



ANNUAL PROGRESS REPORT 2020

Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Patient Program
July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020

TABLE OF CONTENTS

COMPASSIONATE USE OF MEDICAL CANNABIS PROGRAM ACT _____	3
Management of Operations	3
Amendments.....	4
Cultivation & Medical Cannabis Dispensaries	5
MEDICAL CANNABIS PATIENT PROGRAM (MCP)P _____	8
Number of Applications Filed	8
Renewal and Extension Applications	9
Qualifying Registered Patients by Age and Gender.....	9
Qualifying Patient Applications by County of Residence.....	10
Qualifying Debilitating Medical Conditions	12
Certifications Issued by Type Debilitating Condition.....	12
Caregivers.....	144
Minor Caregivers.....	144
Terminal Illness	14
Reduced Fee Registry Candidates.....	15
Veterans	15
Social Security Disability or Supplement Income Recipients.....	156
Health Care Professional Certification.....	17
Certifying Health Care Professional Attestations	17
Adequate Supply of Medical Cannabis	18
OPIOID ALTERNATIVE PILOT PROGRAM (OAPP) _____	19
Number of Patients Registered.....	19
Qualifying Registered Patients by Age and Gender	19
Active Patients by County of Residence	200
Nature of Medical Conditions.....	22
Health Care Professional Certification.....	24
Certifying Health Care Professional Attestations	24

COMPASSIONATE USE OF MEDICAL CANNABIS PROGRAM ACT

The Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act (410 ILCS 130), allows an individual who is diagnosed with a qualifying debilitating medical condition to register with the state of Illinois under the Medical Cannabis Patient Program (MCP) to obtain cannabis (marijuana) for medical use. The Act became effective on January 1, 2014. On August 12, 2019, changes to the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program became effective. The Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act is a permanent program and the “pilot” designation has been removed. Illinois was the 20th state to authorize a legal medical cannabis program. As of June 2020, 33 states, Washington, DC, and the territories of Guam, Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, and American Samoa have legalized the use of the marijuana plant for medical cannabis purposes.

Public Act (P.A.) 98-0122 provides Illinois residents who have various qualifying debilitating medical conditions, as defined by the Act, access to medical cannabis and protects qualifying patients, as well as their Health Care Professionals and Caregivers, from criminal and civil liability. The Act defines “medical use” as the acquisition; administration; delivery; possession; transfer; transportation; or use of cannabis to treat or alleviate a registered qualifying patient’s debilitating medical condition or symptoms associated with the patient’s qualifying condition.

Management of Operations

Three Illinois agencies oversee the process for providing and obtaining medical cannabis. The agencies are:

1. The Illinois Department of Agriculture (IDOA) provides registration and oversight of cultivation centers.
2. The Illinois Department of Financial and Professional Regulation (IDFPR) enforces the Act’s provisions relating to registration and oversight of dispensing organizations.
3. The Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH) operates a confidential registry of qualifying patients authorized to engage in the medical use of cannabis and their

caregivers and distributes educational information about health risks associated with abuse of cannabis and prescription medications.

Additionally, the Office of the Secretary of State, the Illinois State Police, and the Department of Revenue each has ancillary roles for program implementation.

Amendments

Since P.A. 98-0122 became effective, the legislation authorizing the program has been amended multiple times. In 2015, the Act was amended to allow persons under age 18 to obtain a registry identification card. In July 2016, the program was extended through July 1, 2020. Additionally, Public Act 099-0519 added Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD) as a qualifying debilitating condition and allowed persons diagnosed with a terminal illness to apply for an expedited medical cannabis registry identification card.

On August 28, 2018, Public Act 100-1114, the Alternative to Opioids Act of 2018, was signed into law—making changes to the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Pilot Act. The Public Act created the Opioid Alternative Pilot Program (OAPP), which allows access to medical cannabis for individuals who have or could receive a prescription for opioids as certified by a physician licensed in Illinois. The OAPP was designed to provide people with an option to manage their pain. Opioids can be highly addictive in a very short period of time and this program offers qualifying individuals an alternative. On January 31, 2019, IDPH successfully launched the OAPP with the long-term goal to reduce opioid deaths.

On February 1, 2019, IDPH began issuing provisional access registration cards to persons who apply on-line for the Medical Cannabis Patient Program (MCP). The provisional registration allows the qualifying patient and designated caregiver, if applicable, to access a medical cannabis dispensary while the patient's application is being processed. Patients who registered on-line December 1, 2018 through January 31, 2019 also received a provisional registration.

