

Guns, Drugs and E-Cigarettes

Presented by:
Adam Simon, Julie Tappendorf
And Robert McCabe
2014 ILCMA Winter Conference

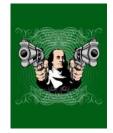


Outline of Session



Medical Marijuana





Concealed Carry











- Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Pilot Program Act
 - -410 ILCS 130/1
 - Effective January 1, 2014
 - IDPH/IDFPR/IDOA/IDOR regulations
 - Patient, Dispensary , Cultivation & Tax Rules





What's Allowed?

- Possess 2.5 ounces every 2 weeks
- 60 licensed dispensaries in Illinois*
- 22 cultivation sites 1 in each state police district
- 1% tax on patients
- 7% tax on growers and dispensaries







- Who can get a card?
 - 30 different conditions qualify





- Cancer
- Glaucoma
- HIV
- Aids
- ALS
- MS

- Fibromyalgia
- Lupus
- Residual limb pain
- Tourettes Syndrome
- Hepat





- What's prohibited?
 - Section 30. Limitations and Penalties
 - CDL Regulations prevail
 - May not be used in public place
 - Areas covered by Smoke Free Illinois Act
 - Driving under the Influence
 - Police and Firefighters
 - May not use around persons under 18
 - Can't share medical cannabis with friends
 - Can't sell your medical cannabis to others







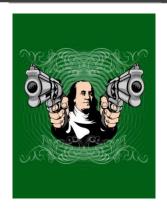
- What can employers do?
 - Adopt reasonable rules
 - Discipline for creating risk of liability
 - Consider when an employee is impaired and unqualified to perform job
 - Prohibit the use of medical cannabis in any "public place"
 - Prohibit the use of medical cannabis in any municipal vehicle
 - Federal law does not recognize the right to consume medical cannabis
 - Medical cannabis may not be consumed by CDL holders
 - Police officers and firefighters may not use medical cannabis



Other issues

- Private businesses can restrict or prohibit the use of medical cannabis on their premises
- Universities, colleges or other institutions of post-secondary education can restrict or prohibit the use of medical cannabis on their property
- Cultivation centers must have security plans and 24 hours surveillance in place.
 Security plans must be reviewed and approved by the State Police
- Cultivation centers cannot be within 2500 feet of the property line of any pre-existing public or private pre-school or elementary or secondary school or day care center or an area zoned for residential use



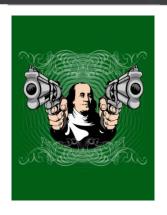


- Firearm Concealed Carry Act
 - -430 ILCS 66/1



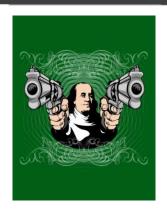
- Effective January 1, 2014
- Status of ISP regulations





- Concealed Carry Licenses
 - The Illinois State Police were given a deadline to review applications for a license to carry a concealed firearm
 - Deadline changes depending on form of application

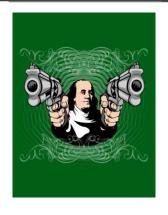




Prohibited areas

- Any building or portion of a building under the control of a local government.
- Playgrounds & parks, except you can't prohibit carrying on bike path or trails when only a portion of it runs through the park

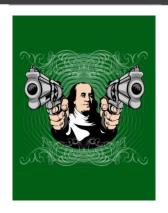




The Illinois State
 Police (ISP) has
 enacted rules on
 required signage for
 prohibited areas



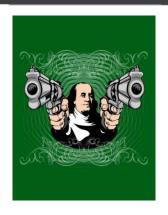




Local Policies

- The Act preempts local governments (home rule too) from regulating or prohibiting handgun possession by licensees outside of prohibited areas
- Check your local codes you may have regulations on the books that conflict with the new law

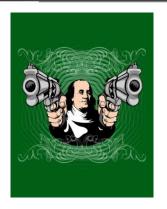




Personnel Policies

- Illinois' concealed carry law, like those in other states, is silent on a municipal employer's right to prohibit guns in the workplace
- Challenges to employer policies have been unsuccessful in other states





Concealed Carry + Medical Marijuana?



 They don't mix, according to IDPH's proposed medical marijuana rules





What are electronic cigarettes?







- Electronic cigarettes, also known as e-cigarettes, are batteryoperated products designed to deliver nicotine, flavor and other chemicals. They turn nicotine and other chemicals into a vapor that is inhaled by the user.
- E-cigarettes can be manufactured to look like conventional cigarettes, cigars, or pipes. Some resemble everyday items such as pens and USB memory sticks.





"Vaper" subculture is growing, making the custom modification and construction of e-cigs "cool" and profitable











- "Vape Pens" also come in a wide variety of flavors
- According to the CDC:
 - 1 in 5 middle school students who've tried one say they've never smoked a "real" cigarette.
 - Between 2011 and 2012, e-cigarettes doubled in popularity among middle and high school students.





- E-Cigarettes (EC's) can be characterized as either a tobacco product or a drug
 - Sottera, Inc. v. Food & Drug Admin., 627 F.3d 891 (D.C. Cir. 2010)
 - FDA lacked authority to regulate e-cigarettes as a drug if customarily marketed without claims of therapeutic effect;
 - FDA had authority to regulate e-cigarettes customarily marketed without claims of therapeutic benefit as a tobacco product (e-cigarettes are "derived from" tobacco)





Most OTC electronic cigarettes are not marketed for therapeutic purposes (right?)







How are e-cigarettes treated under the Smoke Free Illinois Act?







- 410 ILCS 82
- "Smoke" or "smoking" means the carrying, smoking, burning, inhaling, or exhaling of any kind of lighted pipe, cigar, cigarette, hookah, weed, herbs, or any other lighted smoking equipment.





- But see
 - Section 5: Legislative Findings; and
 - Section 70: Entrances, Exits and Windows





Kansas Attorney General Opinion 2011-015

- Under the KS Indoor Clean Air Act,
 "smoking" requires use of tobacco product
- Draws on ordinary and common meaning of "cigarette" and "lighted"
- Finds e-cigarettes are not covered by the Act





Chicago Sun-Times, January 13, 2014:

City of Chicago agrees to ban e-cigarettes where smoking is prohibited

City Council's Health and Finance Committees voted to regulate e-cigarettes as "tobacco products" subject to Chicago's smoking ban.



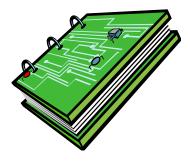


Ultimately, is there a rational basis for including e-cigarettes within the scope of the Smoke Free Illinois Act or a local smoking ban?





How are employers allowed to address e-cigarettes?



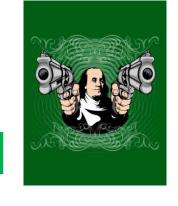




- Places of employment are covered by the Smoke Free Illinois Act
- Personnel policies may not be less restrictive than State law preemption
- What other motivations are incorporated into personnel policies?
- What about public vehicles used in the course of employment?







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