New York's Marijuana Legalization:
What Does it Mean for Local
Governments?

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The Marihuana

Regulation & Taxation Act

- Known as the MRTA
- -Chapter 92 of the Laws of 2021
- -A.1248-A (Peoples-Stokes)/S.854-A (Krueger)
- -Signed Into Law on March 31, 2021
- -Legalization Effective Immediately





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MRTA

- Purpose
 - a. Create a **Regulated** & **Taxed** Cannabis Industry In NY &
 - b. Provide for **Social & Economic Justice**Related to Sale & Use of Cannabis





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MRTA

- -The **Possession** & **Use** Cannabis Legalized Immediately
- -Actual **Sale** of Adult-Use Cannabis Is Not Expected to Begin Until **Late 2022** at the Earliest





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MRTA

- Enacts Chapter 7-A, Cannabis Law
- -Substantially Amends Numerous Other Provisions of State Law to Implement Adult-Use Cannabis
- Establishes Two New State Agencies
 - 1. Cannabis Control Board
 - 2. Office Of Cannabis Management





MRTA

-Individuals & Organizations Must Obtain a License Before

Engaging In

- a. Cultivating,
- b. Processing,
- c. Distributing,
- d. Delivering,
- e. Dispensing Cannabis, or

Operating a

- a. Cooperative,
- b. Microbusiness,
- c. Nursery, or
- d. On-Site Consumption Establishment



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Legalization of Use

- Penal Law Article 222 Cannabis
- -21 Years & Older
- Possession of Up to 3 Ounces of Cannabis& 24 Grams of Concentrated Cannabis
- -Consumption
- Paraphernalia





Local Regulation Local Opt-Out of Retail Sales

- Cities, Villages, & Towns* May Opt Out of Allowing **Retail Dispensaries** &/or **On-Site Consumption Establishments** From Locating And Operating Within Their Boundaries





Local Regulation •Local Opt-Out of Retail Sales

- Must Adopt a Local Law Subject to a Permissive Referendum On or Before December 31, 2021
- May NOT Opt-Out After December 31, 2021
- If a Local Government Opts-Out, It May Opt Back In at Any Time





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Local Regulation Local Opt-Out of Retail Sales

Local Laws Adopted Prior to March 31, 2021
 Prohibiting Cannabis Use or Businesses Have
 No Effect on Opting Out of Retail Sales
 Under Cannabis Law § 131





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Permissive Referendum

Cities and Towns

- Local Law Not Effective Until:
 - 1. 45 Days After Its Adoption Have Passed; &
 - 2. It Is Approved by Electors, **IF** a Petition Is Filed Requiring the Local Law Be Approved by a Majority Vote of the Electorate





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Permissive Referendum

Cities and Towns

- Petitions Must Be Filed In Clerk's Office Within **45 Days of Adoption** of Local Law
- Petitions Must Be Signed by a Number of Electors Equal to 10% of Total Number of Votes Cast in City for Governor at the Last Gubernatorial Election





Permissive Referendum

Cities and Towns

 Signers of the Petition Must Be Qualified Voters Who Were Also Registered to Vote During the Previous General Election





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Permissive Referendum

Cities and Towns

- -The Proposition Submitted to Voters at Next State or Local Government Election, Not Less Than 60 Days After the Filing of the Petition
- Petition May Also Request That a Special Election Be Held





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Permissive Referendum

Villages

- Village Referenda are Conducted Pursuant to Article 9 of the NYS Village Law
- Village Board of Trustees May Bypass the Petition Process by Submitting a Permissive Referendum To Voters Upon Its Own Motion





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Permissive Referendum

Villages

- Petition Must Be Filed with Village Clerk Within **30 Days** of Adopting Local Law
- -Petition Must Be Signed by Village Electors Numbering **at Least 20%** of **Village Electors**, As Shown on the Register of Electors for the Previous General Village Election





Permissive Referendum

Villages

- Board of Trustees May, Upon Its Own Motion, Submit the Local Law to a Referendum, Eliminating the Need for a Petition





