



Adult-Use Cannabis Resources

9/9/19

TABLE OF CONTENTS

Fact Sheet: Adult-Use Cannabis	I
Model Ordinance: Municipal Cannabis Business Prohibition	II
Model Ordinance: Municipal Cannabis Business Zoning	III
Model Ordinance: Municipal Cannabis Retailers' Occupation Tax	IV
Disclaimers and Referrals	V
Frequently Asked Questions	VI



Fact Sheet

Adult-Use Cannabis

Adult-Use Cannabis

Public Act 101-0027 creates the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act and was signed into law by Governor JB Pritzker on June 25, 2019. Effective January 1, 2020, the Act legalizes the possession and private use of cannabis for Illinois residents over 21 years of age.



7/15/19

LOCAL REGULATION OF CONSUMPTION

Municipalities may not restrict the private consumption of cannabis that is authorized by the Act. However, the Act prohibits the use of cannabis in public places, schools and child care facilities among other locations. Municipalities may adopt and enforce local ordinances to regulate possession and public consumption of cannabis so long as the regulations and penalties are consistent with the Act.

HOME GROW LIMITED TO MEDICAL PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS

Home grow cannabis will be authorized only for medical cannabis program participants, and is limited to five plants in their residence and subject to specified restrictions. Home grow of recreational cannabis by non-medical participants is prohibited. [More information about the medical cannabis program is available via this link.](#)



ZONING

The Act preserves local zoning authority and directly authorizes municipalities to prohibit (opt out) or significantly limit the location of cannabis businesses by ordinance. Municipalities will have the authority to enact reasonable zoning regulations that are not in conflict with the act. This would include the authority to opt out of either commercial production or distribution (dispensaries) of adult-use cannabis within their jurisdiction. Municipalities also may enact zoning ordinances and regulations designating the time, place, manner and number of cannabis business operations, including minimum distances between locations through conditional use permits.

BUSINESS REGULATION

In addition to zoning authority, municipalities will have the authority to allow for on-premise use of cannabis at locations to be determined locally. The Act anticipates that local authorities will engage in inspections of cannabis-related businesses. Municipalities may establish and impose civil penalties for violations of the local ordinances and regulations.



LOCAL REVENUE

Municipalities, by ordinance, may impose a Municipal Cannabis Retailers' Occupation Tax on adult-use cannabis products of up to 3% of the purchase price, in .25% increments. Counties may impose up to 3.75% in unincorporated areas, in .25% increments. The taxes imposed under this Act shall be in addition to all other occupation, privilege or excise taxes imposed by the State of Illinois or by any unit of local government, such as sales tax.



SMOKE FREE ILLINOIS ACT

The Act applies the restrictions of the Smoke Free Illinois Act on smoking cannabis, and provides that property owners may prohibit the use of cannabis by any guest, lessee, customer or visitor. In addition, lessors may prohibit cultivation of cannabis by their lessees.

EMPLOYER PROVISIONS

The Act provides employer protections including that nothing in the enactment prohibits employers from adopting reasonable zero-tolerance or drug-free workplace employment policies concerning drug testing, smoking, consumption, storage or use of cannabis in the workplace or while on-call. These policies must be applied in a nondiscriminatory manner. Employers may prohibit the use of cannabis by employees in the workplace, and engage in discipline, including termination, for violations of those policies and workplace rules.

STATE LICENSING

The Act authorizes the production and distribution of cannabis and cannabis products through state-licensed cultivators, craft growers, infusers, transporters and dispensaries. Cannabis transporters will be separately licensed by the Act, as well. A market study due in March 2021 will inform future licensing. The state will issue licenses according to a graduated scale. By the end of the first year, there will be up to 295 dispensing organizations. The Act will allow up to 500 dispensing organizations by January 1, 2022. Cultivators will be capped at 50, and 100 craft growers will be allowed. By that same date, 100 infusers will also be authorized to be licensed.

GRANTS AND INVESTMENT

The Act establishes the Restore, Reinvest and Renew (R3) Program to invest in communities historically impacted by economic disinvestment and violence. The Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority (ICJIA) will identify R3 areas that qualify for funding, and grants will be awarded by the R3 Board. A 22-member R3 Board will award grants throughout the state, subject to an application process and the Government Accountability and Transparency Act (GATA); the R3 Board shall be chaired by the Lt. Governor.

SOCIAL EQUITY

The Act provides for a social equity program to establish a legal cannabis industry that is accessible to those most adversely impacted by the enforcement of drug-related laws in this state, including cannabis-related laws. Qualifying social equity applicants may be awarded financial assistance and incentives if they are interested in establishing cannabis related businesses.

DECRIMINALIZATION AND EXPUNGEMENTS

A significant portion of the Act addresses the decriminalization of cannabis through mandatory and discretionary expungements of criminal convictions relating to non-violent cannabis offenses.

STATE REVENUE

State revenues derived from the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act will be deposited into the Cannabis Regulation Fund. The funds will be distributed to multiple state agencies for implementation of the Act. The legalization of adult cannabis also includes a new source of Local Government Distributive Fund (LGDF) dollars. A portion of the Cannabis Regulation Fund revenues (8% of deposits) will go to local governments, through LGDF, which will be used to fund crime prevention programs, training and interdiction efforts. The Cannabis Regulation Fund is derived from moneys collected from state taxes, license fees and other amounts required to be transferred into the Fund.





Model Ordinance

Municipal Cannabis Business Prohibition

**MODEL ORDINANCE
MUNICIPAL CANNABIS BUSINESS PROHIBITION**

ORDINANCE NO. _____

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE MUNICIPAL CODE
OF THE CITY/VILLAGE OF _____
BY THE ADDITION OF [ARTICLE/CHAPTER] _____
PROHIBITING CANNABIS BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENTS**

WHEREAS, the City/Village has the authority to adopt ordinances and to promulgate rules and regulations [that pertain to its government and affairs and] that protect the public health, safety and welfare of its citizens; and

WHEREAS, this Ordinance is adopted pursuant to the provisions of the Illinois Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, Public Act 101-0027, which provides that the City/Village has the authority to prohibit adult-use cannabis business establishments; and

WHEREAS, the City/Village has determined that the operation of cannabis business establishments would present adverse impacts upon the health, safety and welfare of the residents, and additional costs, burdens and impacts upon law enforcement and regulatory operations of the City/Village; and

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City/Board of Trustees of the Village of _____ as follows:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The facts and statements contained in the preamble to this Ordinance are found to be true and correct and are hereby adopted as part of this Ordinance.

SECTION 2. Cannabis Business Establishments Prohibited. Chapter ___ of the Municipal Code of the City/Village of _____ shall be amended by the addition of [Article/Chapter] ___ that will read as follows:

ARTICLE [CHAPTER] ___ Cannabis Business Establishments Prohibited.

1. Definitions. The following words and phrases shall, for the purposes of this Article [Chapter], have the meanings respectively ascribed to them by this section, as follows:

ADULT-USE CANNABIS BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT: A cultivation center, craft grower, processing organization, infuser organization, dispensing organization or transporting organization.

ADULT-USE CANNABIS CRAFT GROWER: A facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Illinois Department of Agriculture to cultivate, dry, cure

and package cannabis and perform other necessary activities to make cannabis available for sale at a dispensing organization or use at a processing organization, per the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, (P.A.101-0027), as it may be amended from time-to-time, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

ADULT-USE CANNABIS CULTIVATION CENTER: A facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Illinois Department of Agriculture to cultivate, process, transport and perform necessary activities to provide cannabis and cannabis-infused products to licensed cannabis business establishments, per the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, (P.A.101-0027), as it may be amended from time-to-time, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

ADULT-USE CANNABIS DISPENSING ORGANIZATION: A facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation to acquire cannabis from licensed cannabis business establishments for the purpose of selling or dispensing cannabis, cannabis-infused products, cannabis seeds, paraphernalia or related supplies to purchasers or to qualified registered medical cannabis patients and caregivers, per the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, (P.A.101-0027), as it may be amended from time-to-time, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

ADULT-USE CANNABIS INFUSER ORGANIZATION OR INFUSER: A facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Illinois Department of Agriculture to directly incorporate cannabis or cannabis concentrate into a product formulation to produce a cannabis-infused product, per the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, (P.A.101-0027), as it may be amended from time-to-time, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

ADULT-USE CANNABIS PROCESSING ORGANIZATION OR PROCESSOR: A facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Illinois Department of Agriculture to either extract constituent chemicals or compounds to produce cannabis concentrate or incorporate cannabis or cannabis concentrate into a product formulation to produce a cannabis product, per the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, (P.A.101-0027), as it may be amended from time-to-time, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

ADULT-USE CANNABIS TRANSPORTING ORGANIZATION OR TRANSPORTER: An organization or business that is licensed by the Illinois Department of Agriculture to transport cannabis on behalf of a cannabis business establishment or a community college licensed under the Community College Cannabis Vocational Training Pilot Program, per the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, (P.A.101-0027), as it may be amended from time-to-time, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

PERSON: Any person, firm, corporation, association, club, society or other organization, including any owner, manager, proprietor, employee, volunteer or agent.

