



SENATE JOURNAL

STATE OF ILLINOIS

**ONE HUNDRED FOURTH GENERAL
ASSEMBLY**

58TH LEGISLATIVE DAY

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 15, 2025

12:18 O'CLOCK P.M.

SENATE
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58th Legislative Day

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The Senate met pursuant to adjournment.

Senator Bill Cunningham, Chicago, Illinois, presiding.

Prayer by Pastor Cary Beckwith, Grace United Methodist Church, Springfield, Illinois.

Senator Johnson led the Senate in the Pledge of Allegiance.

The Journal of Wednesday, April 23, 2025, was being read when on motion of Senator Glowiak Hilton, further reading of same was dispensed with, and unless some Senator had corrections to offer, the Journal would stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

The Journal of Friday, April 25, 2025, was being read when on motion of Senator Glowiak Hilton, further reading of same was dispensed with, and unless some Senator had corrections to offer, the Journal would stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

The Journal of Tuesday, April 29, 2025, was being read when on motion of Senator Glowiak Hilton, further reading of same was dispensed with, and unless some Senator had corrections to offer, the Journal would stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

The Journal of Wednesday, April 30, 2025, was being read when on motion of Senator Glowiak Hilton, further reading of same was dispensed with, and unless some Senator had corrections to offer, the Journal would stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

The Journal of Thursday, May 1, 2025, was being read when on motion of Senator Glowiak Hilton, further reading of same was dispensed with, and unless some Senator had corrections to offer, the Journal would stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

The Journal of Tuesday, May 6, 2025, was being read when on motion of Senator Glowiak Hilton, further reading of same was dispensed with, and unless some Senator had corrections to offer, the Journal would stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

The Journal of Wednesday, May 7, 2025, was being read when on motion of Senator Glowiak Hilton, further reading of same was dispensed with, and unless some Senator had corrections to offer, the Journal would stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

The Journal of Thursday, May 8, 2025, was being read when on motion of Senator Glowiak Hilton, further reading of same was dispensed with, and unless some Senator had corrections to offer, the Journal would stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

The Journal of Tuesday, May 13, 2025, was being read when on motion of Senator Glowiak Hilton, further reading of same was dispensed with, and unless some Senator had corrections to offer, the Journal would stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

The Journal of Wednesday, May 14, 2025, was being read when on motion of Senator Glowiak Hilton, further reading of same was dispensed with, and unless some Senator had corrections to offer, the Journal would stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

The Journal of Thursday, May 15, 2025, was being read when on motion of Senator Glowiak Hilton, further reading of same was dispensed with, and unless some Senator had corrections to offer, the Journal would stand approved. No corrections being offered, the Journal was ordered to stand approved.

Senator Glowiak Hilton moved that reading and approval of the Journal of Tuesday, October 14, 2025, be postponed, pending arrival of the printed Journal.

The motion prevailed.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURE FILED

The following Floor amendment to the Senate Bill listed below has been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Amendment No. 3 to Senate Bill 618

REPORTS RECEIVED

The Secretary placed before the Senate the following reports:

OLIG Quarterly Report - 7/1/25-9/30/25, submitted by the Legislative Inspector General.

Concealed Carry Review Board Monthly Report - Aug. 2025, submitted by the Illinois Concealed Carry Review Board.

The foregoing reports were ordered received and placed on file in the Secretary's Office.

PRESENTATION OF CELEBRATION OF LIFE RESOLUTIONS

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 457

Offered by Senator Sims and all Senators:

Mourns the death of Ernest "Ernie" Pentek Jr. of Chicago.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 458

Offered by Senator Sims and all Senators:

Mourns the passing of Sister Jean Dolores Schmidt of the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary (BVM), the iconic chaplain of the Loyola University Chicago men's basketball team, the Ramblers.

By unanimous consent, the foregoing resolutions were referred to the Resolutions Consent Calendar.

PRESENTATION OF CONGRATULATORY RESOLUTION

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 459

Offered by Senator Koehler:

Congratulates Sheila Quirk-Bailey, DM on her retirement as president of Illinois Central College (ICC). Thanks her for her outstanding service, leadership, and dedication to the students and communities of ICC as well as higher education and workforce advancement in Illinois.

Under the Rules, the foregoing resolution was referred to the Committee on Assignments.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTION

Senator S. Turner offered the following Senate Resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Assignments:

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 460

WHEREAS, It is highly fitting that the members of the Illinois Senate recognize the accomplishments and contributions made by exceptional officials and citizens of the State of Illinois; and

[October 15, 2025]

WHEREAS, Former Governor Jim Edgar was raised in Charleston and attended Eastern Illinois University, where his leadership was evident early on through his role as student body president; and

WHEREAS, Gov. Edgar was first elected to public office in 1977; he devoted himself fully to public service, serving with distinction as State Representative of the 53rd District, Illinois Secretary of State, and ultimately as the 38th Governor of Illinois, where he guided the State through some of its most challenging times with steady resolve and an unwavering commitment to the public good; and

WHEREAS, Gov. Edgar, during his two terms as governor, steered Illinois through a budget deficit with courage and foresight, ensuring that essential services were preserved while restoring public confidence in government; and

WHEREAS, Gov. Edgar was a tireless advocate for education, championing reforms that improved school funding and ensuring that every child in Illinois had access to quality learning opportunities, leaving behind a legacy of stronger, fairer educational foundations for generations to come; and

WHEREAS, Throughout his career, Gov. Edgar embodied the rare spirit of true statesmanship, bridging political divides, fostering bipartisanship, and demonstrating that respect and cooperation among lawmakers were essential to building a better future; and

WHEREAS, Gov. Edgar's influence extended beyond public office, being named a distinguished fellow at the University of Illinois Urbana-Champaign, a fellow of the National Academy of Public Administration, and a resident fellow at Harvard University's John F. Kennedy School of Government, where he continued to shape young minds and inspire future leaders; and

WHEREAS, Gov. Edgar served as chairman of the Abraham Lincoln Presidential Library Foundation and as a Laureate of the Lincoln Academy of Illinois, carrying forward the legacy of Illinois' most revered leader, Abraham Lincoln, and exemplifying honesty, fairness, and a devotion to the common good; and

WHEREAS, Gov. Edgar also created the Edgar Fellows Program, investing deeply in the next generation of civic leaders by teaching that effective governance requires mutual understanding, respect for differing views, and a commitment to the greater good; and

WHEREAS, Gov. Edgar's leadership, integrity, and humility earned him the respect and admiration of citizens across Illinois as well as the nation, and his dedication was recognized with the Order of Lincoln, the State of Illinois' highest honor; and

WHEREAS, Gov. Edgar will be remembered beyond his titles and accolades as a man of character and compassion whose steady hand and servant's heart left an indelible mark on the history and people of Illinois; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE OF THE ONE HUNDRED FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we declare September 14, 2026 as Governor Jim Edgar Day in the State of Illinois in recognition of former Governor Jim Edgar's life, his legacy, and his extraordinary career in public service; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the family of Gov. Edgar as an expression of our esteem and respect.

REPORTS FROM STANDING COMMITTEES

Senator Loughran Cappel, Chair of the Committee on Education, to which was referred **Senate Bill No. 2683**, reported the same back with the recommendation that the bill do pass.

[October 15, 2025]

Under the rules, the bill was ordered to a second reading.

Senator Simmons, Chair of the Committee on Public Health, to which was referred **Senate Resolutions Numbered 377 and 396**, reported the same back with the recommendation that the resolutions be adopted.

Under the rules, **Senate Resolutions Numbered 377 and 396** were placed on the Secretary's Desk.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL

SENATE BILL NO. 2714. Introduced by Senator Ventura, a bill for AN ACT concerning elections.

The bill was taken up, read by title a first time, ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Assignments.

At the hour of 12:42 o'clock p.m., the Chair announced that the Senate stands at ease.

AT EASE

At the hour of 12:47 o'clock p.m., the Senate resumed consideration of business.
Senator Cunningham, presiding.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Cunningham, Vice-Chair of the Committee on Assignments, during its October 15, 2025 meeting, reported the following Legislative Measures have been assigned to the indicated Standing Committee of the Senate:

Executive: **Floor Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 618; Floor Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 642.**

CONSIDERATION OF RESOLUTIONS ON SECRETARY'S DESK

Senator Bryant moved that **Senate Resolution No. 83**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Bryant moved that Senate Resolution No. 83 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Senator Murphy moved that **Senate Resolution No. 104**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Murphy moved that Senate Resolution No. 104 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Senator Balkema moved that **Senate Resolution No. 124**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Balkema moved that Senate Resolution No. 124 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

[October 15, 2025]

Senator D. Turner moved that **Senate Resolution No. 128**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator D. Turner moved that Senate Resolution No. 128 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Senator Fine moved that **Senate Resolution No. 193**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Fine moved that Senate Resolution No. 193 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Senator McClure moved that **Senate Resolution No. 210**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator McClure moved that Senate Resolution No. 210 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Senator Murphy moved that **Senate Resolution No. 214**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Murphy moved that Senate Resolution No. 214 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Senator Ellman moved that **Senate Resolution No. 230**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Ellman moved that Senate Resolution No. 230 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Senator Ventura moved that **Senate Resolution No. 235**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Ventura moved that Senate Resolution No. 235 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Senator Murphy moved that **Senate Resolution No. 267**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Murphy moved that Senate Resolution No. 267 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Senator Fowler moved that **Senate Resolution No. 270**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Fowler moved that Senate Resolution No. 270 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Senator Feigenholtz moved that **Senate Resolution No. 394**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Feigenholtz moved that Senate Resolution No. 394 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Senator Preston moved that **Senate Resolution No. 395**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Preston moved that Senate Resolution No. 395 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Senator Syverson moved that **Senate Resolution No. 402**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Syverson moved that Senate Resolution No. 402 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Senator Koehler moved that **Senate Resolution No. 423**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Koehler moved that Senate Resolution No. 423 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Senator Belt moved that **Senate Resolution No. 308**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Belt moved that Senate Resolution No. 308 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Senator Villivalam moved that **Senate Resolution No. 343**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Villivalam moved that Senate Resolution No. 343 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

At the hour of 1:24 o'clock p.m., Senator Koehler, presiding.

Senator Cunningham moved that **Senate Resolution No. 125**, on the Secretary's Desk, be taken up for immediate consideration.

The motion prevailed.

Senator Cunningham moved that Senate Resolution No. 125 be adopted.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

At the hour of 1:26 o'clock p.m., Senator Cunningham, presiding.

COMMITTEE MEETING ANNOUNCEMENTS

The Chair announced the following committee to meet at 2:00 o'clock p.m.:

Executive in Room 212

At the hour of 1:29 o'clock p.m., the Chair announced that the Senate stands at recess subject to the call of the Chair.

AFTER RECESS

At the hour of 4:12 o'clock p.m., the Senate resumed consideration of business.
Senator Cunningham, presiding.

PRESENTATION OF CELEBRATION OF LIFE RESOLUTION

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 462

Offered by Senator Ventura and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Frank William Rasmusson of Crest Hill.

By unanimous consent, the foregoing resolution was referred to the Resolutions Consent Calendar.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTION

Senator D. Turner offered the following Senate Resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Assignments:

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 461

WHEREAS, Prescribed fire provides multiple ecological, economic, and cultural benefits to the State of Illinois; and

WHEREAS, Prescribed fire has been practiced for thousands of years and was a primary tool used by Indigenous peoples to attract game, stimulate a rich ground layer of plants for harvesting, and keep woodlands and grasslands open and easy to traverse; and

WHEREAS, Prescribed fire is a traditional land management practice and public safety tool that helps prevent and lessen the severity of wildfires; and

WHEREAS, Prescribed fire is a valuable tool used by forest, prairie, and wetland landowners and managers in reducing hazardous fuels, reducing the risk of destructive wildfires, preparing sites for both natural and artificial forest regeneration, improving access to and the appearance of land, and controlling detrimental insects and forest diseases; and

WHEREAS, Prescribed fire is an effective natural tool for controlling invasive species; and

WHEREAS, Prescribed fire is one of the most important land management practices in maintaining and restoring healthy landscapes, but only approximately 6% of conservation lands in Illinois are currently being managed with prescribed fire; and

WHEREAS, Prescribed fire is used to restore and maintain fire-dependent ecosystems and to manage wildlife habitat for many species; it is a vital tool to maintain economic, biological, and aesthetic resources across Illinois; and

[October 15, 2025]

WHEREAS, The Illinois Prescribed Fire Council is an organization of both public and private partners with a mission to promote the safe and continued use of prescribed fire on the Illinois landscape; and

WHEREAS, The Illinois General Assembly passed the Illinois Prescribed Burning Act in 2007 defining prescribed fire as "the planned application of fire to naturally occurring vegetative fuels under specified environmental conditions and following appropriate precautionary measures, which causes the fire to be confined to a predetermined area and accomplish the planned land management objectives."; and

WHEREAS, Prescribed fire helps keep Illinois grasslands and forests healthy, which, in return, provides ecological services such as clean air and clean water and contributes to the quality of life of the State's citizens and to local economies; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE OF THE ONE HUNDRED FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, that we declare April 2026 as Prescribed Burning Awareness Month in the State of Illinois; and be it further

RESOLVED, That we support the appropriate and continued use of prescribed fire in Illinois; and be it further

RESOLVED, That a suitable copy of this resolution be presented to the Illinois Prescribed Fire Council as a symbol of our respect and esteem.

REPORT FROM STANDING COMMITTEE

Senator Castro, Chair of the Committee on Executive, to which was referred the following Senate floor amendments, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Senate Amendment No. 2 to Senate Bill 618
Senate Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 642

Under the rules, the foregoing floor amendments are eligible for consideration on second reading.

Senator Castro, Chair of the Committee on Executive, to which was referred the Motions to Concur with House Amendments to the following Senate Bills, reported that the Committee recommends do adopt:

Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 1 to Senate Bill 243; Motion to Concur in House Amendment No. 4 to Senate Bill 1989

Under the rules, the foregoing motions are eligible for consideration by the Senate.

LEGISLATIVE MEASURE FILED

The following Floor amendment to the Senate Bill listed below has been filed with the Secretary and referred to the Committee on Assignments:

Amendment No. 3 to Senate Bill 618

INTRODUCTION OF BILL

SENATE BILL NO. 2715. Introduced by Senator Porfirio, a bill for AN ACT concerning government.

The bill was taken up, read by title a first time, ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Assignments.

[October 15, 2025]

MESSAGE FROM THE HOUSE

A message from the House by

Mr. Hollman, Clerk:

Mr. President -- I am directed to inform the Senate that the House of Representatives has accepted the Governor's specific recommendations for change, which are attached, to a bill of the following title, in the adoption of which I am instructed to ask the concurrence of the Senate, to-wit:

HOUSE BILL NO. 2568

A bill for AN ACT concerning civil law.

I am further directed to transmit to the Senate the following copy of the Governor's specific recommendations for change to the House of Representatives:

Adopted by the House, October 15, 2025.

JOHN W. HOLLMAN, Clerk of the House

I move to accept the specific recommendations of the Governor as to House Bill 2568 in manner and form as follows:

**AMENDMENT TO HOUSE BILL 2568
IN ACCEPTANCE OF GOVERNOR'S RECOMMENDATIONS**

Amend House Bill 2568 on page 70, by replacing line 15 with:

"(5) the right of the gestational surrogate to make all health and welfare decisions regarding";

and

on page 70, by replacing line 21 with:

"(6) the disclosure of all intended parent's financial"; and

on page 70, by replacing line 24 with:

"(7) the inclusion of information about each party's right under".

Date: _____, 2025

August 08, 2025

To the Honorable Members of
The Illinois House of Representatives,
104th General Assembly:

Today, I return House Bill 2568 of the 104th General Assembly with specific recommendations for change that will bring Illinois law into compliance with the Uniform Parentage Act (2017), as intended by the bill's Senate sponsor and communicated during the General Assembly's consideration of and debate on this bill.

As written, House Bill 2568 aligns in many ways with the Uniform Parentage Act (2017). This includes seeking to ensure the equal treatment of children born to same-sex couples or through assisted reproduction.

Unfortunately, three provisions contemplated by the Uniform Parentage Act (2017) were placed in the incorrect subsection during the bill drafting process. This caused a deviation from the Uniform Parentage Act and changed the import of the affected provisions.

As written, House Bill 2568, among other things, amends section 25 of the Gestational Surrogacy Act (750 ILCS 47/25) to update the required terms that must be included in a gestational surrogacy agreement. The three provisions for which I recommend a change were inadvertently placed under subsection 25(c)(4) of the Act, when they should have instead been added as new subsections under subsection 25(c).

Therefore, pursuant to Article IV, Section 9(e) of the Illinois Constitution of 1970, I hereby return House Bill 2568, entitled, "AN ACT concerning civil law," with the following specific recommendations for change:

On page 70, by replacing line 15 with: "(5) the right of the gestational surrogate to make all health and welfare decisions regarding"; and

[October 15, 2025]

On page 70, by replacing line 21 with: “(6) the disclosure of all intended parent’s financial”; and

On page 70, by replacing line 24 with: “(7) the inclusion of information about each party’s right under”.

With these changes, House Bill 2568 will be consistent with the Uniform Parentage Act (2017) and will have my approval. I respectfully request your concurrence.

Sincerely,

JB Pritzker
Governor, State of Illinois

The bill reported on the forgoing message was placed on the Senate Calendar for October 28, 2025.

At the hour of 4:21 o'clock p.m., the Chair announced that the Senate stands at ease.

AT EASE

At the hour of 4:29 o'clock p.m., the Senate resumed consideration of business.
Senator Cunningham, presiding.

REPORT FROM COMMITTEE ON ASSIGNMENTS

Senator Lightford, Chair of the Committee on Assignments, during its October 15, 2025 meeting, reported that the following Legislative Measure has been approved for consideration:

Floor Amendment No. 3 to Senate Bill 618

The foregoing floor amendment was placed on the Secretary’s Desk.

READING BILL OF THE SENATE A SECOND TIME

On motion of Senator Balkema, **Senate Bill No. 2683** having been printed, was taken up, read by title a second time and ordered to a third reading.

**CONSIDERATION OF HOUSE AMENDMENTS TO SENATE BILL
ON SECRETARY’S DESK**

On motion of Senator Porfirio, **Senate Bill No. 243**, with House Amendment No. 1 on the Secretary’s Desk, was taken up for immediate consideration.

Senator Porfirio moved that the Senate concur with the House in the adoption of their amendment to said bill.

And on that motion, a call of the roll was had resulting as follows:

YEAS 53; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson
Aquino

Faraci
Feigenholtz

Joyce
Koehler

Stadelman
Tracy

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Arellano, L.	Fine	Lewis	Turner, D.
Balkema	Fowler	Lightford	Turner, S.
Belt	Glowiak Hilton	Loughran Cappel	Ventura
Bryant	Guzmán	Martwick	Villa
Castro	Halpin	Murphy	Villanueva
Cervantes	Harris, N.	Peters	Villivalam
Collins	Harriss, E.	Plummer	Walker
Cunningham	Hastings	Porfirio	Wilcox
Curran	Hills	Preston	Mr. President
DeWitte	Holmes	Rezin	
Edly-Allen	Hunter	Simmons	
Ellman	Johnson	Sims	

The motion prevailed.

And the Senate concurred with the House in the adoption of their Amendment No. 1 to **Senate Bill No. 243**, by a three-fifths vote.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

READING BILL FROM THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Loughran Cappel, **House Bill No. 2394** having been printed as received from the House of Representatives, together with all Senate Amendments adopted thereto, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 44; NAYS 8.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Aquino	Fine	Koehler	Stadelman
Belt	Glowiak Hilton	Lewis	Turner, D.
Castro	Guzmán	Lightford	Ventura
Cervantes	Halpin	Loughran Cappel	Villa
Collins	Harris, N.	Martwick	Villanueva
Cunningham	Harriss, E.	Murphy	Villivalam
Curran	Hastings	Peters	Walker
DeWitte	Hills	Porfirio	Mr. President
Edly-Allen	Holmes	Preston	
Ellman	Hunter	Rezin	
Faraci	Johnson	Simmons	
Feigenholtz	Joyce	Sims	

The following voted in the negative:

Anderson	Fowler	Tracy
Arellano, L.	Plummer	Turner, S.
Bryant	Syverson	

This bill, having received the vote of a constitutional majority of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof.

SENATE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Castro, **Senate Bill No. 618** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Floor Amendment No. 1 was held in the Committee on Assignments.

Senator Castro offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 2 TO SENATE BILL 618

AMENDMENT NO. 2. Amend Senate Bill 618 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Liquor Control Act of 1934 is amended by changing Sections 1-3.17.1, 3-12, 5-1, 5-2, 5-3, 6-4, 6-16, 6-28.8, and 8-2 and by adding Sections 1-3.47, 1-3.48, and 6-40 as follows:

(235 ILCS 5/1-3.17.1) (from Ch. 43, par. 95.17.1)

Sec. 1-3.17.1. "Special event retailer" means an educational, fraternal, political, civic, religious, or non-profit organization which sells or offers for sale beer, spirits, or wine, or any combination thereof, only for consumption on or off the premises specified in the license and those sales are made at the location and on the dates designated by a special event retail license.

(Source: P.A. 100-17, eff. 6-30-17.)

(235 ILCS 5/1-3.47 new)

Sec. 1-3.47. Class 3 craft distiller. "Class 3 craft distiller" means a person who is a holder of a distiller license or a non-resident dealer license who manufactures no more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year in the aggregate and who may make sales to importing distributors, distributors, and retail licensees in accordance with the conditions set forth in paragraph (21) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12.

(235 ILCS 5/1-3.48 new)

Sec. 1-3.48. Spirits showcase permit. "Spirits showcase permit" means a license for use by a class 1 craft distiller, class 2 craft distiller, class 3 craft distiller, or distributor to allow for the transfer of spirits only from an existing licensed premises of a class 1 craft distiller, class 2 craft distiller, class 3 craft distiller, or distributor to a designated site for a specific event.

(235 ILCS 5/3-12)

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. An action for a violation of this Act shall be commenced by the State Commission within 2 years after the date the State Commission becomes aware of the violation.

