the grocery store operates 2 other grocery stores that have alcoholic liquor licenses within the same municipality.
(ee) Notwithstanding any provision in this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor within a full-service grocery store at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and is within 100 feet of a school if:
(1) the premises is constructed on land that once contained an industrial steel facility;
(2) the premises is located on land that has undergone environmental remediation;
(3) the premises is located within a retail complex containing retail stores where some of the stores sell alcoholic beverages;
(4) the principal activity of any restaurant in the retail complex is the sale of food, and the sale of alcoholic liquor is incidental to the sale of food;
(5) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the grocery store;
(6) the entrance to any business that sells alcoholic liquor is more than 100 feet from the entrance to the school;
(7) the alderman of the ward where the premises is
located has given written approval of the issuance of the license; and
(8) the principal of the school has given written consent to the issuance of the license.
(ff) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a school if:
(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on at the premises;
(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the operation of a theater;
(3) the premises is a one and one-half-story building of approximately 10,000 square feet;
(4) the school is a City of Chicago School District 299 school;
(5) the primary entrance of the premises and the primary entrance of the school are at least 300 feet apart and no more than 400 feet apart;
(6) the alderman of the ward in which the premises is located has expressed, in writing, his support for the issuance of the license; and
(7) the principal of the school has expressed, in writing, that there is no objection to the issuance of a
license under this subsection (ff).
(gg) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor incidental to the sale of food within a restaurant or banquet facility established in a premises that is located in a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church if:
(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
(2) the property on which the church is located and the property on which the premises are located are both within a district originally listed on the National Register of Historic Places on February 14, 1979;
(3) the property on which the premises are located contains one or more multi-story buildings that are at least 95 years old and have no more than three stories;
(4) the building in which the church is located is at least 120 years old;
(5) the property on which the church is located is immediately adjacent to and west of the property on which the premises are located;
(6) the western boundary of the property on which the premises are located is no less than 118 feet in length and no more than 122 feet in length;
(7) as of December 31, 2012, both the church property
and the property on which the premises are located are within 250 feet of City of Chicago Business-Residential Planned Development Number 38;
(8) the principal religious leader at the place of worship has indicated his or her support for the issuance of the license in writing; and
(9) the alderman in whose district the premises are located has expressed his or her support for the issuance of the license in writing.
For the purposes of this subsection, "banquet facility" means the part of the building that is located on the floor above a restaurant and caters to private parties and where the sale of alcoholic liquors is not the principal business.
(hh) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor within a hotel and at an outdoor patio area attached to the hotel that are located in a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and that are within 100 feet of a hospital if:
(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the hotel;
(2) the hotel is located within the City of Chicago Business Planned Development Number 468; and
(3) the hospital is located within the City of Chicago Institutional Planned Development Number 3.
(ii) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor within a restaurant and at an outdoor patio area attached to the restaurant that are located in a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and that are within 100 feet of a church if:
(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is not the principal business carried on by the licensee and is incidental to the sale of food;
(2) the restaurant has been operated on the street level of a 2-story building located on a corner lot since 2008;
(3) the restaurant is between 3,700 and 4,000 square feet and sits on a lot that is no more than 6,200 square feet;
(4) the primary entrance to the restaurant and the primary entrance to the church are located on the same street;
(5) the street on which the restaurant and the church are located is a major east-west street;
(6) the restaurant and the church are separated by a one-way northbound street;
(7) the church is located to the west of and no more than 65 feet from the restaurant; and
(8) the principal religious leader at the place of
worship has indicated his or her consent to the issuance of the license in writing.
(jj) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at premises located within a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church if:
(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor is incidental to the sale of food;
(3) the premises are located east of the church, on perpendicular streets, and separated by an alley;
(4) the distance between the primary entrance of the premises and the primary entrance of the church is at least 175 feet;
(5) the distance between the property line of the premises and the property line of the church is at least 40 feet;
(6) the licensee has been operating at the premises since 2012;
(7) the church was constructed in 1904;
(8) the alderman of the ward in which the premises is located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license; and
(9) the principal religious leader of the church has delivered a written statement that he or she does not object to the issuance of a license under this subsection (jj).
(kk) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a school if:
(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
(2) the licensee shall only sell packaged liquors on the premises;
(3) the licensee is a national retail chain;
(4) as of February 27, 2013, the licensee had 1,778 stores operating nationwide, 89 operating in this State, and 11 stores operating within the municipality;
(5) the licensee shall occupy approximately 169,048 square feet of space within a building that is located across the street from a tuition-based preschool; and
(6) the alderman of the ward in which the premises is located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license.
