

101ST GENERAL ASSEMBLY State of Illinois 2019 and 2020 HB5472

by Rep. Sonya M. Harper

SYNOPSIS AS INTRODUCED:

New Act 410 ILCS 82/35 410 ILCS 705/10-35 410 ILCS 705/55-25

Creates the Local Cannabis Licensing Act. Provides that a governmental unit (a county or municipality) may issue licenses for temporary events, cannabis clubs, and cannabis tours that will allow for the sale and consumption of cannabis or cannabis-infused products and for the sale of cannabis paraphernalia at such temporary events, clubs, or tours. Allows tours of cannabis craft grower or cultivation center facilities. Requires ordinances with specified regulations of such temporary events, cannabis clubs, and cannabis tours before any licenses are issued. Limits home rule powers. Amends the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act and Smoke Free Illinois Act making conforming changes. Effective immediately.

LRB101 20538 AWJ 70152 b

FISCAL NOTE ACT MAY APPLY

1 AN ACT concerning local government.

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

- Section 1. Short title. This Act may be cited as the Local
 Cannabis Licensing Act.
- 6 Section 5. Definitions. As used in this Act:
- 7 "Cannabis business establishment", "cannabis",
- 8 "cannabis-infused product", "cannabis paraphernalia", "craft
- 9 grower", "cultivation center", "dispensing organization", and
- 10 "dispensing organization agent" have the meanings given to
- 11 those terms in the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act.
- "Cannabis club" means a public or private restaurant, bar,
- 13 or other business licensed under Section 15 that allows
- 14 communal consumption of cannabis or cannabis-infused products
- on premises.
- "Governmental unit" means a county or municipality.
- 17 Section 10. Temporary event licenses.
- 18 (a) The consumption and sale of cannabis, cannabis-infused
- 19 products, or cannabis paraphernalia at a temporary event is
- subject to regulation by a municipality, for events within the
- 21 municipality, and a county, for events outside of a
- 22 municipality.

- (b) A person conducting a temporary event for the consumption and sale of cannabis, cannabis-infused products, or cannabis paraphernalia must hold a temporary event license issued by the governmental unit for the premises at which the temporary event is conducted.
- 6 (c) An applicant for a temporary event license under this
 7 Section must:
 - (1) apply for the license in the manner required by ordinance of the governmental unit;
 - (2) provide proof that the applicant is 21 years of age or older; and
 - (3) submit a plan to the governmental unit, in a form and manner prescribed by the governmental unit, detailing how persons under 21 years of age will be prevented from gaining access to the premises at which the temporary event is to be conducted.
- 17 (d) The premises at which an applicant intends to conduct a temporary event may not be located:
 - (1) in an area that is zoned exclusively for residential use; or
- 21 (2) within 1,000 feet of a public or private elementary 22 or secondary school.
 - (e) An applicant for a temporary event license under this Section and the premises at which the temporary event is to be conducted must meet the requirements of any ordinance adopted by the governmental unit under this subsection.

classification; and

1	Before a governmental unit may issue any temporary event
2	license under this Section, the governmental unit must adopt an
3	ordinance which includes:
4	(1) application and licensure fees for a license issued
5	under this Section;
6	(2) the maximum term of a license issued under this
7	Section;
8	(3) a prohibition on licenses issued under this Section
9	from being continuously issued for a single location;
10	(4) a requirement that sold on a premises for which a
11	license has been issued under this Section will be sold by
12	a cannabis business establishment;
13	(5) allowing the consumption of cannabis or
14	cannabis-infused products in designated areas of a
15	premises for which a license has been issued under this
16	Section;
17	(6) a requirement that each enclosed portion of a
18	premises for which a license has been issued under this
19	Section where cannabis or cannabis-infused products are
20	smoked, aerosolized, or vaporized must have a ventilation
21	system that:
22	(A) exhausts smoke, aerosols, and vapors from that
23	portion of the premises; and
24	(B) is designed and terminated in accordance with
25	building code standards for the applicable occupancy

