

2022

NEW YORK STATE
OFFICE OF
CANNABIS MANAGEMENT
INAUGURAL ANNUAL REPORT

INNOVATION

ACCESS

OPPORTUNITY

SAFETY

EDUCATION

EQUITY &
INCLUSION

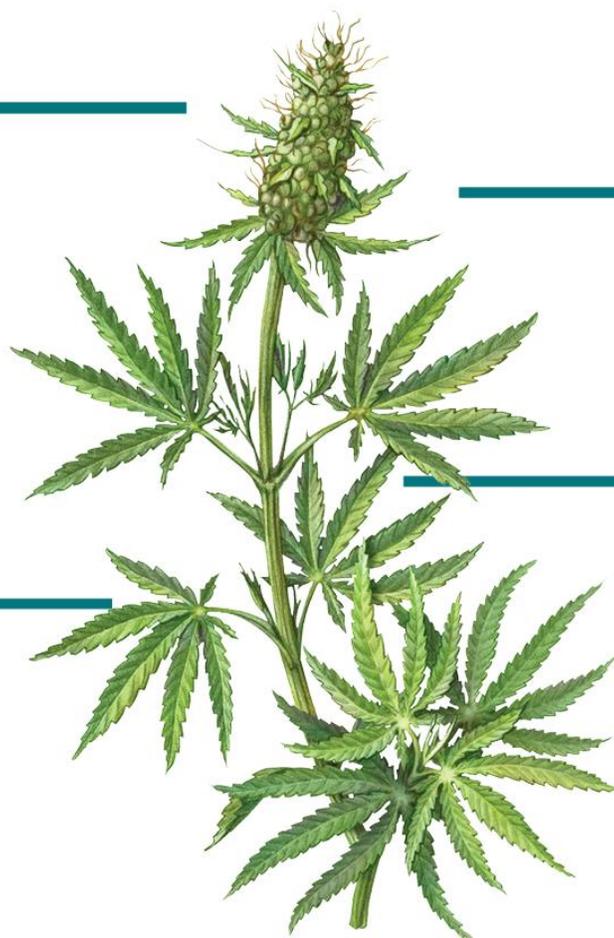


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Letter from the Chair of the Cannabis Control Board

Dear Governor Hochul, Leader Stewart-Cousins, Speaker Heastie, and all New Yorkers,

It's incredibly exciting to be delivering our first annual report to you on the activities of the New York Cannabis Control Board (Board) and the Office of Cannabis Management (Office). It was just a little more than a year ago that I was confirmed by the New York Senate to Chair the Board and we started the process of building the legal cannabis industry in our state from the ground up. Here in New York, we're taking a different approach from other states. The Marijuana Regulation and Taxation Act that enacted our State's Cannabis Law and amended a number of our other laws on March 31, 2021, holds at its center the goal of delivering a cannabis industry that offsets the harms caused by the disproportionate enforcement of cannabis prohibition. It is our job to live up to the law's ambitious goals, and in our first year, I'm proud to say, we've set the course on doing just that.

With Governor Kathy Hochul's support for the New York Seeding Opportunity Initiative, we set up our initial legal cannabis supply chain by relying on New York's family farmers to grow the first adult-use cannabis in New York. Their products will be sold at dispensaries owned and operated by New Yorkers with business experience who were directly impacted by cannabis prohibition by either being arrested themselves or having a close family member who was arrested.

Meanwhile, as we've lifted the adult-use industry off the ground, we've also worked to expand our Medical Cannabis Program and implement rules and licenses for the Cannabinoid Hemp Program. In fact, among our first actions as a Board was improving access to the medical program, including allowing the sale of lower-cost whole flower products and expanding the types of health care providers who can certify patients. Since then, we've allowed health care providers to determine if medical cannabis may be best for their patient rather than picking from a list of predetermined illnesses. We continue to expand the program with new regulations under consideration that would allow for automatic registration, streamlining the process for a patient to become certified. Additionally, the Cannabinoid Hemp Program has now licensed 3,265 CBD retailers, 50 processors, and 475 distributors, and continues to expand under new rules designed to provide consumers with clarity and improve product quality.

At the center of all this work is our focus on equity and inclusivity. The market we're building will support equity applicants to ensure they're not only ready to open a business, but also positioned for the type of long-term success that builds generational wealth. As the industry evolves, it will generate new resources for our communities and our schools, and I look forward to seeing those resources reinvested and the transformation they will help support.

This report is being delivered with the goal of operating transparently and providing New Yorkers with a window into our work. While it reflects the work we have already done, we're also just getting started and there is much more to come.

Thank you!

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink that reads "Tremaine Wright". The signature is fluid and cursive.

Tremaine Wright



Letter from the Executive Director

Dear Governor Hochul, Leader Stewart-Cousins, Speaker Heastie, and all New Yorkers,

The report that follows puts on full display the incredible work the New York Office of Cannabis Management (Office) has undertaken in partnership with the Cannabis Control Board in our first year of operation. Our State's Cannabis Law sets equity as its north star, and we've spent this first year driving toward that goal. While there is more work to do, we stepped out ahead with the Seeding Opportunity Initiative, which put New York's family farms and dispensaries owned by justice-involved individuals at the forefront of our industry.

To make it all happen, though, we had to build an agency from the ground up. In September 2021, when I was confirmed by the Senate as the first Executive Director for the Office, I also became the Office's first, and only, employee. There was no staff, no office space, no infrastructure.

Since then, and with Governor Hochul's support, we've built this new agency. As the first full calendar year of our work comes to a close, we now have 135 full-time members of the Office team and we're still growing. We have offices established in Albany and New York City, and we're soon going to secure space in Buffalo as the law requires. With a lean but motivated team, we developed the Seeding Opportunity Initiative, laying the foundation for the industry, even as we brought on new staff and trained them and established important contracts and agreements for key services.

We have, as I've said throughout the year, built the plane while flying it. The report that follows shows the outcome of this work and our achievements in this short window of time. There is still a great deal of work to do as we build out a fully supportive system that ensures we're living up to the equity goals embodied in our State's Cannabis Law. Equity isn't a sideshow for us, it is the show, and I look forward to continuing to help New Yorkers believe in the promise of change through government as we continue to execute on those goals, build this industry, and grow opportunity across our State.

Sincerely,

A handwritten signature in black ink, appearing to read "C. Alexander".

Chris Alexander

Executive Summary

Legislative Mandate

Pursuant to Cannabis Law, the Cannabis Control Board (Board) is responsible for creating and implementing a comprehensive regulatory framework for medical and adult-use cannabis and hemp in the State of New York. The following report is issued pursuant to §10(17) of the Cannabis Law which provides, in relevant part, that the Board shall have duties including: “[t]o draft and provide an annual report on the effectiveness of this chapter.” “Such report shall be published on the Office’s website and presented to the Governor, the Majority Leader of the Senate and the Speaker of the Assembly, no later than January first, two thousand twenty-three and annually thereafter” (N.Y. CANBS § 10(17)(h)).

Purpose of the Annual Report

This report describes progress and accomplishments to date regarding implementation of the Cannabis Law. This report will be submitted to the Governor and the Legislature annually by January first of each year.

Key Findings

- The Board and the Office are establishing a regulatory framework for adult-use cannabis that promotes a regulated market, with products that are tested for contaminants and are packaged and labeled to both reduce youth consumption and increase consumer awareness and protection.
- Social equity is central to those efforts, beginning the work of repairing decades of over-criminalization and the disproportionate enforcement of cannabis prohibition, especially in Black and Brown communities, and ensuring those harmed are given an equitable chance to participate and thrive in the new legal New York cannabis industry. This includes approximately 400,000 criminal records for certain cannabis-related offenses that have been expunged or are in the process of being expunged. The roadmap for the Office’s equity work is the Social and Economic Equity Plan, to be released in 2023.

Opening the Adult-Use Market

- Implementation of the adult-use market is underway with the Seeding Opportunity Initiative, a farm-to-store initiative to jumpstart NYS’s cannabis industry by relying on New York’s family farmers and those most impacted by the enforcement of cannabis prohibition to open the market. Farmers and processors licensed through the Initiative are participating in and supporting the Cannabis Compliance Training and Mentorship Program, a program designed to educate and diversify the talent pipeline for future potential licensees or individuals looking for a career in the new industry.

Expanding Medical Cannabis and Cannabinoid Hemp Programs

- Access to medical cannabis was improved by expanding the types of healthcare providers who can certify patients for the use of medical cannabis to include those licensed, registered, or certified by NYS to prescribe controlled substances to individuals in NYS, bringing the number of registered practitioners to nearly 3,900 as of September 30, 2022.

As of that date, there were over 124,000 registered patients in the NYS Medical Cannabis Program.

- Medical cannabis home cultivation regulations were approved by the Board on September 20, 2022, and went into effect on October 5, 2022, offering more options for NYS medical cannabis patients.
- Cannabinoid Hemp Program regulations were finalized by the Board in November 2022, creating new standards for processing, manufacturing, laboratory testing, and packaging, designed to regulate NYS cannabinoid hemp products (e.g., CBD products).

Public Education, Enforcement, and Health and Safety

- The Office's first public education campaign, *Cannabis Conversations*, was implemented statewide across digital and social media, radio and television, mass transit, and billboards to inform all New Yorkers about who can consume cannabis, where it can be consumed, and how it can be safely consumed. The campaign performed well above industry benchmarks, with over 750 million impressions generated, over 300,000 click throughs, and nearly 22 million video completions across all media channels.
- The Board and Office have built and leveraged relationships with local governments, nonprofit organizations, faith-based organizations, community boards, community-based organizations and many individuals who are interested in building New York's cannabis industry. The Office engaged with over 6,700 New Yorkers at live and virtual events, and reached over 24,500 individuals through instructional videos and social media livestreams.
- Eliminating the competing, illicit adult-use cannabis market and limiting availability of unregulated cannabis products are priorities of the Office. The Office received over 400 reports from the public regarding unlicensed "illicit" cannabis business operations, and enforcement staff worked diligently to independently confirm each allegation. Over 200 cease and desist actions were taken against these unlicensed businesses and 16 illicitly operating cannabis sales trucks were impounded.
- Keeping roadways safe from impaired drivers is a critical priority of the Cannabis Law. Between 2021 and 2022, over 100 Advanced Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement Trainings were conducted by the Governor's Traffic Safety Committee (GTSC) with support from the Office, training over 3,170 officers in necessary skills to identify impaired driving. Additionally, nine Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) Schools were held by GTSC with support from the Office, adding over 150 newly-DRE certified officers to the force and bringing the number of active DRE-Certified Officers in NYS to over 430.
- Office compliance staff have conducted 150 inspections as of October 31, 2022, and continue to educate licensees about the obligations of licensure, answer questions about how requirements are interpreted, and monitor licensee activities to help protect health and safety and to ensure licensees stay in good standing.
- The Office is building the infrastructure for public health and safety data monitoring by establishing partnerships across multiple state agencies and with independent researchers, to ensure the Office has access to the data needed to measure and monitor emerging trends in the critical priorities highlighted in the Cannabis Law, such as underage consumption, traffic safety, and preventing accidental exposure and overconsumption of cannabis.
- Since the Office assumed oversight of cannabis testing laboratories in October 2021, over 1,600 lots of medical cannabis products were tested and the results reviewed by the

Office, to ensure product consistency, accurate potency labeling, and that the products did not contain harmful levels of contaminants.

- The Office issued a Request for Proposals for a vendor to develop an inventory tracking system to track the movement of cannabis products from the specific site at which they grew to the customer, monitoring movement from seed to sale, and in December 2022, the Office of the State Comptroller approved BioTrack as the selected vendor.

Licensing and Revenue

- Licensing is a cornerstone of a well-regulated legal market. As of September 30, 2022, the Office received over 4,300 applications for cannabinoid hemp licenses and permits and approved nearly 4,000 of those applications. As of December 31, 2022, the Office reviewed 388 applications for Adult-Use Conditional Cultivator and Adult-Use Conditional Processor licenses and the Board approved 318 of those applications. As of that date, the Office also received over 900 applications for Conditional Adult-Use Retail Dispensary (CAURD) licenses. So far, 36 were provisionally approved, including 28 qualifying businesses and eight not-for-profit entities. These provisionally approved CAURD applicants must pass the post-selection application process and be approved by the Board to begin adult-use retail sales. On December 29, 2022, the first CAURD licensee began operating and conducted the first adult-use cannabis retail sale in New York State.
- In State Fiscal Year (SFY) 2021-22, cannabis tax, application fee, and license fee revenue totaled nearly \$16 million, with the Medical Cannabis Program generating over \$15 million, the Cannabinoid Hemp Program generating over \$860,000, and the Adult-Use Cannabis Program generating \$120,000.
- By the mid-point of SFY 2022-2023, cannabis revenue has totaled over \$7.5 million, with the Medical Cannabis Program generating over \$6 million, the Cannabinoid Hemp Program generating over \$323,000, and the Adult-Use Cannabis program generating \$1,154,000.

Administration

- As of December 31, 2022, the Office has established two locations, one in Albany and one in New York City.
- The Office began with 14 staff in October 2021 and has since grown to 135 staff, 99 based in Albany and 36 based in New York City.
- The Office has drafted eight regulatory packages and completed and filed eight assessments of public comment. Five regulatory packages have been promulgated, laying a strong foundation for regulation of New York's cannabis industry.
- To support adherence to the Cannabis Law, regulations, and related policies, the Office has issued 15 key guidance documents as of the publication of this report.

Introduction

Summary of Cannabis Legalization in New York State

Beginning in the 1930s, there was a concerted effort in the United States to convince the public that cannabis posed a threat to society, urging prohibition.¹ What followed were federal and state laws that made cannabis the primary target in America's drug war, driving significant impacts on social justice and community wellbeing, with acutely disproportional effects on Black and Hispanic communities. Meanwhile, existing laws were ineffective in reducing or curbing cannabis use and allowed an illicit market to thrive, which posed a threat to public health and hindered efforts to deter minors from accessing and using cannabis. Despite a growing body of evidence that cannabis offers health benefits, existing laws restricted research and slowed efforts to build scientific knowledge about the plant's therapeutic potential.

Following several attempts to reform New York State's (NYS) cannabis laws, the 2014 Compassionate Care Act became NYS's first cannabis legalization measure, creating the state's Medical Cannabis Program. Dispensaries first opened in January 2016, providing New Yorkers who were suffering from certain serious conditions with access to medical cannabis. Two years into NYS having an active, regulated medical cannabis program, the State called for an assessment of the potential impact of regulating cannabis for adult use in NYS during the 2018 Enacted Budget. NYS Department of Health (DOH) was directed to evaluate the health, public safety, and economic impact of legalizing cannabis. The findings recommended a regulated adult-use cannabis market, paving the way for the passage of the Marijuana Regulation and Taxation Act (MRTA). The MRTA that enacted our State's Cannabis Law was signed into law on March 31, 2021, legalizing adult-use cannabis in NYS and consolidating all cannabis-related programs and functions under one newly created state entity. The Cannabis Law created a new Office of Cannabis Management (Office) governed by a Cannabis Control Board (Board) to comprehensively regulate adult-use cannabis, medical cannabis, and cannabinoid hemp. This effort began in earnest in September 2021 when Governor Kathy Hochul appointed members to the Board and the Executive Director of the Office. The Board's inaugural meeting was held October 5, 2021, during which it appointed the Office's first cohort of staff, officially creating the Office of Cannabis Management.

Summary of Cannabis Control Board and Leadership Appointments

Cannabis Control Board

Tremaine Wright, Chair of the Board, is a former member of the New York State Assembly who, thereafter, served as the first Director of the Division of Financial Services Statewide Office of Financial Inclusion and Empowerment.

Jen Metzger, Board Member, is a former member of the New York State Senate, where she chaired the Senate Agriculture Committee and served on the Environmental Conservation, Energy and Telecommunications, and Health Committees, among others.

¹ Dolce, J. (2017). *Brave New Weed: Adventures into the Uncharted World of Cannabis*. Germany: Harper Wave.

Adam W. Perry, Board Member, is a partner at Hodgson Russ LLP, where he focuses on employment litigation, and has represented nonprofits, government agencies, and businesses in state and federal courts.