In lieu of suspending or revoking a license, the ~~State Commission 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.

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

(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 State Commission to inspect private areas within the premises without reasonable suspicion or a warrant during an inspection. "Private areas" includes ~~include~~, but is ~~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 conduct an investigation. If, after conducting an investigation, the State Commission is satisfied that the alleged conduct occurred or is occurring, it may issue a cease and desist notice as provided in this Act, impose civil penalties as provided in this Act, notify the local liquor authority, or file a complaint with the State's Attorney's Office of the county where the incident occurred or the Attorney General.

(5.2) Upon receipt of a complaint or upon having knowledge that any person is shipping alcoholic liquor into this State from a point outside of this State if the shipment is in violation of this Act, to conduct an investigation. If, after conducting an investigation, the State Commission is satisfied that the alleged conduct occurred or is occurring, it may issue a cease and desist notice as provided in this Act, impose civil penalties as provided in this Act, notify the foreign jurisdiction, or file a complaint with the State's Attorney's Office of the county where the incident occurred or the Attorney General.

(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 State 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 State Commission is satisfied that the alleged violation did occur, it shall proceed with disciplinary action against the licensee as provided in this Act.

(5.4) To make arrests and issue notices of civil violations where necessary for the enforcement of this Act.

(5.5) To investigate any and all unlicensed activity.

(5.6) To impose civil penalties or fines to any person who, without holding a valid license, engages in conduct that requires a license pursuant to this Act, in an amount not to exceed \$20,000 for each offense as determined by the State Commission. A civil penalty shall be assessed by the State

Commission after a hearing is held in accordance with the provisions set forth in this Act regarding the provision of a hearing for the revocation or suspension of a license.

(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 State Commission shall establish uniform systems of accounts to be kept by all retail licensees having more than 4 employees, and, for this purpose, the State 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 State 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 State Commission ~~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 ~~State Commission 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 State Commission, to appoint, at the ~~State Commission's commission's~~ discretion, hearing officers to conduct hearings involving complex issues or issues that will require a protracted period of time to resolve, to examine, or cause to be examined, under oath, any licensee, and to examine or cause to be examined the books and records of such licensee; to hear testimony and take proof material for its information in the discharge of its duties hereunder; to administer or cause to be administered oaths; for any such purpose to issue subpoena or subpoenas to require the attendance of witnesses and the production of books, which shall be effective in any part of this State, and to adopt rules to implement its powers under this paragraph (8).

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

(9) To investigate the administration of laws in relation to alcoholic liquors in this and other states and any foreign countries, and to recommend from time to time to the Governor and through him or her to the legislature of this State, such amendments to this Act, if any, as it may think desirable and as will serve to further the general broad purposes contained in Section 1-2 hereof.

(10) To adopt such rules and regulations consistent with the provisions of this Act which shall be necessary for the control, sale, or disposition of alcoholic liquor damaged as a result of an accident, wreck, flood, fire, or other similar occurrence.

(11) To develop industry educational programs related to responsible serving and selling, particularly in the areas of overserving consumers and illegal underage purchasing and consumption of alcoholic beverages.

(11.1) To license persons providing education and training to alcohol beverage sellers and servers for mandatory and non-mandatory training under the Beverage Alcohol Sellers and Servers Education and Training (BASSET) programs and to develop and administer a public awareness program in Illinois to reduce or eliminate the illegal purchase and consumption of alcoholic beverage products by persons under the age of 21. Application for a license shall be made on forms provided by the State Commission.

(12) To develop and maintain a repository of license and regulatory information.

(13) (Blank).

(14) On or before April 30, 2008 and every 2 years thereafter, the State Commission shall present a written report to the Governor and the General Assembly that shall be based on a study of the impact of Public Act 95-634 on the business of soliciting, selling, and shipping wine from inside and outside of this State directly to residents of this State. As part of its report, the State 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 State Commission; notices of violations issued by the State 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 State 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 State Commission shall, in addition to notifying any appropriate law enforcement agency, submit notices of complaints or violations of Sections 6-29 and 6-29.1 by persons who do not hold a winery shipper's license under this Act to the Illinois Attorney General and to the U.S. Department of Treasury's Alcohol and Tobacco Tax and Trade Bureau.

(17)(A) A person licensed to make wine under the laws of another state who has a winery shipper's license under this Act and annually produces less than 25,000 gallons of wine or a person who has a first-class or second-class wine manufacturer's license, a first-class or second-class wine-maker's license, or a limited wine manufacturer's license under this Act and annually produces less than 25,000 gallons of wine may make application to the State 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 and to sell cider, mead, or both cider and mead to brewers, class 1 brewers, class 2 brewers, ~~and~~ class 3 brewers, ~~and~~ class 3 craft distillers that, pursuant to subsection (e) of Section 6-4 of this Act, sell beer, cider, spirits, mead, or any combination thereof to non-licensees at their breweries or distilleries.

(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 State 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 directly or indirectly more than 25,000 gallons of wine per annum, 930,000 gallons of beer per annum, or 50,000 gallons of spirits per annum; (3) will not annually produce for sale more than 25,000 gallons of wine, 930,000 gallons of beer, or 50,000 gallons of spirits; 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 State Commission its production of wine in the previous 12 months and its anticipated production and sales 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 liquor law of Illinois, exceeded production of 25,000 gallons of wine, 930,000 gallons of beer, or 50,000 gallons of spirits in any calendar year, or become part of an affiliated group producing more than 25,000 gallons of wine, 930,000 gallons of beer, or 50,000 gallons of spirits.

(E) Except in hearings for violations of this Act or Public Act 95-634 or a bona fide investigation by duly sworn law enforcement officials, the State Commission, or its agents, the State 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 State Commission shall issue regulations governing self-distribution exemptions consistent with this Section and this Act.

(G) Nothing in this paragraph (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 paragraph (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 per year of the exemption holder's beer to retail licensees and to brewers, class 1 brewers, and class 2 brewers that, pursuant to subsection (e) of Section 6-4 of this Act, sell beer, cider, mead, or any combination thereof to non-licensees at their breweries.

(B) In the application, which shall be sworn under penalty of perjury, the class 1 brewer licensee shall state (1) the date it was established; (2) its volume of beer manufactured and sold for each year since its establishment; (3) its efforts to establish distributor relationships; (4) that a self-distribution exemption is necessary to facilitate the marketing of its beer; and (5) that it will comply with the alcoholic beverage and revenue laws of the United States, this State, and any other state where it is licensed.

(C) Any application submitted shall be posted on the State Commission's website at least 45 days prior to action by the State Commission. The State Commission shall approve the application for a self-distribution exemption if the class 1 brewer licensee: (1) is in compliance with the State, revenue, and alcoholic beverage laws; (2) is not a member of any affiliated group that manufactures, directly or indirectly, more than 930,000 gallons of beer per annum, 25,000 gallons of wine per annum, or 50,000 gallons of spirits per annum; (3) shall not annually manufacture for sale more than 930,000 gallons of beer, 25,000 gallons of wine, or 50,000 gallons of spirits; (4) shall not annually sell more than 232,500 gallons of its beer to retail licensees and class 3 brewers and to brewers, class 1 brewers, and class 2 brewers that, pursuant to subsection (e) of Section 6-4 of this Act, sell beer, cider, mead, or any combination thereof to non-licensees at their breweries; 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, 25,000 gallons of wine, or 50,000 gallons of spirits in any calendar year or became part of an affiliated group manufacturing more than 930,000 gallons of beer, 25,000 gallons of wine, or 50,000 gallons of spirits.

(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.

(19)(A) A class 1 craft distiller licensee or a non-resident dealer who manufactures less than 50,000 gallons of distilled spirits per year may make application to the State Commission for a self-distribution exemption to allow the sale of not more than 5,000 gallons of the exemption holder's spirits to retail licensees per year.

(B) In the application, which shall be sworn under penalty of perjury, the class 1 craft distiller licensee or non-resident dealer shall state (1) the date it was established; (2) its volume of spirits 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 spirits; 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 applicant: (1) is in compliance with State revenue and alcoholic beverage laws; (2) is not a member of any affiliated group that produces more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per annum, 930,000 gallons of beer per annum, or 25,000 gallons of wine per annum; (3) does not annually manufacture for sale more than 50,000 gallons of spirits, 930,000 gallons of beer, or 25,000 gallons of wine; and (4) does not annually sell more than 5,000 gallons of its spirits to retail licensees.

(D) A self-distribution exemption holder shall annually certify to the State Commission its manufacture of spirits during the previous 12 months and its anticipated manufacture and sales of spirits 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 50,000 gallons of spirits, 930,000 gallons of beer, or 25,000 gallons of wine in any calendar year, or has become part of an affiliated group manufacturing more than 50,000 gallons of spirits, 930,000 gallons of beer, or 25,000 gallons of wine.

(E) The State Commission shall adopt rules governing self-distribution exemptions consistent with this Act.

(F) Nothing in this paragraph (19) 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.

(G) It is the intent of this paragraph (19) 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 spirits access to the marketplace in order to develop a customer base without impairing the integrity of the 3-tier system.

(20)(A) A class 3 brewer licensee who must manufacture less than 465,000 gallons of beer in the aggregate and not more than 155,000 gallons at any single brewery premises may make application to the State Commission for a self-distribution exemption to allow the sale of not more than 6,200 gallons of beer from each in-state or out-of-state class 3 brewery premises, which shall not exceed 18,600 gallons annually in the aggregate, that is manufactured at a wholly owned class 3 brewer's in-state or out-of-state licensed premises to retail licensees and class 3 brewers and to brewers, class 1 brewers, class 2 brewers that, pursuant to subsection (e) of Section 6-4, sell beer, cider, or both beer and cider to non-licensees at their licensed breweries.

(B) In the application, which shall be sworn under penalty of perjury, the class 3 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 before action by the State Commission. The State Commission shall approve the application for a self-distribution exemption if the class 3 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, directly or indirectly, more than 465,000 gallons of beer per annum; (3) shall not annually manufacture for sale more than 465,000 gallons of beer or more than 155,000 gallons at any single brewery premises; and (4) shall not annually sell more than 6,200 gallons of beer from each in-state or

out-of-state class 3 brewery premises, and shall not exceed 18,600 gallons annually in the aggregate, to retail licensees and class 3 brewers and to brewers, class 1 brewers, and class 2 brewers that, pursuant to subsection (e) of Section 6-4 of this Act, sell beer, cider, or both beer and cider to non-licensees at their breweries.

(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 465,000 gallons of beer in any calendar year or became part of an affiliated group manufacturing more than 465,000 gallons of beer, or exceeded the sale to retail licensees, brewers, class 1 brewers, class 2 brewers, and class 3 brewers of 6,200 gallons per brewery location or 18,600 gallons in the aggregate.

(E) The State Commission may adopt rules governing self-distribution exemptions consistent with this Act.

(F) Nothing in this paragraph 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 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.

(21)(A) A class 3 craft distiller licensee who manufactures less than 100,000 gallons of spirits in the aggregate may make application to the State Commission for a self-distribution exemption to allow the sale of not more than 5,000 gallons of the exemption holder's spirits per year that are manufactured at a wholly owned class 3 craft distiller's in-state or out-of-state licensed premises to retail licensees and class 3 brewers and to class 3 craft distillers that, pursuant to subsection (e) of Section 6-4, sell beer, cider, spirits, or any combination thereof to non-licensees at their licensed distilleries.

(B) In the application, which shall be sworn under penalty of perjury, the class 3 craft distiller licensee shall state:

(1) the date it was established;

(2) its volume of spirits 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 spirits;

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 before action by the State Commission. The State Commission shall approve the application for a self-distribution exemption if the class 3 craft distiller licensee:

(1) is in compliance with the State, revenue, and alcoholic beverage laws;

(2) is not a member of any affiliated group that manufacturers, directly or indirectly, more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per annum;

(3) shall not annually manufacture for sale more than 100,000 gallons of spirits; and

(4) does not sell more than 5,000 gallons of its spirits per year to retail licensees and class 3 brewers and to class 3 craft distillers that, pursuant to subsection (e) of Section 6-4, sell beer, cider, spirits, or any combination thereof to non-licensees at their licensed distilleries.

(D) A self-distribution exemption holder shall annually certify to the State Commission its manufacture of spirits during the previous 12 months and its anticipated manufacture and sales of spirits 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 100,000 gallons of spirits in any calendar year, or became part of an affiliated group manufacturing more than 100,000 gallons of spirits.

(E) The State Commission may adopt rules governing self-distribution exemptions consistent with this Act.

(F) Nothing in this paragraph 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.

(G) It is the intent of this paragraph 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 spirits 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 Public Act 90-739 on the business of soliciting, selling, and shipping alcoholic liquor from outside of this State directly to residents of this State.

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 Public Act 90-739;
- (ii) the amount of licensing fees received as a result of Public Act 90-739;
- (iii) the number of reported violations, the number of cease and desist notices issued by the

Commission, the number of notices of violations issued to the Department of Revenue, and the number of notices and complaints of violations to law enforcement officials.

(Source: P.A. 101-37, eff. 7-3-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-482, eff. 8-23-19; 102-442, eff. 8-20-21; 102-558, eff. 8-20-21; 102-813, eff. 5-13-22; revised 7-17-25.)

(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 Craft Distiller, Class 11. Class 2 Craft Distiller, Class 12. Class 1 Brewer, Class 13. Class 2 Brewer, Class 14. Class 3 Brewer, Class 15. Class 3 Craft Distiller,

- (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,
- (s) Craft distiller tasting permit,
- (t) Brewer warehouse permit,
- (u) Distilling pub license,
- (v) Craft distiller warehouse permit,
- (w) Beer showcase permit, -
- (x) Spirits showcase permit.

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, including any alcoholic liquor that subsection (e) of Section 6-4 authorizes a brewer to sell in its original package only to a non-licensee for pick-up by a non-licensee either within the interior of the brewery premises or at outside of the brewery premises at a curb-side or parking lot adjacent to the brewery premises, subject to any local ordinance.

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. If a first-class wine-manufacturer manufactures beer, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 1 brewer license, shall not manufacture more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year. If the first-class wine-manufacturer manufactures spirits, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 1 craft distiller license, shall not manufacture more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year. A first-class wine-manufacturer shall be permitted to sell wine manufactured at the first-class wine-manufacturer premises to non-licensees.

Class 5. A second class wine ~~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 June 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-634), 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 Public Act 95-634. If a first-class wine-maker manufactures beer, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 1 brewer license, shall not manufacture more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year. If the first-class wine-maker manufactures spirits, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 1 craft distiller license, shall not manufacture more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year. A first-class wine-maker holding a class 1 brewer license or a class 1 craft distiller license shall not be eligible for a wine-maker's premises license but shall be permitted to sell wine manufactured at the first-class wine-maker premises to non-licensees.

Class 7. A second-class wine-maker's license shall allow the manufacture of up to 150,000 gallons of wine per year, and the storage and sale of such wine to distributors in this State and to persons without the State, as may be permitted by law. A person who, prior to June 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-634), is a holder of a second-class wine-maker's license and annually produces more than 25,000 gallons of its own wine and who distributes its wine to licensed retailers shall cease this practice on or before July 1, 2008 in compliance with Public Act 95-634. If a second-class wine-maker manufactures beer, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 2 brewer license, shall not manufacture more than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year. If a second-class wine-maker manufactures spirits, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 2 craft distiller license, shall not manufacture more than 100,000 gallons of

spirits per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year.

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, which may only be held by a class 1 craft distiller licensee or class 2 craft distiller licensee but not held by both a class 1 craft distiller licensee and a class 2 craft distiller licensee, shall grant all rights conveyed by either: (i) a class 1 craft distiller license if the craft distiller holds a class 1 craft distiller license; or (ii) a class 2 craft distiller licensee if the craft distiller holds a class 2 craft distiller license.

Class 10. A class 1 craft distiller license, which may only be issued to a licensed craft distiller or licensed non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture of up to 50,000 gallons of spirits per year provided that the class 1 craft distiller licensee does not manufacture more than a combined 50,000 gallons of spirits per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year. If a class 1 craft distiller manufactures beer, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 1 brewer license, shall not manufacture more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year. If a class 1 craft distiller manufactures wine, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a first-class wine-manufacturer license or a first-class wine-maker's license, shall not manufacture more than 50,000 gallons of wine per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 50,000 gallons of wine per year. A class 1 craft distiller licensee may make sales and deliveries to importing distributors and distributors and to retail licensees in accordance with the conditions set forth in paragraph (19) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12 of this Act. However, the aggregate amount of spirits sold to non-licensees and sold or delivered to retail licensees may not exceed 5,000 gallons per year.

A class 1 craft distiller licensee may sell up to 5,000 gallons of such spirits to non-licensees to the extent permitted by any exemption approved by the State Commission pursuant to Section 6-4 of this Act. A class 1 craft distiller license holder may store such spirits at a non-contiguous licensed location, but at no time shall a class 1 craft distiller license holder directly or indirectly produce in the aggregate more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year.

A class 1 craft distiller licensee may hold more than one class 1 craft distiller's license. However, a class 1 craft distiller that holds more than one class 1 craft distiller license shall not manufacture, in the aggregate, more than 50,000 gallons of spirits by distillation per year and shall not sell, in the aggregate, more than 5,000 gallons of such spirits to non-licensees in accordance with an exemption approved by the State Commission pursuant to Section 6-4 of this Act.

Class 11. A class 2 craft distiller license, which may only be issued to a licensed craft distiller or licensed non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture of up to 100,000 gallons of spirits per year provided that the class 2 craft distiller licensee does not manufacture more than a combined 100,000 gallons of spirits per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year. If a class 2 craft distiller manufactures beer, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 2 brewer license, shall not manufacture more than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year. If a class 2 craft distiller manufactures wine, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a second-class wine-maker's license, shall not manufacture more than 150,000 gallons of wine per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 150,000 gallons of wine per year. A class 2 craft distiller 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 craft distiller licensee may annually transfer up to 100,000 gallons of spirits manufactured by that class 2 craft distiller licensee to the premises of a licensed class 2 craft distiller wholly owned and operated by the same licensee. A class 2 craft distiller may transfer spirits to a distilling pub wholly owned and operated by the class 2 craft distiller subject to the following limitations and restrictions: (i) the transfer shall not annually exceed more than 5,000 gallons; (ii) the annual amount transferred shall reduce the distilling pub's annual permitted production limit; (iii) all spirits transferred shall be subject to Article VIII of this Act; (iv) a written record shall be maintained by the distiller and distilling pub specifying the amount, date of delivery, and receipt of the product by the distilling

pub; and (v) the distilling pub shall be located no farther than 80 miles from the class 2 craft distiller's licensed location.

A class 2 craft distiller shall, prior to transferring spirits to a distilling pub wholly owned by the class 2 craft distiller, furnish a written notice to the State Commission of intent to transfer spirits setting forth the name and address of the distilling pub and shall annually submit to the State Commission a verified report identifying the total gallons of spirits transferred to the distilling pub wholly owned by the class 2 craft distiller.

A class 2 craft distiller license holder may store such spirits at a non-contiguous licensed location, but at no time shall a class 2 craft distiller license holder directly or indirectly produce in the aggregate more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year.

Class 12. A class 1 brewer license, which may only be issued to a licensed brewer or licensed non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture of up to 930,000 gallons of beer per year provided that the class 1 brewer licensee does not manufacture more than a combined 930,000 gallons of beer per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year. If a class 1 brewer manufactures spirits, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 1 craft distiller license, shall not manufacture more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year. If a class 1 craft brewer manufactures wine, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a first-class wine-manufacturer license or a first-class wine-maker's license, shall not manufacture more than 50,000 gallons of wine per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 50,000 gallons of wine per year. 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. If the State Commission provides prior approval, a class 1 brewer may annually transfer up to 930,000 gallons of beer manufactured by that class 1 brewer to the premises of a licensed class 1 brewer wholly owned and operated by the same licensee.

Class 13. 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. If a class 2 brewer manufactures spirits, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 2 craft distiller license, shall not manufacture more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year. If a class 2 craft distiller manufactures wine, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a second-class wine-maker's license, shall not manufacture more than 150,000 gallons of wine per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 150,000 gallons of wine a year. 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 class 2 brewer may transfer beer to a brew pub wholly owned and operated by the class 2 brewer subject to the following limitations and restrictions: (i) the transfer shall not annually exceed more than 31,000 gallons; (ii) the annual amount transferred shall reduce the brew pub's annual permitted production limit; (iii) all beer transferred shall be subject to Article VIII of this Act; (iv) a written record shall be maintained by the brewer and brew pub specifying the amount, date of delivery, and receipt of the product by the brew pub; and (v) the brew pub shall be located no farther than 80 miles from the class 2 brewer's licensed location.

A class 2 brewer shall, prior to transferring beer to a brew pub wholly owned by the class 2 brewer, furnish a written notice to the State Commission of intent to transfer beer setting forth the name and address of the brew pub and shall annually submit to the State Commission a verified report identifying the total gallons of beer transferred to the brew pub wholly owned by the class 2 brewer.

Class 14. A class 3 brewer license, which may be issued to a brewer or a non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture of no more than 465,000 gallons of beer per year and no more than 155,000 gallons

at a single brewery premises, and shall allow the sale of no more than 6,200 gallons of beer from each in-state or out-of-state class 3 brewery premises, or 18,600 gallons in the aggregate, to retail licensees, class 1 brewers, class 2 brewers, and class 3 brewers as long as the class 3 brewer licensee does not manufacture more than a combined 465,000 gallons of beer per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 465,000 gallons of beer per year to make sales to importing distributors, distributors, retail licensees, brewers, class 1 brewers, class 2 brewers, and class 3 brewers in accordance with the conditions set forth in paragraph (20) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12. If the State Commission provides prior approval, a class 3 brewer may annually transfer up to 155,000 gallons of beer manufactured by that class 3 brewer to the premises of a licensed class 3 brewer wholly owned and operated by the same licensee. A class 3 brewer shall manufacture beer at the brewer's class 3 designated licensed premises, and may sell beer as otherwise provided in this Act.