(ll) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance
or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a school if:
(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
(2) the licensee shall only sell packaged liquors on the premises;
(3) the licensee is a national retail chain;
(4) as of February 27, 2013, the licensee had 1,778 stores operating nationwide, 89 operating in this State, and 11 stores operating within the municipality;
(5) the licensee shall occupy approximately 191,535 square feet of space within a building that is located across the street from an elementary school; and
(6) the alderman of the ward in which the premises is located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license.
(mm) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor within premises and at an outdoor patio or sidewalk cafe, or both, attached to premises that are located in a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and that are within 100 feet of a hospital if:
(1) the primary business of the restaurant consists of
the sale of food where the sale of liquor is incidental to the sale of food;
(2) as a restaurant, the premises may or may not offer catering as an incidental part of food service;
(3) the primary business of the restaurant is conducted in space owned by a hospital or an entity owned or controlled by, under common control with, or that controls a hospital, and the chief hospital administrator has expressed his or her support for the issuance of the license in writing; and
(4) the hospital is an adult acute care facility primarily located within the City of Chicago Institutional Planned Development Number 3.
( $n n$ ) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church if:
(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried out on the premises;
(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the operation of a theater;
(3) the premises are a building that was constructed in 1913 and opened on May 24, 1915 as a vaudeville theater, and the premises were converted to a motion picture theater
in 1935;
(4) the church was constructed in 1889 with a stone exterior;
(5) the primary entrance of the premises and the primary entrance of the church are at least 100 feet apart; and
(6) the principal religious leader at the place of worship has indicated his or her consent to the issuance of the license in writing; and
(7) the alderman in whose ward the premises are located has expressed his or her support for the issuance of the license in writing.
(oo) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at a premises that is located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a mosque, church, or other place of worship if:
(1) the primary entrance of the premises and the primary entrance of the mosque, church, or other place of worship are perpendicular and are on different streets;
(2) the primary entrance to the premises faces West and the primary entrance to the mosque, church, or other place of worship faces South;
(3) the distance between the 2 primary entrances is at least 100 feet;
(4) the mosque, church, or other place of worship was established in a location within 100 feet of the premises after a license for the sale of alcohol at the premises was first issued;
(5) the mosque, church, or other place of worship was established on or around January 1, 2011;
(6) a license for the sale of alcohol at the premises was first issued on or before January 1, 1985;
(7) a license for the sale of alcohol at the premises has been continuously in effect since January 1, 1985, except for interruptions between licenses of no more than 90 days; and
(8) the premises are a single-story, single-use building of at least 3,000 square feet and no more than 3,380 square feet.
(pp) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor incidental to the sale of food within a restaurant or banquet facility established on premises that are located in a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and within 100 feet of at least one church if:
(1) the sale of liquor shall not be the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
(2) the premises are at least 2,000 square feet and no more than 10,000 square feet and is located in a
single-story building;
(3) the property on which the premises are located is within an area that, as of 2009, was designated as a Renewal Community by the United States Department of Housing and Urban Development;
(4) the property on which the premises are located and the properties on which the churches are located are on the same street;
(5) the property on which the premises are located is immediately adjacent to and east of the property on which at least one of the churches is located;
(6) the property on which the premises are located is across the street and southwest of the property on which another church is located;
(7) the principal religious leaders of the churches have indicated their support for the issuance of the license in writing; and
(8) the alderman in whose ward the premises are located has expressed his or her support for the issuance of the license in writing.
For purposes of this subsection (pp), "banquet facility" means the part of the building that caters to private parties and where the sale of alcoholic liquors is not the principal business.
(qq) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance
or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor on premises that are located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church or school if:
(1) the primary entrance of the premises and the closest entrance of the church or school are at least 200 feet apart and no greater than 300 feet apart;
(2) the shortest distance between the premises and the church or school is at least 66 feet apart and no greater than 81 feet apart;
(3) the premises are a single-story, steel-framed commercial building with at least 18,042 square feet, and was constructed in 1925 and 1997;
(4) the owner of the business operated within the premises has been the general manager of a similar supermarket within one mile from the premises, which has had a valid license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor since 2002, and is in good standing with the City of Chicago;
(5) the principal religious leader at the place of worship has indicated his or her support to the issuance or renewal of the license in writing;
(6) the alderman of the ward has indicated his or her support to the issuance or renewal of the license in writing; and
(7) the principal of the school has indicated his or
her support to the issuance or renewal of the license in writing.