Reuben R. McDaniel, III, Board Member, is the President and Chief Executive Officer of the Dormitory Authority of the State of New York (DASNY). Mr. McDaniel is responsible for the overall management of DASNY's administration and operations.

Jessica García, Board Member, is Assistant to the President of the Retail, Wholesale and Department Store Union, a national labor union representing workers along the food supply chain, as well as workers in non-food retail and healthcare.

Executive Leadership at the Office

Chris Alexander, Executive Director of the Office, was appointed by Governor Kathy Hochul in September 2021. In this role, Mr. Alexander is charged with administering the day-to-day operations of the Office, engaging legislative leaders, and supporting policymakers as they look to expand access to cannabis for businesses and consumers in NYS.

Axel Bernabe, Chief of Staff and Senior Policy Director for the Office, is responsible for standing-up and overseeing all aspects of the Office.

Patrick McKeage, First Deputy Director for the Office, has been managing the operational logistics associated with implementing the MRTA and standing up the new Office.

Stanley De La Cruz, Director of Executive Operations for the Office, is responsible for the Office's long-term production workflow management system and operational protocol.

Mary Adelaja, Manager of Executive Operations and Chief Diversity Officer for the Office, provides support and manages special projects exclusively for the Executive Team, including the Strategic Plan for Diversity and Inclusion for the agency, which is under development.

Damian Fagon, Chief Equity Officer of the Office, was appointed by the Board in June 2022. In this role, Mr. Fagon oversees the social and economic equity initiatives laid out in Cannabis Law.

Nicole Quackenbush, PharmD, Director of Health and Safety of the Office, was appointed by the Board in December 2021. In this role, Dr. Quackenbush oversees all clinical aspects of the Office.

Cannabis Advisory Board

The NYS Cannabis Advisory Board (CAB) is a multidisciplinary group of experts from across NYS tasked with providing guidance and leadership on a range of issues related to adult-use cannabis, medical cannabis, and cannabinoid hemp programs to both the Board and the Office. The roles and functions of the CAB are mandated by Section 14 of Cannabis Law. The CAB is comprised of 13 voting members—seven appointed by the Governor, three appointed by the Majority Leader of the NYS Senate, and three appointed by the Speaker of the Assembly. Non-voting members include representatives from eight state agencies (Table 1). In addition to providing guidance and feedback on the State's cannabis program the CAB is also charged with governing and administering the NYS Community Grants Reinvestment Fund, reinvesting tax revenue from adult-use cannabis sales to those communities most impacted by over-policing and cannabis prohibition. The inaugural meeting was held June 30, 2022.

Table 1: State Agencies with Non-Voting Representation on the CAB

| State Agency CAB Membership | |
|--|---|
| Department of Agriculture and Markets | Department of Labor |
| Department of Education | Division of Homes and Community Renewal |
| Department of Environmental Conservation | Office of Addiction Services and Supports |
| Department of Health | Office of Children and Family Services |

Purpose and Scope of the Report

This report describes progress and accomplishments to date by the Board and the Office regarding implementation of the Cannabis Law. The structure of this report is informed by the components required by the Cannabis Law and the organizational structure of the Office, with each section aligning with a Team in the Office. Activities described herein cover the period when the Board and Office began operations in September 2021 to December 2022. Data included in the report are the most recent available as of September 30, 2022, unless stated otherwise.

Contributors to the Report

This report was prepared in consultation with partner state agencies that have supported the Board and the Office’s implementation efforts (Table 2). Memoranda of Understanding (MOU) have been established with many of these agencies, where applicable, to provide support through trainings, data collection and reporting, and staff.

Table 2: List of State Agencies Partnering with the Board and Office

| Partner State Agencies | |
|--|---|
| Department of Agriculture and Markets | Economic Development Corporation |
| Department of Health | Office of Addiction Services and Supports |
| Department of Labor | Office of Children and Family Services |
| Department of Motor Vehicles | Office of General Services |
| Department of Tax and Finance | Office of Information Technology Services |
| Division of Budget | Office of Mental Health |
| Division of Criminal Justice Services | Office of the Attorney General |
| Dormitory Authority of the State of New York | State Police |

Laws, Regulations, and Guidance

The Cannabis Law is the foundation upon which the State's medical cannabis, adult-use cannabis, and cannabinoid hemp programs are built. This year, the drafting and issuance of regulations and guidance have expanded upon that foundation.

Law

On February 22, 2022, Governor Kathy Hochul signed into law the Conditional Cannabis Cultivation Bill (Chapter 18 of the Laws of 2022), creating the Adult-Use Conditional Cultivator (AUCC) license and Adult-Use Conditional Processor (AUCP) license. This law created a pathway for existing hemp farmers and processors to be the first individuals in NYS to grow and process adult-use cannabis. The signing of this legislation set the course for the Seeding Opportunity Initiative, which jumpstarted the State's cannabis market and marked a major step in this year's activities.

Regulations

The Cannabis Law empowers the Board to issue regulations governing the rules of the State's cannabis industry. Regulations proposed or finalized this year have created the first adult-use retail dispensary license in NYS; have revised key aspects of the medical cannabis program; have created a cannabis testing laboratory framework and permit; and will ensure cannabis products are not marketed or advertised to individuals under 21, among other packaging requirements critical to implementing NYS's cannabis regulatory framework (Table 3). Many decisions made during the regulatory process will shape how licensees operate their businesses and will impact New Yorkers' understanding of these businesses and the industry as a whole. While the Cannabis Law determined the two-tier structure of the adult-use market, which ensures individuals interested in the growing or processing of cannabis do not have interest in retail cannabis businesses, the regulations issued by the Board determine many of the specific details that lay out the rules that licensees must follow in the new industry.

Collecting input from the public is a foundation of the regulatory process and a cornerstone of the Office's work. Pursuant to the New York State Administrative Procedures Act (SAPA), before proposed regulations can be finalized, there must be an opportunity for the public to submit comments on the proposed regulations. Upon the filing of proposed regulations, the public has a 60-day window to comment on the proposed regulations. If the proposed regulations are reissued for a second public comment period, the public has an additional 45-day window to provide comment. Comments received during these periods are included in an assessment of public comment filed in the NYS Register. The Board revised many of the regulations proposed this year, and these revisions were rooted in the comments received from stakeholders across New York.

Table 3: Regulatory Packages Released as of the Time of Publication

| Regulatory Packages | Public Comment Period Closed | Effective Date |
|--|------------------------------|--|
| Part 113 - Medical Cannabis Regulations, Proposed | May 9, 2022 | TBD |
| Part 113 - Medical Cannabis Regulations, Revised | September 19, 2022 | |
| Amendments to Part 114 - Cannabinoid Hemp Regulations | March 7, 2022 | October 5, 2022 |
| Part 115 - Personal Home Cultivation of Medical Cannabis Regulations, Proposed | January 18, 2022 | October 5, 2022 |
| Part 115 - Personal Home Cultivation of Medical Cannabis Regulations, Revised | July 25, 2022 | |
| Part 116 - Conditional Adult-Use Retail Dispensary Regulations | May 31, 2022 | August 3, 2022 |
| Parts 118, 119, 120, 121, 123, 124, 125, 131 - Adult-Use Regulations, Proposed | February 13, 2023 | TBD |
| Parts 128 & 129 – Packaging, Labeling, Marketing and Advertising Regulations, Proposed | August 15, 2022 | TBD |
| Parts 128 & 129 – Packaging, Labeling, Marketing and Advertising Regulations, Revised | January 30, 2023 | |
| Part 130 - Cannabis Laboratory Regulations, Proposed | August 15, 2022 | TBD |
| Part 130 - Cannabis Laboratory Regulations, Revised | January 23, 2023 | |
| Part 130 - Emergency Laboratory Regulations | December 14, 2022 | August 16, 2022 (emergency – effective for 120 days) |
| Part 130 - Emergency Laboratory Regulations Readoption | April 12, 2023 | December 14, 2022 (emergency – effective for 120 days) |
| Part 133 – Violations, Hearings and Enforcement Regulations | February 6, 2023 | TBD |
| Part 133 – Violations, Hearings and Enforcement Emergency Regulations | | November 22, 2022 (emergency – effective for 120 days) |

Guidance

In addition to the framework created by the Cannabis Law and expanded in regulations, the Office has issued key guidance documents for licensees this year (Table 4). These guidance documents further elaborate on the requirements of licensees and shed light upon the specific requirements of operating a cannabis business. Guidance issued by the Office has offered technical clarity to licensees.

Table 4: Key Guidance Documents Released as of the Time of Publication

| Guidance Released | Date |
|---|--|
| Adult-Use Conditional Cultivator Guidance | March 14, 2022, Updated August 16, 2022 |
| Terms and Conditions for Adult-Use Conditional Cultivator License | March 14, 2022 |
| Adult-Use Conditional Processor Terms and Conditions and Guidance | March 15, 2022, Updated September 23, 2022 |
| Laboratory Testing Limits | August 17, 2022 Updated September 28, 2022 |
| Laboratory Quality System Standards | August 17, 2022 Updated September 1, 2022 |
| Guidance For Registered Organizations, Conditional Licensees, and Provisionally Permitted Laboratories | August 17, 2022 |
| Sampling Quality System Standards | August 17, 2022 |
| Sampling and Testing Guidance for Registered Organizations, Licensees, and Laboratories | August 17, 2022 |
| CAURD Applicant Proof of Address Document Guidance | August 18, 2022 |
| CAURD Applicant Proof of Conviction Document Guidance | August 18, 2022 |
| Packaging and Labeling Guidance for Adult-Use Licensees | September 1, 2022 Updated December 19, 2022 |
| Medical Cannabis Home Cultivation Guide | September 26, 2022 |
| Guidance for Adult-Use Retail Dispensaries | October 28, 2022 |
| Laboratory Testing and Sampling Guidance for Adult-Use Conditional Cultivator (AUCC) and Adult-Use Conditional Processor (AUCP) Licensees | November 22, 2022 |
| Conditional Adult-Use Retail Dispensary (CAURD) Delivery Guidance | December 9, 2022 |

Social and Economic Equity

Social and economic equity is part of the foundation of NYS's cannabis comprehensive regulatory framework, aiming to establish a robust social and economic equity program to actively encourage participation in the new industry that is representative and equitable.

Social and Economic Equity Plan

The purpose of the Social and Economic Equity Plan (SEE Plan) is to identify, describe, and broadcast the Office's policy priorities related to social and economic equity. The Office is granted broad authority with regards to the components of the SEE Plan as set forth in Section 87 of the Cannabis Law. The objective of the SEE Plan is to promote diversity in commerce, ownership, and employment in the new regulated cannabis industry. In addition, the Cannabis Law directs the SEE Plan to determine licensing designations that support the goal of awarding 50% of licenses to social and economic equity applicants. In its most comprehensive statement, the SEE Plan shall promote opportunities for social equity in the adult-use cannabis industry; however, the SEE Plan is not limited to the adult-use cannabis industry only. Adhering to the provisions described in the law, the Office will focus its policies and programs in three pillars: community engagement, applicant support, and market access. The SEE Plan is under development, headed by the Chief Equity Officer and Equity Team staff, in collaboration with teams across the Office.

Community Engagement

The Economic Development and Equity Team regularly meets with communities around the state to understand their interest in participating in the regulated market. The team has organized Cannabis Roundtables with the five prescribed social and economic equity applicant groups outlined in the Cannabis Law – minority and women owned businesses, service-disabled veteran-owned, distressed farmers, and individuals from communities disproportionately impacted by the enforcement of cannabis prohibition. The Cannabis Law sets a goal that 50% of all cumulative licenses in the adult-use cannabis market go to “social and economic equity applicants.” The Cannabis Roundtables allow the Office to hear directly from these social and economic equity groups about what policies would help them succeed in the adult-use market.

Outreach to the legacy market is also part of the Office's mission to establish a robust social and economic equity program by actively encouraging those experienced in the cannabis industry to participate in the new, legal industry. These conversations help the Office to develop policies that are informed by the history of the unregulated “legacy” market.

Identifying Communities Disproportionately Impacted by Prohibition

Per the Cannabis Law, the Board, in consultation with the Chief Equity Officer, Executive Director, and CAB, is to define what constitutes a community disproportionately impacted (CDI) by the enforcement of cannabis prohibition. Individuals from CDIs will be, among others, prioritized for social and economic equity licenses. The team is currently working to build out this comprehensive definition, and has consulted several variables to identify those that significantly demonstrate which communities were most impacted by cannabis prohibition and determined that an initial focus on cannabis arrest data could reliably inform our policies. The Equity Team is working with the Division of Criminal Justice Services (DCJS) to compile millions of cannabis arrest records from across NYS, and are currently cleaning and analyzing the arrest dataset.

Social and Economic Equity License Process Development

To achieve the goal set forth in the Cannabis Law that social and economic equity (SEE) licenses comprise 50% of all total licenses awarded by the Board, regulations have been drafted establishing a definition for SEE applicants and licensees that is in alignment with the criteria of Section 87 of the Cannabis Law and defining processes for giving extra priority and promotion to licensing SEE applicants, as required by the law. This effort has included cross-team collaboration with the Licensing and Operations Teams to develop a system to capture SEE applicant demographic data.

Expungement and Record Sealing

The Office is committed to ensuring that all New Yorkers impacted by cannabis-related offenses are made aware of the process to expunge and seal their convictions currently underway per Cannabis Law. The MRTA provided for the automatic expungement of certain cannabis-related convictions. This does not require filing any motions or paying any fees. The following convictions are included:

- PL 221.05 Unlawful Possession of Marihuana is the Second Degree
- PL 221.10 Unlawful Possession of Marihuana in the First Degree
- PL 221.15 Criminal Possession of Marihuana in the Fourth Degree
- PL 221.20 Criminal Possession of Marihuana in the Third Degree
- PL 221.35 Criminal Sale of Marihuana in the Fifth Degree
- PL 221.40 Criminal Possession of Marihuana in the Fourth Degree
- PL 222.10 Restrictions on Cannabis Use
- PL 222.15 Personal Cultivation and Home Possession of Cannabis
- PL 222.25 Unlawful Possession of Cannabis, and
- PL 222.45 Unlawful Sale of Cannabis.

If the only controlled substance involved in a particular case was concentrated cannabis, then convictions for the following offenses will also be automatically expunged:

- PL 240.36 Loitering in the First Degree
- PL 220.03 Criminal Possession of a Controlled Substance in the Seventh Degree, and
- PL 220.06 Criminal Possession of a Controlled Substance in the Fifth Degree.

Over 400,000 convictions are eligible for expungement. Convictions are first expunged and then sealed. The law gives the Office of Court Administration and DCJS two years to complete that process. As of September 30, 2022, a total of 202,189 convictions have been sealed under this process. As a result of the cannabis-related offense being their only conviction, 24,400 individuals no longer have a NYS criminal record barring them from seeking employment, housing, or professional licensure.

While waiting to be sealed, convictions can be suppressed. Suppressed convictions no longer appear during a criminal background check or when an individual applies for employment, with the exception of police officer or peace officer, or professional licensure requiring a fingerprint-based criminal background check. As of September 30, 2022, 107,633 eligible convictions for violations of Article 221 of the NYS Penal Law (PL 221 listed above) have been suppressed. Suppression of these convictions has resulted in approximately 11,000 individuals with no NYS criminal history. Eligible suppressed convictions are being processed on a rolling basis to be expunged and sealed.

No person in NYS remains incarcerated for solely a marijuana-related offense now eligible for expungement.

Seeding Opportunity Initiative

In March of 2022, the Governor announced the Seeding Opportunity Initiative, a farm-to-store initiative to jumpstart NYS's cannabis industry by relying on New York's family farmers and those most impacted by the enforcement of cannabis prohibition to open the market. Farmers and processors licensed through the initiative are participating in and supporting the Cannabis Compliance Training and Mentorship Program, a step toward educating future potential licensees and diversifying the talent pipeline for jobs in the new industry. The plan is outlined across three buckets: the Farmers First Program, Equity Owners Lead Program, and the New York Social Equity Cannabis Investment Program. The Cannabis Compliance Training and Mentorship Program, discussed below, is a key component of the Farmers First Program.