Class 15. A class 3 craft distiller license, which may be issued to a distiller or a non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture of no more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year and shall allow the sale of spirits from the class 3 craft distiller's in-state or out-of-state class 3 craft distillery premises to retail licensees, class 3 brewers, and class 3 craft distillers as long as the class 3 craft distiller licensee does not manufacture more than a combined 100,000 gallons of spirits per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year and to make sales to importing distributors, distributors, retail licensees, class 3 brewers, and class 3 craft distillers in accordance with the conditions set forth in paragraph (21) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12. If the State Commission provides prior approval, a class 3 craft distiller may annually transfer up to 2,500 gallons of spirits manufactured by that class 3 craft distiller to the premises of a licensed class 3 craft distiller wholly owned and operated by the same licensee. A class 3 craft distiller shall manufacture spirits at the distiller's class 3 designated licensed premises and may sell spirits as otherwise provided in this Act.

(a-1) A manufacturer that ~~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 State Commission. The form shall be developed by the State 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 State Commission's website.

(b) A distributor's license shall allow (i) 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; (ii) the sale of beer, cider, mead, or any combination thereof to brewers, class 1 brewers, and class 2 brewers that, pursuant to subsection (e) of Section 6-4 of this Act, sell beer, cider, mead, or any combination thereof to non-licensees at their breweries; (iii) the sale of vermouth to class 1 craft distillers and class 2 craft distillers that, pursuant to subsection (e) of Section 6-4 of this Act, sell spirits, vermouth, or both spirits and vermouth to non-licensees at their distilleries; or (iv) as otherwise provided in this Act. No person licensed as a distributor shall be granted a non-resident dealer's license.

(c) An importing distributor's license may be issued to and held by those only who are duly licensed distributors, upon the filing of an application by a duly licensed distributor, with the State Commission and the State 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. No person licensed as an importing distributor shall be granted a non-resident dealer's license.

(d) A retailer's license shall allow the licensee to sell and offer for sale at retail, only in the premises specified in the license, alcoholic liquor for use or consumption, but not for resale in any form. Except as provided in Section 6-16, 6-29, or 6-29.1, nothing in this Act shall deny, limit, remove, or restrict the ability of a holder of a retailer's license to transfer or ship alcoholic liquor to the purchaser for use or consumption subject to any applicable local law or ordinance. For the purposes of this Section, "shipping" means the movement of alcoholic liquor from a licensed retailer to a consumer via a common carrier. Except as provided in Section 6-16, 6-29, or 6-29.1, nothing in this Act shall deny, limit, remove, or restrict the ability of a holder of a retailer's license to deliver alcoholic liquor to the purchaser for use or consumption. The delivery shall be made only within 12 hours from the time the alcoholic liquor leaves the licensed premises of the retailer for delivery. For the purposes of this Section, "delivery" means the movement of alcoholic liquor purchased from a licensed retailer to a consumer through the following methods:

- (1) delivery within licensed retailer's parking lot, including curbside, for pickup by the consumer;
- (2) delivery by an owner, officer, director, shareholder, or employee of the licensed retailer; or
- (3) delivery by a third-party contractor, independent contractor, or agent with whom the licensed retailer has contracted to make deliveries of alcoholic liquors.

Under ~~paragraph subsection~~ (1), (2), or (3), delivery shall not include the use of common carriers.

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.

Except for a municipality with a population of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, a home rule unit may not regulate the delivery of alcoholic liquor inconsistent with this subsection. This paragraph is a limitation under subsection (i) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution on the concurrent exercise by home rule units of powers and functions exercised by the State. A non-home rule municipality may not regulate the delivery of alcoholic liquor inconsistent with this subsection.

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 consumption on or off the premises specified in the license ~~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 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act; and a certification to the State 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 2a of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, does not hold a resale number under Section 2c of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and does not hold an exemption number under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, in which event the State 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.

Nothing in this Act prohibits an Illinois licensed distributor from offering credit or a refund for unused, salable alcoholic liquors to a holder of a special event retailer's license or the special event retailer's licensee from accepting the credit or refund of alcoholic liquors at the conclusion of the event specified in the license.

(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 Illinois 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 first-class wine-maker that concurrently holds a class 1 brewer license or a class 1 craft distiller license shall not be eligible to hold a wine-maker's premises license. 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.

(l) (i) A broker's license shall be required of all persons who solicit orders for, offer to sell, or offer to supply alcoholic liquor to retailers in the State of Illinois, or who offer to retailers to ship or cause to be shipped or to make contact with distillers, craft 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 State 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 by duly filing such registration statement, thereby authorizing the non-resident dealer to proceed to sell such brands at wholesale, and (iii) the non-resident dealer shall comply with the provisions of Sections 6-5 and 6-6 of this Act to the same extent that these provisions apply to manufacturers. No person licensed as a non-resident dealer shall be granted a distributor's or importing distributor's license.

(n) A brew pub license shall allow the licensee to only (i) manufacture up to 155,000 gallons of beer per year only on the premises specified in the license, (ii) make sales of the beer manufactured on the premises or, with the approval of the State Commission, beer manufactured on another brew pub licensed premises that is wholly owned and operated by the same licensee to importing distributors, distributors, and ~~to~~ non-licensees for use and consumption, (iii) store the beer upon the premises, (iv) sell and offer for sale at retail from the licensed premises for off-premises consumption no more than 155,000 gallons per year so long as such sales are only made in-person, (v) sell and offer for sale at retail for use and consumption on the premises specified in the license any form of alcoholic liquor purchased from a licensed distributor or importing distributor, (vi) with the prior approval of the State 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, and (vii) notwithstanding item (i) of this subsection, brew pubs wholly owned and operated by the same licensee may combine each location's production limit of 155,000 gallons of beer per year and allocate the aggregate total between the wholly owned, operated, and licensed locations.

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 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 brew pub licensee may apply for a class 3 brewer license and, upon meeting all applicable qualifications of this Act and relinquishing all commonly owned brew pub or retail licenses, shall be issued a class 3 brewer license. Nothing in this Act shall prohibit the issuance of a class 3 brewer license if the applicant:

- (1) has a valid retail license on or before May 1, 2021;
- (2) has an ownership interest in at least ~~2~~ two brew pub licenses on or before May 1, 2021;
- (3) the brew pub licensee applies for a class 3 brewer license on or before October 1, 2022 and relinquishes all commonly owned brew pub licenses; and
- (4) relinquishes all commonly owned retail licenses on or before December 31, 2022.

If a brew pub licensee is issued a class 3 brewer license, the class 3 brewer license shall expire on the same date as the existing brew pub license and the State Commission shall not require a class 3 brewer licensee to obtain a brewer license; or, in the alternative, to pay a fee for a brewer license, until the date the brew pub license of the applicant would have expired.

(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. A caterer retailer license shall allow the holder, a distributor, or an importing distributor to transfer any inventory to and from the holder's retail premises and shall allow the holder to purchase alcoholic liquor from a distributor or importing distributor to be delivered directly to an off-site event.

Nothing in this Act prohibits a distributor or importing distributor from offering credit or a refund for unused, salable beer to a holder of a caterer retailer license or a caterer retailer licensee from accepting a credit or refund for unused, salable beer, in the event an act of God is the sole reason an off-site event is ~~cancelled~~ cancelled and if: (i) the holder of a caterer retailer license has not transferred alcoholic liquor from its caterer retailer premises to an off-site location; (ii) the distributor or importing distributor offers the credit or refund for the unused, salable beer that it delivered to the off-site premises and not for any unused, salable beer that the distributor or importing distributor delivered to the caterer retailer's premises; and (iii) the unused, salable beer would likely spoil if transferred to the caterer retailer's premises. A caterer retailer license shall allow the holder to transfer any inventory from any off-site location to its caterer retailer premises at the conclusion of an off-site event or engage a distributor or importing distributor to transfer any inventory from any off-site location to its caterer retailer premises at the conclusion of an off-site event, provided that the distributor or importing distributor issues bona fide charges to the caterer retailer licensee for fuel, labor, and delivery and the distributor or importing distributor collects payment from the caterer retailer licensee prior to the distributor or importing distributor transferring inventory to the caterer retailer premises.

For purposes of this subsection (o), an "act of God" means an unforeseeable event, such as a rain or snow storm, hail, a flood, or a similar event, that is the sole cause of the cancellation of an off-site, outdoor event.

(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; to purchase alcoholic liquor from a distributor or importing distributor to be delivered directly to the location specified in the license hereby created; and to sell or offer for sale at retail for consumption on or off the premises specified in the license, only in the premises specified in the license hereby created, the transferred or delivered 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.

A special use permit license shall allow the holder to transfer any inventory from the holder's special use premises to its retail premises at the conclusion of the special use event or engage a distributor or importing distributor to transfer any inventory from the holder's special use premises to its retail premises at the conclusion of an off-site event, provided that the distributor or importing distributor issues bona fide charges to the special use permit licensee for fuel, labor, and delivery and the distributor or importing distributor collects payment from the retail licensee prior to the distributor or importing distributor transferring inventory to the retail premises.

Nothing in this Act prohibits a distributor or importing distributor from offering credit or a refund for unused, salable beer to a special use permit licensee or a special use permit licensee from accepting a credit or refund for unused, salable beer at the conclusion of the event specified in the license if: (i) the holder of the special use permit license has not transferred alcoholic liquor from its retail licensed premises to the premises specified in the special use permit license; (ii) the distributor or importing distributor offers the credit or refund for the unused, salable beer that it delivered to the premises specified in the special use permit license and not for any unused, salable beer that the distributor or importing distributor delivered to the retailer's premises; and (iii) the unused, salable beer would likely spoil if transferred to the retailer premises.

(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 State 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 State Commission deems necessary. The application form shall include all addresses from which the applicant for a winery shipper's license intends to ship wine, including the name and address of any third party, except for a common carrier, authorized to ship wine on behalf of the manufacturer. The application form shall include an acknowledgment ~~acknowledgement~~ consenting to the jurisdiction of the State 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 State Commission to conduct audits for the purpose of ensuring compliance with Public Act 95-634, and an acknowledgment ~~acknowledgement~~ that the wine manufacturer is in compliance with Section 6-2 of this Act. Any third party, except for a common carrier, authorized to ship wine on behalf of a first-class or second-class wine manufacturer's licensee, a first-class or second-class wine-maker's licensee, a limited wine manufacturer's licensee, or a person who is licensed to make wine under the laws of another state shall also be disclosed by the winery shipper's licensee, and a copy of the written appointment of the third-party wine provider, except for a common carrier, to the wine manufacturer shall be filed with the State Commission as a supplement to the winery shipper's license application or any renewal thereof. The winery shipper's license holder shall affirm under penalty of perjury, as part of the winery shipper's license application or renewal, that he or she only ships wine, either directly or indirectly through a third-party provider, from the licensee's own production.

Except for a common carrier, a third-party provider shipping wine on behalf of a winery shipper's license holder is the agent of the winery shipper's license holder and, as such, a winery shipper's license holder is responsible for the acts and omissions of the third-party provider acting on behalf of the license holder. A third-party provider, except for a common carrier, that engages in shipping wine into Illinois on behalf of a winery shipper's license holder shall consent to the jurisdiction of the State Commission and the State. Any third-party, except for a common carrier, holding such an appointment shall, by February 1 of

each calendar year and upon request by the State Commission or the Department of Revenue, file with the State Commission a statement detailing each shipment made to an Illinois resident. The statement shall include the name and address of the third-party provider filing the statement, the time period covered by the statement, and the following information:

- (1) the name, address, and license number of the winery shipper on whose behalf the shipment was made;
- (2) the quantity of the products delivered; and
- (3) the date and address of the shipment.

If the Department of Revenue or the State Commission requests a statement under this paragraph, the third-party provider must provide that statement no later than 30 days after the request is made. Any books, records, supporting papers, and documents containing information and data relating to a statement under this paragraph shall be kept and preserved for a period of 3 years, unless their destruction sooner is authorized, in writing, by the Director of Revenue, and shall be open and available to inspection by the Director of Revenue or the State Commission or any duly authorized officer, agent, or employee of the State Commission or the Department of Revenue, at all times during business hours of the day. Any person who violates any provision of this paragraph or any rule of the State Commission for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this paragraph is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor. In case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance thereof shall be a separate and distinct offense.

The State Commission shall adopt rules as soon as practicable to implement the requirements of Public Act 99-904 and shall adopt rules prohibiting any such third-party appointment of a third-party provider, except for a common carrier, that has been deemed by the State Commission to have violated the provisions of this Act with regard to any winery shipper licensee.

A winery shipper licensee must pay to the Department of Revenue the State liquor gallonage tax under Section 8-1 for all wine that is sold by the licensee and shipped to a person in this State. For the purposes of Section 8-1, a winery shipper licensee shall be taxed in the same manner as a manufacturer of wine. A licensee who is not otherwise required to register under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act must register under the Use Tax Act to collect and remit use tax to the Department of Revenue for all gallons of wine that are sold by the licensee and shipped to persons in this State. If a licensee fails to remit the tax imposed under this Act in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII of this Act, the winery shipper's license shall be revoked in accordance with 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 State Commission on a semi-annual basis the total number of cases per resident of wine shipped to residents of this State. A winery shipper licensed under this subsection (r) must comply with the requirements of Section 6-29 of this Act.

Pursuant to paragraph (5.1) or (5.3) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12, the State Commission may receive, respond to, and investigate any complaint and impose any of the remedies specified in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12.

As used in this subsection, "third-party provider" means any entity that provides fulfillment house services, including warehousing, packaging, distribution, order processing, or shipment of wine, but not the sale of wine, on behalf of a licensed winery shipper.

(s) A craft distiller tasting permit license shall allow an Illinois licensed class 1 craft distiller or class 2 craft distiller to transfer a portion of its alcoholic liquor inventory from its class 1 craft distiller or class 2 craft distiller licensed premises to the premises specified in the license hereby created and to conduct a sampling, only in the premises specified in the license hereby created, of the transferred alcoholic liquor in accordance with subsection (c) of Section 6-31 of this Act. The transferred alcoholic liquor may not be sold or resold in any form. An applicant for the craft distiller tasting 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.

(t) A brewer warehouse permit may be issued to the holder of a class 1 brewer license or a class 2 brewer license. If the holder of the permit is a class 1 brewer licensee, the brewer warehouse permit shall allow the holder to store or warehouse up to 930,000 gallons of tax-determined beer manufactured by the holder of the permit at the premises specified on the permit. If the holder of the permit is a class 2 brewer licensee, the brewer warehouse permit shall allow the holder to store or warehouse up to 3,720,000 gallons

of tax-determined beer manufactured by the holder of the permit at the premises specified on the permit. Sales to non-licensees are prohibited at the premises specified in the brewer warehouse permit.

(u) A distilling pub license shall allow the licensee to only (i) manufacture up to 5,000 gallons of spirits per year only on the premises specified in the license, (ii) make sales of the spirits manufactured on the premises or, with the approval of the State Commission, spirits manufactured on another distilling pub licensed premises that is wholly owned and operated by the same licensee to importing distributors and distributors and to non-licensees for use and consumption, (iii) store the spirits upon the premises, (iv) sell and offer for sale at retail from the licensed premises for off-premises consumption no more than 5,000 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 State Commission, annually transfer no more than 5,000 gallons of spirits manufactured on the premises to a licensed distilling pub wholly owned and operated by the same licensee.

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

A person who holds a class 2 craft distiller license may simultaneously hold a distilling pub license if the class 2 craft distiller (i) does not, under any circumstance, sell or offer for sale spirits manufactured by the class 2 craft distiller to retail licensees; (ii) does not hold more than 3 distilling pub licenses in this State; (iii) does not manufacture more than a combined 100,000 gallons of spirits per year, including the spirits manufactured at the distilling pub; and (iv) is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year or any other alcoholic liquor.

(v) A craft distiller warehouse permit may be issued to the holder of a class 1 craft distiller or class 2 craft distiller license. The craft distiller warehouse permit shall allow the holder to store or warehouse up to 500,000 gallons of spirits manufactured by the holder of the permit at the premises specified on the permit. Sales to non-licensees are prohibited at the premises specified in the craft distiller warehouse permit.

(w) A beer showcase permit license shall allow an Illinois-licensed distributor to transfer a portion of its beer inventory from its licensed premises to the premises specified in the beer showcase permit license, and, in the case of a class 3 brewer, transfer only beer the class 3 brewer manufactures from its licensed premises to the premises specified in the beer showcase permit license; and to sell or offer for sale at retail, only in the premises specified in the beer showcase permit license, the transferred or delivered beer for on or off premise consumption, but not for resale in any form and to sell to non-licensees not more than 96 fluid ounces of beer per person. A beer showcase permit license may be granted for the following time periods: one day or less; or 2 or more days to a maximum of 15 days per location in any 12-month period. An applicant for a beer showcase 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. The State Commission shall require the beer showcase applicant to comply with Section 6-27.1.

(x) A spirits showcase permit shall allow an Illinois-licensed distributor to transfer a portion of its spirits inventory from its licensed premises to the premises specified in the spirits showcase permit; in the case of a class 3 craft distiller, to transfer only spirits the class 3 craft distiller manufactures from its licensed premises to the premises specified in the spirits showcase permit; and to sell or offer for sale at retail, only in the premises specified in the spirits showcase permit, the transferred or delivered spirits for on-premises or off-premises consumption, but not for resale in any form, and to sell to non-licensees not more than 156 fluid ounces of spirits per person. A spirits showcase permit may be granted for the following time periods: one day or less; or 2 or more days up to a maximum of 15 days per location in any 12-month period. An applicant for a spirits showcase permit 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. The State Commission shall require the spirits showcase applicant to comply with Section 6-27.1.

(Source: P.A. 101-16, eff. 6-14-19; 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-482, eff. 8-23-19; 101-517, eff. 8-23-19; 101-615, eff. 12-20-19; 101-668, eff. 1-1-22; 102-442, eff. 8-20-21; 102-1142, eff. 2-17-23; revised 7-2-25.)

(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:

	Online renewal	Initial license or non-online renewal
For a manufacturer's license:		
Class 1. Distiller	\$4,000	\$5,000
Class 2. Rectifier	4,000	5,000
Class 3. Brewer	1,200	1,500
Class 4. First-class Wine Manufacturer	750	900
Class 5. Second-class Wine Manufacturer	1,500	1,750
Class 6. First-class wine-maker	750	900
Class 7. Second-class wine-maker	1,500	1,750
Class 8. Limited Wine Manufacturer	250	350
Class 9. Craft Distiller	2,000	2,500
Class 10. Class 1 Craft Distiller	50	75
Class 11. Class 2 Craft Distiller	75	100
Class 12. Class 1 Brewer	50	75
Class 13. Class 2 Brewer	75	100
Class 14. Class 3 Brewer	25	50
Class 15. Class 3 Craft Distiller	175	200
For a Brew Pub License	1,200	1,500
For a Distilling Pub License	1,200	1,500
For a caterer retailer's license	350	500
For a foreign importer's license	25	25
For an importing distributor's license	25	25
For a distributor's license (11,250,000 gallons or over)	1,450	2,200
For a distributor's license (over 4,500,000 gallons, but under 11,250,000 gallons)	950	1,450
For a distributor's license (4,500,000 gallons or under)	300	450
For a non-resident dealer's license (500,000 gallons or over) or with self-distribution privileges	1,200	1,500
For a non-resident dealer's license (under 500,000 gallons)	250	350
For a wine-maker's premises license	250	500
For a winery shipper's license (under 250,000 gallons)	200	350
For a winery shipper's license (250,000 or over, but under 500,000 gallons)	750	1,000
For a winery shipper's license (500,000 gallons or over)	1,200	1,500
For a wine-maker's premises license, second location	500	1,000

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For a wine-maker's premises license, third location	500	1,000
For a retailer's license	600	750
For a special event retailer's license, (not-for-profit)	25	25
For a beer showcase permit, one day only	100	150
2 days or more	150	250
<u>For a spirits showcase permit,</u> <u>one day only</u>	<u>100</u>	<u>150</u>
<u>2 days or more</u>	<u>150</u>	<u>250</u>
For a special use permit license, one day only	100	150
2 days or more	150	250
For a railroad license	100	150
For a boat license	500	1,000
For an airplane license, times the licensee's maximum number of aircraft in flight, serving liquor over the State at any given time, which either originate, terminate, or make an intermediate stop in the State	100	150
For a non-beverage user's license: Class 1	24	24
Class 2	60	60
Class 3	120	120
Class 4	240	240
Class 5	600	600
For a broker's license	750	1,000
For an auction liquor license	100	150
For a homebrewer special event permit	25	25
For a craft distiller tasting permit	25	25
For a BASSET trainer license	300	350
For a tasting representative license	200	300
For a brewer warehouse permit	25	25
For a craft distiller warehouse permit	25	25

Fees collected under this Section shall be paid into the Dram Shop Fund. The State Commission shall waive license renewal fees for those retailers' licenses that are designated as "1A" by the State Commission and expire on or after July 1, 2022, and on or before June 30, 2023. One-half of the funds received for a retailer's license shall be paid into the Dram Shop Fund and one-half of the funds received for a retailer's license shall be paid into the General Revenue Fund.

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. 102-442, eff. 8-20-21; 102-558, eff. 8-20-21; 102-699, eff. 4-19-22; 102-1142, eff. 2-17-23; 103-154, eff. 6-30-23; 103-605, eff. 7-1-24.)

(235 ILCS 5/6-4) (from Ch. 43, par. 121)

Sec. 6-4. Prohibited ownership interests; retail sales by certain manufacturers.

(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, a craft distiller's license, or a wine manufacturer's license; and no person or persons licensed as a distiller, craft distiller, class 1 craft distiller, or class 2 craft 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 licensed as a brewer, class 1 brewer, or class 2 brewer shall be permitted to sell on the licensed premises to non-licensees for on or off-premises consumption for the premises in which he or she actually conducts such business: (i) beer manufactured by the brewer, class 1 brewer, class 2 brewer, or class 3 brewer; (ii) beer manufactured by any other brewer, class 1 brewer, class 2 brewer, or class 3 brewer; and (iii) cider or mead. Any person licensed as a class 3 brewer shall be permitted to sell on the licensed premises to non-licensees for on or off premises consumption for the premises in which he or she actually conducts such business: (i) beer manufactured by the class 3 brewer on the premises; (ii) beer manufactured by any other brewer, class 1 brewer, class 2 brewer, or class 3 brewer; and (iii) cider, wine, and spirits. All products sold under this subsection that are not manufactured on premises must be purchased through a licensed distributor, importing distributor, or manufacturer with self-distribution privileges. 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 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 manufacturer of beer that imports or transfers beer into this State must comply with Sections 6-8 and 8-1 of this Act.