2. Cannabis Business Establishments Prohibited. The following Adult-Use Cannabis Business Establishments are prohibited in the City/Village of _____. No person shall locate, operate, own, suffer, allow to be operated or aide, abet or assist in the operation within the City/Village of _____ of any of the following:

- Adult-Use Cannabis Craft Grower
- Adult-Use Cannabis Cultivation Center
- Adult-Use Cannabis Dispensing Organization
- Adult-Use Cannabis Infuser Organization or Infuser
- Adult-Use Cannabis Processing Organization or Processor
- Adult-Use Cannabis Transporting Organization or Transporter

3. Public Nuisance Declared. Operation of any prohibited Cannabis Business Establishment within the City/Village in violation of the provisions of this Article [Chapter] is hereby declared a public nuisance and shall be abated pursuant to all available remedies.

4. Violations. Violations of this Article [Chapter] may be enforced in accordance with the provisions of Article [Chapter] ___ of this Code.

5. Severability. If any provision of this Ordinance, or the application of any provision of this Ordinance, is held unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, such occurrence shall not affect other provisions of this Ordinance, or their application, that can be given effect without the unconstitutional or invalid provision or its application. Each unconstitutional or invalid provision, or application of such provision, is severable, unless otherwise provided by this Ordinance.

6. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval and publication as required by law.

ADOPTED THIS _____ day of _____, 20__.

AYES:

NAYS:

ABSTENTIONS:

ABSENT:

APPROVED THIS _____ day of _____, 20__.

Mayor/Village President

ATTEST:

City/Village Clerk



Model Ordinance

Municipal Cannabis Business Zoning

**MODEL ORDINANCE
MUNICIPAL CANNABIS BUSINESS ZONING**

ORDINANCE NO. _____

AN ORDINANCE AMENDING CHAPTER __ (ZONING TITLE, PURPOSE, DEFINITIONS), CHAPTER __ (GENERAL ZONING PROVISIONS), CHAPTER __ (COMMERCIAL DISTRICTS), AND CHAPTER __ (INDUSTRIAL DISTRICTS) OF TITLE __ (ZONING ORDINANCE) OF THE _____ MUNICIPAL CODE PERTAINING TO ADULT-USE CANNABIS

WHEREAS, the City/Village of _____, Illinois, has enacted Municipal Code Regulations for the purpose of improving and protecting the public health, safety, comfort, convenience and general welfare of the people; and

WHEREAS, the State of Illinois enacted the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act (Act), which pertains to the possession, use, cultivation, transportation and dispensing of adult-use cannabis, which became effective June 25, 2019; and

WHEREAS, pursuant to the Act, the City/Village may enact reasonable zoning ordinances or resolutions not in conflict with the Act, regulating cannabis business establishments, including rules adopted governing the time, place, manner and number of cannabis business establishments, and minimum distance limitations between cannabis business establishments and locations the City/Village deems sensitive; and

WHEREAS, on _____, the City Council/Village Board initiated an amendment to Title __ (Zoning Ordinance) to review and consider additional amendments to further regulate adult-use cannabis facilities within the City/Village of _____; and

WHEREAS, the Planning and Zoning Commission/Zoning Board of Appeals conducted public hearings, as required by law, on _____ and _____, in regards to the proposed amendments to Title __ (Zoning Ordinance) of the _____ Municipal Code pertaining to adult-use cannabis; and

WHEREAS, the Planning and Zoning Commission/Zoning Board of Appeals recommended approval of the proposed amendments to Title __ (Zoning Ordinance) on _____.

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City/Board of Trustees of the Village of _____ as follows:

SECTION 1: The recitals set forth above are incorporated herein.

SECTION 2: Chapter __ (Zoning Title, Purpose, Definitions) of Title __ (Zoning Ordinance) of the _____ Municipal Code is hereby amended by adding the underlined language and deleting the stricken language, as follows:

* * *

ADULT-USE CANNABIS BUSINESS ESTABLISHMENT:

An adult-use cannabis cultivation center, craft grower, processing organization, infuser organization, dispensing organization or transporting organization.

ADULT-USE CANNABIS CRAFT GROWER:

A facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Illinois Department of Agriculture to cultivate, dry, cure and package cannabis and perform other necessary activities to make cannabis available for sale at a dispensing organization or use at a processing organization, per the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, (P.A. 101-0027), as it may be amended from time-to-time, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

ADULT-USE CANNABIS CULTIVATION CENTER:

A facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Illinois Department of Agriculture to cultivate, process, transport and perform necessary activities to provide cannabis and cannabis-infused products to licensed cannabis business establishments, per the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, (P.A. 101-0027), as it may be amended from time-to-time, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

ADULT-USE CANNABIS DISPENSING ORGANIZATION:

A facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation to acquire cannabis from licensed cannabis business establishments for the purpose of selling or dispensing cannabis, cannabis-infused products, cannabis seeds, paraphernalia or related supplies to purchasers or to qualified registered medical cannabis patients and caregivers, per the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, (P.A. 101-0027), as it may be amended from time-to-time, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

ADULT-USE CANNABIS INFUSER ORGANIZATION OR INFUSER:

A facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Illinois Department of Agriculture to directly incorporate cannabis or cannabis concentrate into a product formulation to produce a cannabis-infused product, per the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, (P.A. 101-0027), as it may be amended from time-to-time, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

ADULT-USE CANNABIS PROCESSING ORGANIZATION OR PROCESSOR:

A facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Illinois Department of Agriculture to either extract constituent chemicals or compounds to produce cannabis concentrate or incorporate cannabis or cannabis concentrate into a product formulation to produce a cannabis product, per the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, (P.A. 101-0027), as it may be amended from time-to-time, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

ADULT-USE CANNABIS TRANSPORTING ORGANIZATION OR TRANSPORTER:

An organization or business that is licensed by the Illinois Department of Agriculture to transport cannabis on behalf of a cannabis business establishment or a community college licensed under the Community College Cannabis Vocational Training Pilot Program, per the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, (P.A. 101-0027), as it may be amended from time-to-time, and regulations promulgated thereunder.

* * *

SECTION 3: Chapter __ (General Zoning Provisions) of Title __ (Zoning Ordinance) of the _____ Municipal Code is hereby amended by adding the underlined language and deleting the stricken language, as follows:

* * *

: ADULT-USE CANNABIS:

1. Purpose and Applicability: It is the intent and purpose of this Section to provide regulations regarding the cultivation, processing and dispensing of adult-use cannabis occurring within the corporate limits of the City/Village of _____ . Such facilities shall comply with all regulations provided in the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act (P.A. 101-0027) (Act), as it may be amended from time-to-time, and regulations promulgated thereunder, and the regulations provided below. In the event that the Act is amended, the more restrictive of the state or local regulations shall apply.

2. Conditional Use: Adult-Use Cannabis Business Establishment facilities, as defined herein, requiring approval of a conditional use in the respective districts in which they are requested shall be processed in accordance with Section _____ (Conditional Uses) of this Title and Section 3 (Adult-Use Cannabis Facility Components) as provided herein.

3. Adult-Use Cannabis Facility Components: In determining compliance with Section _____ (Conditional Uses) of this Title, the following components of the Adult-Use Cannabis Facility shall be evaluated based on the entirety of the circumstances affecting the particular property in the context of the existing and intended future use of the properties:

3.1 Impact of the proposed facility on existing or planned uses located within the vicinity of the subject property.

3.2 Proposed structure in which the facility will be located, including co-tenancy (if in a multi-tenant building), total square footage, security installations/security plan and building code compliance.

3.3 Hours of operation and anticipated number of customers/employees.

3.4 Anticipated parking demand based on Section _____ and available private parking supply.

3.5 Anticipated traffic generation in the context of adjacent roadway capacity and access to such roadways.

3.6 Site design, including access points and internal site circulation.

3.7 Proposed signage plan.

3.8 Compliance with all requirements provided in Section 4 (Adult-Use Cannabis Craft Grower); Section 5 (Adult-Use Cannabis Cultivation Center); Section 6 (Adult-Use Cannabis Dispensing Organization); Section 7 (Adult-Use Cannabis Infuser Organization); Section 8 (Adult-Use Cannabis Processing Organization); or Section 9 (Adult-Use Cannabis Transporting Organization), as applicable.

3.8 Other criteria determined to be necessary to assess compliance with Section _____ (Conditional Uses) of this Title.

4. Adult-Use Cannabis Craft Grower: In those zoning districts in which an Adult-Use Cannabis Craft Grower may be located, the proposed facility must comply with the following:

4.1 Facility may not be located within 1,500 feet of the property line of a pre-existing public or private nursery school, preschool, primary or secondary school, day care center, day care home or residential care home. Learning centers and vocational/trade centers shall not be classified as a public or private school for purposes of this Section.

4.2 Facility may not be located within 1,500 feet of the property line of a pre-existing property zoned or used for residential purposes.

4.3 Facility may not conduct any sales or distribution of cannabis other than as authorized by the Act.

4.4 For purposes of determining required parking, Adult-Use Cannabis Craft Grower shall be classified as “_____” per Section ____ (Schedule of Off-Street Parking Requirements: Industrial Uses), provided, however, that the City/Village may require that additional parking be provided as a result of the analysis completed through Section ____ (Adult-Use Cannabis: Conditional Use) herein.

4.5 Petitioner shall file an affidavit with the City/Village affirming compliance with Section ____ as provided herein and all other requirements of the Act.