Cannabis Compliance Training and Mentorship Program

Per the Cannabis Law, the Office is responsible for creating a mentorship program to grow and diversify the pipeline of farmers and processors preparing to participate in NYS's adult-use cannabis industry. In response to this mandate, the Office developed the Cannabis Compliance Training and Mentorship Program to assist the most experienced cultivators and processors from the pre-legal and non-cannabis markets to transition to a well-regulated adult-use cannabis market. It is a requirement of current AUCC and AUCP licensees to participate and support program participants while helping to create a pathway to the industry. The program launched in November of 2022 and consists of a series of structured webinars focusing on commercial cannabis cultivation, commercial cannabis processing, agribusiness management, and regulatory compliance. Those individuals with the most cultivation or processing experience were prioritized, as will individuals from groups traditionally underrepresented in cultivation and farming. Service delivery and technical training will be supported by SUNY Morrisville, Cornell University, Office staff, and AUCCs and AUCPs with advanced expertise in running compliant agricultural businesses. With this knowledge in hand, the various cohorts can weigh the potential risks, rewards, and realities of pursuing and operating a licensed cannabis business. Technical service providers will be able to provide meaningful feedback as participants explore their options, and direct participants towards helpful resources.

Breaking Down Barriers and Building Supports

In addition to launching the compliance training program with its focus on assisting individuals with prior cultivation experience and developing a Social and Economic Equity Incubator Program per Section 87 of the Cannabis Law to jump start new entrepreneurs, the Equity Team is building out the infrastructure necessary to:

1. Encourage and assist successful applications for equity licensure;
2. Ensure a robust financial services market with transparent pricing;
3. Develop a network of equity and impact investors accessible to equity entrepreneurs;
4. Incentivize cooperative licenses which are uniquely designed to preserve equity ownership and control;
5. Create hyper-local incubator, accelerator and business service programs that respond and support distinct entrepreneurship; and
6. Maintain extensive workforce training programs to provide more entry points into the industry for equity aspirants to learn about available opportunities.

To accomplish this, the Economic Development and Equity Team is standing up pilot programs and is engaged in a comprehensive review of existing equity business support programs around the country. The Economic Development and Equity Team has interviewed dozens of service providers and reviewed curriculum and program parameters in an effort to discover what has worked and what has failed. Alongside licenses being issued, the Economic Development and Equity Team is working to provide applicants with the resources and wrap-around services they need to run a successful business. This includes offering a suite of business development services by non-profits and community colleges to provide the critical supports a person will need to start a business, such as business plans, staffing plans, SOP plans, payroll and accounting support, and legal support. In addition to providing general business support, there is an opportunity to provide individuals who are further along in their business plans the supports needed to take their business to the next level. Formalized plans are in process and should be drafted and implemented in the upcoming months.

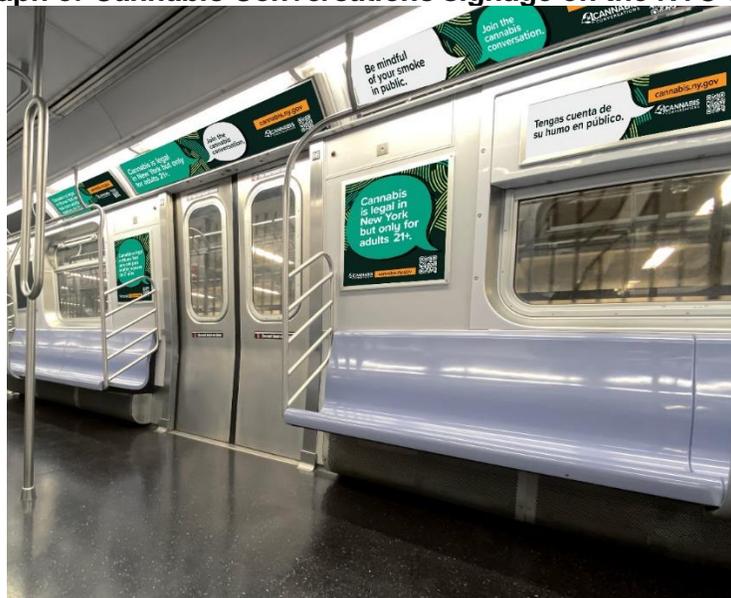
Public Health and Traffic Safety

When the Cannabis Law legalized cannabis in NYS, it shifted NYS’s cannabis policy from a law enforcement framework to a public health and safety framework that aims to protect public health, consumer safety, and public safety. To achieve this, the Office is implementing measures across three areas. Public education campaigns inform the public about the changing legal landscape, consuming cannabis safely, and considerations specific to priority populations such as youth and young adults or pregnant people. Data monitoring, surveillance, and research utilize data sources to measure and monitor the impact of cannabis legalization and to identify emerging issues when they arise. Public health and safety initiatives and partnerships establish rules and efforts that promote and facilitate safe behaviors and consumer choices.

Public Education Campaigns

Cannabis Conversations was the inaugural public education campaign about cannabis for the Office, focusing on educating all New Yorkers about the basics of the Cannabis Law and providing key public health and safety messages. It answered the questions: “Who can consume cannabis?”, “Where can one consume cannabis?”, and “How does someone safely consume cannabis?”. The Office partnered with NYS Office of General Services (OGS) Office of Media Services, OpAD Media, and Whitman Insight Strategies to execute the campaign. It ran from April 4 to June 28, 2022, in both English and Spanish, across digital and social media, radio and television, mass transit, and major billboards and signage statewide. Videos lasting 6, 15, and 30 seconds and audio messages ran on broadcast television, streaming audio (such as Pandora), and television streaming services. Print advertisements ran on statewide mass transit (Figure 1), in convenience stores, and on gas pumps. The campaign generated over 752 million impressions, 313,000 clicks, and nearly 22 million video completions across all channels. Performance far exceeded media industry benchmarks. The campaign cost a total of \$5 million dollars, with the highest spend allocation in digital and social advertisements, where messages had the most tailored reach.

Figure 1: Photograph of *Cannabis Conversations* signage on the NYC Subway



Cannabis Conversations had four phases with specific goals: to know the law; to promote safer and responsible driving, consumption, and storage of cannabis; to provide information about cannabis use and pregnancy; and to disseminate the equity goals for NYS’s cannabis industry.

The key messages of the campaign were:

1. Legal age to purchase, possess, and consume cannabis
2. Youth use
3. Safe and responsible use: safe storage
4. Risks of impaired driving
5. Awareness of risks for pregnant and breast/chest feeding individuals
6. Where cannabis consumption is allowed and where it is not allowed
7. Social equity goals of the law: criminal record expungement, priority licensure, and community reinvestment
8. Prohibition of transporting cannabis across state lines.

Highlights from some of the key messages are included below.

Youth Use Campaign

Protecting youth and young adults is a critical priority of the Cannabis Law. The Cannabis and Youth Use campaign video was the second-most watched video among campaign YouTube and streaming video advertisements (Figure 2). From this video, Spanish-speaking parents drove the highest viewer completion rates and clicks to the Office website. *Cannabis Conversations* sought to normalize and initiate an entry point to begin discussions about cannabis within families and their social circles. At the start of the ad campaign, the Office published a [“What Parents, Mentors, and Trusted Adults need to know about Cannabis”](#) fact sheet.² This fact sheet covers evidence-based data about the impact of cannabis on young adults under 21. It offers non-judgmental tips and guidance to adults starting the conversation with minors. The performance of and response to these advertisements during the campaign indicated that adults need and want more tools to speak about cannabis with young adults in their lives.

Safe Storage Campaign

To reduce and prevent accidental ingestion and access to cannabis by minors, the Office collaborated with NYS’s two poison centers to ensure that poison information was available to the public through the Office’s website content, fact sheets, and the *Cannabis Conversations* campaign. From April 18 to June 19, 2022, messages targeting parents in both English and Spanish ran as banner advertisements on websites, audio messages on streaming platforms, and brief 15-second videos across digital and social media (Figure 2). These messages focused on keeping cannabis products locked, out of sight, and out of reach. They were able to engage over one million parents across the state and had over six million views across social media platforms like Facebook, Instagram, and Twitter. These led to increased traffic to website content about cannabis legalization and health and safety considerations.

² Fact sheet in: [Español](#) | [中文](#) | [עברית](#) | [د](#) | [Русский](#) | [Polski](#) | [Italiano](#) | [Kreyòl Ayisyen](#) | [ইংরেজি](#) | [한국어](#)

Figure 2: Images from the Youth Use and Safe Storage Components of the Cannabis Conversations Campaign



Cannabis and Youth Use



Cannabis and Safe Storage

Risks of Impaired Driving Campaign

It is illegal to consume cannabis in a vehicle, for both drivers and passengers. To prevent driving under the influence, the Office collaborated with the Governor’s Traffic Safety Committee (GTSC) to produce 6- and 15-second video and static ads in both English and Spanish (Figure 3). These ads launched on April 20th, a celebratory date for cannabis consumers, reminding them of responsible consumption and the dangers of impaired driving. Messages were placed on highway billboards, gas pumps, convenience stores, and digital ads targeting drivers above the age of 21. Messages in the videos were also directed to passengers emphasizing that it remains illegal to consume cannabis in a vehicle, even when not driving. Impaired driving ads had over 11 million impressions across several platforms and approximately 97% of people who began watching one of these videos watched it to completion. Audience members were directed to the website where they found details on the law and motor vehicles and links to expanded information through the GTSC website.

Figure 3: Images from the Impaired Driving Component of the Cannabis Conversations Campaign



Highway Billboard



Impaired Driving Texting Video Ad

Social Equity Campaign

Cannabis Conversations closed with a historic moment: the nation’s first 30-second video about social equity in cannabis premiered on June 2, 2022, during the NBA finals (Figure 4). New Yorkers want to know how NYS’s cannabis industry will be equitable and how the state will address the historic harms of disproportionate enforcement under cannabis prohibition. This advertisement communicated data about historic arrests in NYS despite comparable usage of

cannabis across race and ethnicity. It also communicated how both the Office and the law are committed to addressing inequities in both the industry and in the state. The ad led New Yorkers to the Office’s website to learn about the ongoing work to meet NYS’s social and economic equity goals. Accompanying captions on social media and digital advertisements also shared information about these efforts, such as the number of marijuana-related expungements that had taken place at time of publishing. All videos can be found on the Office’s [YouTube Channel](#).

Figure 4: Images from the Cannabis and Social Equity Advertisement from the Cannabis Conversations Campaign



Focus Group Testing

All messages and creative assets were presented to focus groups recruited and facilitated by a third-party partner, Whitman Insight Strategies. Message testing is a best practice in public education and was a critical component of developing the *Cannabis Conversations* campaign. Presenting the topic, messages, and creative components to the target audience ensured that the campaign would be responsive, relevant, and effective for its intended audience. The focus groups also helped the Office understand the level of awareness about cannabis legalization among adult New Yorkers. A racially and ethnically diverse set of participants were recruited who were between age 18 and 65 and lived in all regions of the state, and sessions were conducted in both English and Spanish. Findings suggested there is a lack of awareness about what cannabis legalization means for everyday New Yorkers and that there is a need for a fact-based campaign that reflects the racial, ethnic, and age diversity of all New Yorkers to combat the stigma cannabis and cannabis consumption has in public discourse.

In addition to campaign materials, the Office also had the opportunity to present and test mockups of the universal symbol that is required to be on the label of all adult-use cannabis products. Participants were presented with options and overwhelmingly chose the symbol in Figure 5. The consensus was that specifying the age and utilizing shapes, colors, and images reminiscent of other commonly recognized warning symbols would be effective in dissuading usage by minors.

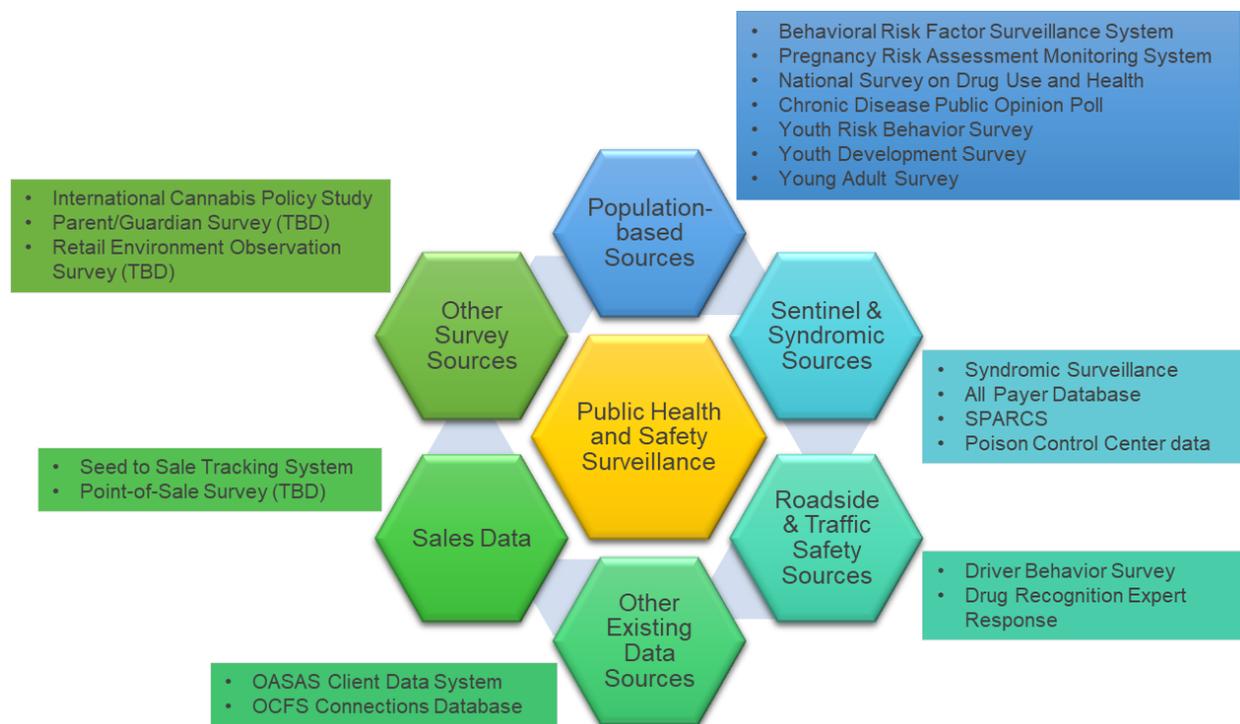
Figure 5: Focus Group-Tested Universal Symbol for Adult-Use Cannabis Product Packaging



Data Monitoring and Surveillance

Cannabis legalization is expected to have wide-reaching effects and require a broad, diverse tapestry of data sources to capture the full impact legalization will have on the various priority populations. The Office developed a robust data monitoring plan with a variety of sources that ranges from population-based surveys to healthcare data to sales data (Figure 6). Identified data sources address the critical priorities highlighted in the Cannabis Law, such as underage use, traffic safety, impacts on breast/chestfeeding, and preventing accidental cannabis consumption (e.g., when a child ingests a cannabis product, or someone ingests cannabis without knowing what it is). The Office is currently building the infrastructure to implement the data monitoring plan by establishing partnerships across multiple state agencies and prioritizing funding and support to the partners who administer these data sources, all to create a quilt-like approach to monitoring the impact of cannabis.

Figure 6: Diagram of NYS’s Cannabis Data Monitoring Plan



Agreements are in place with DOH for the Office to provide funding to help support two annual population-level, representative surveys and add cannabis-related questions to inform cannabis surveillance: the Behavioral Risk Factor Surveillance System (BRFSS) surveys adults ages 18 and older and has added a cannabis module comprised of 10 questions, and the Pregnancy Risk Assessment and Monitoring System (PRAMS) surveys people who recently gave birth about their attitudes and experiences before, during, and shortly after pregnancy and has added a cannabis supplement comprised of seven questions. The Office will also provide funding to the Chronic Disease Public Opinion Poll (CDPOP), an annual telephone and web-based survey of NY adults about their beliefs about public health issues, adding three cannabis-related questions. The Office is working with the University of Waterloo to add NYS-specific questions to their International Cannabis Policy Study survey and conduct an expanded sample of NYS residents. The Office

also will have access to Department of Motor Vehicle (DMV) data about traffic safety trainings and law enforcement roadside response.