A person who holds a 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 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 class 1 craft distiller or a class 2 craft distiller, including a person who holds more than one class 1 craft distiller or class 2 craft distiller license, not affiliated with any other person manufacturing spirits may be authorized by the State Commission to sell (1) up to 5,000 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 and (2) vermouth purchased through a licensed distributor for on-premises consumption. 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 class 1 craft distiller or class 2 craft distiller license. A class 1 craft distiller or class 2 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.

A class 1 craft distiller or class 2 craft distiller license holder shall not deliver any alcoholic liquor to any non-licensee off the licensed premises. A class 1 craft distiller or class 2 craft distiller shall affirm in its annual license application that it does not produce more than 50,000 or 100,000 gallons of distilled spirits annually, whichever is applicable, and that the craft distiller does not sell more than 5,000 gallons of spirits to non-licensees for on or off-premises consumption. In the application, which shall be sworn under penalty of perjury, the class 1 craft distiller or class 2 craft distiller shall state the volume of production and sales for each year since the class 1 craft distiller's or class 2 craft distiller's establishment.

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

A class 3 craft distiller license shall allow the licensee to only (i) manufacture up to 100,000 gallons of spirits per year, (ii) make sales of the spirits manufactured on the premises or, with the approval of the State Commission, spirits manufactured on another class 3 craft distiller's licensed premises that are wholly owned and operated by the same licensee to importing distributors and distributors, to retail licensees in accordance with the conditions set forth in paragraph (21) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12 of this Act, and to non-licensees for use and consumption, (iii) store the spirits upon the premises, (iv) sell and offer for sale at retail from the licensed premises for off-premises consumption no more than 5,000 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 State Commission, annually transfer no more than 2,500 gallons of spirits manufactured on the premises to a second and separate location licensed as a class 3 craft distiller if the second location is wholly owned and operated by the same licensee. The second location may operate with the same retail privileges as the original licensed premises.

(f) (Blank).

(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.

(h) The changes made to this Section by Public Act 99-47 shall not diminish or impair the rights of any person, whether a distiller, wine manufacturer, agent, or affiliate thereof, who requested in writing and submitted documentation to the State Commission on or before February 18, 2015 to be approved for a retail license pursuant to what has heretofore been subsection (f); provided that, on or before that date, the State Commission considered the intent of that person to apply for the retail license under that subsection and, by recorded vote, the State Commission approved a resolution indicating that such a license application could be lawfully approved upon that person duly filing a formal application for a retail license and if that

person, within 90 days of the State Commission appearance and recorded vote, first filed an application with the appropriate local commission, which application was subsequently approved by the appropriate local commission prior to consideration by the State Commission of that person's application for a retail license. It is further provided that the State Commission may approve the person's application for a retail license or renewals of such license if such person continues to diligently adhere to all representations made in writing to the State Commission on or before February 18, 2015, or thereafter, or in the affidavit filed by that person with the State Commission to support the issuance of a retail license and to abide by all applicable laws and duly adopted rules.

(i) Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the common ownership of a brewery, winery, or a distillery shall not authorize the grant of and aggregation of retail privileges granted to any person or licensees in subsection (e). Any person or licensee with common ownership in a brewery, winery, or a distillery shall be limited to the retail privileges granted to only one of the commonly owned brewery, winery, or distillery. The State Commission is hereby authorized to restrict the locations of any commonly owned brewery, winery, or distillery to prevent the expansion of retail privileges, including, without limitation, restricting a commonly owned brewery, winery, or distillery from operating in adjacent licensed premises or restricting self-distribution privileges.

(Source: P.A. 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-482, eff. 8-23-19; 101-615, eff. 12-20-19; 102-442, eff. 8-20-21.)

(235 ILCS 5/6-40 new)

Sec. 6-40. Consumer loyalty and reward programs.

(a) In this Section:

"Loyalty program" means a structured program used by a brew pub licensee, class 1 brewer licensee, class 2 brewer licensee, class 3 brewer licensee, or manufacturer licensee with retail privileges licensed under this Act to encourage participants to continue to shop at the brew pub licensee's, class 1 brewer licensee's, class 2 brewer licensee's, class 3 brewer licensee's, or manufacturer licensee with retail privileges' business by allowing participants access to special pricing on products by virtue of being a member of a bona fide loyalty program.

"Mug club" means a group that is organized by a brew pub licensee, class 1 brewer licensee, class 2 brewer licensee, class 3 brewer licensee, or manufacturer licensee with retail privileges licensed under this Act whose members are entitled to discounted malt, brewed, or distilled beverages and that is designed to allow a consumer to access rewards for purchases made on the brew pub licensee's, class 1 brewer licensee's, class 2 brewer licensee's, class 3 brewer licensee's, or manufacturer licensee with retail privileges' premises. "Mug club" includes, but is not limited to, point accumulation programs, the purchase and use of specialty glassware, and the purchase and use of non-alcoholic beverage products.

"Rewards program" means a structured program used by a brew pub licensee, class 1 brewer licensee, class 2 brewer licensee, class 3 brewer licensee, or manufacturer licensee with retail privileges licensed under this Act to encourage participants to continue to shop at the brew pub licensee, class 1 brewer licensee, class 2 brewer licensee, class 3 brewer licensee, or manufacturer licensee with retail privileges licensed business by allowing participants to accrue program benefits, in the form of points or other accrual-based methods of reward, through the purchase of products, to be redeemed in the form of a discount upon a subsequent transaction on alcoholic or non-alcoholic products.

(b) A brew pub licensee, class 1 brewer licensee, class 2 brewer licensee, class 3 brewer licensee, or manufacturer licensee with retail privileges may do any of the following:

(1) operate a loyalty program, reward program, or mug club for alcoholic beverages that the brew pub licensee, class 1 brewer licensee, class 2 brewer licensee, class 3 brewer licensee, or manufacturer licensee with retail privileges is licensed to sell;

(2) offer incentives to consumers for participation in a rewards program, loyalty program, or mug club;

(3) offer consumers discounts on its products as part of a rewards program, loyalty program, or mug club;

(4) offer benefits to members or participants of a rewards program, loyalty program, or mug club that are not offered to other consumers;

(5) offer specialty glassware or other non-alcoholic products for sale to members or participants in a rewards program, loyalty program, or mug club and offer a price discount to the owner of that glassware on additional purchases using the glassware; or

(6) require members or participants in a rewards program, loyalty program, or mug club to pay an annual fee as well as a renewal fee to join or maintain membership or continue participation in a rewards program, loyalty program, or mug club.

(c) Membership in a mug club shall be by written application, and the licensee that organized the mug club must maintain a written list of active members as part of its records.

(d) This Section applies only to a brew pub licensee, class 1 brewer licensee, class 2 brewer licensee, class 3 brewer licensee, or manufacturer licensee with retail privileges. Nothing in this Section applies to an off-premises or on-premise retail licensee or be construed to regulate, limit, or prohibit any discount program, rewards program, loyalty program, mug club, or any other similar program, however defined or structured, that is created, administered, or offered by an off-premises or on-premises retail licensee.

(235 ILCS 5/8-2) (from Ch. 43, par. 159)

Sec. 8-2. Payments; reports. It is the duty of each manufacturer with respect to alcoholic liquor produced or imported by such manufacturer, or purchased tax-free by such manufacturer from another manufacturer or importing distributor, and of each importing distributor as to alcoholic liquor purchased by such importing distributor from foreign importers or from anyone from any point in the United States outside of this State or purchased tax-free from another manufacturer or importing distributor, to pay the tax imposed by Section 8-1 to the Department of Revenue on or before the 15th day of the calendar month following the calendar month in which such alcoholic liquor is sold or used by such manufacturer or by such importing distributor other than in an authorized tax-free manner or to pay that tax electronically as provided in this Section.

Each manufacturer and each importing distributor shall make payment under one of the following methods: (1) on or before the 15th day of each calendar month, file in person or by United States first-class mail, postage pre-paid, with the Department of Revenue, on forms prescribed and furnished by the Department, a report in writing in such form as may be required by the Department in order to compute, and assure the accuracy of, the tax due on all taxable sales and uses of alcoholic liquor occurring during the preceding month. Payment of the tax in the amount disclosed by the report shall accompany the report or, (2) on or before the 15th day of each calendar month, electronically file with the Department of Revenue, on forms prescribed and furnished by the Department, an electronic report in such form as may be required by the Department in order to compute, and assure the accuracy of, the tax due on all taxable sales and uses of alcoholic liquor occurring during the preceding month. An electronic payment of the tax in the amount disclosed by the report shall accompany the report. A manufacturer or distributor who files an electronic report and electronically pays the tax imposed pursuant to Section 8-1 to the Department of Revenue on or before the 15th day of the calendar month following the calendar month in which such alcoholic liquor is sold or used by that manufacturer or importing distributor other than in an authorized tax-free manner shall pay to the Department the amount of the tax imposed pursuant to Section 8-1, less a discount which is allowed to reimburse the manufacturer or importing distributor for the expenses incurred in keeping and maintaining records, preparing and filing the electronic returns, remitting the tax, and supplying data to the Department upon request.

The discount shall be in an amount as follows:

(1) For original returns due on or after January 1, 2003 through September 30, 2003, the discount shall be 1.75% or \$1,250 per return, whichever is less;

(2) For original returns due on or after October 1, 2003 through September 30, 2004, the discount shall be 2% or \$3,000 per return, whichever is less; and

(3) For original returns due on or after October 1, 2004, the discount shall be 2% or \$2,000 per return, whichever is less.

The Department may, if it deems it necessary in order to insure the payment of the tax imposed by this Article, require returns to be made more frequently than and covering periods of less than a month. Such return shall contain such further information as the Department may reasonably require.

It shall be presumed that all alcoholic liquors acquired or made by any importing distributor or manufacturer have been sold or used by him in this State and are the basis for the tax imposed by this Article unless proven, to the satisfaction of the Department, that such alcoholic liquors are (1) still in the possession of such importing distributor or manufacturer, or (2) prior to the termination of possession have been lost by theft or through unintentional destruction, or (3) that such alcoholic liquors are otherwise exempt from taxation under this Act.

If any payment provided for in this Section exceeds the manufacturer's or importing distributor's liabilities under this Act, as shown on an original report, the manufacturer or importing distributor may

credit such excess payment against liability subsequently to be remitted to the Department under this Act, in accordance with reasonable rules adopted by the Department. If the Department subsequently determines that all or any part of the credit taken was not actually due to the manufacturer or importing distributor, the manufacturer's or importing distributor's discount shall be reduced by an amount equal to the difference between the discount as applied to the credit taken and that actually due, and the manufacturer or importing distributor shall be liable for penalties and interest on such difference.

The Department may require any foreign importer to file monthly information returns, by the 15th day of the month following the month which any such return covers, if the Department determines this to be necessary to the proper performance of the Department's functions and duties under this Act. Such return shall contain such information as the Department may reasonably require.

Every manufacturer and importing distributor, except for a manufacturer or importing distributor who is applying for a manufacturer's or importing distributor's license under this Act for the first time or a manufacturer or importing distributor who ~~that~~ in the preceding year had less than \$50,000 of tax liability under this Article, shall also file, with the Department, a bond in an amount not less than \$1,000 and not to exceed \$100,000 on a form to be approved by, and with a surety or sureties satisfactory to, the Department. Such bond may be required as a condition to renew a license for subsequent annual license terms if a manufacturer or importing distributor exceeds \$50,000 in tax liability. Such bond shall be conditioned upon the manufacturer or importing distributor paying to the Department all monies becoming due from such manufacturer or importing distributor under this Article. The Department shall fix the penalty of such bond in each case, taking into consideration the amount of alcoholic liquor expected to be sold and used by such manufacturer or importing distributor, and the penalty fixed by the Department shall be sufficient, in the Department's opinion, to protect the State of Illinois against failure to pay any amount due under this Article, but the amount of the penalty fixed by the Department shall not exceed twice the amount of tax liability of a monthly return, nor shall the amount of such penalty be less than \$1,000. The Department shall notify the State Commission of the Department's approval or disapproval of any such manufacturer's or importing distributor's bond, or of the termination or cancellation of any such bond, or of the Department's direction to a manufacturer or importing distributor that he must file additional bond in order to comply with this Section. The State Commission shall not ~~renew~~ ~~issue~~ a license for ~~to~~ any applicant for a manufacturer's or importing distributor's license if unless the State Commission has received a notification from the Department showing that such applicant is required to file and has not filed a satisfactory bond with the Department hereunder and that such bond has not been approved by the Department. Failure by any licensed manufacturer or importing distributor to keep a satisfactory bond in effect with the Department or to furnish additional bond to the Department, when required hereunder by the Department to do so, shall be grounds for the revocation or suspension of such manufacturer's or importing distributor's license by the Commission. If a manufacturer or importing distributor fails to pay any amount due under this Article, his bond with the Department shall be deemed forfeited, and the Department may institute a suit in its own name on such bond.

After notice and opportunity for a hearing the State Commission may revoke or suspend the license of any manufacturer or importing distributor who fails to comply with the provisions of this Section. Notice of such hearing and the time and place thereof shall be in writing and shall contain a statement of the charges against the licensee. Such notice may be given by United States registered or certified mail with return receipt requested, addressed to the person concerned at his last known address and shall be given not less than 7 days prior to the date fixed for the hearing. An order revoking or suspending a license under the provisions of this Section may be reviewed in the manner provided in Section 7-10 of this Act. No new license shall be granted to a person whose license has been revoked for a violation of this Section or, in case of suspension, shall such suspension be terminated until he has paid to the Department all taxes and penalties which he owes the State under the provisions of this Act.

Every manufacturer or importing distributor who has, as verified by the Department, continuously complied with the conditions of the bond under this Act for a period of 2 years shall be considered to be a prior continuous compliance taxpayer. In determining the consecutive period of time for qualification as a prior continuous compliance taxpayer, any consecutive period of time of qualifying compliance immediately prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of 1987 shall be credited to any manufacturer or importing distributor.

A manufacturer or importing distributor that is a prior continuous compliance taxpayer under this Section and becomes a successor as the result of an acquisition, merger, or consolidation of a manufacturer

or importing distributor shall be deemed to be a prior continuous compliance taxpayer with respect to the acquired, merged, or consolidated entity.

Every prior continuous compliance taxpayer shall be exempt from the bond requirements of this Act until the Department has determined the taxpayer to be delinquent in the filing of any return or deficient in the payment of any tax under this Act. Any taxpayer who fails to pay an admitted or established liability under this Act may also be required to post bond or other acceptable security with the Department guaranteeing the payment of such admitted or established liability.

The Department shall discharge any surety and shall release and return any bond or security deposit assigned, pledged or otherwise provided to it by a taxpayer under this Section within 30 days after: (1) such taxpayer becomes a prior continuous compliance taxpayer; or (2) such taxpayer has ceased to collect receipts on which he is required to remit tax to the Department, has filed a final tax return, and has paid to the Department an amount sufficient to discharge his remaining tax liability as determined by the Department under this Act.

(Source: P.A. 100-1171, eff. 1-4-19; 101-37, eff. 7-3-19.)

Section 10. The Liquor Control Act of 1934 is amended by changing Sections 5-1, 6-16, and 6-28.8 as follows:

(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 Craft Distiller, Class 11. Class 2 Craft Distiller, Class 12. Class 1 Brewer, Class 13. Class 2 Brewer, Class 14. Class 3 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,
- (s) Craft distiller tasting permit,
- (t) Brewer warehouse permit,
- (u) Distilling pub license,
- (v) Craft distiller warehouse permit,
- (w) Beer showcase permit.

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, including any alcoholic liquor that subsection (e) of Section 6-4 authorizes a brewer to sell in its original package only to a non-licensee for pick-up by a non-licensee either within the interior of the brewery premises or ~~at~~ outside of the brewery premises at a curb-side or parking lot adjacent to the brewery premises, subject to any local ordinance.

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. If a first-class wine-manufacturer manufactures beer, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 1 brewer license, shall not manufacture more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year. If the first-class wine-manufacturer manufactures spirits, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 1 craft distiller license, shall not manufacture more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year. A first-class wine-manufacturer shall be permitted to sell wine manufactured at the first-class wine-manufacturer premises to non-licensees.

Class 5. A second class ~~wine~~ 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 June 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-634), 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 Public Act 95-634. If a first-class wine-maker manufactures beer, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 1 brewer license, shall not manufacture more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year. If the first-class wine-maker manufactures spirits, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 1 craft distiller license, shall not manufacture more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year. A first-class wine-maker holding a class 1 brewer license or a class 1 craft distiller license shall not be eligible for a wine-maker's premises license but shall be permitted to sell wine manufactured at the first-class wine-maker premises to non-licensees.

Class 7. A second-class wine-maker's license shall allow the manufacture of up to 150,000 gallons of wine per year, and the storage and sale of such wine to distributors in this State and to persons without the State, as may be permitted by law. A person who, prior to June 1, 2008 (the effective date of Public Act 95-634), is a holder of a second-class wine-maker's license and annually produces more than 25,000 gallons of its own wine and who distributes its wine to licensed retailers shall cease this practice on or before July 1, 2008 in compliance with Public Act 95-634. If a second-class wine-maker manufactures beer, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 2 brewer license, shall not manufacture more than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year. If a second-class wine-maker manufactures spirits, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 2 craft distiller license, shall not manufacture more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year.

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, which may only be held by a class 1 craft distiller licensee or class 2 craft distiller licensee but not held by both a class 1 craft distiller licensee and a class 2 craft distiller licensee, shall grant all rights conveyed by either: (i) a class 1 craft distiller license if the craft distiller holds a class 1 craft distiller license; or (ii) a class 2 craft distiller licensee if the craft distiller holds a class 2 craft distiller license.

Class 10. A class 1 craft distiller license, which may only be issued to a licensed craft distiller or licensed non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture of up to 50,000 gallons of spirits per year provided that the class 1 craft distiller licensee does not manufacture more than a combined 50,000 gallons of spirits per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year. If a class 1 craft distiller manufactures beer, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 1 brewer license, shall not manufacture more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year. If a class 1 craft distiller manufactures wine, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a first-class wine-manufacturer license or a first-class wine-maker's license, shall not manufacture more than 50,000 gallons of wine per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 50,000 gallons of wine per year. A class 1 craft distiller licensee may make sales and deliveries to importing distributors and distributors and to retail licensees in accordance with the conditions set forth in paragraph (19) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12 of this Act. However, the aggregate amount of spirits sold to non-licensees and sold or delivered to retail licensees may not exceed 5,000 gallons per year.

A class 1 craft distiller licensee may sell up to 5,000 gallons of such spirits to non-licensees to the extent permitted by any exemption approved by the State Commission pursuant to Section 6-4 of this Act. A class 1 craft distiller license holder may store such spirits at a non-contiguous licensed location, but at no time shall a class 1 craft distiller license holder directly or indirectly produce in the aggregate more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year.

A class 1 craft distiller licensee may hold more than one class 1 craft distiller's license. However, a class 1 craft distiller that holds more than one class 1 craft distiller license shall not manufacture, in the aggregate, more than 50,000 gallons of spirits by distillation per year and shall not sell, in the aggregate, more than 5,000 gallons of such spirits to non-licensees in accordance with an exemption approved by the State Commission pursuant to Section 6-4 of this Act.

Class 11. A class 2 craft distiller license, which may only be issued to a licensed craft distiller or licensed non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture of up to 100,000 gallons of spirits per year provided that the class 2 craft distiller licensee does not manufacture more than a combined 100,000 gallons of spirits per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year. If a class 2 craft distiller manufactures beer, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 2 brewer license, shall not manufacture more than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 3,720,000 gallons of beer per year. If a class 2 craft distiller manufactures wine, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a second-class wine-maker's license, shall not manufacture more than 150,000 gallons of wine per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 150,000 gallons of wine per year. A class 2 craft distiller 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 craft distiller licensee may annually transfer up to 100,000 gallons of spirits manufactured by that class 2 craft distiller licensee to the premises of a licensed class 2 craft distiller wholly owned and operated by the same licensee. A class 2 craft distiller may transfer spirits to a distilling pub wholly owned and operated by the class 2 craft distiller subject to the following limitations and restrictions: (i) the transfer shall not annually exceed more than 5,000 gallons; (ii) the annual amount transferred shall reduce the distilling pub's annual permitted production limit; (iii) all spirits transferred shall be subject to Article VIII of this Act; (iv) a written record shall be maintained by the distiller and distilling pub specifying the amount, date of delivery, and receipt of the product by the distilling pub; and (v) the distilling pub shall be located no farther than 80 miles from the class 2 craft distiller's licensed location.

A class 2 craft distiller shall, prior to transferring spirits to a distilling pub wholly owned by the class 2 craft distiller, furnish a written notice to the State Commission of intent to transfer spirits setting forth the name and address of the distilling pub and shall annually submit to the State Commission a verified report identifying the total gallons of spirits transferred to the distilling pub wholly owned by the class 2 craft distiller.

A class 2 craft distiller license holder may store such spirits at a non-contiguous licensed location, but at no time shall a class 2 craft distiller license holder directly or indirectly produce in the aggregate more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year.

Class 12. A class 1 brewer license, which may only be issued to a licensed brewer or licensed non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture of up to 930,000 gallons of beer per year provided that the class 1 brewer licensee does not manufacture more than a combined 930,000 gallons of beer per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 930,000 gallons of beer per year. If a class 1 brewer manufactures spirits, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 1 craft distiller license, shall not manufacture more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 50,000 gallons of spirits per year. If a class 1 craft brewer manufactures wine, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a first-class wine-maker's license or a first-class wine-maker's license, shall not manufacture more than 50,000 gallons of wine per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 50,000 gallons of wine per year. 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. If the State Commission provides prior approval, a class 1 brewer may annually transfer up to 930,000 gallons of beer manufactured by that class 1 brewer to the premises of a licensed class 1 brewer wholly owned and operated by the same licensee.