5. Adult-Use Cannabis Cultivation Center: In those zoning districts in which an Adult-Use Cannabis Cultivation Center may be located, the proposed facility must comply with the following:

5.1 Facility may not be located within 1,500 feet of the property line of a pre-existing public or private nursery school, preschool, primary or secondary school, day care center, day care home or residential care home. Learning centers and vocational/trade centers shall not be classified as a public or private school for purposes of this Section.

5.2 Facility may not be located within 1,500 feet of the property line of a pre-existing property zoned or used for residential purposes.

5.3 Facility may not conduct any sales or distribution of cannabis other than as authorized by the Act.

5.4 For purposes of determining required parking, Adult-Use Cannabis Cultivation Centers shall be classified as “_____” per Section ____ (Schedule of Off-Street Parking Requirements: Industrial Uses), provided, however, that the City/Village may require that additional parking be provided as a result of the analysis completed through Section ____ (Adult-Use Cannabis: Conditional Use) herein.

5.5 Petitioner shall file an affidavit with the City/Village affirming compliance with Section ____ as provided herein and all other requirements of the Act.

6. Adult-Use Cannabis Dispensing Organization: In those zoning districts in which an Adult-Use Cannabis Dispensing Organization may be located, the proposed facility must comply with the following:

6.1 Facility may not be located within 1,500 feet of the property line of a pre-existing public or private nursery school, preschool, primary or secondary school, day care center, day care home or residential care home. Learning centers and vocational/trade centers shall not be classified as a public or private school for purposes of this Section.

6.2 Facility may not be located in a dwelling unit or within 250 feet of the property line of a pre-existing property zoned or used for residential purposes.

6.3 At least 75% of the floor area of any tenant space occupied by a dispensing organization shall be devoted to the activities of the dispensing organization as authorized by the Act, and no dispensing organization shall also sell food for consumption on the premises other than as authorized in Section 6.5 below in the same tenant space.

6.4 Facility may not conduct any sales or distribution of cannabis other than as authorized by the Act.

6.5 Facility may be issued a permit to host on-site consumption of cannabis if located in a freestanding structure occupied solely by the dispensing organization and smoke from the facility does not migrate into an enclosed area where smoking is prohibited. The security plan for the facility required by Section 10 (Additional Requirements) shall also reflect adequate provisions to respond to disruptive conduct and over-consumption. The on-site consumption permit shall be reviewed annually and may be suspended or revoked following notice and hearing as provided in Section ____ of the City/Village of Municipal Code.

6.6 For purposes of determining required parking, said facilities shall be classified as “_____” per Section ____ (Schedule of Off-Street Parking Requirements: Commercial Uses) of the City/Village of _____ Municipal Code, provided, however, that the City/Village may require that additional parking be provided as a result of the analysis completed through Section ____ (Adult-Use Cannabis: Conditional Use) herein.

6.7 Petitioner shall file an affidavit with the City affirming compliance with Section _____ as provided herein and all other requirements of the Act.

7. Adult-Use Cannabis Infuser Organization: In those zoning districts in which an Adult-Use Cannabis Infuser Organization may be located, the proposed facility must comply with the following:

7.1 Facility may not be located within 1,500 feet of the property line of a pre-existing public or private nursery school, preschool, primary or secondary school, day care center, day care home or residential care home. Learning centers and vocational/trade centers shall not be classified as a public or private school for purposes of this Section.

7.2 Facility may not be located in a dwelling unit or within 250 feet of the property line of a pre-existing property zoned or used for residential purposes.

7.3 At least 75% of the floor area of any tenant space occupied by an infusing organization shall be devoted to the activities of the infusing organization as authorized by the Act. Facility may not conduct any sales or distribution of cannabis other than as authorized by the Act.

7.4 For purposes of determining required parking, said facilities shall be classified as “_____” per Section ____ (Schedule of Off-Street Parking Requirements: Commercial Uses) of the City/Village of _____ Municipal Code, provided, however, that the City/Village may require that additional parking be provided as a result of the analysis completed through Section ____ (Adult-Use Cannabis: Conditional Use) herein.

7.5 Petitioner shall file an affidavit with the City affirming compliance with Section _____ as provided herein and all other requirements of the Act.

8. Adult-Use Cannabis Processing Organization: In those zoning districts in which an Adult-Use Cannabis Processing Organization may be located, the proposed facility must comply with the following:

8.1 Facility may not be located within 1,500 feet of the property line of a pre-existing public or private nursery school, preschool, primary or secondary school, day care center, day care home or residential care home. Learning centers and vocational/trade centers shall not be classified as a public or private school for purposes of this Section.

8.2 Facility may not be located in a dwelling unit or within 250 feet of the property line of a pre-existing property zoned or used for residential purposes.

8.3 At least 75% of the floor area of any tenant space occupied by a processing organization shall be devoted to the activities of the processing organization as authorized by the Act. Facility may not conduct any sales or distribution of cannabis other than as authorized by the Act.

8.4 For purposes of determining required parking, said facilities shall be classified as “_____” per Section _____ (Schedule of Off-Street Parking Requirements: Commercial Uses) of the City/Village of _____ Municipal Code, provided, however, that the City/Village may require that additional parking be provided as a result of the analysis completed through Section _____ (Adult-Use Cannabis: Conditional Use) herein.

8.5 Petitioner shall file an affidavit with the City affirming compliance with Section _____ as provided herein and all other requirements of the Act.

9. Adult-Use Cannabis Transporting Organization: In those zoning districts in which an Adult-Use Transporting Organization may be located, the proposed facility must comply with the following:

9.1 Facility may not be located within 1,500 feet of the property line of a pre-existing public or private nursery school, preschool, primary or secondary school, day care center, day care home or residential care home. Learning centers and vocational/trade centers shall not be classified as a public or private school for purposes of this Section.

9.2 Facility may not be located in a dwelling unit or within 250 feet of the property line of a pre-existing property zoned or used for residential purposes.

9.3 The transporting organization shall be the sole use of the tenant space in which it is located. Facility may not conduct any sales or distribution of cannabis other than as authorized by the Act.

9.4 For purposes of determining required parking, said facilities shall be classified as “_____” per Section _____ (Schedule of Off-Street Parking Requirements: _____) of the City/Village of _____ Municipal Code, provided, however, that the City/Village may require that additional parking be provided as a result of the analysis completed through Section _____ (Adult-Use Cannabis: Conditional Use) herein.

9.5 Petitioner shall file an affidavit with the City affirming compliance with Section _____ as provided herein and all other requirements of the Act.

10. Additional Requirements: Petitioner shall install building enhancements, such as security cameras, lighting or other improvements, as set forth in the conditional use permit, to ensure the safety of employees and customers of the adult-use cannabis business establishments, as well as its environs. Said improvements shall be determined based on the specific characteristics of the

floor plan for an Adult-Use Cannabis Business Establishment and the site on which it is located, consistent with the requirements of the Act.

11. Co-Location of Cannabis Business Establishments. The City/Village may approve the co-location of an Adult-Use Cannabis Dispensing Organization with an Adult-Use Cannabis Craft Grower Center or an Adult-Use Cannabis Infuser Organization, or both, subject to the provisions of the Act and the Conditional Use criteria within the City/Village of _____ Municipal Code. In a co-location, the floor space requirements of Section 6.3 and 7.3 shall not apply, but the co-located establishments shall be the sole use of the tenant space.

SECTION 4: Chapter __ (Commercial Districts) of Title __ (Zoning Ordinance) of the City/Village of _____ Municipal Code is hereby amended by adding the underlined language and deleting the stricken language, as follows:

ARTICLE A. B-1 GENERAL COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

_____: **PERMITTED USES:**

* * *

_____: **CONDITIONAL USES:**

The following conditional uses may be permitted in specific situations in accordance with the procedures outlined in Section _____ and Chapter __ of this Title, as appropriate:

* * *

Adult-Use Cannabis Dispensing Organization.

ARTICLE B. B-2. INTENSE COMMERCIAL DISTRICT

_____: **PERMITTED USES:**

* * *

_____: **CONDITIONAL USES:**

The following conditional uses may be permitted in specific situations in accordance with the procedures outlined in Section _____ and Chapter __ of this Title, as appropriate:

* * *

Adult-Use Cannabis Dispensing Organization.

Adult-Use Cannabis Infuser Organization.

Adult-Use Cannabis Processing Organization.

Adult-Use Cannabis Transporting Organization.

SECTION 5: Chapter __ (Industrial Districts) of Title __ (Zoning Ordinance) of the City/Village of _____ Municipal Code is hereby amended by adding the underlined language and deleting the stricken language, as follows:

ARTICLE A. I-1 GENERAL INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

_____: **PERMITTED USES:**

* * *

_____: **CONDITIONAL USES:**

The following conditional uses may be permitted in specific situations in accordance with the procedures outlined in Section _____ and Chapter __ of this Title, as appropriate:

* * *

Adult-Use Cannabis Craft Grower Organization.
Adult-Use Cannabis Dispensing Organization.
Adult-Use Cannabis Infuser Organization.
Adult-Use Cannabis Processing Organization.
Adult-Use Cannabis Transporting Organization.