Substance Use Disorder and Youth and Young Adults

The Office supported the Office of Addiction Services and Supports (OASAS) by advising on cannabis-related content in their existing Youth Development Survey and in their newly developed Young Adult Survey, soon to be launched. The Youth Development Survey was last deployed in 2014 and surveys students in seventh through twelfth grade about risk and protective factors that predict substance use and delinquency. The next deployment was delayed due to the COVID-19 pandemic; considering cannabis legalization since then, additional cannabis-related questions were added in time for its deployment in Spring 2022. The Young Adult Survey will be the first of its kind in NYS and will survey the hard-to-reach population of people ages 18 to 25, both college-enrolled and not. The Young Adult Survey will provide important insights about this critical age group and their knowledge, attitudes, and behaviors around a variety of substances, including cannabis. In addition to providing input into the cannabis-related questions, the Office is working to establish a data use agreement with OASAS to access survey data that will inform the Office's efforts to prevent underage consumption of cannabis and cannabis use disorder in youth and young adults.

Partnership with Poison Centers

There is no federal process to report adverse health events for adult-use cannabis products. As such, partners such as poison centers—and the data they collect—are a critical first-line source for the early detection of defects or issues in products, packaging, or labeling that are impacting public health and safety. These partners will be key in identifying the emergence of cannabis-related injuries or syndromes in particular populations or geographic areas that require immediate response via recalls, public education, cease and desist orders, regulations, or similar measures. Poison centers are also critical to monitoring and addressing accidental consumption and accidental overconsumption by young children and youth. NYS has two poison centers, the NYC Poison Control Center and the Upstate New York Poison Center, that field calls from the public, health care providers, and government agencies to provide general information about substances and to advise after a known or suspected exposure. The Office has established an ongoing partnership with the two NYS poison centers to regularly share information on emerging issues and work together to ensure staff have the most current information about cannabis and available products and data collection is robust, complete, and accurate.

In September 2022, Office staff delivered a training to poison center staff, including both the front-line Poison Information Specialists who field calls to the poison centers and the poison center educators. The training provided a cannabis overview and covered: cannabis and cannabinoids, product forms and their effects, national and NYS law and policy, and the Office's public health framework for cannabis. The aim was to ensure poison center staff have a current understanding of the evolving cannabis landscape in NYS to support them as they field cannabis-related calls and ensure accurate data entry. Training content was informed by a survey of poison center staff conducted the month prior which asked staff to identify topics they needed and wanted to learn more about. A follow-up survey was deployed following the training to evaluate its effectiveness and help inform future trainings.

Public Health and Safety Initiatives

Traffic Safety

Traffic Safety is an important social determinant to consider as part of the comprehensive regulatory framework of adult-use cannabis programs. The Office is working to establish measures to promote safer driving practices and increase traffic safety efforts in a manner that protects the public health and safety of all New Yorkers. This includes an ongoing collaboration with the DMV GTSC, the entity primarily responsible for coordinating and managing NYS traffic safety campaigns for the past 25 years. GTSC has traditionally worked with the DMV communications team, outside media vendors, and OGS Office of Media Services to develop content for traffic safety campaigns. Providing funds to the GTSC enables the Office to research and develop high priority traffic safety public campaign materials while coordinating with GTSC on key messages and leveraging the Committees long-standing relationships with critical traffic safety groups.

As a top priority of the Office, a memorandum of understanding was established with the DMV to expand capacity for cannabis-specific support staff to assist with public safety campaigns as well as coordinate efforts to expand the Drug Evaluation and Classification program's Advance Roadside Impaired Driving Enforcement (ARIDE) and Drug Recognition Expert (DRE) trainings across the state.

The ARIDE training is coordinated by the GTSC. This two-day prerequisite to the DRE course trains law enforcement officers to observe, identify, and articulate the signs of impairment that is related to drugs or alcohol (or a combination of both) in order to reduce the number of impaired driving incidents, serious injuries, and fatal crashes. The Office also intends to fund one full-time employee to manage and promote the 25 annual ARIDE trainings held statewide.

A DRE is a police officer trained to recognize impairment in drivers under the influence of drugs other than, or in addition to, alcohol. A DRE is skilled in detecting and identifying persons under the influence of substances and in identifying the category or categories of drugs causing the impairment and ruling out medical causes of erratic driving. DRE police officers complete training that has been approved by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration and the International Association of Chiefs of Police. NYS has been participating in the DRE program since 1987. The Cannabis Law included additional funding for DREs and to help law enforcement maintain safety on the state's roadways. The Office has funded DREs during year one of operations from its agency funding, prior to the collection of cannabis tax revenues.

ARIDE aims to train officers to observe unique indicators of impairment from a substance other than alcohol, which is not a standard part of academy training for law enforcement. As a prerequisite to DRE training, ARIDE is an essential part of expanding the number of law enforcement trained as DREs as well as increasing general awareness and knowledge among law enforcement on driving while impaired. Officers trained in ARIDE who do not pursue DRE training still gain critical knowledge and training necessary to partner with a DRE when further investigation of impairment is present.

Between 2021 and 2022, over 100 ARIDE Trainings were conducted with over 3,170 officers and 9 DRE Schools were held. This work added over 150 newly-DRE certified officers to the force and brought the number of total DRE-Certified Officers active in NYS to over 430.

Consumption of cannabis can lead to cognitive impairment that impacts a person's ability to drive.³ This makes the development of evidence-based tools for roadside testing of cannabis an important part of minimizing harm to the public. DOH issued a Request for Information on September 26, 2022, to identify the current state of research about devices that could detect impairment due to cannabis consumption and identify research institutions currently performing, or able to begin performing, this type of research. Results of the Request for Information are still under review. Until new technologies are developed and deployed, education and the use of DREs continue to be the most effective measures in addressing impaired driving related to cannabis as recent studies show adverse implications of false positive oral fluid THC tests outweigh the possible road safety benefits.⁴

³ National Center for Injury Prevention and Control, Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. (2020, October 19). *What You Need To Know About Marijuana Use and Driving*. Centers for Disease Control and Prevention. <https://www.cdc.gov/marijuana/health-effects/driving.html>.

⁴ Robertson, M.B., Li, A., Yuan, Y., Jiang, A., Gjerde, H., Staples, J.A., & Brubacher, J.R. (2022). Correlation between oral fluid and blood THC concentration: A systematic review and discussion of policy implications. *Accident Analysis & Prevention*, 173, 106694. <https://doi.org/10.1016/j.aap.2022.106694>.

Health and Safety

Laboratory Oversight

Laboratory testing of medical and adult-use cannabis products ensures certified patients and consumers have access to safer cannabis products that are absent or below regulatory limits for contaminants of concern such as microorganisms, metals, mycotoxins, and growth regulators. The Cannabis Law mandated the transfer of cannabis laboratory testing oversight functions from DOH to the Office. Before that time, DOH had authority to certify laboratories under Title 10 of New York Codes, Rules, and Regulations, but that authority was limited to testing medical cannabis only. Upon assuming responsibility for cannabis laboratory testing oversight, the Office drafted Part 130 Cannabis Laboratories Regulations to address all requirements for permitting cannabis laboratories, as well as testing requirements for both medical and adult-use cannabis. The regulations were released for public comment on June 15, 2022. The public comment period closed on August 15, 2022.

In addition to the regulations that were released for public comment, the Board approved the laboratory regulations as emergency rulemaking on August 15, 2022. This was necessary to allow the Office to immediately create an application process to permit additional laboratories and provide regulations for the testing of adult-use cannabis. These emergency regulations were a crucial step toward building testing capacity that accommodates NYS's growing cannabis industry, both protecting the integrity of medical and adult-use cannabis products and protecting the health and safety of patients and consumers. The emergency regulations also include requirements for a state reference laboratory to test cannabis when needed for quality assurance matters, third-party laboratory compliance and to assist with laboratory method development.

The Office released an application for cannabis laboratories and laboratory sampling firms on August 18, 2022. The application window will remain open until December 31, 2022. Interested laboratories were encouraged to apply early to help ensure there is laboratory testing capacity for NYS's cannabis programs.

The Office created a [webpage](#) providing information about cannabis testing, cannabis laboratories and cannabis sampling firms, application forms, evidence-based final product testing requirements, and guidance documents to support interested commercial laboratories and sampling firms.

Quality Assurance

To promote product quality and safety, quality assurance is one of the Health and Safety Team's oversight roles of the Office, including providing quality assurance subject matter expertise and establishing and amending regulatory testing limits and standards based on current evidence and best practice. The Office has multiple resources related to quality assurance to support laboratories and sampling firms and has included this information on its website. These efforts include:

- Quality System Standards for cannabis testing to provide consistency across all cannabis testing laboratories, to define requirements, specifications, guidelines, and characteristics for services provided by cannabis testing laboratories, and to ensure compliance with Cannabis Law and 9 NYCRR Part 130; and

- Sampling Guidance to ensure all cannabis sampling firms use consistent sampling procedures and that samples are a statically significant representation of each cannabis product batch or lot when sampling from any licensee pursuant to the Cannabis Law or anyone authorized to cultivate medical cannabis or adult-use cannabis pursuant to the Cannabis Law.

Other quality assurance activities include review of all testing results for each lot of final cannabis product produced to ensure product consistency, accurate potency labeling, and that contaminate results are within approved limits. See Table 5 for the number of lots tested since the Board voted to transfer laboratory oversight from DOH to the Office on October 5, 2021. The Office continues to review and consider different forms of medical cannabis products to ensure regulatory compliance in areas such as extraction methods, excipients, packaging, labeling, appropriate dosing, and patient safety inserts.

Table 5: Number of Lots Tested, by Medical Cannabis Product Form, October 5, 2021-September 30, 2022

| Medical Cannabis Product Form | Number of Lots Tested |
|-------------------------------|-----------------------|
| Capsule | 124 |
| Chewable Gel | 187 |
| Lotion | 8 |
| Lozenge | 25 |
| Metered Ground Plant | 133 |
| Metered Vaporization | 25 |
| Ointment | 16 |
| Powder, Metered | 13 |
| Solution | 23 |
| Spray, Metered | 9 |
| Tablet | 36 |
| Tincture | 79 |
| Vape Cartridge (Pre-filled) | 247 |
| Vape Oil, Bulk | 48 |
| Vape Pen, Disposable | 96 |
| Whole Flower | 546 |
| Total | 1,615 |

Safety Reporting

The Office monitors adverse events related to medical cannabis products using the Adverse Event Reporting Tool. This tool is a survey administered through the Person-Based Electronic Response Data System, accessible through the Health Commerce System. The Adverse Event Reporting Tool is used to track and report adverse events related to medical cannabis products

or devices and to help the program identify potential public health risks. Overall, the reported adverse event rate is less than one percent (<1%).

The Office is developing procedures that will allow for consumers to report adverse events related to adult-use cannabis products. More information will be provided to licensees and on the Office's website.

The Office has conducted a training for NYS's two poison centers, described further in the public health and traffic safety section of this report, to support efforts to meaningfully track adverse events potentially related to cannabis.

Clinical Outreach

Clinical outreach by the Office includes communications to practitioners, researchers, patients, and other stakeholders related to regulatory changes, policy updates, health advisories, and educational efforts around cannabis health and safety. The Office has conducted presentations, implemented program initiatives, and developed educational materials to highlight both the risks and benefits of using cannabis. This includes release of a [Cannabis 101 fact sheet](#) that provides a readily accessible resource to better educate stakeholders about the Medical Cannabis Program as well as the basic components of cannabis, different cannabis products and their effects, possible side effects, important considerations before one consumes, and other helpful details. The Office supported the DOH AIDS Institute in the development of clinical guidelines titled [Therapeutic Use of Medical Cannabis in New York State](#). Authored by physicians, these guidelines provide clinicians with information about the therapeutic use of medical cannabis in outpatient settings in NYS, adding to the knowledge base for practitioners.

Cannabis Research

The Cannabis Law requires the Board to establish a cannabis research license that permits a licensee to produce, process, purchase and/or possess cannabis to test chemical potency and composition levels of cannabis, to conduct clinical investigations of cannabis-derived drug products, to conduct research on the efficacy and safety of administering cannabis as part of medical treatment, and to conduct genomic or agricultural research. The Office has begun drafting regulations to support the establishment of the cannabis research license and has drafted a guidance document to lay the groundwork for the regulations.

Expansion of the Medical Cannabis Program

The Medical Cannabis Program was established in 2014 with the signing of the Compassionate Care Act. Eighteen months later, in January 2016, the program was implemented, affording eligible NYS residents with qualifying medical conditions the opportunity to purchase medical cannabis safely and under the supervision of trained practitioners. Following the framework established within the Cannabis Law, the Office has taken significant steps to expand the existing Medical Cannabis Program. The expansion measures provided below were implemented between October 5, 2021 and September 30, 2022.

On January 24, 2022, a major system upgrade was made replacing the former Medical Marijuana Data Management System with the Medical Cannabis Data Management System (MCDMS). The implementation of MCDMS streamlined the patient certification process for health care providers and the registration process for patients and their designated caregivers. The Office provides support to practitioners who are certifying patients, as well as to patients and caregivers who are registering with the Medical Cannabis Program.

The types of providers who can certify patients for the medical use of cannabis has been expanded to include anyone who is licensed, registered, or certified by NYS to prescribe controlled substances to humans in NYS. This allowed for the inclusion of dentists, midwives, and podiatrists, who were previously prohibited from certifying patients. Table 6 below depicts the types of providers certifying patients for the use of medical cannabis in NYS as of September 30, 2022.

Table 6: Number of Registered Practitioners by Profession Type as of September 30, 2022

| Profession Type | Count | Percent |
|--------------------------------|--------------|---------|
| Dentist | 16 | 0.41% |
| Medicine | 2,414 | 62.25% |
| Midwife | 10 | 0.26% |
| Nurse Practitioner | 1,249 | 32.20% |
| Podiatrist | 10 | 0.26% |
| Registered Physician Assistant | 179 | 4.62% |
| Total | 3,878 | |

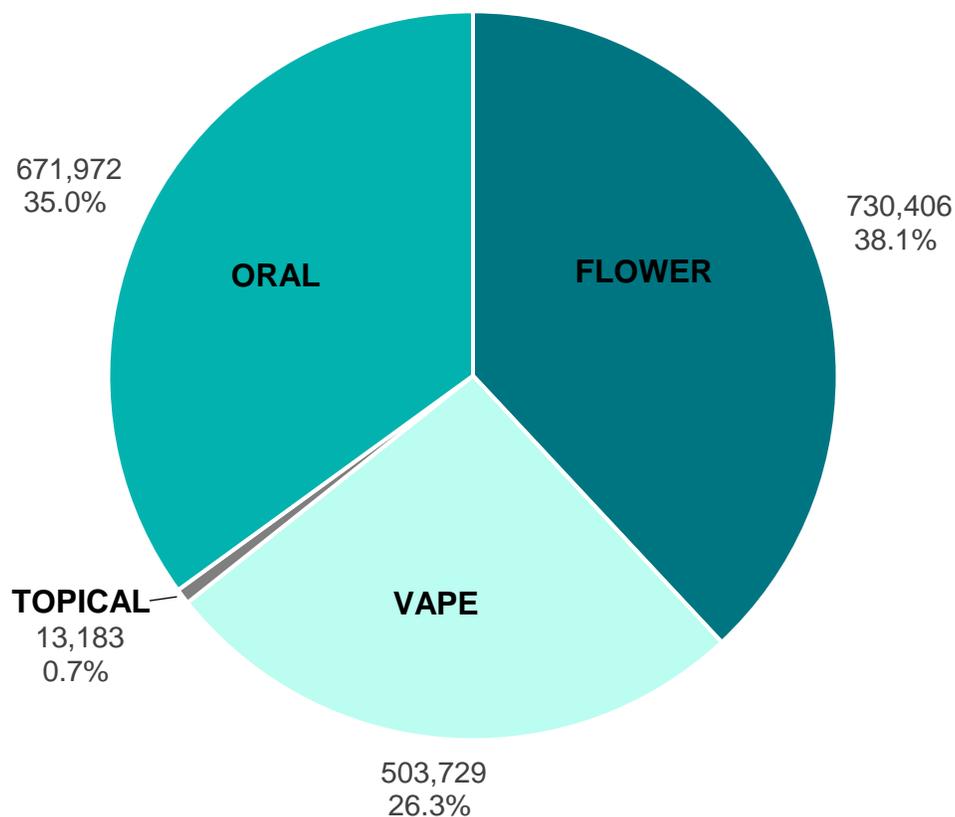
A key step toward increasing patient access to the Medical Cannabis Program was to allow additional qualifying conditions. Practitioners can now utilize their clinical discretion to certify patients for any condition for which they feel their patients may experience relief. Among active patient registrations, the most common primary condition is “Other” (59.06%), followed by post-traumatic stress disorder (PTSD) (11.07%), and opioid alternative for pain (10.55%) (see Appendix A-2).