Class 13. 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. If a class 2 brewer manufactures spirits, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a class 2 craft distiller license, shall not manufacture more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year. If a class 2 craft distiller manufactures wine, it shall also obtain and shall only be eligible for, in addition to any current license, a second-class wine-maker's license, shall not manufacture more than 150,000 gallons of wine per year, and shall not be a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 150,000 gallons of wine per year. 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 class 2 brewer may transfer beer to a brew pub wholly owned and operated by the class 2 brewer subject to the following limitations and restrictions: (i) the transfer shall not annually exceed more than 31,000 gallons; (ii) the annual amount transferred shall reduce the brew pub's annual permitted production limit; (iii) all beer transferred shall be subject to Article VIII of this Act; (iv) a written record shall be maintained by the brewer and brew pub specifying the amount, date of delivery, and receipt of the product by the brew pub; and (v) the brew pub shall be located no farther than 80 miles from the class 2 brewer's licensed location.

A class 2 brewer shall, prior to transferring beer to a brew pub wholly owned by the class 2 brewer, furnish a written notice to the State Commission of intent to transfer beer setting forth the name and address of the brew pub and shall annually submit to the State Commission a verified report identifying the total gallons of beer transferred to the brew pub wholly owned by the class 2 brewer.

Class 14. A class 3 brewer license, which may be issued to a brewer or a non-resident dealer, shall allow the manufacture of no more than 465,000 gallons of beer per year and no more than 155,000 gallons at a single brewery premises, and shall allow the sale of no more than 6,200 gallons of beer from each in-state or out-of-state class 3 brewery premises, or 18,600 gallons in the aggregate, to retail licensees, class 1 brewers, class 2 brewers, and class 3 brewers as long as the class 3 brewer licensee does not manufacture more than a combined 465,000 gallons of beer per year and is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 465,000 gallons of beer per year to make sales to importing distributors, distributors, retail licensees, brewers, class 1 brewers, class 2 brewers, and class 3 brewers in accordance with the conditions set forth in paragraph (20) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12. If

the State Commission provides prior approval, a class 3 brewer may annually transfer up to 155,000 gallons of beer manufactured by that class 3 brewer to the premises of a licensed class 3 brewer wholly owned and operated by the same licensee. A class 3 brewer shall manufacture beer at the brewer's class 3 designated licensed premises, and may sell beer as otherwise provided in this Act.

(a-1) A manufacturer ~~that 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 State Commission. The form shall be developed by the State 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 State Commission's website.

(b) A distributor's license shall allow (i) 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; (ii) the sale of beer, cider, mead, or any combination thereof to brewers, class 1 brewers, and class 2 brewers that, pursuant to subsection (e) of Section 6-4 of this Act, sell beer, cider, mead, or any combination thereof to non-licensees at their breweries; (iii) the sale of vermouth to class 1 craft distillers and class 2 craft distillers that, pursuant to subsection (e) of Section 6-4 of this Act, sell spirits, vermouth, or both spirits and vermouth to non-licensees at their distilleries; or (iv) as otherwise provided in this Act. No person licensed as a distributor shall be granted a non-resident dealer's license.

(c) An importing distributor's license may be issued to and held by those only who are duly licensed distributors, upon the filing of an application by a duly licensed distributor, with the State Commission and the State 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. No person licensed as an importing distributor shall be granted a non-resident dealer's license.

(d) A retailer's license shall allow the licensee to sell and offer for sale at retail, ~~only in or from~~ the premises specified in the license, alcoholic liquor for use or consumption, but not for resale in any form ~~except as otherwise provided in this Act~~. Except as provided in Section 6-16, 6-29, or 6-29.1, nothing in this Act shall deny, limit, remove, or restrict the ability of a holder of a retailer's license to transfer or ship alcoholic liquor to the purchaser for use or consumption subject to any applicable local law or ordinance. For the purposes of this Section, "shipping" means the movement of alcoholic liquor from a licensed retailer to a consumer via a common carrier. Except as provided in Section 6-16, 6-29, or 6-29.1, nothing in this Act shall deny, limit, remove, or restrict the ability of a holder of a retailer's license to deliver alcoholic liquor to the purchaser for use or consumption. The delivery shall be made only within 12 hours from the time the alcoholic liquor leaves the licensed premises of the retailer for delivery. For the purposes of this Section, "delivery" means the movement of alcoholic liquor purchased from a licensed retailer to a consumer through the following methods:

- (1) delivery within licensed retailer's parking lot, including curbside, for pickup by the consumer;
- (2) delivery by an owner, officer, director, shareholder, or employee of the licensed retailer; or
- (3) delivery by a third-party contractor, independent contractor, or agent with whom the licensed retailer has contracted to make deliveries of alcoholic liquors.

Under ~~paragraph subsection~~ (1), (2), or (3), delivery shall not include the use of common carriers.

A retail licensee may use any website, mobile application, or similar platform that facilitates the sale or delivery of food, beverages, or goods and is owned or operated by the retail licensee, third-party contractor, an independent contractor, or an agent with whom the licensed retailer has contracted to facilitate deliveries or sales of alcoholic liquors under this Section. The use of any website, mobile application, or similar platform to facilitate deliveries or sales of alcoholic liquors shall not be considered an illegal sale, resale, transfer, barter, or exchange of alcohol under this Act.

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.

Except for a municipality with a population of more than 1,000,000 inhabitants, a home rule unit may not regulate the delivery of alcoholic liquor or require a retail licensee to obtain a separate or additional license for the delivery alcoholic liquor ~~inconsistent with this subsection~~. This paragraph is a limitation under subsection (j) of Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution on the concurrent exercise by home rule units of powers and functions exercised by the State. A non-home rule municipality may not regulate the delivery of alcoholic liquor or require a retail licensee to obtain a separate or additional license for the delivery of alcoholic liquor ~~inconsistent with this subsection~~.

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).

The requirements in subsection (b-5) of Section 6-29 apply only to a winery shipper licensee that ships wine via common carrier and do not apply to a winery shipper licensee or a retail licensee that delivers, or causes to be delivered, alcohol pursuant to the methods outlined in item (1), (2), or (3) of this subsection.

Except as provided in this Section, for a manufacturer with a retail licensee, nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit an on-premises consumption retailer, off-premises sale retailer, or combined on-premises consumption and off-premises sale retailer from delivering alcohol pursuant to this Section.

A retail licensee shall contract only with a third-party contractor, independent contractor, or agent to facilitate or make deliveries of alcoholic liquors that has a policy to verify the age of the person to whom the alcoholic liquor is being delivered based on the person's valid proof of identity indicating the person is age 21 or over. A retail licensee shall not be civilly liable for sales or deliveries made to intoxicated persons or persons under the age of 21 if the delivery of alcoholic liquor was conducted by a third-party contractor, independent contractor, or agent with whom the licensed retailer has contracted to make deliveries of alcoholic liquor.

(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 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and a certification to the State 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 2a of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, does not hold a resale number under Section 2c of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, and does not hold an exemption number under Section 1g of the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act, in which event the State 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.

Nothing in this Act prohibits an Illinois licensed distributor from offering credit or a refund for unused, salable alcoholic liquors to a holder of a special event retailer's license or the special event retailer's licensee from accepting the credit or refund of alcoholic liquors at the conclusion of the event specified in the license.

(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 Illinois 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 first-class wine-maker that concurrently holds a class 1 brewer license or a class 1 craft distiller license shall not be eligible to hold a wine-maker's premises license. 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) ~~up to 2~~ 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.

(l) (i) A broker's license shall be required of all persons who solicit orders for, offer to sell, or offer to supply alcoholic liquor to retailers in the State of Illinois, or who offer to retailers to ship or cause to be shipped or to make contact with distillers, craft 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 State 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 by duly filing such registration statement, thereby authorizing the non-resident dealer to proceed to sell such brands at wholesale, and (iii) the non-resident dealer shall comply with the provisions of Sections 6-5 and 6-6 of this Act to the same extent that these provisions apply to manufacturers. No person licensed as a non-resident dealer shall be granted a distributor's or importing distributor's license.

(n) A brew pub license shall allow the licensee to only (i) manufacture up to 155,000 gallons of beer per year only on the premises specified in the license, (ii) make sales of the beer manufactured on the premises or, with the approval of the State Commission, beer manufactured on another brew pub licensed premises that is wholly owned and operated by the same licensee to importing distributors, distributors, and ~~to~~ non-licensees for use and consumption, (iii) store the beer upon the premises, (iv) sell and offer for sale at retail from the licensed premises for off-premises consumption no more than 155,000 gallons per year so long as such sales are only made in-person, (v) sell and offer for sale at retail for use and consumption on the premises specified in the license any form of alcoholic liquor purchased from a licensed distributor or importing distributor, (vi) with the prior approval of the State 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, and (vii) notwithstanding item (i) of this subsection, brew pubs wholly owned and operated by the same licensee may combine each location's production limit of 155,000 gallons of beer per year and allocate the aggregate total between the wholly owned, operated, and licensed locations.

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 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 brew pub licensee may apply for a class 3 brewer license and, upon meeting all applicable qualifications of this Act and relinquishing all commonly owned brew pub or retail licenses, shall be issued a class 3 brewer license. Nothing in this Act shall prohibit the issuance of a class 3 brewer license if the applicant:

(1) has a valid retail license on or before May 1, 2021;

(2) has an ownership interest in at least ~~2~~ two brew pubs licenses on or before May 1, 2021;

(3) the brew pub licensee applies for a class 3 brewer license on or before October 1, 2022 and relinquishes all commonly owned brew pub licenses; and

(4) relinquishes all commonly owned retail licenses on or before December 31, 2022.

If a brew pub licensee is issued a class 3 brewer license, the class 3 brewer license shall expire on the same date as the existing brew pub license and the State Commission shall not require a class 3 brewer licensee to obtain a brewer license; or, in the alternative, to pay a fee for a brewer license, until the date the brew pub license of the applicant would have expired.

(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. A caterer retailer license shall allow the holder, a distributor, or an importing distributor to transfer any inventory to and from the holder's retail premises and shall allow the holder to purchase alcoholic liquor from a distributor or importing distributor to be delivered directly to an off-site event.

Nothing in this Act prohibits a distributor or importing distributor from offering credit or a refund for unused, salable beer to a holder of a caterer retailer license or a caterer retailer licensee from accepting a credit or refund for unused, salable beer, in the event an act of God is the sole reason an off-site event is ~~cancelled~~ ~~cancelled~~ and if: (i) the holder of a caterer retailer license has not transferred alcoholic liquor from its caterer retailer premises to an off-site location; (ii) the distributor or importing distributor offers the credit or refund for the unused, salable beer that it delivered to the off-site premises and not for any unused, salable beer that the distributor or importing distributor delivered to the caterer retailer's premises; and (iii) the unused, salable beer would likely spoil if transferred to the caterer retailer's premises. A caterer retailer license shall allow the holder to transfer any inventory from any off-site location to its caterer retailer premises at the conclusion of an off-site event or engage a distributor or importing distributor to transfer any inventory from any off-site location to its caterer retailer premises at the conclusion of an off-site event, provided that the distributor or importing distributor issues bona fide charges to the caterer retailer licensee for fuel, labor, and delivery and the distributor or importing distributor collects payment from the caterer retailer licensee prior to the distributor or importing distributor transferring inventory to the caterer retailer premises.

For purposes of this subsection (o), an "act of God" means an unforeseeable event, such as a rain or snow storm, hail, a flood, or a similar event, that is the sole cause of the cancellation of an off-site, outdoor event.

(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; to purchase alcoholic liquor from a distributor or importing distributor to be delivered directly to the location 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 or delivered 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.

A special use permit license shall allow the holder to transfer any inventory from the holder's special use premises to its retail premises at the conclusion of the special use event or engage a distributor or importing distributor to transfer any inventory from the holder's special use premises to its retail premises at the conclusion of an off-site event, provided that the distributor or importing distributor issues bona fide charges to the special use permit licensee for fuel, labor, and delivery and the distributor or importing distributor collects payment from the retail licensee prior to the distributor or importing distributor transferring inventory to the retail premises.

Nothing in this Act prohibits a distributor or importing distributor from offering credit or a refund for unused, salable beer to a special use permit licensee or a special use permit licensee from accepting a credit or refund for unused, salable beer at the conclusion of the event specified in the license if: (i) the holder of the special use permit license has not transferred alcoholic liquor from its retail licensed premises to the premises specified in the special use permit license; (ii) the distributor or importing distributor offers the credit or refund for the unused, salable beer that it delivered to the premises specified in the special use permit license and not for any unused, salable beer that the distributor or importing distributor delivered to the retailer's premises; and (iii) the unused, salable beer would likely spoil if transferred to the retailer premises.

(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 State 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 State Commission deems necessary. The application form shall include all addresses from which the applicant for a winery shipper's license intends to ship wine, including the name and address of any third party, except for a common carrier, authorized to ship wine on behalf of the manufacturer. The application form shall include an ~~acknowledgment~~ ~~acknowledgement~~ consenting to the jurisdiction of the State 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 State Commission to conduct audits for the purpose of ensuring compliance with Public Act 95-634, and an ~~acknowledgment~~ ~~acknowledgement~~ that the wine manufacturer is in compliance with Section 6-2 of this Act. Any third party, except for a common carrier, authorized to ship wine on behalf of a first-class or second-class wine manufacturer's licensee, a first-class or second-class wine-maker's licensee, a limited wine manufacturer's licensee, or a person who is licensed to make wine under the laws of another state shall also be disclosed by the winery shipper's licensee, and a copy of the written appointment of the third-party wine provider, except for a common carrier, to the wine manufacturer shall be filed with the State Commission as a supplement to the winery shipper's license application or any renewal thereof. The winery shipper's license holder shall affirm under penalty of perjury, as part of the winery shipper's license application or renewal, that he or she only ships wine, either directly or indirectly through a third-party provider, from the licensee's own production.

Except for a common carrier, a third-party provider shipping wine on behalf of a winery shipper's license holder is the agent of the winery shipper's license holder and, as such, a winery shipper's license holder is responsible for the acts and omissions of the third-party provider acting on behalf of the license holder. A third-party provider, except for a common carrier, that engages in shipping wine into Illinois on behalf of a winery shipper's license holder shall consent to the jurisdiction of the State Commission and the State. Any third-party, except for a common carrier, holding such an appointment shall, by February 1 of each calendar year and upon request by the State Commission or the Department of Revenue, file with the State Commission a statement detailing each shipment made to an Illinois resident. The statement shall include the name and address of the third-party provider filing the statement, the time period covered by the statement, and the following information:

- (1) the name, address, and license number of the winery shipper on whose behalf the shipment was made;
- (2) the quantity of the products delivered; and
- (3) the date and address of the shipment.

If the Department of Revenue or the State Commission requests a statement under this paragraph, the third-party provider must provide that statement no later than 30 days after the request is made. Any books, records, supporting papers, and documents containing information and data relating to a statement under this paragraph shall be kept and preserved for a period of 3 years, unless their destruction sooner is authorized, in writing, by the Director of Revenue, and shall be open and available to inspection by the Director of Revenue or the State Commission or any duly authorized officer, agent, or employee of the State Commission or the Department of Revenue, at all times during business hours of the day. Any person who violates any provision of this paragraph or any rule of the State Commission for the administration and enforcement of the provisions of this paragraph is guilty of a Class C misdemeanor. In case of a continuing violation, each day's continuance thereof shall be a separate and distinct offense.

The State Commission shall adopt rules as soon as practicable to implement the requirements of Public Act 99-904 and shall adopt rules prohibiting any such third-party appointment of a third-party provider, except for a common carrier, that has been deemed by the State Commission to have violated the provisions of this Act with regard to any winery shipper licensee.

A winery shipper licensee must pay to the Department of Revenue the State liquor gallonage tax under Section 8-1 for all wine that is sold by the licensee and shipped to a person in this State. For the purposes of Section 8-1, a winery shipper licensee shall be taxed in the same manner as a manufacturer of wine. A licensee who is not otherwise required to register under the Retailers' Occupation Tax Act must register under the Use Tax Act to collect and remit use tax to the Department of Revenue for all gallons of wine that are sold by the licensee and shipped to persons in this State. If a licensee fails to remit the tax imposed under this Act in accordance with the provisions of Article VIII of this Act, the winery shipper's license shall be revoked in accordance with 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 State Commission on a semi-annual basis the total number of cases per resident of wine shipped to residents of this State. A winery shipper licensed under this subsection (r) must comply with the requirements of Section 6-29 of this Act.

Pursuant to paragraph (5.1) or (5.3) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12, the State Commission may receive, respond to, and investigate any complaint and impose any of the remedies specified in paragraph (1) of subsection (a) of Section 3-12.

As used in this subsection, "third-party provider" means any entity that provides fulfillment house services, including warehousing, packaging, distribution, order processing, or shipment of wine, but not the sale of wine, on behalf of a licensed winery shipper.

(s) A craft distiller tasting permit license shall allow an Illinois licensed class 1 craft distiller or class 2 craft distiller to transfer a portion of its alcoholic liquor inventory from its class 1 craft distiller or class 2 craft distiller licensed premises to the premises specified in the license hereby created and to conduct a sampling, only in the premises specified in the license hereby created, of the transferred alcoholic liquor in accordance with subsection (c) of Section 6-31 of this Act. The transferred alcoholic liquor may not be sold or resold in any form. An applicant for the craft distiller tasting 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.

(t) A brewer warehouse permit may be issued to the holder of a class 1 brewer license or a class 2 brewer license. If the holder of the permit is a class 1 brewer licensee, the brewer warehouse permit shall allow the holder to store or warehouse up to 930,000 gallons of tax-determined beer manufactured by the holder of the permit at the premises specified on the permit. If the holder of the permit is a class 2 brewer licensee, the brewer warehouse permit shall allow the holder to store or warehouse up to 3,720,000 gallons of tax-determined beer manufactured by the holder of the permit at the premises specified on the permit. Sales to non-licensees are prohibited at the premises specified in the brewer warehouse permit.

(u) A distilling pub license shall allow the licensee to only (i) manufacture up to 5,000 gallons of spirits per year only on the premises specified in the license, (ii) make sales of the spirits manufactured on the premises or, with the approval of the State Commission, spirits manufactured on another distilling pub licensed premises that is wholly owned and operated by the same licensee to importing distributors and distributors and to non-licensees for use and consumption, (iii) store the spirits upon the premises, (iv) sell and offer for sale at retail from the licensed premises for off-premises consumption no more than 5,000 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 State Commission, annually transfer no more than 5,000 gallons of spirits manufactured on the premises to a licensed distilling pub wholly owned and operated by the same licensee.

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

A person who holds a class 2 craft distiller license may simultaneously hold a distilling pub license if the class 2 craft distiller (i) does not, under any circumstance, sell or offer for sale spirits manufactured by the class 2 craft distiller to retail licensees; (ii) does not hold more than 3 distilling pub licenses in this State; (iii) does not manufacture more than a combined 100,000 gallons of spirits per year, including the spirits manufactured at the distilling pub; and (iv) is not a member of or affiliated with, directly or indirectly, a manufacturer that produces more than 100,000 gallons of spirits per year or any other alcoholic liquor.

(v) A craft distiller warehouse permit may be issued to the holder of a class 1 craft distiller or class 2 craft distiller license. The craft distiller warehouse permit shall allow the holder to store or warehouse up to 500,000 gallons of spirits manufactured by the holder of the permit at the premises specified on the permit. Sales to non-licensees are prohibited at the premises specified in the craft distiller warehouse permit.

(w) A beer showcase permit license shall allow an Illinois-licensed distributor to transfer a portion of its beer inventory from its licensed premises to the premises specified in the beer showcase permit license, and, in the case of a class 3 brewer, transfer only beer the class 3 brewer manufactures from its licensed premises to the premises specified in the beer showcase permit license; and to sell or offer for sale at retail, only in the premises specified in the beer showcase permit license, the transferred or delivered beer for on or off premise consumption, but not for resale in any form and to sell to non-licensees not more than 96 fluid ounces of beer per person. A beer showcase permit license may be granted for the following time periods: one day or less; or 2 or more days to a maximum of 15 days per location in any 12-month period. An applicant for a beer showcase 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. The State Commission shall require the beer showcase applicant to comply with Section 6-27.1.

(Source: P.A. 101-16, eff. 6-14-19; 101-31, eff. 6-28-19; 101-81, eff. 7-12-19; 101-482, eff. 8-23-19; 101-517, eff. 8-23-19; 101-615, eff. 12-20-19; 101-668, eff. 1-1-22; 102-442, eff. 8-20-21; 102-1142, eff. 2-17-23; revised 7-2-25.)

(235 ILCS 5/6-16) (from Ch. 43, par. 131)

Sec. 6-16. Prohibited sales and possession.

