

STATE OF NEW YORK  
OFFICE OF CANNABIS MANAGEMENT  
OFFICE OF ADMINISTRATIVE HEARINGS

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**OFFICE OF CANNABIS MANAGEMENT,**

Petitioner,

-against-

**Grab and Go Convenience  
Ayman Naser Alsayedi  
22 Avenue B  
New York, NY 10009**

**DECISION**

**Complaint No. 134202405220003**

Respondent.

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Respondent requested an emergency hearing on May 28, 2024 which was made within seven (7) calendar days of the date of the inspection which occurred on May 22, 2024.

The emergency hearing was conducted on May 29, 2024 which is within three (3) business days of the Respondent's request.

The Respondent was represented by Nadia Kahnauth, Esq.

The Office of Cannabis Management (hereinafter "OCM") was represented by Reuben Espinosa.

Investigative Specialist Jillian Agnew testified on behalf of OCM.

**ISSUE**

The allegations set forth in the Notice of Violation indicate that the Respondent was offering cannabis products, as defined by Cannabis Law Article 3, for sale without an appropriate registration, license, or permit. This allegation was based upon observations made during a regulatory inspection which was conducted at 22 Avenue B, New York, NY 10009.

The scope of the emergency hearing was limited solely to the issue as to whether or not the padlocking provisions of Cannabis Law Article 6 §138(b) have been met by a preponderance of the evidence.

### **CONCLUSIONS OF LAW**

Cannabis Law Article 6 §138(a) provides that “The board or the Office of Cannabis Management shall, in accordance with the authority otherwise conferred in this chapter, have the authority to: 1. order any person who is unlawfully cultivating, processing, distributing or selling cannabis, cannabis product, cannabinoid hemp or hemp extract product, or any product marketed or labeled as such in this state without obtaining the appropriate registration, license, or permit therefor, or engaging in an indirect retail sale to cease such prohibited conduct. 2. seize any cannabis, cannabis product, cannabinoid hemp or hemp extract product, or any product marketed or labeled as such, found in the possession of a person engaged in the conduct described in subdivision one of this section.”

Cannabis Law Article 6 § 138-b (1) provides that orders to seal: In addition to any other authority conferred in this chapter, pursuant to the provisions of this section, the board or the office shall have the authority to issue an order to seal the building or premises of any business engaged in unlicensed activity, when such activity is conducted, maintained, or permitted in such building or premises, occupied as a place of business as described in subdivision eight of section ten of this chapter, in violation of subdivision one or one-a of section one hundred twenty-five or subdivision one or eight or section one hundred thirty-two of this article.

Cannabis Law Article 6 §138-b (6) provides that an order to seal may be issued by the office or the board pursuant to subdivision three of this section only if:

- (a) no part of the premises to be sealed is used in part as a residence and pursuant to local law or ordinance is zoned and lawfully occupied as a residence; and
- (b) the unlicensed activity as described in this section is more than a de minimis part of the business activity on the premises or in the building to be sealed pursuant to this subdivision, the office shall issue a notice of violation and order to cease the unlicensed conduct, which shall constitute notice that such activity must cease immediately. (See Regulations at 9 NYCRR 133.25 (f)(2-3)).

Cannabis Law Article 6 §138-b (7) provides that in assessing whether unlicensed activity within a building is more than de minimis, the office or board, as relevant, shall consider factors such as any one or more of the following:

- (a) the presence of signs or symbols, indoors or out, advertising the sale of cannabis or otherwise indicating that cannabis is sold on the premises;

- (b) information shared in any advertisements or other marketing content in connection with the unlicensed business activity and any direct or indirect sales of cannabis or other conduct in violation of this chapter;
- (c) the volume of illicit cannabis products on site; and
- (d) the variety of illicit cannabis products on site. (See Regulations at 9 NYCRR 133.25 (f)(3)(i-iv)).

Cannabis Law Article 6 §138-b (3) provides that the office may issue an order to seal with an immediate effective date if such order is based upon a finding by the office of an imminent threat to the public health, safety and welfare. (See Regulations at 9 NYCRR 133.25 (f)(1)).

Cannabis Law Article 6 §138-b (4) sets forth the factors that determine an imminent threat to public health, safety, and welfare shall be limited to:

- (a) documented sales to minors;
- (b) unlicensed processing of cannabis products at the building or premises;
- (c) orders issued following an inspection wherein the person engaged in the unlicensed activity engaged in violent, tumultuous, or other behaviors indicating expressed intent to not comply with the office's order to cease the unlicensed activity;
- (d) documented presence of unlawful firearms at the building or premises;
- (e) proximity of the building or premises to schools, houses of worship, or public your facilities;
- (f) presence of products deemed unsafe based on reports of illness or hospitalization; or
- (g) sales of, or offers to sell, cannabis products not tested or labeled lawfully in accordance with this chapter. (See Regulations at 9 NYCRR 133.25 (f)(1)(i-vii)).

### **FINDINGS OF FACT**

The following sections contain my findings of fact in support of my decision to uphold the order to seal.

1. Respondent was offering cannabis products for sale without a license issued by OCM (Exhibit A). Investigator Agnew testified that as an OCM investigator, she has training and experience in identifying cannabis and cannabis products. She also explained that she has training on the rules and regulations for cannabis handling and categorization for New York State. During Investigator Agnew's testimony she identified cannabis products being processed and offered for sale as seen in Exhibit C.

2. According to the testimony of Investigator Agnew, no part of the premises that was sealed was used in part as a residence or pursuant to local law or ordinance, was zoned and lawfully occupied as a “residence.”

3. The unlicensed activity which warranted an order to seal constituted more than a “de minimis” part the business activity. The Cannabis Law Article 6 §138-b (7) and OCM Regulations part 133.25(f)(3) enumerates the factors to consider when determining if unlicensed activity occurring within a business is more than de minimis. In this particular case, there was a large variety and volume of cannabis products ranging from a variety of brands of cannabis flower loose and packaged, pre-rolls, edibles, and vapes (Exhibit D, Exhibit E, and Exhibit G).

4. The unlicensed activity constituted an imminent threat to public health, safety, and welfare in that: there were sales of, or offers to sell, cannabis products that were not tested or labeled lawfully in accordance with Cannabis Law Article 6. Exhibit D depicts multiple products that were labeled with the California warning label and/or cartoon characters that could be attractive to children, in violation of New York law. Exhibit E also depicts containers of cannabis flower that are improperly labeled according to both the Cannabis Law and OCM Regulations. In addition, Investigator Agnew testified there was the unlicensed processing of cannabis products in that the premises had packaging, and a bump box in order to process pre-rolls.

**WHEREFORE, PURSUANT TO CANNABIS LAW ARTICLE 6 §138-b (9), THE ORDER TO SEAL, ISSUED ON JUNE 3, 2024, IS HEREBY EXTENDED FOR ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE OF THIS DECISION.**

Dated: June 4, 2024

*Laurie Cartwright*  
Administrative Law Judge

This decision was sent via email on June 4, 2024 to the following:

Nickolas Perry  
Sheila Wagner  
Reuben Espinosa  
Nadia Kahnauth

**PLEASE BE ADVISED:** Either party may appeal this decision within 30 calendar days of receipt, according to the specific manner described in Regulations at 9 NYCRR 133.25(k).