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- 1 (7) a requirement that a premises for which a license 2 has been issued under this Section must meet any public 3 health and safety standards and industry best practices 4 established by the governmental unit by rule or ordinance.
- The governmental unit may not adopt an ordinance or rule that:
 - (1) prohibits a person that holds a license issued under this Section from adopting policies that allow persons attending the temporary event to bring cannabis, cannabis-infused products, or cannabis paraphernalia into the temporary event; or
 - (2) imposes public health or safety standards on temporary events if those standards serve no purpose other than deterring the consumption of cannabis or cannabis-infused products at a temporary event.
 - (f) License fees adopted under of this Section must be reasonably related to the cost of inspecting and regulating the temporary event.
- 19 Section 15. Cannabis clubs.
 - (a) The consumption of cannabis or cannabis-infused products at a cannabis club is subject to regulation by a municipality, for cannabis clubs within the municipality, and a county, for cannabis clubs outside of a municipality.
 - (b) A person operating a cannabis club must hold a cannabis club license issued by the governmental unit for the premises

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- 1 at which the consumption occurs.
- 2 (c) An applicant for a cannabis club license under this 3 Section must:
- 4 (1) apply for the license in the manner required by ordinance of the governmental unit; and
- 6 (2) provide proof that the applicant is 21 years of age 7 or older.
- 8 (d) The premises at which an applicant intends to have a cannabis club may not be located:
- 10 (1) in an area that is zoned exclusively for 11 residential use; or
- 12 (2) within 1,000 feet of a public or private elementary 13 or secondary school.
 - (e) An applicant for a cannabis club license under this Section and the premises at which the cannabis club is to be located must meet the requirements of any ordinance adopted by the governmental unit under this subsection. The ordinance must include:
- 19 (1) a requirement that a person that holds a license 20 must renew the license annually;
 - (2) fees for the application, licensure, and renewal of licensure for a license;
 - (3) a restriction on the consumption of cannabis or cannabis-infused products to designated enclosed areas of a premises for which a license has been issued;
 - (4) a prohibition of the production, propagation, and

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that:

processing of cannabis, cannabis-infused products, or 1 2 cannabis paraphernalia on a premises for which a license has been issued; 3 (5) a requirement that cannabis, cannabis-infused products, or cannabis paraphernalia sold on a premises for which a license has been issued shall be sold by a 6 7 dispensing organization; 8 (6) a requirement that each enclosed portion of a 9 premises for which a license has been issued under this 10 Section where cannabis or cannabis-infused products are 11 smoked, aerosolized, or vaporized must have a ventilation 12 system that: 13 (A) exhausts smoke, aerosols, and vapors from that 14 portion of the premises; and 15 (B) is designed and terminated in accordance with 16 building code standards for the applicable occupancy 17 classification; and (7) a requirement that a premises for which a license 18 19 has been issued under this Section must meet any public 20 health and safety standards and industry best practices 21 established by the governmental unit by rule or ordinance. 22 The governmental unit may not adopt an ordinance or rule

(1) prohibits a person that holds a license issued

under this Section from adopting policies that allow

persons present at the cannabis club to bring cannabis,

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- cannabis-infused products, or cannabis paraphernalia into
 the cannabis club; or
- (2) imposes public health or safety standards on cannabis clubs if those standards serve no purpose other than deterring the consumption of cannabis or cannabis-infused products at a cannabis club.
 - (f) License fees adopted under of this Section must be reasonably related to the cost of inspecting and regulating the cannabis club.
- 10 (g) If any provision of this Section conflicts with 11 paragraph (8) of Section 35 of the Smoke Free Illinois Act 12 relating to a dispensing organization, the provisions of 13 paragraph (8) of Section 35 of the Smoke Free Illinois Act 14 prevail.
- 15 Section 20. Cannabis tours.
- 16 (a) A craft grower or cultivation center may offer tours to 17 the public of its licensed facility.
- 18 (b) A tour may be offered only to persons who are 21 years of age or older.
- 20 (c) A craft grower or cultivation center that offers tours
 21 under this Section may enter into a contract with a dispensing
 22 organization to allow an dispensing organization agent to sell
 23 cannabis, cannabis-infused products, or cannabis paraphernalia
 24 during the tour on the premises of the craft grower or
 25 cultivation center offering the tour.