On August 9, 2019, Public Act 101-0363 added several new qualifying debilitating conditions including: Autism, Chronic Pain, Irritable Bowel Syndrome, Migraines, Osteoarthritis, Anorexia

Nervosa, Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome, Neuro-Behcet's Disease, Neuropathy, Polycystic Kidney Disease, and Superior Canal Dehiscence Syndrome. It allowed for Advance Practice Registered Nurses and Physician Assistants to submit certifications for applicants in addition to Physicians. It called for procedures to be established allowing Veterans to participate in the Opioid Alternative Pilot Program. The program was also required to provide for immediate changes of a registered patient's designated dispensary.

Cultivation & Medical Cannabis Dispensaries

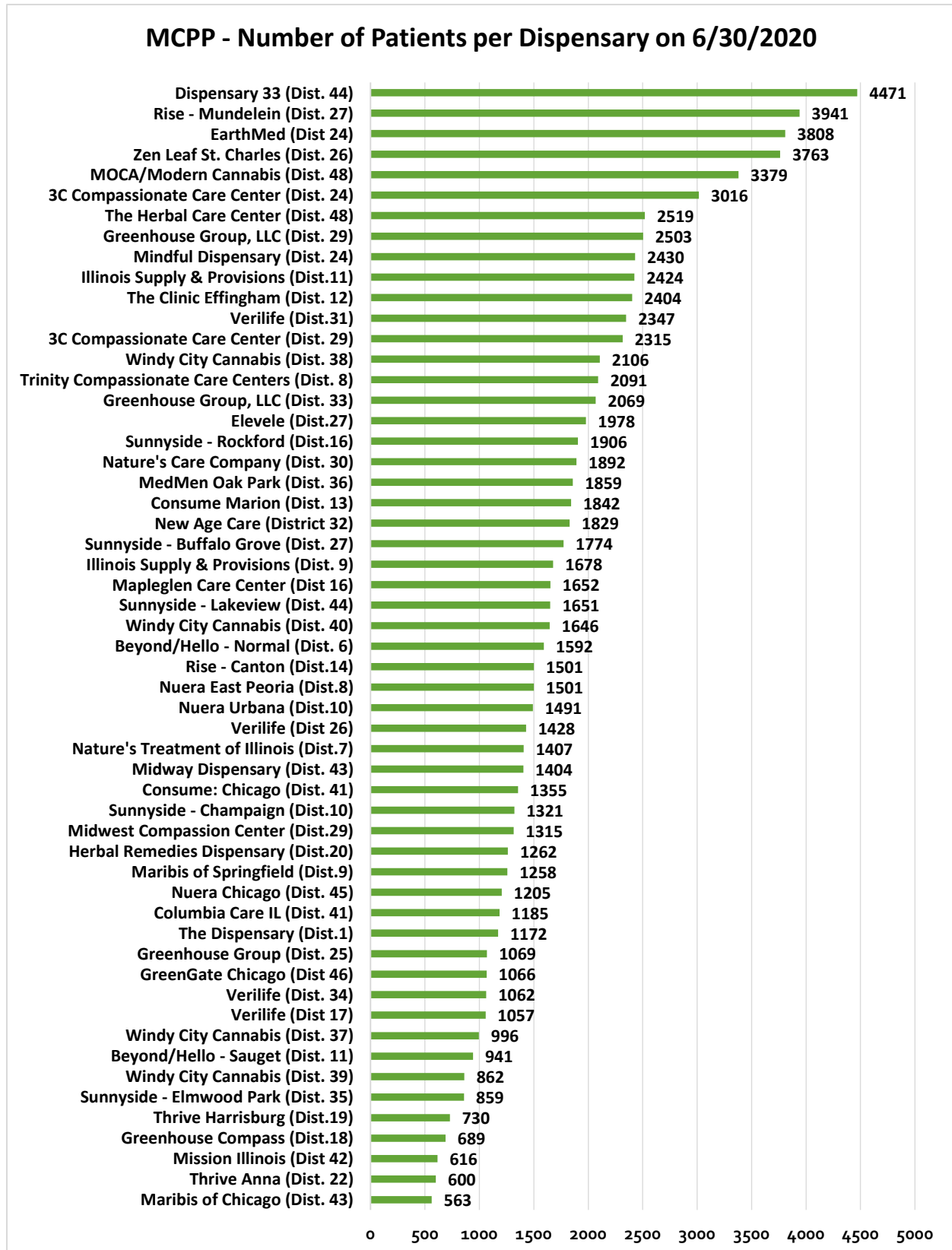
The state's departments of Agriculture and Financial and Professional Regulation oversee the licensing of cultivation centers and medical cannabis dispensaries. As of June 30, 2020, there were 21 licensed operating cultivation centers and 55 licensed medical cannabis dispensaries in Illinois. The first licensed medical cannabis dispensaries opened to the public in November 2015.