(a) (i) No licensee nor any officer, associate, member, representative, agent, or employee of such licensee shall sell, give, or deliver alcoholic liquor to any person under the age of 21 years or to any visibly intoxicated person, except as provided in Section 6-16.1. (ii) No express company, common carrier, or contract carrier nor any representative, agent, or employee on behalf of an express company, common carrier, or contract carrier that carries or transports alcoholic liquor for delivery within this State shall knowingly give or knowingly deliver to a residential address any shipping container clearly labeled as containing alcoholic liquor and labeled as requiring signature of an adult of at least 21 years of age to any person in this State under the age of 21 years. An express company, common carrier, or contract carrier that carries or transports such alcoholic liquor for delivery within this State shall obtain a signature at the time of

delivery acknowledging receipt of the alcoholic liquor by an adult who is at least 21 years of age. At no time while delivering alcoholic beverages within this State may any representative, agent, or employee of an express company, common carrier, or contract carrier that carries or transports alcoholic liquor for delivery within this State deliver the alcoholic liquor to a residential address without the acknowledgment of the consignee and without first obtaining a signature at the time of the delivery by an adult who is at least 21 years of age. A signature of a person on file with the express company, common carrier, or contract carrier does not constitute acknowledgement of the consignee. Any express company, common carrier, or contract carrier that transports alcoholic liquor for delivery within this State that violates this item (ii) of this subsection (a) by delivering alcoholic liquor without the acknowledgement of the consignee and without first obtaining a signature at the time of the delivery by an adult who is at least 21 years of age is guilty of a business offense for which the express company, common carrier, or contract carrier that transports alcoholic liquor within this State shall be fined not more than \$1,001 for a first offense, not more than \$5,000 for a second offense, and not more than \$10,000 for a third or subsequent offense. An express company, common carrier, or contract carrier shall be held vicariously liable for the actions of its representatives, agents, or employees. For purposes of this Act, in addition to other methods authorized by law, an express company, common carrier, or contract carrier shall be considered served with process when a representative, agent, or employee alleged to have violated this Act is personally served. Each shipment of alcoholic liquor delivered in violation of this item (ii) of this subsection (a) constitutes a separate offense. (iii) No person, after purchasing or otherwise obtaining alcoholic liquor, shall sell, give, or deliver such alcoholic liquor to another person under the age of 21 years, except in the performance of a religious ceremony or service. Except as otherwise provided in item (ii), any express company, common carrier, or contract carrier that transports alcoholic liquor within this State that violates the provisions of item (i), (ii), or (iii) of this paragraph of this subsection (a) is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and the sentence shall include, but shall not be limited to, a fine of not less than \$500. Any person who violates the provisions of item (iii) of this paragraph of this subsection (a) is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and the sentence shall include, but shall not be limited to a fine of not less than \$500 for a first offense and not less than \$2,000 for a second or subsequent offense. Any person who knowingly violates the provisions of item (iii) of this paragraph of this subsection (a) is guilty of a Class 4 felony if a death occurs as the result of the violation.

If a licensee or officer, associate, member, representative, agent, or employee of the licensee, or a representative, agent, or employee of an express company, common carrier, or contract carrier that carries or transports alcoholic liquor for delivery within this State, is prosecuted under this paragraph of this subsection (a) for selling, giving, or delivering alcoholic liquor to a person under the age of 21 years, the person under 21 years of age who attempted to buy or receive the alcoholic liquor may be prosecuted pursuant to Section 6-20 of this Act, unless the person under 21 years of age was acting under the authority of a law enforcement agency, the Illinois Liquor Control Commission, or a local liquor control commissioner pursuant to a plan or action to investigate, patrol, or conduct any similar enforcement action.

For the purpose of preventing the violation of this Section, any licensee, or his agent or employee, or a representative, agent, or employee of an express company, common carrier, or contract carrier that carries or transports alcoholic liquor for delivery within this State, shall refuse to sell, deliver, or serve alcoholic beverages to any person who is unable to produce adequate written evidence of identity and of the fact that he or she is over the age of 21 years, if requested by the licensee, agent, employee, or representative.

Adequate written evidence of age and identity of the person is a document issued by a federal, state, county, or municipal government, or subdivision or agency thereof, including, but not limited to, a motor vehicle operator's license, a registration certificate issued under the Federal Selective Service Act, or an identification card issued to a member of the Armed Forces. Proof that the defendant-licensee, or his employee or agent, or the representative, agent, or employee of the express company, common carrier, or contract carrier that carries or transports alcoholic liquor for delivery within this State demanded, was shown and reasonably relied upon such written evidence in any transaction forbidden by this Section is an affirmative defense in any criminal prosecution therefor or to any proceedings for the suspension or revocation of any license based thereon. It shall not, however, be an affirmative defense if the agent or employee accepted the written evidence knowing it to be false or fraudulent. If a false or fraudulent Illinois driver's license or Illinois identification card is presented by a person less than 21 years of age to a licensee or the licensee's agent or employee for the purpose of ordering, purchasing, attempting to purchase, or otherwise obtaining or attempting to obtain the serving of any alcoholic beverage, the law enforcement officer or agency investigating the incident shall, upon the conviction of the person who presented the

fraudulent license or identification, make a report of the matter to the Secretary of State on a form provided by the Secretary of State.

However, no agent or employee of the licensee or employee of an express company, common carrier, or contract carrier that carries or transports alcoholic liquor for delivery within this State shall be disciplined or discharged for selling or furnishing liquor to a person under 21 years of age if the agent or employee demanded and was shown, before furnishing liquor to a person under 21 years of age, adequate written evidence of age and identity of the person issued by a federal, state, county or municipal government, or subdivision or agency thereof, including but not limited to a motor vehicle operator's license, a registration certificate issued under the Federal Selective Service Act, or an identification card issued to a member of the Armed Forces. This paragraph, however, shall not apply if the agent or employee accepted the written evidence knowing it to be false or fraudulent.

Any person who sells, gives, or furnishes to any person under the age of 21 years any false or fraudulent written, printed, or photostatic evidence of the age and identity of such person or who sells, gives or furnishes to any person under the age of 21 years evidence of age and identification of any other person is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and the person's sentence shall include, but shall not be limited to, a fine of not less than \$500.

Any person under the age of 21 years who presents or offers to any licensee, his agent or employee, any written, printed or photostatic evidence of age and identity that is false, fraudulent, or not actually his or her own for the purpose of ordering, purchasing, attempting to purchase or otherwise procuring or attempting to procure, the serving of any alcoholic beverage, who falsely states in writing that he or she is at least 21 years of age when receiving alcoholic liquor from a representative, agent, or employee of an express company, common carrier, or contract carrier, or who has in his or her possession any false or fraudulent written, printed, or photostatic evidence of age and identity, is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and the person's sentence shall include, but shall not be limited to, the following: a fine of not less than \$500 and at least 25 hours of community service. If possible, any community service shall be performed for an alcohol abuse prevention program.

Any person under the age of 21 years who has any alcoholic beverage in his or her possession on any street or highway or in any public place or in any place open to the public is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor. This Section does not apply to possession by a person under the age of 21 years making a delivery of an alcoholic beverage in pursuance of the order of his or her parent or in pursuance of his or her employment.

(a-1) It is unlawful for any parent or guardian to knowingly permit his or her residence, any other private property under his or her control, or any vehicle, conveyance, or watercraft under his or her control to be used by an invitee of the parent's child or the guardian's ward, if the invitee is under the age of 21, in a manner that constitutes a violation of this Section. A parent or guardian is deemed to have knowingly permitted his or her residence, any other private property under his or her control, or any vehicle, conveyance, or watercraft under his or her control to be used in violation of this Section if he or she knowingly authorizes or permits consumption of alcoholic liquor by underage invitees. Any person who violates this subsection (a-1) is guilty of a Class A misdemeanor and the person's sentence shall include, but shall not be limited to, a fine of not less than \$500. Where a violation of this subsection (a-1) directly or indirectly results in great bodily harm or death to any person, the person violating this subsection shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony. Nothing in this subsection (a-1) shall be construed to prohibit the giving of alcoholic liquor to a person under the age of 21 years in the performance of a religious ceremony or service in observation of a religious holiday.

For the purposes of this subsection (a-1) where the residence or other property has an owner and a tenant or lessee, the trier of fact may infer that the residence or other property is occupied only by the tenant or lessee.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this Section whoever violates this Section shall, in addition to other penalties provided for in this Act, be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(c) Any person shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor where he or she knowingly authorizes or permits a residence which he or she occupies to be used by an invitee under 21 years of age and:

(1) the person occupying the residence knows that any such person under the age of 21 is in possession of or is consuming any alcoholic beverage; and

(2) the possession or consumption of the alcohol by the person under 21 is not otherwise permitted by this Act.

For the purposes of this subsection (c) where the residence has an owner and a tenant or lessee, the trier of fact may infer that the residence is occupied only by the tenant or lessee. The sentence of any person who violates this subsection (c) shall include, but shall not be limited to, a fine of not less than \$500. Where a violation of this subsection (c) directly or indirectly results in great bodily harm or death to any person, the person violating this subsection (c) shall be guilty of a Class 4 felony. Nothing in this subsection (c) shall be construed to prohibit the giving of alcoholic liquor to a person under the age of 21 years in the performance of a religious ceremony or service in observation of a religious holiday.

A person shall not be in violation of this subsection (c) if (A) he or she requests assistance from the police department or other law enforcement agency to either (i) remove any person who refuses to abide by the person's performance of the duties imposed by this subsection (c) or (ii) terminate the activity because the person has been unable to prevent a person under the age of 21 years from consuming alcohol despite having taken all reasonable steps to do so and (B) this assistance is requested before any other person makes a formal complaint to the police department or other law enforcement agency about the activity.

(d) Any person who rents a hotel or motel room from the proprietor or agent thereof for the purpose of or with the knowledge that such room shall be used for the consumption of alcoholic liquor by persons under the age of 21 years shall be guilty of a Class A misdemeanor.

(e) Except as otherwise provided in this Act, any person who has alcoholic liquor in his or her possession on public school district property on school days or at events on public school district property when children are present is guilty of a petty offense, unless the alcoholic liquor (i) is in the original container with the seal unbroken and is in the possession of a person who is not otherwise legally prohibited from possessing the alcoholic liquor or (ii) is in the possession of a person in or for the performance of a religious service or ceremony authorized by the school board.

(f) A law enforcement agency or its agents or employees, the Illinois Liquor Control Commission or its agents or employees, or a local liquor control commissioner or its agents or employees shall, pursuant to a plan or action to investigate, patrol, or conduct any similar enforcement action, use only a person under the age of 21 years to attempt to purchase alcoholic beverages to apprehend licensees, or employees or agents of licensees, who sell alcoholic beverages to minors. The following minimum standards apply to any plan or action to investigate, patrol, or conduct any similar enforcement action under this Act in which it is alleged that a minor has purchased an alcoholic beverage:

(1) At the time of the operation, the minor shall be 18 or 19 years of age.

(2) The minor shall display an appearance that could generally be expected of a person under 21 years of age, under the actual circumstances presented to the seller of alcoholic beverages at the time of the alleged offense and shall not purposely disguise the minor's appearance so as to misrepresent the minor's actual age.

(3) The minor shall be photographed, both before and after an investigation, for the purpose of creating a record of the minor's appearance during the time of the investigation.

(4) The minor shall respond truthfully to all questions posed by the licensee's employee or agent, including, but not limited to, inquiries concerning the person's age. The minor shall not remain silent when asked questions regarding his or her age and shall not make statements designed to trick, mislead, encourage, or confuse the employee or agent.

(5) The minor shall either carry his or her own identification showing the minor's correct date of birth or shall carry no identification.

(6) If the minor carries identification, the minor shall present it upon request to any licensee's employee or agent.

(7) The minor shall not carry any fraudulent or fictitious identification.

Failure to comply with the minimum standards in this subsection shall be a defense to any action brought against a licensee under this Act, or against the licensee's employee or agent, for the illegal sale of alcohol to a minor.

(Source: P.A. 97-1049, eff. 1-1-13; 98-1017, eff. 1-1-15.)

(235 ILCS 5/6-28.8)

(Section scheduled to be repealed on August 1, 2028)

Sec. 6-28.8. Delivery and carry out of mixed drinks permitted.

(a) In this Section:

"Cocktail" or "mixed drink" means any beverage obtained by combining ingredients alcoholic in nature, whether brewed, fermented, or distilled, with ingredients non-alcoholic in nature, such as fruit juice,

lemonade, cream, or a carbonated beverage. "Cocktail" or "mixed drink" does not include an original or sealed container that is filled, sealed, or labeled by the manufacturer.

"Original container" means, for the purposes of this Section only, a container that is (†) filled, sealed, and secured by a retail licensee's employee at the retail licensee's location with a tamper-evident lid or cap or (ii) filled and labeled by the manufacturer and secured by the manufacturer's original unbroken seal.

"Sealed container" means a rigid container that contains a mixed drink or a single serving of wine, is new, has never been used, has a secured lid or cap designed to prevent consumption without removal of the lid or cap, and is tamper-evident. ~~"Sealed container" includes a manufacturer's original container as defined in this subsection.~~ "Sealed container" does not include a container with a lid with sipping holes or openings for straws or a container made of plastic, paper, or polystyrene foam.

"Tamper-evident" means a lid or cap that has been sealed with tamper-evident covers, including, but not limited to, wax dip or heat shrink wrap.

(b) A cocktail, mixed drink, or single serving of wine placed in a sealed container by a retail licensee at the retail licensee's location ~~or a manufacturer's original container~~ may be transferred and sold for off-premises consumption if the following requirements are met:

(1) the cocktail, mixed drink, or single serving of wine is transferred within the licensed premises, by a curbside pickup, or by delivery by an employee of the retail licensee who:

(A) has been trained in accordance with Section 6-27.1 at the time of the sale;

(B) is at least 21 years of age; and

(C) upon delivery, verifies the age of the person to whom the cocktail, mixed drink, or single serving of wine is being delivered by obtaining a signature from a recipient aged 21 or over;

(2) if the employee delivering the cocktail, mixed drink, or single serving of wine is not able to safely verify a person's age or level of intoxication upon delivery or is otherwise not able to complete the delivery, the employee shall cancel the sale of alcohol and return the product to the retail license holder;

(3) the sealed container is placed in the trunk of the vehicle or if there is no trunk, in the vehicle's rear compartment that is not readily accessible to the passenger area;

(4) ~~except for a manufacturer's original container,~~ a container filled and sealed at a retail licensee's location shall be affixed with a label or tag that contains the following information:

(A) the cocktail or mixed drink ingredients, type, and name of the alcohol;

(B) the name, license number, and address of the retail licensee that filled the original container and sold the product;

(C) the volume of the cocktail, mixed drink, or single serving of wine in the sealed container; and

(D) the sealed container was filled less than 7 days before the date of sale. ~~† and~~

~~(5) a manufacturer's original container shall be affixed with a label or tag that contains the name, license number, and address of the retail licensee that sold the product.~~

(c) Third-party delivery services are not permitted to deliver cocktails and mixed drinks under this Section.

(d) If there is an executive order of the Governor in effect during a disaster, the employee delivering the mixed drink, cocktail, or single serving of wine must comply with any requirements of that executive order, including, but not limited to, wearing gloves and a mask and maintaining distancing requirements when interacting with the public.

(e) Delivery or carry out of a cocktail, mixed drink, or single serving of wine is prohibited if:

(1) a third party delivers the cocktail or mixed drink;

(2) a container of a mixed drink, cocktail, or single serving of wine is not tamper-evident and sealed;

(3) a container of a mixed drink, cocktail, or single serving of wine is transported in the passenger area of a vehicle;

(4) a mixed drink, cocktail, or single serving of wine is delivered by a person or to a person who is under the age of 21; or

(5) the person delivering a mixed drink, cocktail, or single serving of wine fails to verify the age of the person to whom the mixed drink or cocktail is being delivered.

(f) Violations of this Section shall be subject to any applicable penalties, including, but not limited to, the penalties specified under Section 11-502 of the Illinois Vehicle Code.

~~(f-5) This Section is not intended to prohibit or preempt the ability of a brew pub, tap room, or distilling pub to continue to temporarily deliver alcoholic liquor pursuant to guidance issued by the State Commission on March 19, 2020 entitled "Illinois Liquor Control Commission, COVID 19 Related Actions, Guidance on Temporary Delivery of Alcoholic Liquor". This Section shall only grant authorization to holders of State of Illinois retail liquor licenses but not to licensees that simultaneously hold any licensure or privilege to manufacture alcoholic liquors within or outside of the State of Illinois.~~

~~(g) This Section is not a denial or limitation of home rule powers and functions under Section 6 of Article VII of the Illinois Constitution.~~

~~(h) This Section is repealed on August 1, 2028.~~

(h) Except as provided in subsection (f-5), nothing in this Section shall be construed to prohibit an on-premises consumption retailer or a combined on-premises consumption retailer and off-premises sale retailer from delivering mixed drinks, cocktails, or single servings of wine pursuant to this Section.
(Source: P.A. 102-8, eff. 6-2-21; 103-4, eff. 5-31-23.)

Section 90. Applicability. This Act applies to pending actions as well as actions commenced on or after the effective date of this Act.

Section 99. Effective date. This Act takes effect July 1, 2026, except that this Section and Section 10 take effect upon becoming law."

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

Senator Castro offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 3 TO SENATE BILL 618

AMENDMENT NO. 3. Amend Senate Bill 618, AS AMENDED, with reference to page and line numbers of Senate Amendment No. 2, on page 1, line 5, by deleting "6-16,"; and

on page 2, by replacing lines 12 through 17 with "permit" means a license for use by a class 1 craft distiller, class 2 craft distiller, or class 3 craft distiller to allow for the transfer of spirits only from an existing licensed premises of a class 1 craft distiller, class 2 craft distiller, or class 3 craft distiller to a designated site for a specific event."; and

on page 67, by replacing lines 15 through 21 with the following:

~~"(w) A beer showcase permit license shall allow an Illinois licensed distributor to transfer a portion of its beer inventory from its licensed premises to the premises specified in the beer showcase permit license, and, in the case of a class 3 brewer to transfer only beer the class 3 brewer manufactures from its licensed premises to the premises specified in the beer showcase permit license; and to sell or";~~ and

on page 68, by replacing lines 10 through 16 with the following:

"(x) A spirits showcase permit shall allow a class 3 distiller to transfer only spirits the class 3 craft distiller manufactures from its licensed premises to the premises specified in the spirits showcase permit and to sell"; and

on page 111, line 17, by replacing "licensee" with "license"; and

by deleting line 25 on page 134 through line 3 on page 146.

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the foregoing Amendments numbered 2 and 3 were ordered engrossed, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL OF THE SENATE A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Castro, **Senate Bill No. 618** having been transcribed and typed and all amendments adopted thereto having been printed, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

YEAS 51; NAYS None.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Ellman	Hunter	Sims
Aquino	Faraci	Johnson	Stadelman
Arellano, L.	Feigenholtz	Joyce	Syverson
Balkema	Fine	Koehler	Tracy
Belt	Fowler	Lewis	Turner, D.
Bryant	Glowiak Hilton	Lightford	Turner, S.
Castro	Guzmán	Loughran Cappel	Ventura
Cervantes	Halpin	Martwick	Villa
Collins	Harris, N.	Peters	Villanueva
Cunningham	Harriss, E.	Porfirio	Villivalam
Curran	Hastings	Preston	Walker
DeWitte	Hills	Rezin	Mr. President
Edly-Allen	Holmes	Simmons	

This bill, having received the vote of three-fifths of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence therein.

SENATE BILL RECALLED

On motion of Senator Collins, **Senate Bill No. 642** was recalled from the order of third reading to the order of second reading.

Senator Collins offered the following amendment and moved its adoption:

AMENDMENT NO. 1 TO SENATE BILL 642

AMENDMENT NO. 1. Amend Senate Bill 642 by replacing everything after the enacting clause with the following:

"Section 5. The Illinois Municipal Code is amended by changing Section 11-74.4-3.5 as follows:
(65 ILCS 5/11-74.4-3.5)

Sec. 11-74.4-3.5. Completion dates for redevelopment projects.

(a) Unless otherwise stated in this Section, the estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs (including refunding bonds under Section 11-74.4-7) may not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer, as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act, is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the 23rd calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area was adopted on or after January 15, 1981.

(a-5) If the redevelopment project area is located within a transit facility improvement area established pursuant to Section 11-74.4-3, the estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs (including refunding bonds under Section 11-74.4-7) may not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer, as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act, is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the 35th calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area was adopted.

[October 15, 2025]

(a-7) A municipality may adopt tax increment financing for a redevelopment project area located in a transit facility improvement area that also includes real property located within an existing redevelopment project area established prior to August 12, 2016 (the effective date of Public Act 99-792). In such case: (i) the provisions of this Division shall apply with respect to the previously established redevelopment project area until the municipality adopts, as required in accordance with applicable provisions of this Division, an ordinance dissolving the special tax allocation fund for such redevelopment project area and terminating the designation of such redevelopment project area as a redevelopment project area; and (ii) after the effective date of the ordinance described in (i), the provisions of this Division shall apply with respect to the subsequently established redevelopment project area located in a transit facility improvement area.

(b) The estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs (including refunding bonds under Section 11-74.4-7) may not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the 32nd calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area was adopted if the ordinance was adopted on September 9, 1999 by the Village of Downs.

The estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs (including refunding bonds under Section 11-74.4-7) may not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the 33rd calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area was adopted if the ordinance was adopted on May 20, 1985 by the Village of Wheeling.

The estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs (including refunding bonds under Section 11-74.4-7) may not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the 28th calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area was adopted if the ordinance was adopted on October 12, 1989 by the City of Lawrenceville.

(b-5) The estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs (including refunding bonds under Section 11-74.4-7) may not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the 32nd calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area was adopted if the ordinance was adopted on April 19, 2004 by the Village of Tremont.

(c) The estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations issued to finance redevelopment project costs (including refunding bonds under Section 11-74.4-7) may not be later than December 31 of the year in which the payment to the municipal treasurer as provided in subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 of this Act is to be made with respect to ad valorem taxes levied in the 35th calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project area was adopted:

- (1) If the ordinance was adopted before January 15, 1981.
- (2) If the ordinance was adopted in December 1983, April 1984, July 1985, or December 1989.
- (3) If the ordinance was adopted in December 1987 and the redevelopment project is located within one mile of Midway Airport.
- (4) If the ordinance was adopted before January 1, 1987 by a municipality in Mason County.
- (5) If the municipality is subject to the Local Government Financial Planning and Supervision Act or the Financially Distressed City Law.
- (6) If the ordinance was adopted in December 1984 by the Village of Rosemont.
- (7) If the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by a municipality located in Clinton County for which at least \$250,000 of tax increment bonds were authorized on June 17, 1997, or if the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by a municipality with a population in 1990 of less than 3,600 that is located in a county with a population in 1990 of less than 34,000 and for which at least \$250,000 of tax increment bonds were authorized on June 17, 1997.
- (8) If the ordinance was adopted on October 5, 1982 by the City of Kankakee, or if the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by East St. Louis.
- (9) If the ordinance was adopted on November 12, 1991 by the Village of Sauget.
- (10) If the ordinance was adopted on February 11, 1985 by the City of Rock Island.