- 1 (d) The governmental unit may:
- 2 (1) require a craft grower or cultivation center to 3 submit to the governmental unit, in a form and manner 4 prescribed by the governmental unit, a plan that details 5 how the craft grower or cultivation center will:
- 6 (A) prevent persons who are under 21 years of age
 7 from entering the premises of the craft grower or
 8 cultivation center during a tour; and
- 9 (B) ensure the health and safety of persons taking a tour; or
- 11 (2) adopt ordinances or rules as necessary to carry out 12 the provisions of this Section.
- Section 25. Home rule. A home rule unit may not regulate or license temporary events, cannabis clubs, or cannabis tours in a manner inconsistent with this Act. This Act 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.
- 19 Section 900. The Smoke Free Illinois Act is amended by changing Section 35 as follows:
- 21 (410 ILCS 82/35)
- Sec. 35. Exemptions. Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, smoking is allowed in the following areas:

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- (1) Private residences or dwelling places, except when used as a child care, adult day care, or healthcare facility or any other home-based business open to the public.
- (2) Retail tobacco stores as defined in Section 10 of this Act in operation prior to the effective date of this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly. The retail tobacco store shall annually file with the Department by January 31st an affidavit stating the percentage of its gross income during the prior calendar year that was derived from the sale of loose tobacco, plants, or herbs and cigars, cigarettes, pipes, or other smoking devices for smoking tobacco and related smoking accessories. retail tobacco store that begins operation after the effective date of this amendatory Act may only qualify for exemption if located in a freestanding structure occupied solely by the business and smoke from the business does not migrate into an enclosed area where smoking is prohibited. A retail tobacco store may, with authorization or permission from a unit of local government, including a home rule unit, or any non-home rule county within the unincorporated territory of the county, allow on-premises consumption of cannabis in a specially designated areas.
 - (3) (Blank).
 - (4) Hotel and motel sleeping rooms that are rented to

guests and are designated as smoking rooms, provided that all smoking rooms on the same floor must be contiguous and smoke from these rooms must not infiltrate into nonsmoking rooms or other areas where smoking is prohibited. Not more than 25% of the rooms rented to guests in a hotel or motel may be designated as rooms where smoking is allowed. The status of rooms as smoking or nonsmoking may not be changed, except to permanently add additional nonsmoking rooms.

- (5) Enclosed laboratories that are excluded from the definition of "place of employment" in Section 10 of this Act. Rulemaking authority to implement this amendatory Act of the 95th General Assembly, if any, is conditioned on the rules being adopted in accordance with all provisions of the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act and all rules and procedures of the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules; any purported rule not so adopted, for whatever reason, is unauthorized.
- (6) Common smoking rooms in long-term care facilities operated under the authority of the Illinois Department of Veterans' Affairs or licensed under the Nursing Home Care Act that are accessible only to residents who are smokers and have requested in writing to have access to the common smoking room where smoking is permitted and the smoke shall not infiltrate other areas of the long-term care facility. Rulemaking authority to implement this amendatory Act of

the 95th General Assembly, if any, is conditioned on the
rules being adopted in accordance with all provisions of
the Illinois Administrative Procedure Act and all rules and
procedures of the Joint Committee on Administrative Rules;
any purported rule not so adopted, for whatever reason, is
unauthorized.