Of active patient registrations within the “Other” category: 93.9% of patients had chronic pain alongside another condition documented by the practitioner on their certification; 3.4% of patients

had anxiety as the condition documented by the practitioner on the certification; and the remaining 2.7% of patients had conditions that were neither chronic pain nor anxiety as the condition documented by the practitioner on their certification. When combining patients who had chronic pain in the “Other” category and patients who were certified for “Opioid Alternative,” 64.36% of all registered patients are using medical cannabis as a treatment for chronic pain.

Adding whole cannabis flower as a form of administration of medical cannabis has provided a more cost effective and natural unprocessed cannabis product and has further expanded the available options for patients. As depicted in Figure 7, cannabis flower products are now dispensed to patients more frequently than any other type of medical cannabis product.

Figure 7: Percentage and Number of Medical Cannabis Products Dispensed by Form from January 1, 2022 – September 30, 2022



The amount of medical cannabis that could be dispensed to patients at one time increased from a 30-day supply to a 60-day supply.

The number of caregivers a certified patient may designate to assist them in obtaining, possessing, cultivating, and administering medical cannabis increased from two to five. As of September 30, 2022, there are 13,698 caregivers registered with the Medical Cannabis Program.

Certified medical patients and designated caregivers who are 21 years of age or older are now allowed to cultivate medical cannabis at home. Part 115 Personal Home Cultivation of Medical

Cannabis regulations were adopted on October 5, 2022. The regulations allow certified patients or designated caregivers 21 years of age or older living in NYS to cultivate (grow) medical cannabis in their home thereby making medical cannabis more accessible. The regulations include provisions that allow for designated caregivers to cultivate medical cannabis for patients under 21 years of age or for patients who have physical or cognitive impairments that keep them from being able to grow cannabis on their own. Additional information about home cultivation of medical cannabis including a Fact Sheet, A Home Cultivation Guide, and Frequently Asked Questions, is [available on the Office's website](#).

Revised medical cannabis regulations have been introduced that will provide auto-registration, further simplifying the process for medical cannabis patients. The public comment period closed on September 19, 2022, and these regulations will be presented to the Board in a future Board meeting for approval. Once these regulations have been adopted and implemented, certified medical patients will no longer be required to manually register within the MCDMS before visiting a Registered Organization dispensing facility to purchase medical cannabis.

Enforcement

When licensees fail to comply with the obligations and requirements of licensure, when non-licensed entities engage in activity in which they are not authorized to engage, or when there are complaints related to the actions of licensees or related to cannabis, enforcement staff initiates an investigation and, if appropriate, takes enforcement action. This year, complaints were exclusively regarding businesses that are not licensed by the Board; no complaints were received regarding licensees. Since September 1, 2021, the Office received more than 400 complaints regarding unlicensed businesses. Upon receiving a complaint, enforcement staff investigate the claims to independently confirm the allegation. If the complaint is verified, further enforcement steps may be taken, including the issuance of a cease-and-desist notice to the unlicensed business directing them to stop all unlicensed activity. Unlicensed “illicit” businesses selling cannabis products who receive a cease-and-desist letter are warned that continuing operations as an illicit business may impact their ability to participate in the regulated cannabis market. This year, more than 200 cease-and-desist actions have been taken. Additional consumer protections were put in place on December 15, 2022, when Governor Hochul unveiled the [New York State Licensed Cannabis Dispensary Verification Tool](#). This tool will be posted in the windows of licensed adult-use retail dispensaries to ensure consumers know they are buying from a NYS regulated dispensary (Figure 8).

Figure 8: New York State Licensed Cannabis Dispensary Verification Tool



For Demonstration Purposes Only

Local and State law enforcement agencies, including local police departments and the Attorney General’s Office, are critical partners in interacting with these unlicensed businesses and ending their operations that can be a risk to public health. Cannabis products sold by unlicensed businesses are not laboratory tested and are not required to be in child-resistant packaging. Further, unlicensed illicit cannabis businesses often sell products with marketing and advertising that copy popular products targeting individuals under 21. Enforcement staff have built, and continue to build, strong working relationships with local law enforcement agencies throughout the State in a shared effort to shut down illicit cannabis sales operations. An example of these efforts is seen in a joint operation between Office enforcement staff and the New York City (NYC) Sheriff’s Office, also assisted by the New York Police Department (NYPD). During the operation,

16 illicit cannabis sales trucks were impounded from the streets of Manhattan and Brooklyn for violations. In November to December 2022, the Office partnered again with the NYC Sheriff's Office, NYPD, and the NYC Department of Consumer and Worker Protection to form the Cannabis NYC Interagency Enforcement Task Force, a two-week pilot program aligning city and state enforcement efforts against establishments selling illegal cannabis, vape, and tobacco products. Through this effort, 53 locations were inspected across all five boroughs of NYC, over \$4 million worth of illicit products were seized, and 566 civil and criminal summonses were issued. Enforcement staff will continue to respond to complaints received and partner with other local and State agencies when appropriate.

Enforcement staff also conduct background checks on certain individuals associated with applications for licensure to ensure that these individuals meet all eligibility criteria for licensure, including that the individual, among other things, has satisfied all tax obligations and does not have unresolved outstanding public debts. Since September 1, 2021, the Office has conducted more than 450 background checks on potential licensees.

Licensing

The Office is charged with issuing licenses for businesses to participate in New York’s adult-use cannabis, medical cannabis, and cannabinoid hemp programs. Licensing staff process and review applications by ensuring that applicants meet eligibility criteria and that the applications submitted for licensure are complete and accurate.

Medical Cannabis Licensing

Registered Organizations (ROs) are responsible for manufacturing and dispensing medical cannabis in NYS, and each RO is registered to operate in a particular region. When the MRTA was signed into law on March 31, 2021, it included provisions that increased the number of dispensing facilities a RO may operate from four to eight, provided however, the first two additional sites must be in underserved or unserved geographic locations as determined by the Office. Section 68-a of Article 4 of the Cannabis Law allows for up to three of an RO’s eight total dispensaries to provide sales for adult-use at the same site, pending regulations which will define additional requirements for approval of those co-located dispensaries. Oversight of the existing ROs was transferred from DOH to the Office in October 2021. Since that time, no additional ROs have been licensed. The registrations of the current ten ROs will expire in July 2023; to continue operations, ROs must submit a renewal application within four to six months before expiration. Table 7 shows a summary of current ROs, and Appendix A-1 provides a list of the ten ROs’ 40 approved dispensary locations.

Table 7: Summary of Registered Organizations, by Year Registered or Renewed

| Registered Organizations | Year Registered/ Renewed | | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|------|------|------|
| | 2015 | 2017 | 2019 | 2021 |
| Columbia Care | X | X | X | X |
| Etain | X | X | X | X |
| MedMen | X | X | X | X |
| PharmaCann | X | X | X | X |
| Vireo | X | X | X | X |
| Citiva | | X | X | X |
| Curaleaf | | X | X | X |
| Fiorello | | X | X | X |
| NYCANNA | | X | X | X |
| Valley Agriceuticals | | X | X | X |

Cannabinoid Hemp Licensing

The Office regulates hemp products used or marketed for its cannabinoid content, such as CBD. It requires anyone who is processing, manufacturing, or selling cannabinoid hemp to first obtain a license or permit from the Office to do so. Distributor permits and retail licenses are renewed annually while processor licenses are renewed every two years. As of September 30, 2022, there are 50 active processor licenses, 475 active distributor permits, and 3,265 active retailer licenses in NYS. Table 8 shows the statewide summary of Cannabinoid Hemp licensing and permitting activity since the Office was established, and Appendix B provides the same data stratified by County.

Table 8: Summary of Cannabinoid Hemp License and Permit Applications, as of September 30, 2022

| State Fiscal Year | Application Status | License/Permit Type | | | |
|--------------------|---|---------------------|--------------|-----------|-------|
| | | Processors | Distributors | Retailers | Total |
| SFY 4/1/21-3/31/22 | Pending Applications Prior to Reporting Period | 47 | 180 | 927 | 1,154 |
| | Applications Submitted During the Reporting Period | 42 | 321 | 1,812 | 2,175 |
| | Applications Approved During the Reporting Period | 20 | 79 | 707 | 806 |
| | Applications Denied During the Reporting Period | 12 | 10 | 36 | 58 |
| | Applications Voided During the Reporting Period | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Pending Applications at the Close of the Reporting Period | 57 | 412 | 1,996 | 2,465 |
| SFY 4/1/22-9/30/22 | Pending Applications Prior to Reporting Period | 57 | 412 | 1,996 | 2,465 |
| | Applications Submitted During the Reporting Period | 32 | 145 | 853 | 1,030 |
| | Applications Approved During the Reporting Period | 40 | 410 | 2,741 | 3,191 |
| | Applications Denied During the Reporting Period | 10 | 3 | 15 | 28 |
| | Applications Voided During the Reporting Period | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 |
| | Pending Applications at the Close of the Reporting Period | 39 | 143 | 92 | 274 |

Adult-Use Cannabis Licensing

The Conditional Cannabis Cultivation and Processing Bill was signed in February 2022 by Governor Hochul to provide the opportunity for the first licenses to grow adult-use cannabis to be issued to New York farmers. Cultivating cannabis is the first step in bringing product to consumers and having a successful adult-use cannabis market. The application period for the AUCC ran from March 2022 to June 2022. Eligible applicants were required to provide proof that they cultivated hemp under the Department of Agriculture and Markets Industrial Hemp Program for two of the previous four calendar years (2018-2021) and the applicants were required to be in good standing with the Department of Agriculture and Markets. The Office received over 300 applications for AUCC licenses. As of December 31, 2022, 279 AUCC licenses have been issued by the Board.

The application window for AUCP licenses opened in June 2022 and closed in August 2022. Eligible applicants were required to have applied for a Cannabinoid Hemp Processor license from the Office prior to January 1, 2021, and were required to be issued that license before being issued a license as an AUCP. The Office received 50 applications for AUCP licenses and 39 were approved by the Board as of December 31, 2022.

In August 2022, the application window for Conditional Adult-Use Retail Dispensary (CAURD) licenses opened. CAURD licensees will be New York's first legal adult-use retail dispensaries and

these stores will be operated by those most impacted by the enforcement of the prohibition of cannabis. The CAURD license prioritizes individuals who are justice-involved, meaning either they or an eligible family member were convicted of a marijuana-related offense in NYS, and non-profit organizations who serve justice-involved individuals and communities disproportionately impacted by cannabis prohibition. The CAURD license positioned justice-involved individuals to make the first sales of adult-use cannabis in NYS with products grown by New York farmers. As of December 31, 2022, the Office received over 900 applications for CAURD licenses. So far, 36 have been provisionally approved, including 28 qualifying businesses and eight not-for-profit entities. These provisionally approved CAURD applicants must pass the post-selection application process and be approved by the Board in order to begin adult-use retail sales. On December 29, 2022, the first CAURD licensee began operating and conducted the first adult-use cannabis retail sale in New York State. Table 9 shows the statewide summary of adult-use cannabis licensing activity since the Office was established, and Appendix C provides the same data stratified by county.

Table 9: Summary of Adult-Use Cannabis License Applications as of December 31, 2022

| State Fiscal Year | Application Status | License Type | | | Total |
|---------------------|---|--------------|------|-------|-------|
| | | AUCC | AUCP | CAURD | |
| SFY 4/1/21-3/31/22 | Pending Applications Prior to Reporting Period | 0 | n/a | n/a | 0 |
| | Applications Submitted During the Reporting Period | 126 | n/a | n/a | 126 |
| | Applications Approved During the Reporting Period | 0 | n/a | n/a | 0 |
| | Applications Denied During the Reporting Period | 0 | n/a | n/a | 0 |
| | Pending Applications at the Close of the Reporting Period | 126 | n/a | n/a | 126 |
| SFY 4/1/22-12/31/22 | Pending Applications Prior to Reporting Period | 126 | n/a | n/a | 126 |
| | Applications Submitted During the Reporting Period | 212 | 50 | 903 | 1,165 |
| | Applications Approved During the Reporting Period | 279 | 39 | 0 | 318 |
| | Applications Denied During the Reporting Period | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| | Pending Applications at the Close of the Reporting Period | 59 | 11 | 903 | 973 |

Licensee Owner and Employee Demographics

Per the Cannabis Law, the Office will collect and report data about the demographics of licensee owners and employees. This information was collected from those Cannabinoid Hemp licensees who submitted applications in 2022. This information for Adult-Use licensees will be collected upon license renewal in 2024 and thereafter, per the Cannabis Law. Methods to collect this information from Medical Cannabis ROs are in development. Demographic data available as of September 30, 2022, are provided in Appendix D.

Compliance

Once a license is issued, licensees must comply with relevant law, rules, regulations, and other requirements while engaging in licensed activities. Compliance staff educate licensees about the obligations of licensure, answer questions about how requirements are interpreted, and monitor licensee activities to help protect health and safety and help ensure licensees stay in good standing. The work of compliance staff often begins before a licensed business begins operations. Licensees regularly contact the compliance staff with questions about the terms of their license and the minimum standards that relate to the operation of their business. The Office works collaboratively with licensees to ensure compliance with the terms and conditions of their license, including pertinent laws, rules, and regulations. The Office collects a wide array of information from licensees through site visits, which is submitted to the Office, using real-time data collection instruments. The requirements with which licensees must comply with help ensure that licensees operate safely and consistently.

Another way in which the Office ensures licensees comply with all requirements is through visual inspection of licensed facilities. Inspections are both planned and unplanned and occur through in-person site visits and remote technology. For some licensees, such as processors who perform extraction using volatile solvents, these inspections are required before any licensed activity can begin. Following the completion of an inspection, the Office issues an inspection evaluation, including, if necessary, a statement of findings and related timeline. This allows licensees to make corrective actions and submit a corrective action plan to the Office for review and approval. Licensees are held to rules and requirements that ensure licensees and their staff are engaging in licensed activities safely and that high-quality cannabis products are available to consumers; inspections ensure that these rules are being followed. As of October 31, 2022, 145 inspections of AUCC licensees and five inspections of AUCP licensees were completed.

In addition to inspections of licensed facilities and premises, a review of submitted reports and documents ensures compliance with all requirements. Licensees are required to submit plans to the Office that explain how the licensee will conduct the authorized activities. Licensees also submit reports on the output of their activities. These plans require licensees to set benchmarks for future operations and the associated reports create trackable metrics that will allow the Office to measure licensee success. For example, AUCC licensees are required to set benchmarks for their energy efficiency and are then required to submit annual reports about their energy usage. Requiring licensees to submit plans and reports that pertain to their operating requirements ensures that licensees are aware of these requirements and act in compliance with them.

Inventory Tracking System

Currently, licensees that cultivate adult-use cannabis are required to develop an identification and traceability system that traces cannabis products back to their original source. Licensees that process or sell cannabis are also required to collect and submit to the Office real-time information that facilitates tracking throughout the product's production cycle. The Office issued a Request for Proposals seeking a vendor that will provide an inventory tracking system and the Office of the State Comptroller approved BioTrack as the selected vendor in December 2022. Office staff will use data from the inventory tracking system to monitor activities with cannabis and cannabis products, to prevent diversion to unlicensed entities, and to support product quality and safety measures. When it is live, the inventory tracking system will aggregate licensee data and allow compliance and enforcement staff to—at the click of a button—track a cannabis plant from the moment it is grown to the moment it is sold to a consumer in its final form.

Economic and Fiscal Impacts

Cannabis Market Structures

The Office oversees three distinct cannabis programs: the established Medical Cannabis Program and Cannabinoid Hemp Program, and the nascent Adult-Use Cannabis Program. The Medical Cannabis Program is served by the ten ROs, the vast majority of whom are operating as vertically integrated entities, supplying patients with cannabis cultivated and sold through facilities operated by those ROs. In direct contrast, the Adult-Use Cannabis Program will create a two-tier market where no licensee in the supplier tier (cultivator, processor, distributor, and their ancillaries) may hold an interest, direct or indirect, in any entity licensed to sell those products to consumers in the retail tier, with the exception of a few specialized license types, such as microbusinesses and certain ROs.

Tax, Application Fee, and License Fee Revenue

The MRTA established the NYS Cannabis Revenue Fund, which will receive all application, license, tax, and fee revenue generated from the Office. Revenue covers reasonable costs to administer the program, including support mechanisms for equity applicants, and other enumerated priorities to implement the law. The remaining funding will be split three ways: 1) 40% to Education; 2) 40% to Community Grants Reinvestment Fund; and 3) 20% to Drug Treatment and Public Education Fund.

Medical Cannabis

The last registration renewal period for the ten medical cannabis ROs was in July 2021, which resulted in revenue of \$2.1 million. RO registration renewal fees are \$200,000 per registration period. This registration renewal will expire in two years with the next renewal due in July 2023. From April 1, 2021, through September 30, 2022, there were no fines issued to any ROs (Table 10).

Table 10: Medical Cannabis Revenue by Type and by NYS Fiscal Year

| | 4/1/2021-3/31/2022 | 4/1/2022-9/30/2022 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Registration Fees | | |
| Registration Renewal | \$2,100,000 | \$0 |
| Relocation Fees | \$750 | \$550 |
| Total | \$2,100,750 | \$550 |
| Fines | | |
| Total | \$0 | \$0 |
| Tax Revenue | | |
| Total | \$12,909,000 | \$6,089,000 |
| Total Medical Cannabis Revenue | | |
| Total | \$15,009,750 | \$6,089,550 |

Cannabinoid Hemp

Submission of applications for cannabinoid hemp started in January 2021. The processor license is for a two-year period, while distributor permits and retail licenses are renewed annually. The Office is vigilant in its efforts to curb unlicensed cannabinoid hemp sales that may endanger the public. As of September 30, 2022, the Office has permitted nearly 4,000 licensees that produce, distribute, or sell cannabinoid hemp products, costing \$300 to \$3,500 per license, depending on license type (Table 11).

Table 11: Cannabinoid Hemp Revenue by Type and by NYS Fiscal Year

| | 4/1/2021-3/31/2022 | 4/1/2022-9/30/2022 |
|---------------------------------------|--------------------|--------------------|
| Application Fees | | |
| Processors | \$111,500 | \$63,100 |
| Distributors | \$96,300 | \$40,200 |
| Retailers | \$656,400 | \$220,100 |
| Total | \$864,200 | \$323,400 |
| Renewal Fees | | |
| Total | \$0 | \$0 |
| Fines | | |
| Total | \$0 | \$0 |
| Total Cannabinoid Hemp Revenue | | |
| Total | \$864,200 | \$323,400 |

Adult-Use Cannabis

In 2021 and the first half of 2022, conditional licensees made up all of the Office’s adult-use application and license fee revenue. The AUCC, AUCP and CAURD licenses all required a \$2,000 non-refundable application and license fee. Table 12 provides adult-use cannabis revenue by type for the previous NYS fiscal year and the first half of the current NYS fiscal year.

Table 12: Adult-Use Cannabis Revenue by Type and by NYS Fiscal Year

| | 4/1/2021-3/31/2022 | 4/1/2022-9/30/2022 |
|---|--------------------|--------------------|
| Application Fees* | | |
| AUCC | \$120,000 | \$492,000 |
| AUCP | \$0 | \$90,000 |
| CAURD | \$0 | \$572,000 |
| Total | \$120,000 | \$1,154,000 |
| Fines | | |
| Total | \$0 | \$0 |
| Total Adult-Use Cannabis Revenue | | |
| Total | \$120,000 | \$1,154,000 |

*Note: These revenue figures represent the receipt of payments as of September 30, 2022, as fees are received separately from the application submission.

External Affairs

Implementing the Cannabis Law and designing equitable rules for the industry requires soliciting feedback from a wide array of stakeholders. In their work this year, the Board and Office have built and leveraged relationships with local governments, nonprofit organizations, faith-based organizations, community boards, and many individuals who are interested in building New York's cannabis industry. The focus of these efforts this year has been to:

- Build awareness of the Board and Office;
- Explain the two-tier market structure of the State's adult-use cannabis market and nine types of adult-use licenses;
- Identify stakeholders that have existing relationships with potential licensees; and
- Listen to stakeholders and use their feedback to inform the Board and Office's efforts.

Intergovernmental Affairs

Implementing the Cannabis Law requires consistent interaction with local governments and other state government agencies.

The Office and Board have worked in close partnership with municipal and county governments throughout the past year. Representatives from the Board and Office have attended key meetings of local government officials, including presenting workshops for local government officials at annual meetings of the New York State Association of Counties (NYSAC) and New York Conference of Mayors (NYCOM) and answering questions at local community board meetings. These meetings and presentations have been a key entry point to the Office and Board's work for many local governments and have allowed these governmental officials to learn about the regulatory framework under which cannabis was legalized in New York. Many government officials have been interested in the way tax revenues from adult-use cannabis sales are divided and the public health safeguards that ensure cannabis products will not be available to individuals under 21.

Intergovernmental affairs staff regularly receive questions from local government officials about the implementation of Cannabis Law. Local governments and the decisions they make regarding zoning and local ordinances will shape the way that New Yorkers cultivate, process, buy, sell, and consume cannabis. Staff assist local government officials in understanding relevant law and regulations and help answer questions that arise while making these important decisions.

Other state agencies have been valuable partners in implementing the Cannabis Law. State agencies have partnered with, and assisted, the Office and Board by reviewing drafted regulations, entering into data use agreements, and connecting potential applicants and other stakeholders with the Office and Board. The Office and Board have also built and leveraged relationships with other state regulatory agencies this year. Additionally, New York is an active member of the Cannabis Regulators Association and has used the experiences of cannabis regulators from other states to inform the implementation of the Cannabis Law.

Community Affairs

The Office's community affairs staff focuses on building and growing relationships with New Yorkers across the state, particularly in communities that have been disproportionately impacted

by the policies of prohibition, to ensure the work of the Office reflects the diverse experiences and needs of communities across the state.

The Community Affairs Team began by conducting a series of virtual outreach sessions to educate the public about the Cannabis Law, called *Cannabis Conversations*. These sessions focused on educating all New Yorkers about the legalization of cannabis in New York and what types of licenses are created in Cannabis Law. Additionally, these sessions also served as an introduction to the Office’s work. More than 5,000 individuals and organizations attended these virtual outreach sessions during January and February 2022.

The Community Affairs staff also oversaw a series of outreach events and workshops across NYS in support of the CAURD application process. Focused on engaging individuals who were eligible for CAURD licenses, these “Get Ready, Get Set!” workshops provided detailed information on eligibility requirements, the documentation required to apply, and the application process. Sessions were hosted throughout the Summer of 2022 with a goal of ensuring that CAURD eligible individuals were not only aware of the upcoming application but beginning to gather documentation and prepare their application (Table 13).

Table 13: “Get Ready, Get Set!” CAURD Workshops

| Date | Location | Approximate Attendance |
|--------------|----------------|------------------------|
| May 5 | Albany | 60 |
| May 17 | Virtual CAURD | 470 |
| May 18 | Virtual CAURD | 20 |
| June 8 | Schenectady | 60 |
| June 28 | Utica | 30 |
| June 29 | Syracuse | 35 |
| July 11 | Brooklyn | 140 |
| July 13 | Buffalo | 120 |
| July 26 | Queens | 90 |
| July 27 | Harlem | 170 |
| August 16 | The Bronx | 70 |
| August 17 | Staten Island | 70 |
| August 18 | Kingston | 70 |
| August 25 | Yonkers | 140 |
| September 8 | Rochester | 70 |
| September 13 | Suffolk County | 30 |
| September 14 | Brooklyn | 50 |
| September 22 | Plattsburgh | 20 |

Staff worked closely with local organizations including libraries, community centers, re-entry groups, and other community-based organizations to host and promote these events. These partnerships enabled Office staff to meet potential applicants where they are, leveraging the deep connections and trust of these organizations to reach individuals most likely to meet the CAURD eligibility requirements. “Get Ready, Get Set!” workshops allowed Office staff to explain the eligibility criteria of CAURD in plain language and answer potential applicant questions. The goal of the Office was to host these workshops so a potential applicant would not have to pay a lawyer, consultant, or other professional for the opportunity to ask basic questions about the regulations.

Through these sessions and other outreach events, Community Affairs staff focused on connecting with the public and providing an avenue for potential licensees to ask questions and share their feedback on different initiatives. Community Affairs staff worked closely with other internal team members in policy and licensing to ensure that questions were answered correctly and in a timely manner. Staff from these teams worked collaboratively to identify frequently asked questions to answer and post online so that information reached a wide public audience. The partnerships with local organizations like libraries and other community centers that have hosted the Office for in-person community events have been invaluable in reaching the public and providing them the opportunity to interact with staff.

Social Media and Digital Outreach

In addition to in-person outreach through meetings, presentations, listening sessions, and other events, the Office regularly connects with New Yorkers through social media and digital resources. The Office maintains an active and engaging presence across social platforms such as Facebook, Instagram, Twitter, and YouTube. With a consistent brand and voice, campaigns such as *Cannabis Conversations* and first-in-nation initiatives such as the CAURD program and mentorship and compliance training have reached New Yorkers in every corner of the state. Additionally, the Office has utilized these platforms to share resources on the expansion of the medical home grow program, CAURD application, safer consumption, and more as the adult-use market is rolled out.

The Office also developed an online toolkit to assist CAURD applicants in determining eligibility and completing the application. The toolkit included a series of instructional videos, FAQ documents, and social media content about the CAURD application all created and shared by the Office. Through these efforts the Office reached an additional 12,500 individuals who viewed the instructional videos, a further 8,000 individuals who viewed CAURD events on social media livestreams, and over 4,000 views of a CAURD press conference held across social channels.

Administration

Personnel

When the Office began operations, it started with 14 full-time equivalent staff (FTE) who had transitioned from DOH with the transfer of the Medical Cannabis and Cannabinoid Hemp Programs. Since then, the Office has prioritized attracting and hiring a diverse, inclusive, and talented workforce to achieve its mission. As of December 31, 2022, the Office recruited and hired an additional 121 FTEs bringing the total agency staff to 135 FTE, 99 based in Albany and 36 based in NYC.

Facilities and Infrastructure

As a new agency, the Office's Administration Team has had to undergo the tremendous exercise of locating multiple office spaces in a short time period to ensure operations could begin quickly, but also allow room for the team to grow. Each location requires lease agreement negotiations, and the procurement of furniture, computers, printers, and office supplies. Currently, the Office is operating from two locations, a temporary space based in Albany and a permanent space in New York City. The Office is working to secure a third location in Buffalo and a permanent location in Albany.

Memoranda of Understanding and Contracts

Per the Cannabis Law and in order to achieve its mission, the Office must establish partnerships with other state agencies and other entities. The roles of these partnerships include, but are not limited to, staff, data collection, training, and administrative support. To facilitate these partnerships and make them sustainable, the Office has been working to establish MOUs, data use agreements, and other required agreements with key partners.

Multiple agreements are in place or in process with DOH to support general surveillance activities and detection of emerging syndromes related to cannabis use, data collection via the population-based surveys BRFSS (adults ages 18 and older) and PRAMS (people who recently gave birth), data collection via the CDPOP, and laboratory support from the Wadsworth Center as the state reference laboratory.

Agreements are in place with the DMV to provide funding for the expansion of ARIDE Trainings and DRE Schools for law enforcement to enhance identification of impaired drivers, for a statewide public education campaign about the dangers of driving while impaired, and to establish access to DMV data to confirm the accuracy and legitimacy of NYDMV-issued identification as part of an application for cannabis licensure.

The NYS Department of Tax and Finance has agreements with the Office to collect reimbursement for costs incurred to administer, collect, and distribute the taxes imposed by Cannabis Law and to allocate funds from the medical cannabis trust fund to counties in which medical cannabis was manufactured and/or dispensed in proportion to the gross sales occurring in each county, per Chapter 90 of the Compassionate Care Act title 5-A; to OASAS for substance misuse prevention, counseling, and treatment services; to DCJS for discretionary grants to state and local law enforcement; and to the NYS Cannabis Revenue Fund.

Agreements were established with DCJS for the Office to receive arrest data that is being used to help identify communities disproportionately impacted by cannabis prohibition, to enable implementation of the expungement provisions authorized by the Cannabis Law, and to grant the Office access and ability to extract criminal record data to conduct background checks for applicants for cannabis licenses.

In September 2022, the Board approved a Limited Partner Agreement between DASNY and Social Equity Impact Ventures GP, I, LLC, that will serve as the general partner of a fund that covers capital costs associated with establishing Conditional Adult-Use Retail Dispensaries for operation by certain selected licensees.

Additional MOUs and agreements are under discussion with other state agencies and other partners to ensure operational needs are met.

Recommendations

The Cannabis Law creates a comprehensive regulatory structure to oversee the licensure, cultivation, production, distribution, sale, and taxation of medical cannabis, adult-use cannabis, and cannabinoid hemp in NYS. It encourages social and economic equity, protects public health and safety, and fosters economic development as key priorities of this regulatory structure. As a living piece of legislation, the Cannabis Law will require changes over time to meet evolving conditions and needs. We put forward the following recommendations to support and strengthen the efforts already underway to achieve the purposes and intent of the Cannabis Law.

#1 Support Robust Cannabis Markets Through Efficient Registration, Licensing and Permitting

We recommend streamlining technology processes by working with vendors who achieve our goals quickly to improve customer service.

We recommend fostering and facilitating communication and information sharing between licensees.

#2 Promote and Encourage Social and Economic Equity Throughout All Cannabis Markets

The Cannabis Law requires the Chief Equity Officer to work with the Board to develop a Social and Economic Equity Plan (SEE Plan) that defines the Office's priorities related to social and economic equity, including identification of communities disproportionately impacted by cannabis prohibition. We recommend that the Office move quickly to release the SEE Plan and begin work across teams to implement and support all components of the SEE Plan. This includes building on the successful launch of the Cannabis Compliance Training & Mentorship Program and the forthcoming Social and Economic Equity Incubator Program to provide training and help break down barriers of access for SEE applicants in the cannabis industry. We recommend the Office work with partners and existing programs, to the extent they're available, to build out these supportive networks.

#3 Establish Additional Supports to Effectively Expand Enforcement Efforts

There has been a proliferation of illicit cannabis shops that appear legitimate to a consumer, yet the products are not tested, may come from out of state, and are too often packaged in a manner that attracts youth. Illicit shops undermine the State's ability to build a truly equitable market with the power to deliver new resources to schools and communities disproportionately impacted by cannabis prohibition statewide. The Office has been working with state and local partners to shut down these illicit shops. We recommend that these efforts continue to increase and that the Office use every tool possible to shut down these illegal operators.

#4 Address Legacy Market and Operators

We recommend seeking licensure among legacy operators, encouraging those experienced in the cannabis industry to join the regulated adult-use market to help facilitate the transition of NYS cannabis consumers from unregulated sources to regulated sources.

#5 Protect and Promote Public Health and Safety

We recommend continuing to invest in public education and data monitoring activities, both critical components of the Office's public health framework that are necessary to address priorities of the Cannabis Law, particularly preventing underage cannabis consumption, preventing overconsumption, preventing and treating cannabis use disorder, mitigating the impact of cannabis legalization on traffic safety, ensuring the public, particularly consumers, have the information they need to make informed decisions about cannabis consumption, monitoring the impact of cannabis legalization on public health and safety, and identifying emerging issues.

We recommend establishing capacity and systems to conduct syndromic surveillance to detect adverse events associated with cannabis or new cannabis-related conditions. This includes developing a new cannabis-related syndrome definition and systematically querying emergency department and inpatient hospital data to monitor trends in real time. Identifying emerging issues early is critical to responding and mitigating risk factors and impacts early.

We recommend continuing efforts to promote traffic safety, including building on the successes of the ARIDE Trainings and DRE Schools.

We recommend developing and enacting regulations to address novel cannabinoids, both impairing and non-impairing, such as Delta-8 THC and other analogs. Until there is sufficient scientific evidence about the safety and effects of such cannabinoids and the practices to process them, they should not be sold to consumers. Likewise, we recommend disseminating public education about the different cannabinoids that can be present in cannabis products, particularly those that are emerging and not regulated or sufficiently studied, so the public can make educated decisions about what they are consuming.

#6 Address Gaps in Knowledge and the Evidence Base Related to Cannabis

Research is essential to advancing knowledge about cannabis and cannabis products for patients, consumers, practitioners, and other stakeholders. As a Schedule I controlled substance under federal law, federal laws and regulations only allow for limited cannabis research opportunities which often require burdensome steps to be completed by researchers. As regulated markets expand, there is a critical need to build upon available rigorous scientific evidence about the effects, safety, and impact of cannabis and cannabis products for medical and adult-use. We recommend contributing to the cannabis evidence base by disseminating publications using data at the Office's disposal and by coordinating efforts with other researchers across the state.

We recommend implementing a comprehensive data strategy to establish critical infrastructure to acquire, organize, analyze, and deliver data to assess regulatory inputs against socioeconomic, public health and safety, and enforcement outcomes across NYS government and geographic regions. This will leverage data that supports evidence-driven cannabis policy, agency operations, ethical and transparent governance, and will support efforts to expand the cannabis evidence base.

We recommend developing and enacting regulations allowing researchers in NYS, with proper Institutional Review Board approval or Institutional Animal Care and Use Committee approval, as appropriate, to produce, process, acquire, possess, and/or administer cannabis for the research purposes as outlined in the Cannabis Law.

We recommend advocating for changes to federal laws to create less stringent requirements around cannabis research, including allowing any state licensed entity to provide cannabis for research being conducted within that same state. This would allow researchers access to additional sources for cannabis and more variety to select cannabis used in their studies beyond sources approved by the National Institute on Drug Abuse (NIDA). Limiting researchers to NIDA-approved cannabis sources is problematic due to concerns about the quality of cannabis from existing suppliers, limited supplier options, and because it inhibits the researcher's ability to study products currently available on the market that people are consuming for medical and adult-use.

#7 Expand the Medical Cannabis Program

Article 3 of the Cannabis Law provides a pathway for access to medical cannabis for patients who have any condition that may be helped by medical cannabis while comprehensively regulating the manufacture, sale, and use of medical cannabis to protect public health and safety. We recommend further expanding the Medical Cannabis Program to reach patients who may be self-medicating with cannabis from sources that are not regulated or held to the same high-quality standards as the medical cannabis products manufactured by ROs in NYS. This could be achieved through the strategies described below.

We recommend removing the legislative requirement that patients and designated caregivers register with the Office. While the Office and the Board did recently amend regulations to allow for "exemption" from filing the registration for patients and caregivers, patients are still considered to be "registered."

We recommend expanding access points and variety for patients by registering additional ROs and allowing the existing ten ROs to operate additional medical dispensing sites, in accordance with requirements that will be set forth in the Cannabis Law and Part 113 of the cannabis regulations.

We recommend analyzing current Medical Cannabis Program data retrospectively to assess patient impact.

#8 Facilitate Efforts in Environmental Sustainability and Foster Innovative Strategies

To limit the environmental impact of energy use in cannabis cultivation, we recommend continuing to license cultivators engaging in mixed light or outdoor cultivation, establishing nation-leading requirements limiting the carbon footprint of licensed facilities, and issuing regulations that require all licensees to track and report on the energy used at their facilities.

Current Packaging and Labeling Guidance and proposed regulations require AUCC and AUCP licensees and future Cultivator and Processor licensees to report annually metrics related to packaging, including total amount of packaging material by weight, total amount of packaging material by country of origin where it was manufactured or sourced, total number of refillable containers reused for cannabis products, and total costs of packaging materials. Additionally, Part 113 regulations for the Medical Cannabis Program require ROs to submit metrics related to packaging with each registration renewal application with specific requirements intended to reduce the use of single-use plastics. We recommend analyzing data submitted by licensees and ROs to shed light on the volume of cannabis packaging going into waste and recycling streams, characteristics of the packaging material supply chain, and the impact of packaging on costs to licensees and consumers, thereby informing efforts to address environmental sustainability in cannabis product packaging.

Licensees and waste management stakeholders have described challenges to incorporating environmentally sustainable practices and materials due to global supply chain issues and lack of technology and infrastructure at a sufficient scale. We recommend working with a variety of stakeholders to identify or develop and then implement strategies to overcome or address supply chain issues, improve municipal waste guidelines and infrastructure, and innovate new strategies, allowing licensees to foster environmental sustainability in the industry.

Appendices

| | |
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Appendix A: Medical Cannabis Program

Appendix A-1: Medical Cannabis Registered Organizations and County of Approved Dispensary Locations

| Registered Organization | County of Dispensary Location |
|--------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| Citiva Medical LLC | Chemung |
| | Dutchess |
| | Kings |
| | Richmond |
| Columbia Care NY LLC | Kings |
| | Monroe |
| | New York |
| | Suffolk |
| Curaleaf NY, LLC | Clinton |
| | Nassau |
| | Orange |
| | Queens |
| Etain, LLC | New York |
| | Onondaga |
| | Ulster |
| | Westchester |
| Fiorello Pharmaceuticals, Inc. | Monroe |
| | Nassau |
| | New York |
| | Saratoga |
| MedMen, Inc. | Erie |
| | Nassau |
| | New York |
| | Onondaga |
| NYCANNA, LLC | Erie |
| | Orange |
| | Queens |
| | Suffolk |
| PharmaCann of New York, LLC | Albany |
| | Bronx |
| | Erie |
| | Onondaga |
| Valley Agriceuticals, LLC | Kings |
| | Oneida |
| | Rockland |
| | Suffolk |
| Vireo Health of New York LLC | Albany |
| | Broome |
| | Queens |
| | Westchester |

Appendix A-2: Patient Registrations by Age and Primary Qualifying Condition as of September 30, 2022

| Medical Condition | Patient Age in Years | | | | | | | | | Total | Percent Of Total |
|--|----------------------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|--------|---------|------------------|
| | 0-5 | 6-12 | 13-17 | 18-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51-60 | 61-70 | 71+ | | |
| Alzheimer's | | | | | | 1 | 2 | 3 | 30 | 36 | 0.03% |
| Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) | | | | 3 | 6 | 11 | 52 | 77 | 35 | 184 | 0.15% |
| Autism | 3 | 33 | 11 | 51 | 13 | 1 | 2 | | | 114 | 0.09% |
| Cancer | 7 | 24 | 20 | 209 | 574 | 1,145 | 2,355 | 3,524 | 4,077 | 11,935 | 9.62% |
| Dystonia | | | | 4 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 12 | 8 | 36 | 0.03% |
| Epilepsy | 3 | 25 | 31 | 268 | 257 | 159 | 82 | 64 | 24 | 913 | 0.74% |
| HIV/AIDS | | | | 45 | 106 | 103 | 128 | 97 | 17 | 496 | 0.40% |
| Huntington's disease | | | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 2 | 7 | 2 | 18 | 0.01% |
| Inflammatory bowel disease | | 6 | 13 | 539 | 585 | 458 | 285 | 203 | 96 | 2,185 | 1.76% |
| Multiple sclerosis | | | | 77 | 230 | 312 | 328 | 233 | 88 | 1,268 | 1.02% |
| Muscular dystrophy | | | | | 5 | 2 | 3 | 4 | 4 | 18 | 0.01% |
| Neuropathy | | 7 | 10 | 315 | 613 | 783 | 1,089 | 1,121 | 873 | 4,811 | 3.88% |
| Opioid alternative for pain that degrades health and functional capability | | 1 | 6 | 1,597 | 2,500 | 2,427 | 2,675 | 2,368 | 1,509 | 13,083 | 10.55% |
| Other | 5 | 21 | 66 | 9,881 | 15,008 | 14,740 | 13,871 | 12,395 | 7,264 | 73,251 | 59.06% |
| Parkinson's disease | | | | 2 | 8 | 18 | 51 | 156 | 264 | 499 | 0.40% |
| Post-traumatic stress disorder | | 4 | 40 | 3,729 | 4,212 | 2,718 | 1,655 | 1,020 | 349 | 13,727 | 11.07% |
| Rheumatoid arthritis | | | | 26 | 66 | 104 | 146 | 186 | 113 | 641 | 0.52% |
| Spinal cord nerve injury with intractable spasticity | | 1 | | 30 | 47 | 58 | 100 | 81 | 31 | 348 | 0.28% |
| Substance use disorder | | | | 115 | 192 | 96 | 35 | 16 | 7 | 461 | 0.37% |
| Total | 18 | 122 | 197 | 16,893 | 24,427 | 23,142 | 22,867 | 21,567 | 14,791 | 124,024 | |
| Percent Of Total | 0.01% | 0.10% | 0.16% | 13.62% | 19.70% | 18.66% | 18.44% | 17.39% | 11.93% | | |

Appendix A-3: Patients Registered as Terminally Ill by Age and Primary Qualifying Condition as of September 30, 2022

| Medical Condition | Patient Age in Years | | | | | | | | | Total | Percent Of Total | |
|--|----------------------|-------|-------|-------|-------|-------|--------|--------|--------|-------|------------------|--------|
| | 0-5 | 6-12 | 13-17 | 18-30 | 31-40 | 41-50 | 51-60 | 61-70 | 71+ | | | |
| Alzheimer's | | | | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | 0.03% |
| Amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS) | | | | 3 | 4 | 8 | 40 | 67 | 32 | 154 | 154 | 2.07% |
| Autism | | | | | | | | | | | | 0% |
| Cancer | 5 | 16 | 10 | 63 | 175 | 390 | 1,004 | 1,746 | 2,700 | 6,109 | 6,109 | 82.07% |
| Dystonia | | | | | | | | | | | | 0% |
| Epilepsy | 1 | 6 | 8 | 27 | 9 | 5 | 3 | 2 | 4 | 65 | 65 | 0.87% |
| HIV/AIDS | | | | 1 | 3 | 3 | 8 | 9 | | 24 | 24 | 0.32% |
| Huntington's disease | | | | | | | 2 | 2 | | 4 | 4 | 0.05% |
| Inflammatory bowel disease | | | | 1 | 2 | | 1 | 2 | 2 | 8 | 8 | 0.11% |
| Multiple sclerosis | | | | 2 | 3 | 2 | 7 | 10 | 7 | 31 | 31 | 0.42% |
| Muscular dystrophy | | | | | | | | | | | | 0% |
| Neuropathy | | 2 | | 2 | 5 | 5 | 24 | 26 | 42 | 106 | 106 | 1.42% |
| Opioid alternative for pain that degrades health and functional capability | | | | 3 | 1 | 3 | 5 | 13 | 30 | 55 | 55 | 0.74% |
| Other | 1 | 2 | | 27 | 44 | 55 | 96 | 173 | 359 | 757 | 757 | 10.17% |
| Parkinson's disease | | | | | | 1 | 1 | 14 | 54 | 70 | 70 | 0.94% |
| Post-traumatic stress disorder | | | | 5 | 8 | 5 | 4 | 5 | 20 | 47 | 47 | 0.63% |
| Rheumatoid arthritis | | | | | | | | | | | | 0% |
| Spinal cord nerve injury with intractable spasticity | | | | 1 | 3 | 1 | 1 | 4 | 2 | 12 | 12 | 0.16% |
| Substance use disorder | | | | | | | | | | | | 0% |
| Total | 7 | 26 | 18 | 135 | 257 | 478 | 1,196 | 2,073 | 3,254 | 7,444 | 7,444 | |
| Percent Of Total | 0.09% | 0.35% | 0.24% | 1.81% | 3.45% | 6.42% | 16.07% | 27.85% | 43.71% | | | |

Appendix B: Cannabinoid Hemp License and Permit Applications by County

| County* | License/ Permit Type | SFY 4/1/21-3/31/22 | | | | | | SFY 4/1/22-9/30/22 | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Pending Prior to SFY | Submitted During SFY | Approved During SFY | Denied During SFY | Voided During SFY | Pending at the Close of SFY | Pending Prior to SFY | Submitted During SFY | Approved During SFY | Denied During SFY | Voided During SFY | Pending at the Close of SFY |
| Albany | Processor | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Albany | Distributor | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Albany | Retail | 16 | 23 | 13 | 0 | 1 | 25 | 25 | 13 | 34 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Allegany | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Allegany | Distributor | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Allegany | Retail | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bronx | Processor | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bronx | Distributor | 5 | 13 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 17 | 17 | 8 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| Bronx | Retail | 26 | 94 | 16 | 0 | 4 | 100 | 100 | 61 | 158 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Broome | Processor | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Broome | Distributor | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Broome | Retail | 9 | 12 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 9 | 22 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cattaraugus | Processor | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cattaraugus | Distributor | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Cattaraugus | Retail | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cayuga | Processor | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cayuga | Distributor | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cayuga | Retail | 2 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chautauqua | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chautauqua | Distributor | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Chautauqua | Retail | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 3 | 11 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Chemung | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chemung | Distributor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Chemung | Retail | 2 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 3 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chenango | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chenango | Distributor | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chenango | Retail | 3 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clinton | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clinton | Distributor | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clinton | Retail | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 2 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Columbia | Processor | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Columbia | Distributor | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Columbia | Retail | 7 | 5 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| County* | License/ Permit Type | SFY 4/1/21-3/31/22 | | | | | | SFY 4/1/22-9/30/22 | | | | | |
|-----------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Pending Prior to SFY | Submitted During SFY | Approved During SFY | Denied During SFY | Voided During SFY | Pending at the Close of SFY | Pending Prior to SFY | Submitted During SFY | Approved During SFY | Denied During SFY | Voided During SFY | Pending at the Close of SFY |
| Cortland | Processor | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cortland | Distributor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cortland | Retail | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Delaware | Processor | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Delaware | Distributor | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Delaware | Retail | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Dutchess | Processor | 6 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Dutchess | Distributor | 5 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Dutchess | Retail | 21 | 23 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 26 | 10 | 36 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Erie | Processor | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 4 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 2 |
| Erie | Distributor | 4 | 4 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 5 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Erie | Retail | 45 | 59 | 30 | 0 | 1 | 73 | 73 | 34 | 97 | 0 | 8 | 2 |
| Essex | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Essex | Distributor | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Essex | Retail | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Franklin | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Franklin | Distributor | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Franklin | Retail | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fulton | Processor | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Fulton | Distributor | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Fulton | Retail | 2 | 8 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Genesee | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Genesee | Distributor | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Genesee | Retail | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greene | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greene | Distributor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greene | Retail | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 5 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hamilton | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hamilton | Distributor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hamilton | Retail | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Herkimer | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Herkimer | Distributor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Herkimer | Retail | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Jefferson | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jefferson | Distributor | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| County* | License/ Permit Type | SFY 4/1/21-3/31/22 | | | | | | SFY 4/1/22-9/30/22 | | | | | |
|------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Pending Prior to SFY | Submitted During SFY | Approved During SFY | Denied During SFY | Voided During SFY | Pending at the Close of SFY | Pending Prior to SFY | Submitted During SFY | Approved During SFY | Denied During SFY | Voided During SFY | Pending at the Close of SFY |
| Jefferson | Retail | 3 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Kings | Processor | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Kings | Distributor | 20 | 70 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 85 | 85 | 38 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 31 |
| Kings | Retail | 94 | 267 | 69 | 0 | 3 | 289 | 289 | 130 | 406 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Lewis | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lewis | Distributor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lewis | Retail | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Livingston | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Livingston | Distributor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Livingston | Retail | 2 | 6 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 1 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Madison | Processor | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Madison | Distributor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Madison | Retail | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 3 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Monroe | Processor | 3 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 1 |
| Monroe | Distributor | 5 | 6 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Monroe | Retail | 33 | 43 | 20 | 0 | 1 | 55 | 55 | 15 | 69 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Montgomery | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Montgomery | Distributor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Montgomery | Retail | 1 | 5 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nassau | Processor | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Nassau | Distributor | 6 | 19 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 22 | 22 | 4 | 19 | 0 | 0 | 7 |
| Nassau | Retail | 71 | 145 | 43 | 0 | 3 | 170 | 170 | 57 | 221 | 0 | 0 | 6 |
| New York | Processor | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| New York | Distributor | 14 | 32 | 8 | 0 | 2 | 36 | 36 | 17 | 37 | 1 | 0 | 15 |
| New York | Retail | 128 | 281 | 102 | 0 | 2 | 305 | 305 | 118 | 407 | 1 | 1 | 14 |
| Niagara | Processor | 2 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 5 | 5 | 1 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Niagara | Distributor | 1 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Niagara | Retail | 5 | 13 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 15 | 15 | 2 | 16 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Oneida | Processor | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Oneida | Distributor | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Oneida | Retail | 8 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 2 | 11 | 11 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Onondaga | Processor | 2 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Onondaga | Distributor | 4 | 4 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 6 | 0 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Onondaga | Retail | 15 | 22 | 12 | 0 | 2 | 23 | 23 | 10 | 28 | 0 | 0 | 5 |
| Ontario | Processor | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| County* | License/ Permit Type | SFY 4/1/21-3/31/22 | | | | | | SFY 4/1/22-9/30/22 | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Pending Prior to SFY | Submitted During SFY | Approved During SFY | Denied During SFY | Voided During SFY | Pending at the Close of SFY | Pending Prior to SFY | Submitted During SFY | Approved During SFY | Denied During SFY | Voided During SFY | Pending at the Close of SFY |
| Ontario | Distributor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ontario | Retail | 3 | 7 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 6 | 14 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Orange | Processor | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 2 | 1 |
| Orange | Distributor | 3 | 7 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 9 | 0 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 |
| Orange | Retail | 16 | 30 | 14 | 0 | 1 | 31 | 31 | 21 | 48 | 0 | 0 | 4 |
| Orleans | Processor | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Orleans | Distributor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Orleans | Retail | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oswego | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oswego | Distributor | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oswego | Retail | 13 | 7 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Otsego | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Otsego | Distributor | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Otsego | Retail | 4 | 6 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 1 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Putnam | Processor | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Putnam | Distributor | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Putnam | Retail | 7 | 2 | 6 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 4 | 6 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Queens | Processor | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Queens | Distributor | 18 | 20 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 34 | 34 | 14 | 26 | 0 | 1 | 21 |
| Queens | Retail | 85 | 216 | 83 | 0 | 1 | 217 | 217 | 93 | 297 | 0 | 0 | 13 |
| Rensselaer | Processor | 2 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Rensselaer | Distributor | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rensselaer | Retail | 5 | 11 | 5 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 8 | 4 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Richmond | Processor | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Richmond | Distributor | 2 | 9 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 0 | 8 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Richmond | Retail | 12 | 65 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 73 | 73 | 28 | 97 | 0 | 1 | 3 |
| Rockland | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rockland | Distributor | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Rockland | Retail | 9 | 16 | 8 | 0 | 1 | 16 | 16 | 8 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| St Lawrence | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| St Lawrence | Distributor | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| St Lawrence | Retail | 2 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 2 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saratoga | Processor | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Saratoga | Distributor | 2 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 |
| Saratoga | Retail | 8 | 12 | 7 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 13 | 3 | 15 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

| County* | License/ Permit Type | SFY 4/1/21-3/31/22 | | | | | | SFY 4/1/22-9/30/22 | | | | | |
|-------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Pending Prior to SFY | Submitted During SFY | Approved During SFY | Denied During SFY | Voided During SFY | Pending at the Close of SFY | Pending Prior to SFY | Submitted During SFY | Approved During SFY | Denied During SFY | Voided During SFY | Pending at the Close of SFY |
| Schenectady | Processor | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Schenectady | Distributor | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Schenectady | Retail | 4 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 12 | 7 | 18 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Schoharie | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Schoharie | Distributor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Schoharie | Retail | 2 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Schuyler | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Schuyler | Distributor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Schuyler | Retail | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Seneca | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Seneca | Distributor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Seneca | Retail | 1 | 2 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Steuben | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Steuben | Distributor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Steuben | Retail | 4 | 1 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Suffolk | Processor | 6 | 5 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 7 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 2 | 5 |
| Suffolk | Distributor | 22 | 15 | 13 | 0 | 2 | 22 | 22 | 13 | 23 | 0 | 0 | 12 |
| Suffolk | Retail | 130 | 148 | 95 | 0 | 3 | 180 | 180 | 96 | 266 | 0 | 0 | 10 |
| Sullivan | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sullivan | Distributor | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sullivan | Retail | 7 | 7 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 10 | 3 | 13 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tioga | Processor | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tioga | Distributor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tioga | Retail | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tompkins | Processor | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tompkins | Distributor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tompkins | Retail | 4 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 1 | 5 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ulster | Processor | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ulster | Distributor | 1 | 3 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Ulster | Retail | 17 | 23 | 16 | 0 | 0 | 24 | 24 | 10 | 33 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Warren | Processor | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Warren | Distributor | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Warren | Retail | 4 | 8 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 2 | 10 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington | Distributor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| County* | License/ Permit Type | SFY 4/1/21-3/31/22 | | | | | | SFY 4/1/22-9/30/22 | | | | | |
|--------------|----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|----------------------|----------------------|---------------------|-------------------|-------------------|-----------------------------|
| | | Pending Prior to SFY | Submitted During SFY | Approved During SFY | Denied During SFY | Voided During SFY | Pending at the Close of SFY | Pending Prior to SFY | Submitted During SFY | Approved During SFY | Denied During SFY | Voided During SFY | Pending at the Close of SFY |
| Washington | Retail | 5 | 6 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 7 | 2 | 9 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wayne | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wayne | Distributor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wayne | Retail | 3 | 3 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 | 4 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Westchester | Processor | 0 | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Westchester | Distributor | 5 | 10 | 2 | 0 | 1 | 12 | 12 | 3 | 12 | 0 | 0 | 3 |
| Westchester | Retail | 39 | 76 | 30 | 0 | 2 | 83 | 83 | 49 | 127 | 0 | 1 | 4 |
| Wyoming | Processor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wyoming | Distributor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wyoming | Retail | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 2 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yates | Processor | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yates | Distributor | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yates | Retail | 1 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Out of State | Processor | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 |
| Out of State | Distributor | 41 | 81 | 24 | 0 | 1 | 97 | 97 | 28 | 105 | 0 | 0 | 20 |
| Out of State | Retail | 30 | 64 | 23 | 0 | 2 | 69 | 69 | 24 | 92 | 0 | 0 | 1 |

* Note: County reflects business address, which may or may not be the same as their operating address(es).

Appendix C: Adult-Use Cannabis License Applications by County as of December 31, 2022

| County | License Type | SFY 4/1/21-3/31/22 | | | SFY 4/1/22-12/31/22 | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Applications Submitted During the SFY | Applications Approved During the SFY | Applications Denied During the SFY | Applications Submitted During the SFY | Applications Approved During the SFY | Applications Denied During the SFY |
| Albany | AUCC | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Albany | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Albany | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 35 | 0 | 0 |
| Allegany | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Allegany | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Allegany | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bronx | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Bronx | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Bronx | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 47 | 0 | 0 |
| Broome | AUCC | 4 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| Broome | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Broome | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Cattaraugus | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Cattaraugus | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Cattaraugus | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Cayuga | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Cayuga | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Cayuga | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Chautauqua | AUCC | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Chautauqua | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chautauqua | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Chemung | AUCC | 1 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Chemung | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chemung | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Chenango | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 5 | 0 |
| Chenango | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Chenango | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Clinton | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Clinton | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Clinton | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Columbia | AUCC | 10 | 0 | 0 | 10 | 16 | 0 |
| Columbia | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 3 | 0 |
| Columbia | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Cortland | AUCC | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 9 | 0 |

| County | License Type | SFY 4/1/21-3/31/22 | | | SFY 4/1/22-12/31/22 | | |
|-----------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Applications Submitted During the SFY | Applications Approved During the SFY | Applications Denied During the SFY | Applications Submitted During the SFY | Applications Approved During the SFY | Applications Denied During the SFY |
| Cortland | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Cortland | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Delaware | AUCC | 3 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 6 | 0 |
| Delaware | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Delaware | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Dutchess | AUCC | 11 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 17 | 0 |
| Dutchess | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 4 | 0 |
| Dutchess | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| Erie | AUCC | 6 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 7 | 0 |
| Erie | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Erie | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 33 | 0 | 0 |
| Essex | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Essex | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Essex | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Franklin | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Franklin | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Franklin | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Fulton | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 1 | 0 |
| Fulton | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Fulton | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Genesee | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Genesee | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Genesee | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Greene | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Greene | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Greene | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Hamilton | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hamilton | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Hamilton | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Herkimer | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Herkimer | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Herkimer | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jefferson | AUCC | 1 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Jefferson | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Jefferson | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Kings | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Kings | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 2 | 0 |

| County | License Type | SFY 4/1/21-3/31/22 | | | SFY 4/1/22-12/31/22 | | |
|------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Applications Submitted During the SFY | Applications Approved During the SFY | Applications Denied During the SFY | Applications Submitted During the SFY | Applications Approved During the SFY | Applications Denied During the SFY |
| Kings | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 129 | 0 | 0 |
| Lewis | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lewis | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Lewis | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Livingston | AUCC | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Livingston | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Livingston | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Madison | AUCC | 3 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 3 | 0 |
| Madison | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Madison | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Monroe | AUCC | 5 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 8 | 0 |
| Monroe | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Monroe | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 32 | 0 | 0 |
| Montgomery | AUCC | 2 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 4 | 0 |
| Montgomery | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Montgomery | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Nassau | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nassau | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Nassau | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 59 | 0 | 0 |
| New York | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| New York | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| New York | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 121 | 0 | 0 |
| Niagara | AUCC | 3 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 8 | 0 |
| Niagara | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Niagara | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Oneida | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Oneida | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oneida | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 8 | 0 | 0 |
| Onondaga | AUCC | 5 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 8 | 0 |
| Onondaga | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 2 | 0 |
| Onondaga | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 15 | 0 | 0 |
| Ontario | AUCC | 1 | 0 | 0 | 8 | 7 | 0 |
| Ontario | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 2 | 0 |
| Ontario | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Orange | AUCC | 6 | 0 | 0 | 26 | 28 | 0 |
| Orange | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| Orange | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 13 | 0 | 0 |

| County | License Type | SFY 4/1/21-3/31/22 | | | SFY 4/1/22-12/31/22 | | |
|--------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Applications Submitted During the SFY | Applications Approved During the SFY | Applications Denied During the SFY | Applications Submitted During the SFY | Applications Approved During the SFY | Applications Denied During the SFY |
| Orleans | AUCC | 1 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 3 | 0 |
| Orleans | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Orleans | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oswego | AUCC | 6 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 7 | 0 |
| Oswego | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Oswego | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Otsego | AUCC | 4 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 6 | 0 |
| Otsego | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Otsego | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Putnam | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 2 | 0 |
| Putnam | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 2 | 0 |
| Putnam | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Queens | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Queens | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Queens | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 103 | 0 | 0 |
| Rensselaer | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Rensselaer | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Rensselaer | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Richmond | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Richmond | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Richmond | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 30 | 0 | 0 |
| Rockland | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rockland | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Rockland | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 10 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Lawrence | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 4 | 4 | 0 |
| St. Lawrence | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| St. Lawrence | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 0 | 0 |
| Saratoga | AUCC | 4 | 0 | 0 | 5 | 9 | 0 |
| Saratoga | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Saratoga | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 13 | 0 | 0 |
| Schenectady | AUCC | 1 | 0 | 0 | 3 | 4 | 0 |
| Schenectady | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Schenectady | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Schoharie | AUCC | 5 | 0 | 0 | 6 | 7 | 0 |
| Schoharie | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Schoharie | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Schuyler | AUCC | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |

| County | License Type | SFY 4/1/21-3/31/22 | | | SFY 4/1/22-12/31/22 | | |
|-------------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Applications Submitted During the SFY | Applications Approved During the SFY | Applications Denied During the SFY | Applications Submitted During the SFY | Applications Approved During the SFY | Applications Denied During the SFY |
| Schuyler | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Schuyler | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Seneca | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 1 | 0 |
| Seneca | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Seneca | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Steuben | AUCC | 1 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 0 |
| Steuben | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Steuben | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 2 | 0 | 0 |
| Suffolk | AUCC | 11 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 15 | 0 |
| Suffolk | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 3 | 0 |
| Suffolk | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 72 | 0 | 0 |
| Sullivan | AUCC | 5 | 0 | 0 | 2 | 5 | 0 |
| Sullivan | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Sullivan | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 7 | 0 | 0 |
| Tioga | AUCC | 1 | 0 | 0 | 12 | 9 | 0 |
| Tioga | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Tioga | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Tompkins | AUCC | 4 | 0 | 0 | 13 | 15 | 0 |
| Tompkins | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Tompkins | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 6 | 0 | 0 |
| Ulster | AUCC | 3 | 0 | 0 | 9 | 10 | 0 |
| Ulster | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 2 | 0 |
| Ulster | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 5 | 0 | 0 |
| Warren | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Warren | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Warren | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington | AUCC | 10 | 0 | 0 | 7 | 12 | 0 |
| Washington | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Washington | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Wayne | AUCC | 3 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Wayne | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Wayne | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 4 | 0 | 0 |
| Westchester | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Westchester | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 3 | 0 | 0 |
| Westchester | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 50 | 0 | 0 |
| Wyoming | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 3 | 0 |
| Wyoming | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |

| County | License Type | SFY 4/1/21-3/31/22 | | | SFY 4/1/22-12/31/22 | | |
|---------|--------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|---------------------------------------|--------------------------------------|------------------------------------|
| | | Applications Submitted During the SFY | Applications Approved During the SFY | Applications Denied During the SFY | Applications Submitted During the SFY | Applications Approved During the SFY | Applications Denied During the SFY |
| Wyoming | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| Yates | AUCC | 0 | 0 | 0 | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Yates | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 1 | 1 | 0 |
| Yates | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 0 | 0 | 0 |
| TOTAL* | AUCC | 127 | 0 | 0 | 222 | 289 | 0 |
| TOTAL* | AUCP | -- | -- | -- | 63 | 47 | 0 |
| TOTAL*† | CAURD | -- | -- | -- | 885‡ | 0 | 0 |

Note: Adult-Use Conditional Cultivator (AUCC); Adult-Use Conditional Processor (AUCP); Conditional Adult-Use Retail Dispensary (CAURD)

* Note: Total applications across counties sum to more than the count of applications in Table 9 in the report, because totals in Appendix C reflect applicants with operations in more than one county.

† Note: CAURD applicant data based on Part 1 of their application. Their operating address will be collected in Part 2; therefore, this table reflects their business address.

‡ Note: During SFY 4/1/22-12/31/22, 18 CAURD applicants' business addresses were from out of state. Added with the 885 reported in Appendix C brings the total to 903 CAURD applications submitted.

Appendix D: Licensee Owner and Employee Demographic Summary, September 30, 2022

| Cannabinoid Hemp Licensees* | |
|---|--------------|
| <i>Race</i> | |
| American Indian or Alaska Native | 35 |
| Asian | 224 |
| Black or African American | 334 |
| Native Hawaiian or Other Pacific Islander | 3 |
| White | 1,716 |
| Other/ Multiracial | 0 |
| Prefer Not to Self- Identify | 1,234 |
| Missing | 469 |
| Total | 4,015 |
| <i>Ethnicity</i> | |
| Hispanic or Latino | 417 |
| Not Hispanic or Latino | 1,864 |
| Prefer Not to Self- Identify | 1,211 |
| Missing | 523 |
| Total | 4,015 |
| <i>Age</i> | |
| 21-34 | 1,522 |
| 35-44 | 1,130 |
| 45-54 | 690 |
| 55-64 | 580 |
| 65-74 | 80 |
| 75+ | 13 |
| Missing | 0 |
| Total | 4,015 |
| <i>Gender</i> | |
| Male | 1,530 |
| Female | 1,239 |
| Non-Binary | 13 |
| Prefer Not to Self- Identify | 1,000 |
| Missing | 233 |
| Total | 4,015 |

* Note: This reflects information about owners and employees collected from those Cannabinoid Hemp licensees who submitted an application for license in 2022.