ARTICLE B. I-2 HEAVY INDUSTRIAL DISTRICT

_____ : PERMITTED USES:

* * *

_____ : CONDITIONAL USES:

The following conditional uses may be permitted in specific situations in accordance with the procedures outlined in Section _____ and Chapter __ of this Title, as appropriate:

* * *

Adult-Use Cannabis Craft Grower Organization.
Adult-Use Cannabis Cultivation Organization.
Adult-Use Cannabis Dispensing Organization.
Adult-Use Cannabis Infuser Organization.
Adult-Use Cannabis Processing Organization.
Adult-Use Cannabis Transporting Organization.

SECTION 6: Severability. If any provision of this Ordinance or application thereof to any person or circumstances is ruled unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, such invalidity shall not affect other provisions or applications of this Ordinance that can be given effect without the invalid application or provision, and each invalid provision or invalid application of this Ordinance is severable.

SECTION 7: Effective Date. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect upon its passage and approval as required by law.

ADOPTED THIS _____ day of _____, 20__.

AYES:

NAYS:

ABSTENTIONS:

ABSENT:

APPROVED THIS _____ day of _____, 20__.

Mayor/Village President

ATTEST:

City/Village Clerk



Model Ordinance

Municipal Cannabis Retailers' Occupation Tax

**MODEL ORDINANCE
MUNICIPAL CANNABIS RETAILERS' OCCUPATION TAX**

ORDINANCE NO. _____

**AN ORDINANCE AMENDING THE MUNICIPAL CODE
OF THE CITY/VILLAGE OF _____
BY THE ADDITION OF [ARTICLE/CHAPTER] _____
IMPOSING A MUNICIPAL CANNABIS RETAILERS' OCCUPATION TAX**

WHEREAS, the City/Village has the authority to adopt ordinances and to promulgate rules and regulations [that pertain to its government and affairs and] that protect the public health, safety and welfare of its citizens; and

WHEREAS, this Ordinance is adopted pursuant to the provisions of the Illinois Municipal Cannabis Retailers' Occupation Tax Law, 65 ILCS 5/11-8-22 *et seq.* (Act); and

WHEREAS, this Ordinance is intended to impose the tax authorized by the Act providing for a municipal cannabis retailers' occupation tax which will be collected by the Illinois Department of Revenue;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT ORDAINED by the City Council of the City/ Board of Trustees of the Village of _____ as follows:

SECTION 1. Recitals. The facts and statements contained in the preamble to this Ordinance are found to be true and correct and are hereby adopted as part of this Ordinance.

SECTION 2. Adoption of Tax. Chapter ___ of the Municipal Code of the City/Village of _____ shall be amended by the addition of [Article/Chapter] _____ that will read as follows:

ARTICLE [CHAPTER] ____ Municipal Cannabis Retailers' Occupation Tax.

1. Tax imposed; Rate.

(a) A tax is hereby imposed upon all persons engaged in the business of selling cannabis, other than cannabis purchased under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act, at retail in the City/Village at the rate of 3% of the gross receipts from these sales made in the course of that business.

(b) The imposition of this tax is in accordance with the provisions of Sections 8-11-22, of the Illinois Municipal Code (65 ILCS 5/8-11-22).

2. Collection of tax by retailers.

(a) The tax imposed by this Ordinance shall be remitted by such retailer to the Illinois Department of Revenue (Department). Any tax required to be collected pursuant to or as authorized by this Ordinance and any such tax collected by such retailer and required to be remitted to the Department shall constitute a debt owed by the retailer to the State. Retailers may reimburse themselves for their seller's tax liability hereunder by separately stating that tax as an additional charge, which charge may be stated in combination, in a single amount, with any State tax that sellers are required to collect.

(b) The taxes hereby imposed, and all civil penalties that may be assessed as an incident thereto, shall be collected and enforced by the Department. The Department shall have full power to administer and enforce the provisions of this article.

3. Severability. If any provision of this Ordinance, or the application of any provision of this Ordinance, is held unconstitutional or otherwise invalid, such occurrence shall not affect other provisions of this Ordinance, or their application, that can be given effect without the unconstitutional or invalid provision or its application. Each unconstitutional or invalid provision, or application of such provision, is severable, unless otherwise provided by this Ordinance.

4. Effective Date. This Ordinance shall be in full force and effect from and after its passage and approval and publication as required by law, provided, however, that the tax provided for herein shall take effect for all sales on or after the first day of January, 2020. Copies of this Ordinance shall be certified and sent to the Illinois Department of Revenue prior to September 30, 2019.

[NOTE: Any new ordinance or amendment to an existing ordinance can take effect only on September 1. To be effective September 1, an ordinance must be adopted and filed with the Department of Revenue by June 1.]

ADOPTED THIS _____ day of _____, 20__.

AYES:

NAYS:

ABSTENTIONS:

ABSENT:

APPROVED THIS _____ day of _____, 20 __.

Mayor/Village President

ATTEST:

City/Village Clerk



Disclaimers & Referrals

DISCLAIMERS AND REFRRALS

IML has assembled these resources for your municipality's consideration. It is strongly recommended that you consult with your municipal attorney or other qualified counsel prior to considering or adopting any of the model ordinances. The model ordinances are being provided as a reference for use in drafting an ordinance for your community. The model ordinances may require adaptation and modification to conform to your community's determinations and specific code provisions.

It is further recommended that local law enforcement officials discuss the mandated expungements with your municipality's retained attorney or other qualified counsel, as well as the state's attorney's office in your county to gain a full understanding of the issue and process and to be in compliance with what may be complicated expungement provisions. IML shall not provide direction or counsel on this aspect of the new law, due to the myriad factors that could impact each municipality differently.

Municipalities who adopt a Municipal Cannabis Retailers' Occupation Tax on the sale of cannabis products, as allowed by [P.A. 101-0027, the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act](#), must submit their certified ordinance to the Illinois Department of Revenue's Local Tax Allocation Division. Their mailing address is:

Local Tax Allocation Division (3-500)
Illinois Department of Revenue
101 West Jefferson Street
Springfield, Illinois 62702

State Agency Contacts

Illinois Department of Revenue

101 West Jefferson Street
Springfield, IL 62702
(217) 782-3336

<https://www2.illinois.gov/rev/Pages/default.aspx>

- Responsible for enforcing and collecting taxes associated with the sale of cannabis.

Illinois Department of Agriculture

State Fairgrounds
801 East Sangamon Avenue

Springfield, IL 62702

(217) 782-2172

<https://www2.illinois.gov/sites/agr/Pages/default.aspx>

- Responsible for licensure and oversight of cultivation centers, craft growers, processing organizations, and transporting organizations.
- Responsible for authorizing laboratories that test cannabis

Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation

320 West Washington Street

Springfield, IL 62786

(217) 785-0820

<https://www.idfpr.com/ILCannabis.asp>

- Responsible for licensure and oversight of dispensing organizations.

Illinois State Police

(217) 524-2500

<https://www.isp.state.il.us>

- Responsible for conducting background checks on everyone involved in the licensed cannabis sector.
- Responsible for reviewing security plans for all licensed entities.
- Responsible for reviewing all criminal history record information and identifying all individuals with minor violations that are eligible for automatic expungement.

Illinois Department of Public Health

535 West Jefferson Street

Springfield, IL 62761

(217) 782-4977

<http://www.dph.illinois.gov>

- Responsible for developing recommendations surrounding health warnings and facilitating the Adult Use Cannabis Public Health Advisory Committee.

Illinois Department of Commerce and Economic Opportunity

500 East Monroe Street

Springfield, IL 62701

(217) 782-7500

<https://www2.illinois.gov/dceo/Pages/default.aspx>

- Responsible for administering a loan program, a grant program, and technical assistance for social equity applicants.

Illinois Department of Human Services

100 South Grand Avenue East

Springfield, IL 62762

(800) 843-6154

<http://www.dhs.state.il.us/page.aspx>

- Responsible for making recommendations to the Adult Use Cannabis Public Health Advisory Committee regarding drug treatment and prevention.
- Responsible for developing and disseminating consumer education materials.

Illinois Criminal Justice Information Authority

300 West Adams Street, #200

Chicago, IL 60606

(312) 793-8550

<http://www.icjia.state.il.us>

- Responsible for designating ROC areas across the state that may apply for funding from the ROC board for community reinvestment.

These contacts are likely to be expanded and updated as additional agency resources are made available.

Frequently Asked Questions Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act Public Act 101-0027

Updated September 9, 2019

Provided by

KTJ

KLEIN, THORPE & JENKINS, LTD.
Attorneys at Law

In Partnership with



KLEIN, THORPE AND JENKINS, LTD.

20 North Wacker Drive, Suite 1660
Chicago, Illinois 60606
(312) 984-6400

15010 S. Ravinia Avenue, Suite 10
Orland Park, Illinois 60462
(708) 349-3888

7 Northpoint Drive
Streator, Illinois 61364
(815) 672-3116

ILLINOIS MUNICIPAL LEAGUE

500 East Capitol Avenue | P.O. Box 5180
Springfield, Illinois 62705-5180
(217) 525-1220

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

INDEX

ADVERTISING..... 1

CRAFT GROWERS..... 2

CULTIVATION CENTERS 3

DISPENSING ORGANIZATIONS 4

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (DUI)..... 7

EMPLOYMENT CONCERNS 9

EXPUNGEMENTS 10

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT 11

HOME CULTIVATION 12

INFUSER ORGANIZATIONS OR INFUSERS..... 13

LICENSING 14

LOCAL GOVERNMENT 17

SOCIAL JUSTICE 22

TAXATION, REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS..... 23

USE AND POSSESSION 26

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

ADVERTISING

What are the restrictions on advertising for a cannabis business establishment?