- (7) A convention hall of the Donald E. Stephens Convention Center where a meeting or trade show for manufacturers and suppliers of tobacco and tobacco products and accessories is being held, during the time the meeting or trade show is occurring, if the meeting or trade show:
 - (i) is a trade-only event and not open to the public;
 - (ii) is limited to attendees and exhibitors that
 are 21 years of age or older;
 - (iii) is being produced or organized by a business relating to tobacco or a professional association for convenience stores; and
 - (iv) involves the display of tobacco products.
- Smoking is not allowed in any public area outside of the hall designated for the meeting or trade show.
- This paragraph (7) is inoperative on and after October 1, 2015.
 - (8) A dispensing organization, as defined in the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, authorized or permitted by

1	a unit local government to allow on-site consumption of
2	cannabis, if the establishment: (1) maintains a specially
3	designated area or areas for the purpose of heating,
1	burning, smoking, or lighting cannabis; (2) is limited to
5	individuals 21 or older; and (3) maintains a locked door or
5	barrier to any specially designated areas for the purpose
7	of heating, burning, smoking or lighting cannabis.

- 8 (9) Temporary events, cannabis clubs, or cannabis
 9 tours licensed under the Local Cannabis Licensing Act.
- 10 (Source: P.A. 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)
- Section 905. The Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act is amended by changing Sections 10-35 and 55-25 as follows:
- 13 (410 ILCS 705/10-35)

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- 14 Sec. 10-35. Limitations and penalties.
- 15 (a) This Act does not permit any person to engage in, and 16 does not prevent the imposition of any civil, criminal, or 17 other penalties for engaging in, any of the following conduct:
 - (1) undertaking any task under the influence of cannabis when doing so would constitute negligence, professional malpractice, or professional misconduct;
- 21 (2) possessing cannabis:
- (A) in a school bus, unless permitted for a qualifying patient or caregiver pursuant to the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act;

_	(b) on the grounds of any preschool of primary of
2	secondary school, unless permitted for a qualifying
3	patient or caregiver pursuant to the Compassionate Use
4	of Medical Cannabis Program Act;
5	(C) in any correctional facility;
6	(D) in a vehicle not open to the public unless the
7	cannabis is in a reasonably secured, sealed container
8	and reasonably inaccessible while the vehicle is
9	moving; or
10	(E) in a private residence that is used at any time
11	to provide licensed child care or other similar social
12	service care on the premises;
13	(3) using cannabis:
14	(A) in a school bus, unless permitted for a
15	qualifying patient or caregiver pursuant to the
16	Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act;
17	(B) on the grounds of any preschool or primary or
18	secondary school, unless permitted for a qualifying
19	patient or caregiver pursuant to the Compassionate Use
20	of Medical Cannabis Program Act;
21	(C) in any correctional facility;
22	(D) in any motor vehicle;
23	(E) in a private residence that is used at any time
24	to provide licensed child care or other similar social
25	service care on the premises;

(F) in any public place; or

(G)	knowingly	in	close	physi	cal	proximit	y to
anyone u	ınder 21 ye	ears o	of age	who is	not	a regis	tered
medical	cannabis p	atier	nt unde	r the	Comp	oassionate	use
of Medic	al Cannabis	s Proc	gram Act	t;			

- (4) smoking cannabis in any place where smoking is prohibited under the Smoke Free Illinois Act;
- (5) operating, navigating, or being in actual physical control of any motor vehicle, aircraft, watercraft, or snowmobile while using or under the influence of cannabis in violation of Section 11-501 or 11-502.1 of the Illinois Vehicle Code, Section 5-16 of the Boat Registration and Safety Act, or Section 5-7 of the Snowmobile Registration and Safety Act;
- (6) facilitating the use of cannabis by any person who is not allowed to use cannabis under this Act or the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act;
- (7) transferring cannabis to any person contrary to this Act or the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act;
- (8) the use of cannabis by a law enforcement officer, corrections officer, probation officer, or firefighter while on duty; nothing in this Act prevents a public employer of law enforcement officers, corrections officers, probation officers, paramedics, or firefighters from prohibiting or taking disciplinary action for the consumption, possession, sales, purchase, or delivery of

cannabis or cannabis-infused substances while on or off duty, unless provided for in the employer's policies. However, an employer may not take adverse employment action against an employee based solely on the lawful possession or consumption of cannabis or cannabis-infused substances by members of the employee's household. To the extent that this Section conflicts with any applicable collective bargaining agreement, the provisions of the collective bargaining agreement shall prevail. Further, nothing in this Act shall be construed to limit in any way the right to collectively bargain over the subject matters contained in this Act; or

(9) the use of cannabis by a person who has a school bus permit or a Commercial Driver's License while on duty.

As used in this Section, "public place" means any place where a person could reasonably be expected to be observed by others. "Public place" includes all parts of buildings owned in whole or in part, or leased, by the State or a unit of local government. "Public place" includes all areas in a park, recreation area, wildlife area, or playground owned in whole or in part, leased, or managed by the State or a unit of local government. "Public place" does not include: a private residence unless the private residence is used to provide licensed child care, foster care, or other similar social service care on the premises; or a temporary event, a cannabis club, or a cannabis tour licensed under the Local Cannabis

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<u>Licensing Act</u>.

- (b) Nothing in this Act shall be construed to prevent the arrest or prosecution of a person for reckless driving or driving under the influence of cannabis, operating a watercraft under the influence of cannabis, or operating a snowmobile under the influence of cannabis if probable cause exists.
 - (c) Nothing in this Act shall prevent a private business from restricting or prohibiting the use of cannabis on its property, including areas where motor vehicles are parked.
- 10 (d) Nothing in this Act shall require an individual or
 11 business entity to violate the provisions of federal law,
 12 including colleges or universities that must abide by the
 13 Drug-Free Schools and Communities Act Amendments of 1989, that
 14 require campuses to be drug free.
- 15 (Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)
- 16 (410 ILCS 705/55-25)
- Sec. 55-25. Local ordinances. Unless otherwise provided under this Act or under the Local Cannabis Licensing Act or otherwise in accordance with State law:
 - (1) A unit of local government, including a home rule unit or any non-home rule county within the unincorporated territory of the county, may enact reasonable zoning ordinances or resolutions, not in conflict with this Act or rules adopted pursuant to this Act, regulating cannabis business establishments. No unit of local government,

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including a home rule unit or any non-home rule county within the unincorporated territory of the county, may prohibit home cultivation or unreasonably prohibit use of cannabis authorized by this Act.

- (2) A unit of local government, including a home rule unit or any non-home rule county within the unincorporated territory of the county, may enact ordinances or rules not in conflict with this Act or with rules adopted pursuant to this Act governing the time, place, manner, and number of cannabis business establishment operations, including minimum distance limitations between cannabis business establishments and locations it deems sensitive, including colleges and universities, through the use of conditional use permits. A unit of local government, including a home rule unit, may establish civil penalties for violation of an ordinance or rules governing the time, place, and manner of operation of a cannabis business establishment or a conditional use permit in the jurisdiction of the unit of local government. No unit of local government, including a home rule unit or non-home rule county within unincorporated territory of the county, may unreasonably restrict the time, place, manner, and number of cannabis business establishment operations authorized by this Act.
- (3) A unit of local government, including a home rule unit, or any non-home rule county within the unincorporated territory of the county may authorize or permit the

on-premises consumption of cannabis at or in a dispensing organization or retail tobacco store (as defined in Section 10 of the Smoke Free Illinois Act) within its jurisdiction in a manner consistent with this Act. A dispensing organization or retail tobacco store authorized or permitted by a unit of local government to allow on-site consumption shall not be deemed a public place within the meaning of the Smoke Free Illinois Act.

- (4) A unit of local government, including a home rule unit or any non-home rule county within the unincorporated territory of the county, may not regulate the activities described in paragraph (1), (2), or (3) in a manner more restrictive than the regulation of those activities by the State under this Act. This Section 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.
- (5) A unit of local government, including a home rule unit or any non-home rule county within the unincorporated territory of the county, may enact ordinances to prohibit or significantly limit a cannabis business establishment's location.
- 23 (Source: P.A. 101-27, eff. 6-25-19; 101-593, eff. 12-4-19.)
- Section 999. Effective date. This Act takes effect upon becoming law.