(rr) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at premises located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a club that leases space to a school if:
(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried out on the premises;
(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the operation of a grocery store;
(3) the premises are a building of approximately 1,750 square feet and is rented by the owners of the grocery store from a family member;
(4) the property line of the premises is approximately 68 feet from the property line of the club;
(5) the primary entrance of the premises and the primary entrance of the club where the school leases space are at least 100 feet apart;
(6) the director of the club renting space to the school has indicated his or her consent to the issuance of the license in writing; and
(7) the alderman in whose district the premises are located has expressed his or her support for the issuance of the license in writing.
(ss) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at premises located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church if:
(1) the premises are located within a 15 unit building with 13 residential apartments and 2 commercial spaces, and the licensee will occupy both commercial spaces;
(2) a restaurant has been operated on the premises since June 2011;
(3) the restaurant currently occupies 1,075 square feet, but will be expanding to include 975 additional square feet;
(4) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
(5) the premises are located south of the church and on the same street and are separated by a one-way westbound street;
(6) the primary entrance of the premises is at least 93 feet from the primary entrance of the church;
(7) the shortest distance between any part of the premises and any part of the church is at least 72 feet;
(8) the building in which the restaurant is located was built in 1910;
(9) the alderman of the ward in which the premises are
located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license; and
(10) the principal religious leader of the church has delivered a written statement that he or she does not object to the issuance of a license under this subsection (ss).
(tt) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at premises located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church if:
(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor is incidental to the sale of food;
(3) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises was previously authorized by a package goods liquor license;
(4) the premises are at least 40,000 square feet with 25 parking spaces in the contiguous surface lot to the north of the store and 93 parking spaces on the roof;
(5) the shortest distance between the lot line of the parking lot of the premises and the exterior wall of the church is at least 80 feet;
(6) the distance between the building in which the church is located and the building in which the premises
are located is at least 180 feet;
(7) the main entrance to the church faces west and is at least 257 feet from the main entrance of the premises; and
(8) the applicant is the owner of 10 similar grocery stores within the City of Chicago and the surrounding area and has been in business for more than 30 years.
(uu) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at premises located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church if:
(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor is incidental to the operation of a grocery store;
(3) the premises are located in a building that is approximately 68,000 square feet with 157 parking spaces on property that was previously vacant land;
(4) the main entrance to the church faces west and is at least 500 feet from the entrance of the premises, which faces north;
(5) the church and the premises are separated by an alley;
(6) the applicant is the owner of 9 similar grocery
stores in the City of Chicago and the surrounding area and has been in business for more than 40 years; and
(7) the alderman of the ward in which the premises are located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license.
(vv) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at premises located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church if:
(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor is the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor is primary to the sale of food;
(3) the premises are located south of the church and on perpendicular streets and are separated by a driveway;
(4) the primary entrance of the premises is at least 100 feet from the primary entrance of the church;
(5) the shortest distance between any part of the premises and any part of the church is at least 15 feet;
(6) the premises are less than 100 feet from the church center, but greater than 100 feet from the area within the building where church services are held;
(7) the premises are 25,830 square feet and sit on a lot that is 0.48 acres;
(8) the premises were once designated as a Korean American Presbyterian Church and were once used as a Masonic Temple;
(9) the premises were built in 1910;
(10) the alderman of the ward in which the premises are located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license; and
(11) the principal religious leader of the church has delivered a written statement that he or she does not object to the issuance of a license under this subsection (vv).

For the purposes of this subsection (vv), "premises" means a place of business together with a privately owned outdoor location that is adjacent to the place of business.
(ww) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at premises located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a school if:
(1) the school is located within Sub Area III of City of Chicago Residential-Business Planned Development Number 523, as amended; and
(2) the premises are located within Sub Area I, Sub Area II, or Sub Area IV of City of Chicago Residential-Business Planned Development Number 523, as
amended.
(xx) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at premises located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church if:
(1) the sale of wine or wine-related products is the exclusive business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
(2) the primary entrance of the premises and the primary entrance of the church are at least 100 feet apart and are located on different streets;
(3) the building in which the premises are located and the building in which the church is located are separated by an alley;
(4) the premises consists of less than 2,000 square feet of floor area dedicated to the sale of wine or wine-related products;
(5) the premises are located on the first floor of a 2-story building that is at least 99 years old and has a residential unit on the second floor; and
(6) the principal religious leader at the church has indicated his or her support for the issuance or renewal of the license in writing.
(yy) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the
contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor at premises located within a municipality with a population in excess of $1,000,000$ inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church if:
(1) the sale of alcoholic liquor at the premises is incidental to the sale of food;
(2) the premises are located in a single-story building of primarily brick construction containing at least 6 commercial units constructed before 1940;
(3) the premises are located in a B3-2 zoning district;
(4) the premises are less than 4,000 square feet;
(5) the church established its congregation in 1891 and completed construction of the church building in 1990;
(6) the premises are located south of the church;
(7) the premises and church are located on the same street and are separated by a one-way westbound street; and
(8) the principal religious leader of the church has not indicated his or her opposition to the issuance or renewal of the license in writing.
(zz) Notwithstanding any provision of this Section to the contrary, nothing in this Section shall prohibit the issuance or renewal of a license authorizing the sale of alcoholic liquor within a full-service grocery store at premises located within a municipality with a population in excess of 1,000,000 inhabitants and within 100 feet of a church and school if:
(1) as of March 14, 2007, the premises are located in a City of Chicago Residential-Business Planned Development No. 1052;
(2) the sale of alcoholic liquor is not the principal business carried on by the licensee at the premises;
(3) the sale of alcoholic liquor is incidental to the operation of a grocery store and comprises no more than 10\% of the total in-store sales;
(4) the owner and operator of the grocery store operates at least 10 other grocery stores that have alcoholic liquor licenses within the same municipality;
(5) the premises are new construction when the license is first issued;
(6) the constructed premises are to be no less than 50,000 square feet;
(7) the school is a private church-affiliated school;
(8) the premises and the property containing the church and church-affiliated school are located on perpendicular streets and the school and church are adjacent to one another;
(9) the pastor of the church and school has expressed, in writing, support for the issuance of the license; and
(10) the alderman of the ward in which the premises are located has expressed, in writing, his or her support for the issuance of the license.
(Source: P.A. 97-9, eff. 6-14-11; 97-12, eff. 6-14-11; 97-634,
eff. 12-16-11; 97-774, eff. 7-13-12; 97-780, eff. 7-13-12; 97-806, eff. 7-13-12; 97-1166, eff. 3-1-13; 98-274, eff. 8-9-13; 98-463, eff. 8-16-13; 98-571, eff. 8-27-13; 98-592, eff. 11-15-13; 98-1092, eff. 8-26-14; 98-1158, eff. 1-9-15.)
(235 ILCS 5/6-36)
Sec. 6-36. Homemade brewed beverages.
(a) No license or permit is required under this Act for the making of homemade brewed beverages or for the possession, transportation, or storage of homemade brewed beverages by any person 21 years of age or older, if all of the following apply:
(1) the person who makes the homemade brewed beverages receives no compensation;
(2) the homemade brewed beverages are not sold or offered for sale; and
(3) the total quantity of homemade brewed beverages made, in a calendar year, by the person does not exceed 100 gallons if the household has only one person 21 years of age or older or 200 gallons if the household has 2 or more persons 21 years of age or older.
(b) A person who makes, possesses, transports, or stores homemade brewed beverages in compliance with the limitations specified in subsection (a) is not a brewer, class 1 fat brewer, class 2 brewer, wholesaler, retailer, or a manufacturer of beer for the purposes of this Act.
(c) Homemade brewed beverages made in compliance with the
limitations specified in subsection (a) may be consumed by the person who made it and his or her family, neighbors, and friends at any private residence or other private location where the possession and consumption of alcohol are s permissible under this Act, local ordinances, and other applicable law, provided that the homemade brewed beverages are not made available for consumption by the general public.