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Permissive Referendum

Villages

- If a Petition Is Filed After the 1st Day of the Month In Which a General Village Election Is to be Held & Before the 1st Day of the Month Two Months Prior to the Next General Village Election, then **Special Election** to Be Held Not Less Than 10, Nor More Than 60, Days After The Filing Of The Petition





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Permissive Referendum

Villages

- **Special Election** Examples:
 - March Elections Petition filed after March 1st & before January 1st
 - •June Election Petition filed after June 1st & before April 1st
 - November Election Petition filed after November 1st & before September 1st





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Permissive Referendum

Villages

- General Election Examples:
 - •March Elections Petition filed on or after January 1st & on or before March 1st
 - •June Election Petition filed on or after April 1st & on or before June 1st
 - November Election Petition filed on or after Sept 1st & on or before Nov 1st





Local Regulation

State Preemption

- Counties, Cities, Villages, & Towns Are Preempted From Adopting Any Law, Rule, Ordinance, Regulation or Prohibition Pertaining to the **Operation or Licensure** of Registered Organizations, Adult-use Cannabis Licenses Or Cannabinoid Hemp Licenses





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Local Regulation Time, Place, & Manner Restrictions

- Cities, Villages, & Towns May Nonetheless Regulate **Time, Place & Manner** of **Adult-Use Cannabis Retail Dispensaries** and/or **On-Site Consumption Sites**, Provided Such Regulations Do Not Make Their Operation **Unreasonably Impracticable** As Determined by the Cannabis Board





MRTA

 Individuals & Organizations Must Obtain A License Before

Engaging In

- a. Cultivating,
- b. Processing,
- c. Distributing,
- d. Delivering,
- e. Dispensing Cannabis, or

Operating A

- a. Cooperative,
- b. Microbusiness,
- c. Nursery, or
- d. On-Site Consumption Establishment



Local Regulation •Time, Place, & Manner Restrictions

- All Adult-Use Licensees Must Comply With Local Zoning Regulations (Not Expressly Addressed in the MRTA)
 - Special Use Permits
 - Site Plan Approval
 - Architectural Approvals





Local Regulation • What About SEQR?

- Unlisted Action
- Negative Declaration





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Notification to Municipalities

- -Prior to Submitting an Application, Adult-Use License Applicants Must Notify Local Governments of their Intention to Locate Operations within the Municipality
- Local Governments Have an Opportunity to Comment on the Proposed Operation & License Application





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Right to Inspect

-Local Law Enforcement May Inspect All Licensed Premises In a Manner So As Not To Interrupt Ordinary Business & Not to Compromise Safety & Security Procedures





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Revenue from Cannabis Sales NYS Tax Law Article 20-C

- Tax on Adult-Use Cannabis Products
- State Taxes on Distribution & Retail Sale
- To Fund Numerous State Programs & General Coffers





Revenue from Cannabis Sales NYS Tax Law Article 20-C

- Tax Law § 493(c) 4% Local Tax on Retail Sale of Adult-Use Cannabis
- 1% to the County In Which Sale Occurs
- 3% to City, Village, or Town In Which the Sale Occurs
- No Restrictions on Use of These Funds





Revenue from Cannabis Sales

NYS Tax Law Article 20-C

- If a Local Government has **Opted Out**, It Will **Not Receive** Any Revenue from the Local Cannabis Sales Tax





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Revenue from Cannabis Sales NYS Tax Law Article 20-C

- For Villages, if Your Town Permits Cannabis Retail Sales, Then 3% is Distributed Between the Town & Village As Agreed Upon by the Town & Village Governing Bodies
- If No Agreement, the 3% is **Evenly** Divided Between the Village & the Town





Personal Cultivation •Penal Law § 222.15

- Up to 3 Mature Cannabis Plants & 3 Immature Cannabis Plants Per Individuals
- Up to 6 Mature Cannabis Plants & 6 Immature Cannabis Plants Per Household