- “Advertise” means to engage in promotional activities including, but not limited to: newspaper, radio, Internet and electronic media, and television advertising; the distribution of fliers and circulars; and the display of window and interior signs.
- No cannabis business establishment nor any entity or person shall engage in advertising that contains any statement or illustration that is:
 - False or misleading;
 - Promotes the overconsumption of cannabis;
 - Displays cannabis;
 - Shows someone under 21 consuming cannabis;
 - Makes health or medicinal claims about cannabis;
 - Includes the image of the cannabis leaf or bud; or
 - Includes any image that is likely to appeal to minors.
- No cannabis business establishment nor any person or entity shall place or maintain or cause to be placed or maintained an advertisement in any form:
 - Within 1,000 feet of school grounds, playgrounds, hospitals, health care facilities, recreation centers, child care centers; public parks, public libraries; or game arcades that admit persons under the age of 21;
 - On or in a public transportation vehicle or on a public transportation shelter; or
 - On or in publicly-owned or publicly-operated property.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

CRAFT GROWERS

What is the definition of “craft grower?”

- "Craft grower" means a facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Illinois Department of Agriculture to cultivate, dry, cure and package cannabis and perform other necessary activities to make cannabis available for sale at a dispensing organization or use at a processing organization. A craft grower may contain up to 5,000 square feet of canopy space on its premises for plants in the flowering stage. The Department of Agriculture may authorize an increase or decrease of flowering stage cultivation space in increments of 3,000 square feet by rule based on market need, craft grower capacity and the licensee's history of compliance or noncompliance, with a maximum space of 14,000 square feet for cultivating plants in the flowering stage, which must be cultivated in all stages of growth in an enclosed and secure area. A craft grower may share premises with a processing organization or a dispensing organization, or both, provided each licensee stores currency and cannabis or cannabis-infused products in a separate secured vault to which the other licensee does not have access or all licensees sharing a vault share more than 50% of the same ownership.

Are craft growers inspected? How, and by whom?

- Craft growers are subject to random inspections by the Illinois Department of Agriculture, the Illinois Department of Public Health, local safety or health inspectors and the Illinois State Police.

To whom may craft growers sell cannabis?

- Craft growers may sell or distribute cannabis to a cultivation center, a craft grower, an infuser organization, a dispensing organization or as otherwise authorized by rule.

What are the limitations on the location of craft growers?

- A craft grower may not be located in an area zoned for residential use.
- A craft grower shall not be located within 1,500 feet of another craft grower or a cultivation center.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

CULTIVATION CENTERS

What is the definition of “cultivation center?”

- "Cultivation center" means a facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Department of Agriculture to cultivate, process, transport (unless otherwise limited by the Act) and perform other necessary activities to provide cannabis and cannabis-infused products to cannabis business establishments.

Are cultivation centers inspected? How, and by whom?

- Cultivation centers are subject to random inspections by the Illinois Department of Agriculture, the Illinois Department of Public Health, local safety or health inspectors and the Illinois State Police.

To whom may cultivation centers sell cannabis?

- Cultivation centers may sell or distribute cannabis or cannabis-infused products to dispensing organizations, craft growers, infusing organizations, transporters or as otherwise authorized by rule.

What is the maximum space a cultivation center may provide for plants in the flowering stage?

- A cultivation center may not contain more than 210,000 square feet of canopy space for plants in the flowering stage for cultivation of adult-use cannabis as provided in this Act.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

DISPENSING ORGANIZATIONS

What is the definition of “dispensing organization?”

- "Dispensing organization" means a facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation to acquire cannabis from a cultivation center, craft grower, processing organization or another dispensary for the purpose of selling or dispensing cannabis, cannabis-infused products, cannabis seeds, paraphernalia or related supplies under the Act to purchasers or to qualified registered medical cannabis patients and caregivers. As used in the Act, a “dispensing organization” shall include a registered medical cannabis organization as defined in the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act or its successor Act that has obtained an Early Approval Adult Use Dispensing Organization License.

What methods of sale by dispensing organizations are prohibited?

- Drive-through windows
- Vending machines
- Transport of cannabis to residences or other locations where purchasers may be for delivery

When are dispensing organizations allowed to operate?

- Operation is allowed between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. local time.
- Operation is prohibited when video surveillance equipment is inoperative.
- Operation is prohibited when point-of-sale equipment is inoperative.
- Operation is prohibited when the state’s cannabis electronic verification system is inoperative.
- Operation is prohibited when there are fewer than two people working at any time within a dispensing organization.

What products are dispensing organizations prohibited from selling?

- Dispensing organizations may not sell any product containing alcohol except tinctures, which are limited to containers no larger than 100 milliliters.
- Selling clones or other live plant material is prohibited.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

- Selling cannabis, cannabis concentrate or cannabis-infused products in combination or bundled with each other for one price is prohibited.

Can dispensing organizations sell cannabis outside of Illinois or obtain cannabis from outside of Illinois?

- No. Dispensing organizations may not transport cannabis or cannabis products across state lines.
- No. Dispensing organizations may not obtain cannabis or cannabis-infused products from outside the State of Illinois.

What type of packaging is required for cannabis sold at dispensing organizations?

- All cannabis sold by a dispensing organization to purchasers must be in a container or package with a label identifying, at a minimum, the name of the dispensing organization, the contents and the weight of the raw cannabis in grams or, for cannabis products, the amount of Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) in milligrams.

Are there restrictions in the Act on the location of dispensing organizations?

- Yes. A dispensing organization may not be located within 1,500 feet of the property line of a pre-existing dispensing organization.

What is the process for a dispensing organization to dispense cannabis to a purchaser?

- Before cannabis is dispensed:
 - The age of the purchaser shall be verified by checking a government-issued identification card by use of an electronic reader or electronic scanning device to scan the identification;
 - The validity of the government-issued identification card must be verified;
 - Any appropriate purchaser education or support materials shall be offered; and
 - Information must be entered into the state's cannabis electronic verification system, including the dispensing organization's agent's identification number, the dispensing organization's identification number, the amount, type (including strain, if applicable) of cannabis or cannabis-infused product dispensed, and the date and time the cannabis is dispensed.
- A dispensing organization shall refuse to sell cannabis to anyone unless the person produces valid identification showing that the person is 21 years of age or older. However, a medical cannabis dispensing organization may sell cannabis-infused products to a person who is under

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

21 years of age if the sale complies with the provisions of the Medical Cannabis Program Act and rules.

- Public Act 101-0363, effective August 8, 2019, revised the Medical Cannabis Program Act to provide that registered qualifying patients under 21 years of age shall be prohibited from consuming forms of cannabis other than medical cannabis-infused products, and purchasing any usable cannabis or paraphernalia used for smoking or vaping medical cannabis.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

DRIVING UNDER THE INFLUENCE (DUI)

How will DUI's be addressed under the new law?

- Driving under the influence of cannabis will continue to be illegal.
- The Act allows for use of validated roadside chemical tests or standardized field sobriety tests approved by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration when conducting investigations of a violation of Section 11-501 of the Illinois Motor Vehicle Code (625 ILCS 5/11-501) or a similar local ordinance by drivers suspected of driving under the influence of cannabis.
- The results of validated roadside chemical tests and standardized field sobriety tests are, under the Act, admissible at a civil or criminal trial or proceeding for an arrest for a cannabis-related offense as defined in Section 11-501 of the Illinois Motor Vehicle Code or a similar local ordinance.
- The Act creates a DUI Cannabis Task Force to examine best practices for enforcement of driving under the influence of cannabis laws and emerging technology in roadside testing for impairment.
- The Act creates various statutory presumptions applicable to cannabis DUIs:
 - Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) concentration of 5 nanograms or more in whole blood or 10 nanograms or more in an other bodily substance creates a presumption that a person was under the influence of cannabis; and
 - Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) concentration of less than 5 nanograms in whole blood or less than 10 nanograms in an other bodily substance does not give rise to a presumption that the person was or was not under the influence of cannabis, but may be considered with other competent evidence in determining whether the person was under the influence of cannabis.
- The refusal to submit to a chemical test will result in the imposition of driver's license sanctions under Section 11-501.1 of the Illinois Motor Vehicle Code.
- The refusal to take validated roadside chemical tests or standardized field sobriety tests is admissible in any civil or criminal action or proceeding regarding impairment by use of cannabis.
- An authorized medical cannabis patient who drives is deemed to have given consent to (i) validated roadside chemical tests or (ii) standardized field sobriety tests.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

- Law enforcement officers must have an independent, cannabis-related factual basis giving reasonable suspicion that a person is driving or in actual physical control of a motor vehicle while impaired by the use of cannabis to conduct validated roadside chemical tests or standardized field sobriety tests.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

EMPLOYMENT CONCERNS

May an employer maintain a drug-free workplace?