The Act requires qualifying medical cannabis patients to select an Illinois registered medical cannabis dispensary to purchase medical cannabis. An updated list of registered dispensaries is available at <https://www.idfpr.com/Forms/MC/ListofLicensedDispensaries.pdf>. Registered patients may change their medical cannabis dispensary online. The tables on the following page provides an overview of how many registered patients selected the medical cannabis dispensaries listed as of June 30, 2020. Because registered patients change dispensaries often, these numbers do not reflect the total number of registered patients currently active.

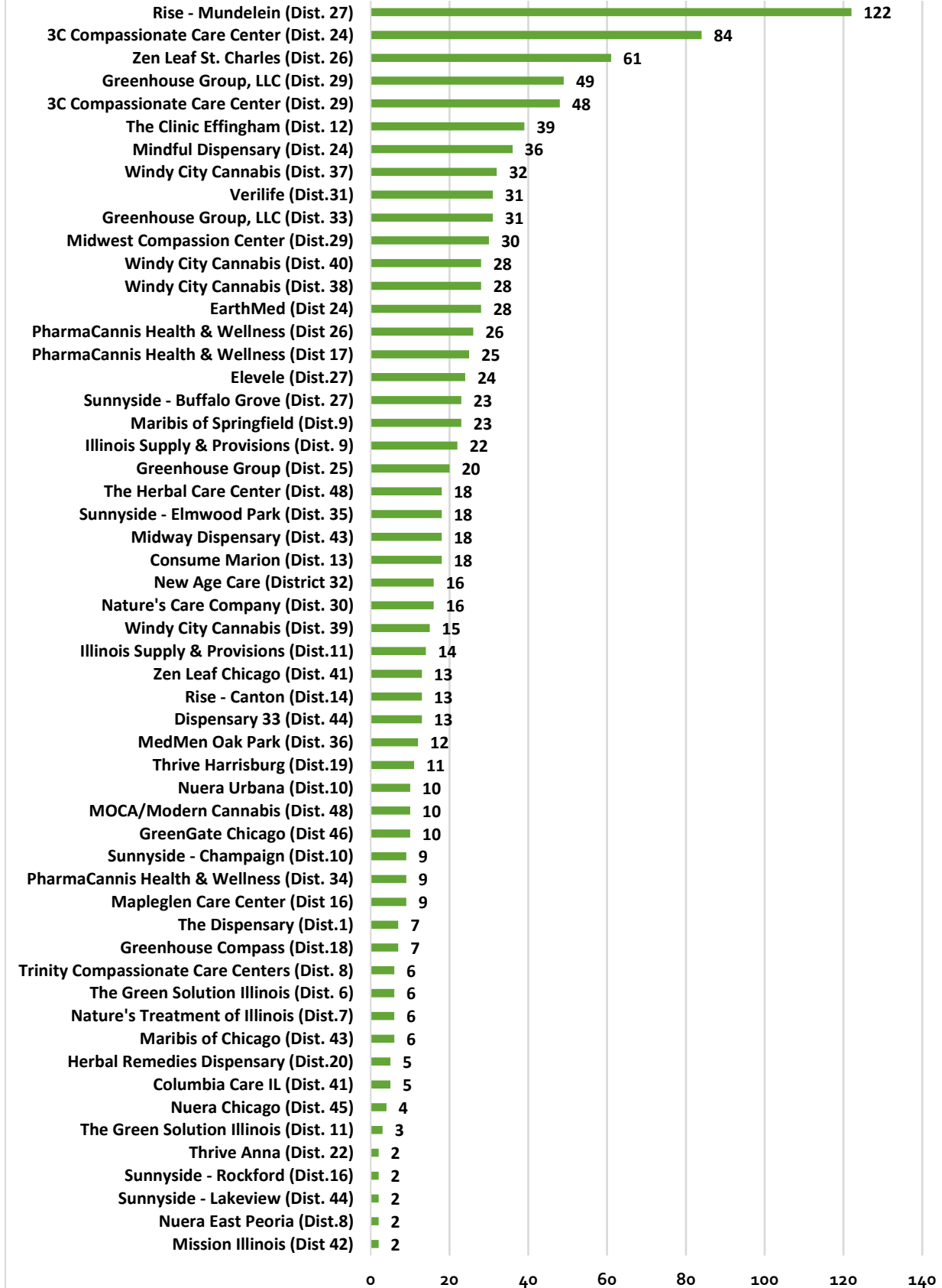
Total medical cannabis sales since November 2015 for the period ending June 30, 2020 were as follows:

- Total retail sales since 11/2015 by licensed medical cannabis dispensaries -- \$682,290,826.10
- Total wholesale sales since 11/2015 by cultivation centers -- \$473,816,151.46

Number of Patients per Dispensary



OAPP- