

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

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**OFFICE OF CANNABIS MANAGEMENT,**

Petitioner,

-against-

**DECISION**

**Inspection No.: 105202406200010**

**MNG BK, LLC.  
204 Garfield Pl.  
Brooklyn, NY 11215**

Respondent.

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Respondent requested a hearing to contest the validity of an Order to Seal, which had been issued by enforcement agents of the Office of Cannabis Management, at his business located at 204 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, NY 11215 on June 20, 2024.

The hearing request was granted, and a virtual hearing was conducted via WebEx on July 25, 2024. The scope of the hearing was limited solely to determine if the sealing provisions of Cannabis Law Article 6 § 138-b were proven by the Office of Cannabis Management by a preponderance of the evidence. Should either party request an additional hearing to adjudicate the sufficiency of the Notice of Violation and the Order to Cease Unlicensed Activity, that hearing will be scheduled later.

The Respondent was represented by Lance Lazzaro, Esq.

The Office of Cannabis Management (hereinafter “OCM”) was represented by Ruben Espinosa, Esq. and Zachary Hirschfeld, NYS Fellow.

Investigator Richard Fogelson testified on behalf of OCM.

**ISSUE**

The allegations set forth in the Notice of Violation and Order to Seal indicated 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 conducted by agents of OCM on June 20, 2024 at the business location of MNG BK, LLC at 204 Garfield Place, Brooklyn, NY.

### APPLICABLE 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: 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)(2) requires any sealing order be served to the owner of the business or other person of suitable age or discretion in actual or apparent control of the premises at the time of the inspection. The sealing order must also be posted at the building or premises that was sealed, secured, or closed. Additionally, “a copy of the sealing order shall also be mailed to any address for the owner of the business *at any address provided by the person to whom such order was delivered...*” (emphasis added).

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 youth 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

1. Respondent was offering cannabis products for sale without a license issued by OCM, according to the credible testimony of Investigator Richard Fogelson. He testified that he received training at OCM in identifying and categorizing cannabis products and that during the inspection of the location he observed loose cannabis flower, pre-rolls, edibles, concentrates, a scale with cannabis residue, as well as a point-of-sale register with price lists. He corroborated this testimony with photographs that he took at the time of the inspection. (Exhibits B 1-8, and C1-5).
2. No part of the premises sealed appeared to be used lawfully as a residence. The Investigator credibly testified that he did not observe any evidence that the location was used as a residence, including any bedding, mattresses, or bath, and that the location subject to his sealing order appeared to be solely commercial in use.
3. The unlicensed activity, which warranted an order to seal, also constituted more than a “de minimis” portion of the business activity at that location, according to the credible testimony of the Investigator. He found a large variety, and a substantial volume, of illicit products during the inspection at this location. Cannabis Law Article 6 §138-b (7) and OCM Regulations 133.25(f)(3) enumerate the factors to consider when determining if unlicensed activity occurring within a business is more than de minimis. From the photographs entered as evidence during the hearing, and the testimony of the Investigator listing the items seized by OCM, it was clearly demonstrated by a preponderance of the evidence that this location had a large variety and a substantial volume of illicit cannabis being offered for sale. (Exhibits B1-8 and C1-5).
4. This 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. See Exhibits (B 1-8 and C 1-5). The Investigator further noted that many of the cannabis products were brightly colored or depicted cartoon characters with special appeal to children, all in violation of New York law.
5. The Notice of Violation and Order to Seal were properly served upon the Respondent on June 20, 2024. The Investigator’s credible and undisputed testimony established that the Notice of Violation and Order to Seal were personally served upon the sole store employee present at the time of the inspection and that they were also conspicuously posted on the front door of the premises, as required by Cannabis Law Article 6 §138(b)(2). The full name and address of the business owner was not supplied to the Investigator by the store employee at the time of the inspection, so no further steps were required by statute or regulations to complete service. Moreover, respondent’s attorney submitted an affirmation on July 2, 2024, requesting a hearing to contest the Notice and Order. This hearing request affirmation referenced the inspection number listed on the Notice of Violation and Order to Seal that was personally served and conspicuously posted by the Investigator on June 20, 2024.

**WHEREFORE, PURSUANT TO CANNABIS LAW ARTICLE 6 §138-b (9), THE ORDER TO SEAL, ISSUED ON JUNE 20, 2024, IS HEREBY EXTENDED FOR ONE YEAR FROM THE DATE OF THIS DECISION.**

Dated: August 1, 2024

*Thomas Kidera*  
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Administrative Law Judge

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). This decision was sent via email on August 1, 2024, to the following:

Nickolas Perry  
Sheila Wagner  
Lance Lazzaro, Esq.  
Ruben Espinosa, Esq.