- Yes. The Act specifies that nothing shall prohibit an employer from adopting:
 - reasonable zero-tolerance or drug-free workplace policies;
 - employment policies concerning drug testing; or
 - regulations concerning smoking, consumption, storage or use of cannabis at the workplace or while on call.

- These policies must be applied in a nondiscriminatory manner.

- Employers' policies may cover use of cannabis in the employer's workplace, while performing the employee's job duties or while "on call." An employee is deemed "on call" when he or she is scheduled with at least 24 hours' notice by employer to be on standby or otherwise responsible for performing tasks related to his or her employment.

- An employer may discipline an employee for violating a workplace drug policy. If the employer elects to discipline the employee, the employer must give the employee reasonable opportunity to contest the determination.

- Nothing in the Act shall be construed to interfere with any federal, state or local restrictions on employment including, but not limited to, the United States Department of Transportation regulation 49 CFR 40.151(e), or impact an employer's ability to comply with federal or state law or cause it to lose a federal or state contract or funding.

- The Illinois Right to Privacy in the Workplace Act prohibits discrimination for the use of a lawful product while off duty or not on call. (820 ILCS 55/5.)

How can an employer determine whether an employee is impaired by the use of cannabis?

- An employer may consider an employee to be impaired by the use of cannabis if the employer has a good faith belief that the employee manifests specific, articulable symptoms while working that decrease or lessen the employee's performance of the duties or tasks.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

EXPUNGEMENTS

What records will be automatically expunged?

- The Act mandates that arrest records relating to offenses under the Illinois Cannabis Control Act for possession of under 30 grams of any substance containing cannabis that are not associated with an arrest, conviction or other disposition of a violent crime as defined in subsection (c) of Section 3 of the Illinois Rights of Crime Victims and Witnesses Act. “Minor Cannabis Offenses” will be automatically expunged by all law enforcement agencies, including records of an arrest, charges not initiated by arrest, orders of supervision or orders of qualified probation for all offenses committed prior to the Act if:
 - One year or more has elapsed since the date of the arrest or law enforcement interaction documented in the records; and
 - No criminal charges were filed or if filed they were dismissed and/or arrestee was acquitted.

What is the schedule for automatic expungement?

- The Act provides that all law enforcement agencies must expunge qualifying records according to the following schedule:
 - Records created prior to the effective date of the Act, but on or after January 1, 2013, shall be automatically expunged prior to January 1, 2021;
 - Records created prior to January 1, 2013, but on or after January 1, 2000, shall be automatically expunged prior to January 1, 2023; and
 - Records created prior to January 1, 2000, shall be automatically expunged prior to January 1, 2025.

What is the process for expungement for offenders actually convicted of Minor Cannabis Offenses or of more serious violations under the Cannabis Control Act?

- Within 180 days of the effective date of the Act, the Illinois State Police must notify the Prisoner Review Board of those convictions for Minor Cannabis Offenses that are eligible for expungement under the Act.
- The Act provides a process for the Prisoner Review Board to make recommendations to the Governor for pardons for certain convictions for Minor Cannabis Offenses.
- Those convicted for more serious violations of the Cannabis Control Act and not qualifying for a pardon have the option of petitioning for expungement through the circuit court.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

FREEDOM OF INFORMATION ACT

Are all records and documents created or obtained by a public body pursuant to the provisions of the Act subject to the Illinois Freedom of Information Act (FOIA)?

- The Act adds an exemption to FOIA for confidential information described in Section 55-30 of the Illinois Cannabis Regulations and Tax Act (information received by state agencies from cannabis establishment licensees or applicants).
- The name and address of a dispensing organization licensed under the Act shall be subject to disclosure under FOIA. The name and cannabis business establishment address of the person or entity holding each cannabis business establishment license shall be subject to disclosure.
- Complaints from consumers or members of the general public received regarding a specific, named licensee or complaints regarding conduct by unlicensed entities shall be subject to disclosure.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

HOME CULTIVATION

What are the limitations and requirements to grow cannabis at home?

- Only registered medical cannabis patients over 21 years of age may participate in home cultivation.

- Additionally, cultivation in private residences by medical cannabis patients is subject to the following limitations:
 - There is a limit of five plants that are five inches or more per household without a cultivation center or craft grower license;
 - Cannabis plants may not be cultivated in an area subject to public view;
 - Reasonable precautions must ensure that the plants are secure from unauthorized access or access by a person under 21 years of age;
 - Cannabis cultivation must occur in an enclosed locked space;
 - Cannabis cultivation may only occur on residential property lawfully in possession of the medical cannabis patient or with the consent of the person in lawful possession of the property;
 - A medical cannabis patient may allow their authorized agent to tend to the plants for brief periods of time if the patient is temporarily away;
 - A medical cannabis patient may only purchase cannabis seed from a dispensary;
 - Purchase of live plant material is prohibited; and
 - If the home grown plants yield more than the allowable possession limit of 30 grams of raw cannabis, then the excess cannabis must remain secured within the residence of residential property in which it was grown.

May a landlord prohibit growth of cannabis on their property?

- Yes. An owner or lessor of residential property may prohibit the cultivation of cannabis by a lessee.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

INFUSER ORGANIZATIONS OR INFUSERS

What is the definition of “infuser organization” or “infuser?”

- "Infuser organization" or "infuser" means a facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Illinois Department of Agriculture to directly incorporate cannabis or cannabis concentrate into a product formulation to produce a cannabis-infused product.

Are infusers inspected? How, and by whom?

- Infusers are subject to random inspections by the Illinois Department of Agriculture, the Illinois Department of Public Health, local safety or health inspectors and the Illinois State Police.

To whom may infusers sell cannabis?

- Infusers may only sell or distribute cannabis to a dispensing organization, or as otherwise authorized by rule.

What are the limitations on the location of infusers?

- An infuser may not be located in an area zoned for residential use.
- An infuser may share premises with a craft grower or a dispensing organization, or both, provided each licensee stores currency and cannabis or cannabis-infused products in a separate secured vault to which the other licensee does not have access or all licensees sharing a vault share more than 50% of the same ownership.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

LICENSING

Is a license required to operate a cannabis establishment in Illinois?

- Yes. The Illinois Office of Cannabis Control shall issue licenses for all dispensing organizations. Dispensing organizations are defined by the Act as a facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation to acquire cannabis from a cultivation center, craft grower, processing organization or another dispensary for the purpose of selling or dispensing cannabis, cannabis-infused products, cannabis seeds, paraphernalia or related supplies under the Act to purchasers or to qualified registered medical cannabis patients and caregivers.

May municipalities require licenses to operate a cannabis establishment within their boundaries?

- Since licensing is a function of the state under the Act, local governments may only enforce generally applicable business registration requirements for cannabis establishments and conduct inspections of the premises to ensure compliance with local ordinances.

What are the different types of licenses?

- The Act creates the following adult-use cannabis licenses, subject to various fees and subject to administration by the Illinois Department of Agriculture and the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation:
- Early Approval Adult-Use Dispensing Organization - A license that permits a medical cannabis dispensing organization licensed under the Illinois Medical Cannabis Program Act as of the effective date of the Act to begin selling cannabis to purchasers as permitted by the Act as of January 1, 2020.
- Early Approval Adult-Use Cultivation Center - A license that permits a medical cannabis cultivation center licensed under the Illinois Medical Cannabis Program Act as of the effective date of the Act to begin cultivating, infusing, packaging, transporting (unless otherwise provided in the Act) and selling cannabis to cannabis business establishments for resale to purchasers as permitted by the Act as of January 1, 2020. A cultivation center may begin producing cannabis and cannabis-infused products once the Early Approval Adult Use Cultivation Center License is approved. A cultivation center that obtains an Early Approval Adult Use Cultivation Center License may begin selling cannabis and cannabis-infused products to approved dispensing organizations on December 1, 2019.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

- Conditional Adult-Use Dispensing Organization License - A license awarded to top-scoring applicants for an Adult-Use Dispensing Organization License that reserves to the applicant the right to an adult-use dispensing organization license if the applicant meets certain conditions described in the Act. A dispensing organization that is awarded a Conditional Adult-Use Dispensing Organization License is not entitled to purchase, possess, sell or dispense cannabis or cannabis-infused products until the applicant has received an Adult-Use Dispensing Organization License.
- Conditional Adult-Use Cultivation Center License - A license awarded to top-scoring applicants for an Adult-Use Cultivation Center License that reserves to the applicant the right to an Adult-Use Cultivation Center License if the applicant meets certain conditions as determined by the Illinois Department of Agriculture by rule. A cultivation center applicant that is awarded a Conditional Adult-Use Cultivation Center License is not entitled to grow, purchase, possess or sell cannabis or cannabis-infused products until the applicant has received an Adult-Use Cultivation Center License.
- Adult-Use Dispensing Organization - A license issued by the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation that permits a person to act as a dispensing organization under the Act and any administrative rule made in furtherance of the Act.
- Adult-Use Cultivation Center - A license issued by the Illinois Department of Agriculture that permits a person to act as a cultivation center under the Act and any administrative rule made in furtherance of the Act.
- Craft Grower - The Illinois Department of Agriculture shall issue up to 40 craft grower licenses by July 1, 2020. A “craft grower” is a facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Illinois Department of Agriculture to cultivate, dry, cure and package cannabis and perform other necessary activities to make cannabis available for sale at a dispensing organization or use at a processing organization.
- Infuser - The Illinois Department of Agriculture shall issue up to 40 infuser licenses through a process provided for in the Act no later than July 1, 2020. “Infuser organization” or “infuser” means a facility operated by an organization or business that is licensed by the Illinois Department of Agriculture to directly incorporate cannabis or cannabis concentrate into a product formulation to produce a cannabis-infused product. An infuser is prohibited from extracting cannabis concentrate from raw cannabis material. Only cultivation centers and craft growers will be allowed to extract cannabis concentrate.
- Transporter - Transporting organization” or “transporter” means an organization or business that is licensed by the Illinois Department of Agriculture to transport cannabis on

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

behalf of a cannabis business establishment or a community college licensed under the Illinois Community College Cannabis Vocational Training Pilot Program.