- (11) If the ordinance was adopted before December 18, 1986 by the City of Moline.
- (12) If the ordinance was adopted in September 1988 by Sauk Village.
- (13) If the ordinance was adopted in October 1993 by Sauk Village.
- (14) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the City of Galva.
- (15) If the ordinance was adopted in March 1991 by the City of Centreville.
- (16) If the ordinance was adopted on January 23, 1991 by the City of East St. Louis.
- (17) If the ordinance was adopted on December 22, 1986 by the City of Aledo.
- (18) If the ordinance was adopted on February 5, 1990 by the City of Clinton.
- (19) If the ordinance was adopted on September 6, 1994 by the City of Freeport.
- (20) If the ordinance was adopted on December 22, 1986 by the City of Tuscola.
- (21) If the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1986 by the City of Sparta.
- (22) If the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1986 by the City of Beardstown.
- (23) If the ordinance was adopted on April 27, 1981, October 21, 1985, or December 30, 1986 by the City of Belleville.
- (24) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the City of Collinsville.
- (25) If the ordinance was adopted on September 14, 1994 by the City of Alton.
- (26) If the ordinance was adopted on November 11, 1996 by the City of Lexington.
- (27) If the ordinance was adopted on November 5, 1984 by the City of LeRoy.
- (28) If the ordinance was adopted on April 3, 1991 or June 3, 1992 by the City of Markham.
- (29) If the ordinance was adopted on November 11, 1986 by the City of Pekin.
- (30) If the ordinance was adopted on December 15, 1981 by the City of Champaign.
- (31) If the ordinance was adopted on December 15, 1986 by the City of Urbana.
- (32) If the ordinance was adopted on December 15, 1986 by the Village of Heyworth.
- (33) If the ordinance was adopted on February 24, 1992 by the Village of Heyworth.
- (34) If the ordinance was adopted on March 16, 1995 by the Village of Heyworth.
- (35) If the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1986 by the Town of Cicero.
- (36) If the ordinance was adopted on December 30, 1986 by the City of Effingham.
- (37) If the ordinance was adopted on May 9, 1991 by the Village of Tilton.
- (38) If the ordinance was adopted on October 20, 1986 by the City of Elmhurst.
- (39) If the ordinance was adopted on January 19, 1988 by the City of Waukegan.
- (40) If the ordinance was adopted on September 21, 1998 by the City of Waukegan.
- (41) If the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by the City of Sullivan.
- (42) If the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1991 by the City of Sullivan.
- (43) If the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by the City of Oglesby.
- (44) If the ordinance was adopted on July 28, 1987 by the City of Marion.
- (45) If the ordinance was adopted on April 23, 1990 by the City of Marion.
- (46) If the ordinance was adopted on August 20, 1985 by the Village of Mount Prospect.
- (47) If the ordinance was adopted on February 2, 1998 by the Village of Woodhull.
- (48) If the ordinance was adopted on April 20, 1993 by the Village of Princeville.
- (49) If the ordinance was adopted on July 1, 1986 by the City of Granite City.
- (50) If the ordinance was adopted on February 2, 1989 by the Village of Lombard.
- (51) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the Village of Gardner.
- (52) If the ordinance was adopted on July 14, 1999 by the Village of Paw Paw.
- (53) If the ordinance was adopted on November 17, 1986 by the Village of Franklin Park.
- (54) If the ordinance was adopted on November 20, 1989 by the Village of South Holland.
- (55) If the ordinance was adopted on July 14, 1992 by the Village of Riverdale.
- (56) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the City of Galesburg.
- (57) If the ordinance was adopted on April 1, 1985 by the City of Galesburg.
- (58) If the ordinance was adopted on May 21, 1990 by the City of West Chicago.
- (59) If the ordinance was adopted on December 16, 1986 by the City of Oak Forest.
- (60) If the ordinance was adopted in 1999 by the City of Villa Grove.
- (61) If the ordinance was adopted on January 13, 1987 by the Village of Mt. Zion.
- (62) If the ordinance was adopted on December 30, 1986 by the Village of Manteno.
- (63) If the ordinance was adopted on April 3, 1989 by the City of Chicago Heights.
- (64) If the ordinance was adopted on January 6, 1999 by the Village of Rosemont.
- (65) If the ordinance was adopted on December 19, 2000 by the Village of Stone Park.

- (66) If the ordinance was adopted on December 22, 1986 by the City of DeKalb.
- (67) If the ordinance was adopted on December 2, 1986 by the City of Aurora.
- (68) If the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by the Village of Milan.
- (69) If the ordinance was adopted on September 8, 1994 by the City of West Frankfort.
- (70) If the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1986 by the Village of Libertyville.
- (71) If the ordinance was adopted on December 22, 1986 by the Village of Hoffman Estates.
- (72) If the ordinance was adopted on September 17, 1986 by the Village of Sherman.
- (73) If the ordinance was adopted on December 16, 1986 by the City of Macomb.
- (74) If the ordinance was adopted on June 11, 2002 by the City of East Peoria to create the West Washington Street TIF.
- (75) If the ordinance was adopted on June 11, 2002 by the City of East Peoria to create the Camp Street TIF.
- (76) If the ordinance was adopted on August 7, 2000 by the City of Des Plaines.
- (77) If the ordinance was adopted on December 22, 1986 by the City of Washington to create the Washington Square TIF #2.
- (78) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the City of Morris.
- (79) If the ordinance was adopted on July 6, 1998 by the Village of Steeleville.
- (80) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the City of Pontiac to create TIF I (the Main St TIF).
- (81) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1986 by the City of Pontiac to create TIF II (the Interstate TIF).
- (82) If the ordinance was adopted on November 6, 2002 by the City of Chicago to create the Madden/Wells TIF District.
- (83) If the ordinance was adopted on November 4, 1998 by the City of Chicago to create the Roosevelt/Racine TIF District.
- (84) If the ordinance was adopted on June 10, 1998 by the City of Chicago to create the Stony Island Commercial/Burnside Industrial Corridors TIF District.
- (85) If the ordinance was adopted on November 29, 1989 by the City of Chicago to create the Englewood Mall TIF District.
- (86) If the ordinance was adopted on December 27, 1986 by the City of Mendota.
- (87) If the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1986 by the Village of Cahokia.
- (88) If the ordinance was adopted on September 20, 1999 by the City of Belleville.
- (89) If the ordinance was adopted on December 30, 1986 by the Village of Bellevue to create the Bellevue TIF District 1.
- (90) If the ordinance was adopted on December 13, 1993 by the Village of Crete.
- (91) If the ordinance was adopted on February 12, 2001 by the Village of Crete.
- (92) If the ordinance was adopted on April 23, 2001 by the Village of Crete.
- (93) If the ordinance was adopted on December 16, 1986 by the City of Champaign.
- (94) If the ordinance was adopted on December 20, 1986 by the City of Charleston.
- (95) If the ordinance was adopted on June 6, 1989 by the Village of Romeoville.
- (96) If the ordinance was adopted on October 14, 1993 and amended on August 2, 2010 by the City of Venice.
- (97) If the ordinance was adopted on June 1, 1994 by the City of Markham.
- (98) If the ordinance was adopted on May 19, 1998 by the Village of Bensenville.
- (99) If the ordinance was adopted on November 12, 1987 by the City of Dixon.
- (100) If the ordinance was adopted on December 20, 1988 by the Village of Lansing.
- (101) If the ordinance was adopted on October 27, 1998 by the City of Moline.
- (102) If the ordinance was adopted on May 21, 1991 by the Village of Glenwood.
- (103) If the ordinance was adopted on January 28, 1992 by the City of East Peoria.
- (104) If the ordinance was adopted on December 14, 1998 by the City of Carlyle.
- (105) If the ordinance was adopted on May 17, 2000, as subsequently amended, by the City of Chicago to create the Midwest Redevelopment TIF District.
- (106) If the ordinance was adopted on September 13, 1989 by the City of Chicago to create the Michigan/Cermak Area TIF District.
- (107) If the ordinance was adopted on March 30, 1992 by the Village of Ohio.
- (108) If the ordinance was adopted on July 6, 1998 by the Village of Orangeville.

- (109) If the ordinance was adopted on December 16, 1997 by the Village of Germantown.
- (110) If the ordinance was adopted on April 28, 2003 by Gibson City.
- (111) If the ordinance was adopted on December 18, 1990 by the Village of Washington Park, but only after the Village of Washington Park becomes compliant with the reporting requirements under subsection (d) of Section 11-74.4-5, and after the State Comptroller's certification of such compliance.
- (112) If the ordinance was adopted on February 28, 2000 by the City of Harvey.
- (113) If the ordinance was adopted on January 11, 1991 by the City of Chicago to create the Read/Dunning TIF District.
- (114) If the ordinance was adopted on July 24, 1991 by the City of Chicago to create the Sanitary and Ship Canal TIF District.
- (115) If the ordinance was adopted on December 4, 2007 by the City of Naperville.
- (116) If the ordinance was adopted on July 1, 2002 by the Village of Arlington Heights.
- (117) If the ordinance was adopted on February 11, 1991 by the Village of Machesney Park.
- (118) If the ordinance was adopted on December 29, 1993 by the City of Ottawa.
- (119) If the ordinance was adopted on June 4, 1991 by the Village of Lansing.
- (120) If the ordinance was adopted on February 10, 2004 by the Village of Fox Lake.
- (121) If the ordinance was adopted on December 22, 1992 by the City of Fairfield.
- (122) If the ordinance was adopted on February 10, 1992 by the City of Mt. Sterling.
- (123) If the ordinance was adopted on March 15, 2004 by the City of Batavia.
- (124) If the ordinance was adopted on March 18, 2002 by the Village of Lake Zurich.
- (125) If the ordinance was adopted on September 23, 1997 by the City of Granite City.
- (126) If the ordinance was adopted on May 8, 2013 by the Village of Rosemont to create the Higgins Road/River Road TIF District No. 6.
- (127) If the ordinance was adopted on November 22, 1993 by the City of Arcola.
- (128) If the ordinance was adopted on September 7, 2004 by the City of Arcola.
- (129) If the ordinance was adopted on November 29, 1999 by the City of Paris.
- (130) If the ordinance was adopted on September 20, 1994 by the City of Ottawa to create the U.S. Route 6 East Ottawa TIF.
- (131) If the ordinance was adopted on May 2, 2002 by the Village of Crestwood.
- (132) If the ordinance was adopted on October 27, 1992 by the City of Blue Island.
- (133) If the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1993 by the City of Lacon.
- (134) If the ordinance was adopted on May 4, 1998 by the Village of Bradford.
- (135) If the ordinance was adopted on June 11, 2002 by the City of Oak Forest.
- (136) If the ordinance was adopted on November 16, 1992 by the City of Pinckneyville.
- (137) If the ordinance was adopted on March 1, 2001 by the Village of South Jacksonville.
- (138) If the ordinance was adopted on February 26, 1992 by the City of Chicago to create the Stockyards Southeast Quadrant TIF District.
- (139) If the ordinance was adopted on January 25, 1993 by the City of LaSalle.
- (140) If the ordinance was adopted on December 23, 1997 by the Village of Dieterich.
- (141) If the ordinance was adopted on February 10, 2016 by the Village of Rosemont to create the Balmoral/Pearl TIF No. 8 Tax Increment Financing Redevelopment Project Area.
- (142) If the ordinance was adopted on June 11, 2002 by the City of Oak Forest.
- (143) If the ordinance was adopted on January 31, 1995 by the Village of Milledgeville.
- (144) If the ordinance was adopted on February 5, 1996 by the Village of Pearl City.
- (145) If the ordinance was adopted on December 21, 1994 by the City of Calumet City.
- (146) If the ordinance was adopted on May 5, 2003 by the Town of Normal.
- (147) If the ordinance was adopted on June 2, 1998 by the City of Litchfield.
- (148) If the ordinance was adopted on October 23, 1995 by the City of Marion.
- (149) If the ordinance was adopted on May 24, 2001 by the Village of Hanover Park.
- (150) If the ordinance was adopted on May 30, 1995 by the Village of Dalzell.
- (151) If the ordinance was adopted on April 15, 1997 by the City of Edwardsville.
- (152) If the ordinance was adopted on September 5, 1995 by the City of Granite City.
- (153) If the ordinance was adopted on June 21, 1999 by the Village of Table Grove.
- (154) If the ordinance was adopted on February 23, 1995 by the City of Springfield.
- (155) If the ordinance was adopted on August 11, 1999 by the City of Monmouth.

- (156) If the ordinance was adopted on December 26, 1995 by the Village of Posen.
- (157) If the ordinance was adopted on July 1, 1995 by the Village of Caseyville.
- (158) If the ordinance was adopted on January 30, 1996 by the City of Madison.
- (159) If the ordinance was adopted on February 2, 1996 by the Village of Hartford.
- (160) If the ordinance was adopted on July 2, 1996 by the Village of Manlius.
- (161) If the ordinance was adopted on March 21, 2000 by the City of Hoopeston.
- (162) If the ordinance was adopted on March 22, 2005 by the City of Hoopeston.
- (163) If the ordinance was adopted on July 10, 1996 by the City of Chicago to create the Goose Island TIF District.
- (164) If the ordinance was adopted on December 11, 1996 by the City of Chicago to create the Bryn Mawr/Broadway TIF District.
- (165) If the ordinance was adopted on December 31, 1995 by the City of Chicago to create the 95th/Western TIF District.
- (166) If the ordinance was adopted on October 7, 1998 by the City of Chicago to create the 71st and Stony Island TIF District.
- (167) If the ordinance was adopted on April 19, 1995 by the Village of North Utica.
- (168) If the ordinance was adopted on April 22, 1996 by the City of LaSalle.
- (169) If the ordinance was adopted on June 9, 2008 by the City of Country Club Hills.
- (170) If the ordinance was adopted on July 3, 1996 by the Village of Phoenix.
- (171) If the ordinance was adopted on May 19, 1997 by the Village of Swansea.
- (172) If the ordinance was adopted on August 13, 2001 by the Village of Saunemin.
- (173) If the ordinance was adopted on January 10, 2005 by the Village of Romeoville.
- (174) If the ordinance was adopted on January 28, 1997 by the City of Berwyn for the South Berwyn Corridor Tax Increment Financing District.
- (175) If the ordinance was adopted on January 28, 1997 by the City of Berwyn for the Roosevelt Road Tax Increment Financing District.
- (176) If the ordinance was adopted on May 3, 2001 by the Village of Hanover Park for the Village Center Tax Increment Financing Redevelopment Project Area (TIF # 3).
- (177) If the ordinance was adopted on January 1, 1996 by the City of Savanna.
- (178) If the ordinance was adopted on January 28, 2002 by the Village of Okawville.
- (179) If the ordinance was adopted on October 4, 1999 by the City of Vandalia.
- (180) If the ordinance was adopted on June 16, 2003 by the City of Rushville.
- (181) If the ordinance was adopted on December 7, 1998 by the City of Quincy for the Central Business District West Tax Increment Redevelopment Project Area.
- (182) If the ordinance was adopted on March 27, 1997 by the Village of Maywood approving the Roosevelt Road TIF District.
- (183) If the ordinance was adopted on March 27, 1997 by the Village of Maywood approving the Madison Street/Fifth Avenue TIF District.
- (184) If the ordinance was adopted on November 10, 1997 by the Village of Park Forest.
- (185) If the ordinance was adopted on July 30, 1997 by the City of Chicago to create the Near North TIF district.
- (186) If the ordinance was adopted on December 1, 2000 by the Village of Mahomet.
- (187) If the ordinance was adopted on June 16, 1999 by the Village of Washburn.
- (188) If the ordinance was adopted on August 19, 1998 by the Village of New Berlin.
- (189) If the ordinance was adopted on February 5, 2002 by the City of Highwood.
- (190) If the ordinance was adopted on June 1, 1997 by the City of Flora.
- (191) If the ordinance was adopted on August 17, 1999 by the City of Ottawa.
- (192) If the ordinance was adopted on June 13, 2005 by the City of Mount Carroll.
- (193) If the ordinance was adopted on March 25, 2008 by the Village of Elizabeth.
- (194) If the ordinance was adopted on February 22, 2000 by the City of Mount Pulaski.
- (195) If the ordinance was adopted on November 21, 2000 by the City of Effingham.
- (196) If the ordinance was adopted on January 28, 2003 by the City of Effingham.
- (197) If the ordinance was adopted on February 4, 2008 by the City of Polo.
- (198) If the ordinance was adopted on August 17, 2005 by the Village of Bellwood to create the Park Place TIF.

- (199) If the ordinance was adopted on July 16, 2014 by the Village of Bellwood to create the North-2014 TIF.
- (200) If the ordinance was adopted on July 16, 2014 by the Village of Bellwood to create the South-2014 TIF.
- (201) If the ordinance was adopted on July 16, 2014 by the Village of Bellwood to create the Central Metro-2014 TIF.
- (202) If the ordinance was adopted on September 17, 2014 by the Village of Bellwood to create the Addison Creek "A" (Southwest)-2014 TIF.
- (203) If the ordinance was adopted on September 17, 2014 by the Village of Bellwood to create the Addison Creek "B" (Northwest)-2014 TIF.
- (204) If the ordinance was adopted on September 17, 2014 by the Village of Bellwood to create the Addison Creek "C" (Northeast)-2014 TIF.
- (205) If the ordinance was adopted on September 17, 2014 by the Village of Bellwood to create the Addison Creek "D" (Southeast)-2014 TIF.
- (206) If the ordinance was adopted on June 26, 2007 by the City of Peoria.
- (207) If the ordinance was adopted on October 28, 2008 by the City of Peoria.
- (208) If the ordinance was adopted on April 4, 2000 by the City of Joliet to create the Joliet City Center TIF District.
- (209) If the ordinance was adopted on July 8, 1998 by the City of Chicago to create the 43rd/Cottage Grove TIF district.
- (210) If the ordinance was adopted on July 8, 1998 by the City of Chicago to create the 79th Street Corridor TIF district.
- (211) If the ordinance was adopted on November 4, 1998 by the City of Chicago to create the Bronzeville TIF district.
- (212) If the ordinance was adopted on February 5, 1998 by the City of Chicago to create the Homan/Arthington TIF district.
- (213) If the ordinance was adopted on December 8, 1998 by the Village of Plainfield.
- (214) If the ordinance was adopted on July 17, 2000 by the Village of Homer.
- (215) If the ordinance was adopted on December 27, 2006 by the City of Greenville.
- (216) If the ordinance was adopted on June 10, 1998 by the City of Chicago to create the Kinzie Industrial TIF district.
- (217) If the ordinance was adopted on December 2, 1998 by the City of Chicago to create the Northwest Industrial TIF district.
- (218) If the ordinance was adopted on June 10, 1998 by the City of Chicago to create the Pilsen Industrial TIF district.
- (219) If the ordinance was adopted on January 14, 1997 by the City of Chicago to create the 35th/Halsted TIF district.
- (220) If the ordinance was adopted on June 9, 1999 by the City of Chicago to create the Pulaski Corridor TIF district.
- (221) If the ordinance was adopted on December 16, 1997 by the City of Springfield to create the Enos Park Neighborhood TIF District.
- (222) If the ordinance was adopted on February 5, 1998 by the City of Chicago to create the Roosevelt/Cicero redevelopment project area.
- (223) If the ordinance was adopted on February 5, 1998 by the City of Chicago to create the Western/Ogden redevelopment project area.
- (224) If the ordinance was adopted on July 21, 1999 by the City of Chicago to create the 24th/Michigan Avenue redevelopment project area.
- (225) If the ordinance was adopted on January 20, 1999 by the City of Chicago to create the Woodlawn redevelopment project area.
- (226) If the ordinance was adopted on July 7, 1999 by the City of Chicago to create the Clark/Montrose redevelopment project area.
- (227) If the ordinance was adopted on November 4, 2003 by the City of Madison to create the Rivers Edge redevelopment project area.
- (228) If the ordinance was adopted on August 12, 2003 by the City of Madison to create the Caine Street redevelopment project area.

- (229) If the ordinance was adopted on March 7, 2000 by the City of Madison to create the East Madison TIF.
- (230) If the ordinance was adopted on August 3, 2001 by the Village of Aviston.
- (231) If the ordinance was adopted on August 22, 2011 by the Village of Warren.
- (232) If the ordinance was adopted on April 8, 1999 by the City of Farmer City.
- (233) If the ordinance was adopted on August 4, 1999 by the Village of Fairmont City.
- (234) If the ordinance was adopted on October 2, 1999 by the Village of Fairmont City.
- (235) If the ordinance was adopted December 16, 1999 by the City of Springfield.
- (236) If the ordinance was adopted on December 13, 1999 by the Village of Palatine to create the Village of Palatine Downtown Area TIF District.
- (237) If the ordinance was adopted on September 29, 1999 by the City of Chicago to create the 111th/Kedzie redevelopment project area.
- (238) If the ordinance was adopted on November 12, 1998 by the City of Chicago to create the Canal/Congress redevelopment project area.
- (239) If the ordinance was adopted on July 7, 1999 by the City of Chicago to create the Galewood/Armitage Industrial redevelopment project area.
- (240) If the ordinance was adopted on September 29, 1999 by the City of Chicago to create the Madison/Austin Corridor redevelopment project area.
- (241) If the ordinance was adopted on April 12, 2000 by the City of Chicago to create the South Chicago redevelopment project area.
- (242) If the ordinance was adopted on January 9, 2002 by the Village of Elkhart.
- (243) If the ordinance was adopted on May 23, 2000 by the City of Robinson to create the West Robinson Industrial redevelopment project area.
- (244) If the ordinance was adopted on October 9, 2001 by the City of Robinson to create the Downtown Robinson redevelopment project area.
- (245) If the ordinance was adopted on September 19, 2000 by the Village of Valmeyer.
- (246) If the ordinance was adopted on April 15, 2002 by the City of McHenry to create the Downtown TIF district.
- (247) If the ordinance was adopted on February 15, 1999 by the Village of Channahon.
- (248) If the ordinance was adopted on December 19, 2000 by the City of Peoria.
- (249) If the ordinance was adopted on July 24, 2000 by the City of Rock Island to create the North 11th Street redevelopment project area.
- (250) If the ordinance was adopted on February 5, 2002 by the City of Champaign to create the North Campustown TIF.
- (251) If the ordinance was adopted on November 20, 2000 by the Village of Evergreen Park.
- (252) If the ordinance was adopted on February 16, 2000 by the City of Chicago to create the Fullerton/Milwaukee redevelopment project area.
- (253) If the ordinance was adopted on October 23, 2006 by the Village of Bourbonnais to create the Bourbonnais Industrial Park Conservation Area.
- (254) If the ordinance was adopted on February 22, 2000 by the City of Geneva to create the East State Street redevelopment project area.
- (255) If the ordinance was adopted on February 6, 2001 by the Village of Downers Grove to create the Ogden Avenue redevelopment project area.
- (256) If the ordinance was adopted on June 27, 2001 by the City of Chicago to create the Division/Homan redevelopment project area.
- (257) If the ordinance was adopted on May 17, 2000 by the City of Chicago to create the 63rd/Pulaski redevelopment project area.
- (258) If the ordinance was adopted on March 10, 1999 by the City of Chicago to create the Greater Southwest Industrial (East) redevelopment project area.
- (259) If the ordinance was adopted on February 16, 2000 by the City of Chicago to create the Lawrence/Kedzie redevelopment project area.
- (260) If the ordinance was adopted on November 3, 1999 by the City of Chicago to create the Lincoln Avenue redevelopment project area.
- (261) If the ordinance was adopted on September 3, 2015 by the Village of Fox River Grove to create the Downtown TIF #2 redevelopment project area.