Personal Cultivation

Penal Law § 222.15

- Must be Securely Stored
- Cities, Villages, Towns, & Counties May Enact
 Reasonable Regulations of Personal
 Cultivation & Home Possession
- Local Governments May Not Prohibit Personal Cultivation or Possession





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Personal Cultivation

Phase-In Period

- Personal Cultivation Is Not Allowed **Until** the Office of Cannabis Management Issues Regulations for Home Cultivation & Storage
- -Office of Cannabis Management Must Issue Regulations **Medical Cannabis** Patients No Later Than September 30, 2021





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Personal Cultivation

Phase-In Period

- -Office of Cannabis Management Must Issue Regulations for **Adult Use** No Later Than 18 Months After 1st Retail Sale
- -2023 or 2024?

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Protections for Cannabis Users •Generally

-Cannabis Law § 127 Prohibits Discriminated Against Individuals For Engaging In Conduct Permitted Under The Cannabis Law









Protections for Cannabis Users Housing

- **Landlords** Are Expressly Prohibited From Refusing to Lease to And May Not Otherwise Penalize An Individual Solely For Conduct Authorized by the Cannabis Law, Except
 - a. If Subject to Federal Law; or
 - b. If Property Has A Smoke-Free Policy, It Is Not Required to Permit Smoking On Its Premises





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Protections for Cannabis Users •Educational Institutions

- Schools, Colleges, & Universities May Not Refuse to Enroll & May Not Otherwise Penalize Individuals Solely For Conduct Allowed By The Cannabis Law, Except
 - a. If Subject to Federal Law; or
 - b. Code of Conduct Prohibiting Cannabis Use on Basis of School's Sincere Religious Belief





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Employer Concerns Labor Law § 201-d

- Employers are Barred From Discriminating Against Individuals for Cannabis Use





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Employer Concerns Labor Law § 201-d

- Employers Are **Not Be Barred** From Discharging or Disciplining an Employee
 - a. If Doing So Is Mandated by State or Federal Statute or Regulation (e.g., CDL Requirements) or
 - b. If Employee Is **Impaired While on the Job**





Sale of Cannabis

Cannabis Law § 85

- Must be at Least 21
- May Not be Visibly Intoxicated
- May Not be Sold If Suspected It Will be Sold or Given Away in Violation of State Law





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Law Enforcement Impact •Penal Law § 222.05

- Odor of Cannabis or Lawful Possession of Cannabis May Not be Reasonable Cause
- Exception Odor of Burnt Cannabis While Investigating Impaired Driving





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Public Consumption Public Health Law Article 13-E

- Prohibits Smoking & Vaping In
- a. Places of Employment;
- b. Bars;
- c. Restaurants;
- d. Public Mass Transportation;
- e. Public Transportation Terminals;
- e. Youth/Children Facilities;
- f. Public & Private Colleges, Universities & Other Educational Institutions,
- g. Hospitals & Residential Health Care Facilities;
- h. Indoor Arenas; &
- i. MORE





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Public Consumption •Penal Law § 222.10

- Individuals May Not Smoke or Vape Cannabis
 - a. On School Grounds,
 - b. Within 100 Feet of a School or Library Entrance, Exit or Outdoor Area (Except This Does Not Apply to Smoking/Vaping In a Residence or on Residential Property), Or
 - c. In or On a School Bus





Public Consumption

Local Regulation

- Local Governments Are Not Preempted From Imposing Local Smoking/Vaping Restrictions More Stringent Than Article 13-E
- Local Governments May Impose Their Own Smoking/Vaping Restrictions for Municipally-Owned or Controlled Property, Including Parks And Playgrounds





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Illegal Use & Sale Penal Law Article 222

- Penalties Imposed for Possession & Use Not Authorized Under NYS Law
- Licensees Will Be Subject to Civil Penalties & License Suspension & Revocation for Violations





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Equity & Justice

- Expungement of Criminal Records
- Social Equity Programs Goal of Awarding 50% of Licenses to Social & Economic Equity Applicants





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Still A Lot To Be Determined

Questions?