Do state licenses need to be renewed?

- Yes. All licenses expire and are subject to the renewal provisions set forth in the Act.
- Adult-Use Dispensing Organization Licenses shall expire on March 31 of even-numbered years. Licensees must submit a renewal application as provided by the Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation and pay the required renewal fee.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

LOCAL GOVERNMENT

May municipalities prohibit cannabis establishments within their boundaries?

- Yes. A municipality may enact ordinances to prohibit or significantly limit an adult-use cannabis business establishment's location.
- While adult-use cannabis business establishments may be prohibited, the Illinois Medical Cannabis Program Act specifically provides that medical cannabis dispensing organizations may not be prohibited within municipal boundaries. For medical cannabis establishments, then, municipalities may only regulate location via reasonable zoning regulations (special use permits, etc.).

May municipalities and other units of local government regulate cannabis establishments within their boundaries?

- A unit of local government may enact reasonable zoning ordinances or resolutions not in conflict with the Act or with Illinois Office of Cannabis Control, Illinois Department of Public Health, Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation and Illinois Department of Agriculture rules regulating cannabis establishments.
- A unit of local government may enact ordinances or rules governing the time, place, manner and number of cannabis establishment operations, including a minimum distance limitation between cannabis establishments and locations it deems sensitive through the use of special use permits.

May municipalities prohibit or regulate cannabis establishments outside of their boundaries?

- A municipality may exert extra territorial zoning authority in the unincorporated area within one and one half miles of its corporate limits through the adoption of a comprehensive plan and zoning for that area pursuant to 65 ILCS 5/11-13-1. The municipal ordinances would control that area absent a county zoning ordinance, or another municipality with zoning already in place.

May municipalities regulate the on-premises consumption of cannabis and/or allow cannabis cafes and lounges?

- Yes. A municipality may regulate and/or allow the on-premises consumption of cannabis at or in a cannabis business establishment within its jurisdiction in a manner consistent with the Act. The Act allows the creation of “cannabis cafes/lounges” in the discretion of the municipality. Cannabis business establishments or other entities authorized or permitted by a municipality to

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

allow on-site consumption shall not be deemed a public place within the meaning of the Smoke Free Illinois Act.

May municipalities and other units of local government prohibit the use of cannabis within their boundaries?

- No unit of local government, including a home rule unit, may unreasonably prohibit the use of cannabis authorized by the Act.

Does the Act contain any location restrictions on dispensaries?

- A dispensing organization may not be located within 1,500 feet of the property line of a preexisting dispensing organization.
- These distance restrictions are different than those originally imposed by the Illinois Medical Cannabis Program Act. Under the Medical Cannabis Program Act, registered cultivation centers could not locate within 2,500 feet of the property line of a pre-existing public or private preschool or elementary or secondary school or day care center, day care home, group day care home, part day child care facility or an area zoned for residential use (410 ILCS 130/105(c)) and registered dispensing organizations could not locate within 1,000 feet of the property line of a pre-existing public or private preschool or elementary or secondary school or day care center, day care home, group day care home, or part day child care facility or be located in a house, apartment, condominium, or an area zoned for residential use (410 ILCS 130/130(d)). P.A. 101-0363, which made various amendments to the Medical Cannabis Program Act and became effect on August 8, 2019, eliminated the distance restrictions for medical cannabis dispensaries registered after July 1, 2019.

Does failure to be in compliance with local zoning regulations have any impact on a cannabis establishment's ability to operate in Illinois?

- Yes. A state-issued cannabis establishment license will be denied if the applicant is not in compliance with local zoning rules.

May municipalities and other units of local government fine or penalize cannabis establishments for violation of local zoning regulations?

- A unit of local government may establish civil penalties for violation of an ordinance or rules governing the time, place and manner of operation of a cannabis establishment within the jurisdiction of the unit of local government.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

May municipalities regulate personal possession and consumption of cannabis?

- The Act provides municipalities with the authority to locally regulate possession and consumption of cannabis by private citizens in a manner consistent with the Act. Therefore, municipalities may adopt the prohibitions and penalties of the Act into their codes which will give the local governments the ability to enforce and prosecute personal possession and consumption violations through local adjudication or the circuit court.

Does the Act apply to home rule units of government?

- Yes. A unit of local government may not regulate cannabis-related activities in a manner more restrictive than their regulation by the state under the Act. Home rule preemption applies here.
 - “This subsection 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.” Section 55-25(4).
- Home rule preemption is specifically set forth in Section 55-90 of the Act. *“Except as otherwise provided in this Act, a unit of local government, including a home rule unit, may not regulate or license the activities described in this Act.” [emphasis added]*

May voters choose to limit or prohibit cannabis establishments within a municipality?

- Only within the City of Chicago. The Act allows the legal voters of any precinct within a municipality with a population of over 500,000 to petition their local alderman, using a petition form made available online by the city clerk, to introduce an ordinance establishing the precinct as a restricted cannabis zone. "Restricted cannabis zone" means a precinct within which home cultivation, one or more types of cannabis business establishments, or both has been prohibited pursuant to an ordinance initiated by a petition under the Act.

Does the Act contain any operational rules for adult-use cannabis dispensing organizations?

- The Act, in Section 15-70, contains a list of specific business operational rules for adult-use cannabis dispensing organizations that provide a clear baseline of regulatory guidelines for these establishments. Municipalities may include these in any statement on approvals or conditions that are part of any conditional use permit. These rules include:
 - A dispensing organization must include the legal name of the dispensary on the packaging of any cannabis product it sells.
 - Dispensing organizations are prohibited from selling any product containing alcohol except tinctures, which are limited to containers that must be no larger than 100 milliliters.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

- A dispensing organization may only accept cannabis deliveries into a restricted access area. Deliveries may not be accepted through the public or limited access areas unless otherwise approved under the Act.
- A dispensing organization shall maintain compliance with state and local building, fire and zoning requirements or regulations.
- A dispensing organization shall submit a list to the state of the names of all service professionals that will work at the dispensary.
- A dispensing organization's license allows for a dispensary to be operated only at a single location.
- A dispensing organization may operate between 6:00 a.m. and 10:00 p.m. local time.
- A dispensing organization must keep all lighting outside and inside the dispensary in good working order and wattage sufficient for security cameras.
- A dispensing organization shall not:
 - Produce or manufacture cannabis;
 - Accept a cannabis product from an adult-use cultivation center, craft grower, infuser, dispensing organization or transporting organization unless it is pre-packaged and labeled in accordance with the Act and any rules that may be adopted pursuant to the Act;
 - Obtain cannabis or cannabis-infused products from outside the State of Illinois;
 - Sell cannabis or cannabis-infused products to a purchaser unless the dispensary organization is licensed under the Illinois Medical Cannabis Program Act, and the individual is registered under the Medical Cannabis Program Act or the purchaser has been verified to be over the age of 21;
 - Enter into an exclusive agreement with any adult-use cannabis cultivation center, craft grower or infuser;
 - Refuse to conduct business with an adult-use cannabis cultivation center, craft grower, transporting organization or infuser that has the ability to properly deliver the product and is permitted by the Illinois Department of Agriculture, on the same terms as other adult-use cannabis cultivation centers, craft growers, infusers or transporters with whom it is dealing;
 - Operate drive-through windows;
 - Allow for the dispensing of cannabis or cannabis-infused products in vending machines;
 - Transport cannabis to residences or other locations where purchasers may be for delivery;
 - Enter into agreements to allow persons who are not dispensing organization agents to deliver cannabis or to transport cannabis to purchasers;
 - Operate a dispensing organization if its video surveillance equipment is inoperative;
 - Operate a dispensing organization if the point-of-sale equipment is inoperative;

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

- Operate a dispensing organization if the state's cannabis electronic verification system is inoperative;
- Operate a dispensing organization when there are fewer than two people working at any time;
- Be located within 1,500 feet of the property line of a pre-existing dispensing organization;
- Sell clones or any other live plant material;
- Sell cannabis, cannabis concentrate or cannabis-infused products in combination or bundled with each other or any other items for one price, and each item of cannabis, concentrate or cannabis-infused product must be separately identified by quantity and price on the receipt;
- Violate any other requirements or prohibitions set by the Act or administrative rules.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

SOCIAL JUSTICE

What other agency oversight does the state have for social issues related to cannabis production, sale and use?