(262) If the ordinance was adopted on October 16, 2000 by the Village of Franklin Park to create the Downtown Franklin Avenue redevelopment project area.

(263) If the ordinance was adopted on September 8, 2003 by the City of Jacksonville to create the Downtown Redevelopment Project Area.

(264) If the ordinance was adopted on August 13, 2002 by the City of Prophetstown to create the Redevelopment Project Area No. 1.

(265) If the ordinance was adopted on August 29, 2006 by the City of Ottawa to create the Ottawa Dayton Industrial TIF District.

(266) If the ordinance was adopted on June 27, 2006 by the City of Ottawa to create the Ottawa Canal TIF District.

(267) If the ordinance was adopted on March 5, 2001 by the City of Salem to create the TIF No 2 - Redevelopment Area.

(268) If the ordinance was adopted on January 23, 2002 by the Village of Malta to create the Harkness Property redevelopment project area.

(269) If the ordinance was adopted on June 16, 2008 by the City of Highland to create TIF #1.

(270) If the ordinance was adopted on January 3, 2012 by the City of Highland to create TIF #2.

(271) If the ordinance was adopted on January 1, 2000 by the City of Chicago to create the Belmont/Central redevelopment project area.

(272) If the ordinance was adopted on June 27, 2001 by the City of Chicago to create the Englewood Neighborhood redevelopment project area.

(273) If the ordinance was adopted on December 13, 2000 by the City of Chicago to create the Lake Calumet Area Industrial redevelopment project area.

(274) If the ordinance was adopted on October 15, 2001 by the City of Des Plaines to create TIF No. 6 Mannheim Higgins Road.

(275) If the ordinance was adopted on October 22, 2001 by the City of Sullivan to create TIF District III.

(276) If the ordinance was adopted on November 12, 2013 by the City of Oak Forest to create the City of Oak Forest Cicero Avenue Tax Increment Financing District Redevelopment Project Area TIF District #6.

(277) If the ordinance was adopted on December 15, 2003 by the City of Knoxville.

(278) If the ordinance was adopted on February 16, 2000 by the City of Chicago to create the Peterson/Pulaski redevelopment project area.

(279) If the ordinance was adopted on February 16, 2000 by the City of Chicago to create the Central West redevelopment project area.

(280) If the ordinance was adopted on June 27, 2001 by the City of Chicago to create the Lawrence/Broadway redevelopment project area.

(281) If the ordinance was adopted on March 18, 2002 by the City of St. Charles for the First Street District #4.

(282) If the ordinance was adopted on April 6, 2001 by the Village of Melrose Park to create the Seniors First TIF.

(283) If the ordinance was adopted on April 6, 2001 by the Village of Melrose Park to create the Zenith Opus TIF.

(284) If the ordinance was adopted on January 16, 2002 by the City of Chicago to create the Roseland/Michigan redevelopment project area.

(285) If the ordinance was adopted on February 27, 2002 by the City of Chicago to create the Chicago/Central Park redevelopment project area.

(286) If the ordinance was adopted on July 31, 2002 by the City of Chicago to create the Avalon Park/South Shore redevelopment project area.

(287) If the ordinance was adopted on November 13, 2002 by the City of Chicago to create the Commercial Avenue redevelopment project area.

(288) If the ordinance was adopted on December 1, 2003 by the Village of Millstadt to create Millstadt TIF District #1.

(289) If the ordinance was adopted on December 16, 2003 by the City of Mattoon to create the Midtown Mattoon redevelopment project area.

(290) If the ordinance was adopted on January 21, 2003 by the City of Sterling to create the Rock River Redevelopment.

(d) For redevelopment project areas for which bonds were issued before July 29, 1991, or for which contracts were entered into before June 1, 1988, in connection with a redevelopment project in the area within the State Sales Tax Boundary, the estimated dates of completion of the redevelopment project and retirement of obligations to finance redevelopment project costs (including refunding bonds under Section 11-74.4-7) may be extended by municipal ordinance to December 31, 2013. The termination procedures of subsection (b) of Section 11-74.4-8 are not required for these redevelopment project areas in 2009 but are required in 2013. The extension allowed by Public Act 87-1272 shall not apply to real property tax increment allocation financing under Section 11-74.4-8.

(e) Those dates, for purposes of real property tax increment allocation financing pursuant to Section 11-74.4-8 only, shall be not more than 35 years for redevelopment project areas that were adopted on or after December 16, 1986 and for which at least \$8 million worth of municipal bonds were authorized on or after December 19, 1989 but before January 1, 1990; provided that the municipality elects to extend the life of the redevelopment project area to 35 years by the adoption of an ordinance after at least 14 but not more than 30 days' written notice to the taxing bodies, that would otherwise constitute the joint review board for the redevelopment project area, before the adoption of the ordinance.

(f) Those dates, for purposes of real property tax increment allocation financing pursuant to Section 11-74.4-8 only, shall be not more than 35 years for redevelopment project areas that were established on or after December 1, 1981 but before January 1, 1982 and for which at least \$1,500,000 worth of tax increment revenue bonds were authorized on or after September 30, 1990 but before July 1, 1991; provided that the municipality elects to extend the life of the redevelopment project area to 35 years by the adoption of an ordinance after at least 14 but not more than 30 days' written notice to the taxing bodies, that would otherwise constitute the joint review board for the redevelopment project area, before the adoption of the ordinance.

(f-1) (Blank).

(f-2) (Blank).

(f-3) (Blank).

(f-5) Those dates, for purposes of real property tax increment allocation financing pursuant to Section 11-74.4-8 only, shall be not more than 47 years for redevelopment project areas listed in this subsection; provided that (i) the municipality adopts an ordinance extending the life of the redevelopment project area to 47 years and (ii) the municipality provides notice to the taxing bodies that would otherwise constitute the joint review board for the redevelopment project area not more than 30 and not less than 14 days prior to the adoption of that ordinance:

(1) If the redevelopment project area was established on December 29, 1981 by the City of Springfield.

(2) If the redevelopment project area was established on December 29, 1986 by the City of Morris and that is known as the Morris TIF District 1.

(3) If the redevelopment project area was established on December 31, 1986 by the Village of Cahokia.

(4) If the redevelopment project area was established on December 20, 1986 by the City of Charleston.

(5) If the redevelopment project area was established on December 23, 1986 by the City of Beardstown.

(6) If the redevelopment project area was established on December 23, 1986 by the Town of Cicero.

(7) If the redevelopment project area was established on December 29, 1986 by the City of East St. Louis.

(8) If the redevelopment project area was established on January 23, 1991 by the City of East St. Louis.

(9) If the redevelopment project area was established on December 29, 1986 by the Village of Gardner.

(10) If the redevelopment project area was established on June 11, 2002 by the City of East Peoria to create the West Washington Street TIF.

(11) If the redevelopment project area was established on December 22, 1986 by the City of Washington creating the Washington Square TIF #2.

(12) If the redevelopment project area was established on November 11, 1986 by the City of Pekin.

(13) If the redevelopment project area was established on December 30, 1986 by the City of Belleville.

(14) If the ordinance was adopted on April 3, 1989 by the City of Chicago Heights.

(15) If the redevelopment project area was established on December 29, 1986 by the City of Pontiac to create TIF I (the Main St TIF).

(16) If the redevelopment project area was established on December 29, 1986 by the City of Pontiac to create TIF II (the Interstate TIF).

(17) If the redevelopment project area was established on December 23, 1986 by the City of Sparta to create TIF #1. Any termination procedures provided for in Section 11-74.4-8 are not required for this redevelopment project area prior to the 47th calendar year after the year in which the ordinance approving the redevelopment project year was adopted.

(18) If the redevelopment project area was established on March 30, 1992 by the Village of Ohio to create the Village of Ohio TIF District.

(19) If the redevelopment project area was established on December 13, 1993 by the Village of Crete.

(20) If the redevelopment project area was established on February 12, 2001 by the Village of Crete.

(21) If the redevelopment project area was established on April 23, 2001 by the Village of Crete.

(22) If the redevelopment project area was established on December 29, 1993 by the City of Ottawa to create the Ottawa I-80 North TIF District.

(23) If the redevelopment project area was established on September 20, 1994 by the City of Ottawa to create the Ottawa Rt. 6 East TIF District.

(24) If the redevelopment project area was established on January 6, 1999 by the Village of Rosemont to create the Village of Rosemont TIF 4 South River Road.

(25) If the redevelopment project area was established on December 20, 1988 by the Village of Lansing.

(26) If the redevelopment project area was established on November 20, 1989 by the Village of South Holland.

(27) If the redevelopment project area was established on December 11, 1989 by the Village of Melrose Park to create the Mid-Metros TIF.

(g) In consolidating the material relating to completion dates from Sections 11-74.4-3 and 11-74.4-7 into this Section, it is not the intent of the General Assembly to make any substantive change in the law, except for the extension of the completion dates for the City of Aurora, the Village of Milan, the City of West Frankfort, the Village of Libertyville, and the Village of Hoffman Estates set forth under items (67), (68), (69), (70), and (71) of subsection (c) of this Section. (Source: P.A. 102-117, eff. 7-23-21; 102-424, eff. 8-20-21; 102-425, eff. 8-20-21; 102-446, eff. 8-20-21; 102-473, eff. 8-20-21; 102-627, eff. 8-27-21; 102-675, eff. 11-30-21; 102-745, eff. 5-6-22; 102-818, eff. 5-13-22; 102-1113, eff. 12-21-22; 103-315, eff. 7-28-23; 103-575, eff. 12-8-23; 103-1016, eff. 8-9-24; 103-1058, eff. 12-31-24.)

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

The motion prevailed.

And the amendment was adopted and ordered printed.

There being no further amendments, the foregoing Amendment No. 1 was ordered engrossed, and the bill, as amended, was ordered to a third reading.

READING BILL OF THE SENATE A THIRD TIME

On motion of Senator Collins, **Senate Bill No. 642** having been transcribed and typed and all amendments adopted thereto having been printed, was taken up and read by title a third time.

And the question being, "Shall this bill pass?" it was decided in the affirmative by the following vote:

[October 15, 2025]

YEAS 45; NAYS 5.

The following voted in the affirmative:

Anderson	Faraci	Joyce	Sims
Aquino	Feigenholtz	Koehler	Stadelman
Arellano, L.	Fine	Lewis	Syverson
Balkema	Fowler	Lightford	Tracy
Belt	Glowiak Hilton	Loughran Cappel	Turner, D.
Castro	Guzmán	Martwick	Villa
Cervantes	Harris, N.	Murphy	Villanueva
Collins	Hastings	Peters	Villivalam
Cunningham	Hills	Porfirio	Mr. President
Curran	Holmes	Preston	
DeWitte	Hunter	Rezin	
Ellman	Johnson	Simmons	

The following voted in the negative:

Bryant	Halpin	Walker
Edly-Allen	Plummer	

This bill, having received the vote of three-fifths of the members elected, was declared passed, and all amendments not adopted were tabled pursuant to Senate Rule No. 5-4(a).

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence therein.

INTRODUCTION OF BILL

SENATE BILL NO. 2716. Introduced by Senator Arellano Jr., a bill for AN ACT concerning revenue.

The bill was taken up, read by title a first time, ordered printed and referred to the Committee on Assignments.

PRESENTATION OF RESOLUTION

Senator Villivalam offered the following Senate Joint Resolution and, having asked and obtained unanimous consent to suspend the rules for its immediate consideration, moved its adoption:

SENATE JOINT RESOLUTION NO. 45

RESOLVED, BY THE SENATE OF THE ONE HUNDRED FOURTH GENERAL ASSEMBLY OF THE STATE OF ILLINOIS, THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES CONCURRING HEREIN, that when the Senate adjourns on Wednesday, October 15, 2025, it stands adjourned until Tuesday, October 28, 2025 or until the call of the President; and when the House of Representatives adjourns on Thursday, October 16, 2025, it stands adjourned until Tuesday, October 28, 2025 or until the call of the Speaker.

The motion prevailed.

And the resolution was adopted.

Ordered that the Secretary inform the House of Representatives thereof and ask their concurrence therein.

[October 15, 2025]

CELEBRATION OF LIFE RESOLUTION CONSENT CALENDAR

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 356

Offered by Senator Anderson and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Charles M. "Chuck" Orwig II of Kewanee.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 357

Offered by Senator Anderson and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Lloyd Benjamin Mills of Macomb.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 359

Offered by Senator Koehler and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Gary E. Pierce.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 360

Offered by Senator Villanueva and all Senators:
Mourns the death of May Young Chin.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 361

Offered by Senator Anderson and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Price Eugene "Gene" Edwards of Industry.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 362

Offered by Senator Anderson and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of James L. "Jim" Widger of Macomb, formerly of Canton.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 363

Offered by Senator D. Turner and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Bradley James Lund of Springfield.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 364

Offered by Senator Preston and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Lear Whalin.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 365

Offered by Senator Koehler and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of James Wilson Thomas.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 366

Offered by Senator Koehler and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Brian Joseph Meginnes of Peoria.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 367

Offered by Senator McClure and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Gary R. Babcock of Jacksonville.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 368

Offered by Senator McClure and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Roy C. Easton Jr. of Pana.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 369

Offered by Senator McClure and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Robert L. "Bob" Harder of Altamont.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 370

Offered by Senator McClure and all Senators:

Mourns the passing of Stuart Allen Yaffe, M.D. of Springfield.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 371

Offered by Senator McClure and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Helen Marie Dulle of Springfield.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 372

Offered by Senator Murphy and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Lorin "Larry" Fortier.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 373

Offered by Senator Ventura and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Sergeant Hollis Weller of the Joliet Police Department.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 374

Offered by Senator Tracy and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Stephen "Steve" Kennedy of Quincy.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 375

Offered by Senator Murphy and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Rosemary Argus of Des Plaines.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 376

Offered by Senator Murphy and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Thomas Michael "Tom" Sullivan.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 379

Offered by Senator Koehler and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Gary Wayne Thomas of Bartonville.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 380

Offered by Senator McClure and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Clara "Jane" Stetter.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 381

Offered by Senator McClure and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Joyce Irene Williams of Springfield, formerly of Kilbourne.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 382

Offered by Senator McClure and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Amanda R. Sodaro of Springfield.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 384

Offered by Senator Ventura and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Trustee Mary Anne (Raymond) Blair of the Woodridge Village Board of Trustees.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 385

Offered by Senators Tracy and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Arthur Eugene Wilson of Springfield.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 386

Offered by Senator Koehler and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Olinda B. Newhouse of Morton.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 387

Offered by Senator McClure and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Robert Paul "Bob" Chumley of Jacksonville.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 388

Offered by Senator McClure and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of William A. "Bill" Hickerson of Springfield.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 389

Offered by Senator D. Turner and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Charles Roger Lee "Rog" Warfield.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 390

Offered by Senator Anderson and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Otto George Stephenitch.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 391

Offered by Senator Preston and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Antoine Lamar Merrick of Chicago Heights.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 392

Offered by Senator Koehler and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Dr. Bernard J. "Bernie" Goitein, Ph.D.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 393

Offered by Senator Murphy and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Benjamin P. "Ben" Schatz of Des Plaines.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 398

Offered by Senator Ventura and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Officer Daniel Jones "Dan" Willis of the Joliet Police Department.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 399

Offered by Senator N. Harris and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Gilbert "Judge" Gonzalez of Calumet City, formerly of South Chicago.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 400

Offered by Senator N. Harris and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Natasha Renee Bell Harris Maxey.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 401

Offered by Senator N. Harris and all Senators:
Mourns the death of John "Jack" Daley III.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 403

Offered by Senator Murphy and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Shirley Anne Moylan.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 404

Offered by Senators S. Turner - Rose and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Kenneth Max Olson of Monticello.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 405

Offered by Senator Ventura and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Drew D. Duzinskas of New Lenox.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 406

Offered by Senators S. Turner - Rose and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Thomas William "Tom" Ritter of Blue Mound.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 407

Offered by Senator McClure and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Lori T. Healey of Chicago.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 408

Offered by Senator McClure and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Bradley James Lund of Springfield.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 409

Offered by Senator McClure and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Charles Arthur Schweighauser of Pleasant Plains.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 410

Offered by Senator McClure and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Robert "Bob" Pivoroff Sr.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 411

Offered by Senator McClure and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Senior Master Sergeant Richard Lee Leonard, USAF (Ret.).

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 412

Offered by Senator McClure and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Judith Darlene "Judi" Kingery Dodson of Springfield.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 413

Offered by Senator Murphy and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Gary Charles Pileski of Malta.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 414

Offered by Senator Tracy and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Earl E. "Skip" Rueter Jr. of Quincy.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 416

Offered by Senator Ventura and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Debrah Lyle McCauley.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 417

Offered by Senator Preston and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Hattie B. Jones, D.Div.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 418

Offered by Senator Tracy and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Betty Jean Odum of Anna.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 419

Offered by Senator D. Turner and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Dorothy L. Goleman of Naples, Florida, formerly of Divernon.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 420

Offered by Senator Koehler and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Datikka Tennell "Tikka" Pebbles of Edwards.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 421

Offered by Senator Tracy and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Brigadier General Richard E. Northern, Illinois National Guard (Ret.).

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 422

Offered by Senator Ventura and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Assunta L. (Tirelli) Caparelli.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 425

Offered by Senators Morrison and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Captain James A. "Jim" Lovell Jr., USN (Ret.), of Lake Forest.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 426

Offered by Senator Collins and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Meg Ryan Fitzgerald of Chicago.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 427

Offered by Senators McClure and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Charles James "Charlie" Kirk.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 428

Offered by Senator McClure and all Senators:
Mourns the death of David "Dave" Hohl.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 429

Offered by Senator Anderson and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Charles James "Charlie" Kirk, the cofounder of Turning Point USA.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 430

Offered by Senator Johnson and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Beauty R. Kirk.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 431

Offered by Senator Rose and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of former Illinois Governor James R. "Jim" Edgar.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 432

Offered by Senator Johnson and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Deborah Ann "Debbie" Johnson.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 433

Offered by Senator Murphy and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Jo Marie Bonell.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 434

Offered by Senator Harmon and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Anna Hamm Sadowski.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 435

Offered by Senator Harmon and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Mary Anne Brown of River Forest.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 436

Offered by Senator Tracy and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Brian Keith Baptist of Jacksonville.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 437

Offered by Senator Feigenholtz and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Lori F. Cannon of Chicago.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 438

Offered by Senator Harmon and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Nile W. Gossett.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 439

Offered by Senator Harmon and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Marie J. "Mimi" Roach.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 440

Offered by Senator Harmon and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Jordan B. Rifis.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 441

Offered by Senator Koehler and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Arthur S. "Art" Oakford of Peoria.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 442

Offered by Senator Harmon and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Lynn Ann Galuska Elsen.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 443

Offered by Senator Harmon and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Mary Carol Vanecko.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 444

Offered by Senator Harmon and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Lillian "Lil" Vail.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 445

Offered by Senator Harmon and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Thomas Charles Bohdan.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 446

Offered by Senator Harmon and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Richard John Hamersma, Ph.D.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 447

Offered by Senator Harmon and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Martha "Marty" Heindel Tardy.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 448

Offered by Senator Harmon and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Mario A. Pasin.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 449

Offered by Senator Hunter and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Ruth Earl Hudson Nichols.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 450

Offered by Senators S. Turner and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Ryan Whitehouse of Normal.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 451

Offered by Senator McClure and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Meyers Everitt of Springfield.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 452

Offered by Senator McClure and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Margaret Elizabeth "Beth" Strow, M.D.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 453

Offered by Senator McClure and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Matthew "Matt" Turley of Sherman.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 454

Offered by Senator Arellano Jr. and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Michael Edward Roy of Peoria.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 455

Offered by Senators Lewis and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Elk Grove Village Clerk Loretta "Lorrie" Murphy.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 457

Offered by Senator Sims and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Ernest "Ernie" Pentek Jr. of Chicago.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 458

Offered by Senator Sims and all Senators:
Mourns the passing of Sister Jean Dolores Schmidt of the Sisters of Charity of the Blessed Virgin Mary (BVM), the iconic chaplain of the Loyola University Chicago men's basketball team, the Ramblers.

SENATE RESOLUTION NO. 462

Offered by Senator Ventura and all Senators:
Mourns the death of Frank William Rasmusson of Crest Hill.

The Chair moved the adoption of the Resolutions Consent Calendar.
The motion prevailed, and the resolutions were adopted.

At the hour of 5:02 o'clock p.m., pursuant to **Senate Joint Resolution No. 45**, the Chair announced that the Senate stands adjourned until Tuesday, October 28, 2025, at 12:00 o'clock p.m., or until the call of the President.