(d) Homemade brewed beverages made in compliance with the limitations specified in subsection (a) may be used for purposes of a public exhibition, demonstration, tasting, or sampling with sampling sizes as authorized by Section 6-31, if the event is held at a private residence or at a location other than a retail licensed premises. If the public event is not held at a private residence, the event organizer shall obtain a homebrewer special event permit for each location, and is subject to the provisions in subsection (a) of Section 6-21. Homemade brewed beverages used for purposes described in this subsection (d), including the submission or consumption of the homemade brewed beverages, are not considered sold or offered for sale under this Act. A public exhibition, demonstration, tasting, or sampling with sampling sizes as authorized by Section 6-31 held by a licensee on a location other than a retail licensed premises may require an admission charge to the event, but no separate or additional fee may be charged for the consumption of a person's homemade brewed beverages at the public exhibition, demonstration, tasting, or sampling with
sampling sizes as authorized by Section 6-31. Event admission charges that are collected may be partially used to provide prizes to makers of homemade brewed beverages, but the admission charges may not be divided in any fashion among the makers of the homemade brewed beverages who participate in the event. Homemade brewed beverages used for purposes described in this subsection (d) are not considered sold or offered for sale under this Act if a maker of homemade brewed beverages receives free event admission or discounted event admission in return for the maker's donation of the homemade brewed beverages to an event specified in this subsection (d) that collects event admission charges; free admission or discounted admission to the event is not considered compensation under this Act. No admission fee and no charge for the consumption of a person's homemade brewed beverage may be collected if the public exhibition, demonstration, tasting, or sampling with sampling sizes as authorized by Section $6-31$ is held at a private residence.
(e) A person who is not a licensee under this Act may at a private residence, and a person who is a licensee under this Act may on the licensed premises, conduct, sponsor, or host a contest, competition, or other event for the exhibition, demonstration, judging, tasting, or sampling of homemade brewed beverages made in compliance with the limitations specified in subsection (a), if the person does not sell the homemade brewed beverages and, unless the person is the brewer ownership interest in the homemade brewed beverages. If the contest, competition, exhibition, demonstration, or judging is not held at a private residence, the consumption of the homemade brewed beverages is limited to qualified judges and stewards as defined by a national or international beer judging program, who are identified by the event organizer in advance of the contest, competition, exhibition, demonstration, or judging. Homemade brewed beverages used for the purposes described in this subsection (e), including the submission or consumption of the homemade brewed beverages, are not considered sold or offered for sale under this Act and any prize awarded at a contest or competition or as a result of an exhibition, demonstration, or judging is not considered compensation under this Act. An exhibition, demonstration, judging, contest, or competition held by a licensee on a licensed premises may require an admission charge to the event, but no separate or additional fee may be charged for the consumption of a person's homemade brewed beverage at the exhibition, demonstration, judging, contest, or competition. A portion of event admission charges that are collected may be used to provide prizes to makers of homemade brewed beverages, but the admission charges may not be divided in any fashion among the makers of the homemade brewed beverages who participate in the event. Homemade brewed beverages used for purposes described in this subsection (e) are not considered
sold or offered for sale under this Act if a maker of homemade brewed beverages receives free event admission or discounted event admission in return for the maker's donation of the homemade brewed beverages to an event specified in this subsection (e) that collects event admission charges; free admission or discounted admission to the event is not considered compensation under this Act. No admission fee and no charge for the consumption of a person's homemade brewed beverage may be charged if the exhibition, demonstration, judging, contest, or competition is held at a private residence. The fact that a person is acting in a manner authorized by this Section is not, by itself, sufficient to constitute a public nuisance under Section 10-7 of this Act. If the contest, competition, or other event is held on licensed premises, the licensee may allow the homemade brewed beverages to be stored on the premises if the homemade brewed beverages are clearly identified and $\boldsymbol{T}$ kept separate from any alcohol beverages owned by the licensee. If the contest, competition, or other event is held on licensed premises, other provisions of this Act not inconsistent with this Section apply.
(f) A commercial enterprise engaged primarily in selling supplies and equipment to the public for use by homebrewers may manufacture homemade brewed beverages for the purpose of tasting the homemade brewed beverages at the location of the commercial enterprise, provided that the homemade brewed beverages are not sold or offered for sale. Homemade brewed
beverages provided at a commercial enterprise for tasting under this subsection (f) shall be in compliance with Sections 6-16, 6-21, and 6-31 of this Act. A commercial enterprise engaged solely in selling supplies and equipment for use by homebrewers shall not be required to secure a license under this Act, however, such commercial enterprise shall secure liquor liability insurance coverage in an amount at least equal to the maximum liability amounts set forth in subsection (a) of Section 6-21 of this Act.
(g) Homemade brewed beverages are not subject to Section 8-1 of this Act. (Source: P.A. 98-55, eff. 7-5-13; revised 11-26-14.)

Section 95. No acceleration or delay. Where this Act makes changes in a statute that is represented in this Act by text that is not yet or no longer in effect (for example, a Section represented by multiple versions), the use of that text does not accelerate or delay the taking effect of (i) the changes made by this Act or (ii) provisions derived from any other Public Act.

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