- The Restoring Our Communities (ROC) program will be created. The ROC program will be a performance incentive funding program for high-need, underserved communities throughout the state.
- The purpose of the ROC program will be to directly address the impact of economic disinvestment and the historical use of criminal justice responses to community and individual needs by supporting local design and control of community-based responses to these impacts that can be accessed outside of the criminal justice system.
- The ROC program will provide planning and implementation grants as well as technical assistance to collaborative groups that include human service providers and community-based organizations, individuals who have experienced the criminal justice system or other systems of state intervention, individuals who have been consumers of social programs administered by the state or local jurisdictions, and local leaders from all sectors.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

TAXATION, REVENUES AND APPROPRIATIONS

How is cannabis cultivation going to be taxed at the state level?

- Beginning on January 1, 2020, a Cannabis Cultivation Privilege Tax is imposed by the State of Illinois upon the privilege of cultivating cannabis at the rate of 7% of the gross receipts from the sale of cannabis by a cultivator.
 - This tax rate already exists under current medical cannabis law.
 - As all funds collected under the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act and under the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act will be deposited into the state's Cannabis Regulation Fund, the 7% cultivation tax that previously only applied to the cultivation of medical cannabis is repealed, effective July 1, 2020 (See 410 ILCS 130/200), and replaced by the same tax that applies to both adult-use and medical cannabis cultivation.
 - All funds received by the Illinois Department of Revenue under the privilege tax shall be paid into the Cannabis Regulation Fund in the state treasury.
- The Cannabis Cultivation Privilege Tax will be collected in addition to all other occupation or privilege taxes imposed by the State of Illinois or by any municipal corporation or political subdivision (whether the cultivation is for medical or adult-use purposes).

How is the sale of cannabis going to be taxed at the state level?

- Beginning on January 1, 2020, a Cannabis Purchaser Excise Tax is imposed by the State of Illinois upon purchasers for the privilege of using cannabis at the following rates:
 - Cannabis flower or products with less than 35% Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC): 10% tax.
 - Cannabis-infused products (i.e., edibles): 20% tax.
 - Cannabis flower or products with a THC concentration higher than 35%: 25% tax.
- The purchase price of any product that contains any amount of cannabis or any derivative is subject to the excise tax on the full purchase price of the product.
- The purchase of cannabis is also subject to state and local sales taxes. Sales tax is collected in addition to all other occupation, privilege or excise taxes imposed by the State of Illinois or by any municipal corporation or political subdivision of the state.
- All funds received by the Illinois Department of Revenue under the excise tax will be paid into the Cannabis Regulation Fund in the state treasury.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

What is the state going to do with the funds collected in the form of state taxes, license fees and any other monies collected with regard to cannabis production and sale?

- The Cannabis Regulation Fund is created in the state treasury. Unless otherwise provided, all funds collected under the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act and under the Medical Cannabis Program Act shall be deposited into the Cannabis Regulation Fund, consisting of taxes, license fees, other fees and any other amounts required to be deposited or transferred into the Fund.
- Monthly, the transfers of revenues received into the Cannabis Regulation Fund shall be certified as follows:
 - First, to pay for the direct and indirect costs associated with the implementation, administration and enforcement of the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act and the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act, the Illinois Department of Revenue shall certify the transfer of 1/12 of the fiscal year amount appropriated to the numerous agencies involved with the program;
 - Second, after the above-noted transfers have been made, the remainder shall be transferred by formula to the following funds:
 - 35% transferred to the state General Revenue Fund
 - 25% transferred to the Criminal Justice Information Projects Fund to support the Restore, Reinvest and Renew Program for community reinvestment
 - 20% transferred to the Illinois Department of Human Services Community Services Fund to fund mental health and substance abuse services at local health departments
 - 10% transferred to the Budget Stabilization Fund to pay the backlog of unpaid state bills
 - 8% transferred to the Local Government Distributive Fund (LGDF) to fund crime prevention programs, training, and interdiction efforts relating to the illegal cannabis market and cannabis-based DUIs
 - 2% transferred to the Drug Treatment Fund for public education and awareness

How may cannabis be taxed at the local level?

- On and after January 1, 2020, the corporate authorities of any county or municipality may, by ordinance, impose a County and Municipal Cannabis Retailers' Occupation Tax (MCROT).
- For municipalities, the MCROT is imposed upon purchasers for the privilege of using adult-use cannabis purchased in the municipality. The rate of tax shall not exceed 3% of the purchase price. If imposed, the tax shall only be imposed in 0.25% increments.
- Counties are authorized to impose a tax of up to 3% in incorporated areas and 3.75% on sales emanating from unincorporated areas.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

- The Illinois Department of Revenue will collect and administer the MCROT.
- The MCROT shall not be imposed on cannabis that is subject to tax under the Medical Cannabis Program Act. Sales of medical cannabis from registered medical cannabis dispensaries are taxed at the 1% rate imposed on prescription and nonprescription drugs in Illinois.
- Any ordinance imposing the tax must be certified by the municipal clerk of that unit of local government and filed with the Illinois Department of Revenue before June 1 of any year, to be effective and enforced by the Department of Revenue on September 1 of that year.
- The MCROT will be collected in addition to all other occupation, privilege or excise taxes imposed by the State of Illinois or by any municipal corporation or political subdivision of the state.

How are existing sales taxes affected?

- Retailers' Occupation Taxes (sales taxes), assessed at both a local and state level, will not be deposited into the Cannabis Regulation Fund. Nothing in the Medical Cannabis Program Act and the Cannabis Regulation and Tax Act affects the collection of these taxes or their deposit in the state's general fund and/or distribution to municipalities under local ordinance.
- Under the state Retailers' Occupation Tax, the sale of cannabis is classified as a "sale of tangible personal property at retail."

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

USE AND POSSESSION

How much cannabis may a resident of the State of Illinois legally possess under the Act?

- For an Illinois resident who is 21 years of age or older, the possession limit is any combination of the following:
 - 30 grams of raw cannabis;
 - Cannabis-infused product or products containing a total of no more than 500 mg of Tetrahydrocannabinol (THC);
 - 5 grams of cannabis product in concentrated form.
- For individuals who register as qualifying patients under the state’s existing medical cannabis program only:
 - Up to 5 cannabis plants and the cannabis produced from those 5 plants, secured within the residence or dwelling unit (no matter how many people reside in a residence, only 5 plants are allowed per residence).
 - Any combination of the amounts indicated above. Additionally, if they have plants that yield more than the 30 grams of raw cannabis, the excess must remain secured in the residence or residential property it is grown.

How much cannabis may a non-resident of the State of Illinois legally possess under the Act?

- For a person who is 21 years of age or older and who is not a resident of Illinois, the possession limit is any combination of the following:
 - 15 grams of raw cannabis;
 - Cannabis-infused products or products containing a total of no more than 250 mg of THC;
 - 2.5 grams of cannabis product in concentrated form.
- A non-resident may not possess cannabis plants.

Where is a person prohibited from possessing cannabis?

- The Act does not permit any person to engage in, and does not prevent the imposition of any civil, criminal or other penalties for engaging in, any of the following conduct:
 - Possessing cannabis on a school bus.
 - Possessing cannabis on the grounds of any preschool or primary or secondary school unless approved as a medical cannabis patient.
 - Possessing cannabis in any correctional facility.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

- Possessing cannabis in a vehicle not open to the public unless the cannabis is in a reasonably secured, sealed, tamper-evident container and reasonably inaccessible while the vehicle is moving.
- Possessing cannabis in a private residence that is used at any time to provide licensed child care or other similar social service care on the premises.

Where is the use of cannabis prohibited?

- The Act does not permit any person to engage in, and does not prevent the imposition of any civil, criminal or other penalties for engaging in, the following:
 - Consuming cannabis on a school bus.
 - Consuming cannabis on the grounds of any preschool or primary or secondary school unless authorized in the medical cannabis program.
 - Consuming cannabis in any correctional facility.
 - Consuming cannabis in any motor vehicle.
 - Consuming cannabis in a private residence that is used at any time to provide licensed child care or other similar social service care on the premises.
 - Consuming cannabis in any public place or knowingly in close physical proximity to anyone under 21 years of age.
 - Consuming cannabis in any public place where a person could reasonably be expected to be observed by others.
 - Consuming cannabis in any location where smoking is prohibited by the Smoke Free Illinois Act (410 ILCS 82/1 *et seq.*), including hospitals, restaurants, retail stores, offices, commercial establishments, etc.
 - Universities, colleges and other post-secondary educational institutions may restrict or prohibit cannabis use on their property.

How is a “public place” defined under the Act?

- A “public place” is defined as any place where a person could reasonably be expected to be observed by others.
- A “public place” includes all parts of buildings owned in whole or in part, or leased, by the state or a unit of local government.
- A “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.

FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS

Cannabis Regulation And Tax Act – Public Act 101-0027

Are there certain specific activities that an individual may not perform while using cannabis?

- Operating, navigating or being in actual physical control of any motor vehicle, aircraft or motorboat while using or under the influence of cannabis.
- Use of cannabis by a law enforcement officer, corrections officer, probation officer or firefighter while on duty.
- Use of cannabis by a person who has a school bus driver's permit or a Commercial Driver's License (CDL) while on duty.
- Driving under the influence and reckless driving based on THC impairment may continue to be charged.

500 East Capitol Avenue | P.O. Box 5180 | Springfield, IL 62705-5180
Phone: 217.525.1220 | Fax: 217.525.7438 | iml.org

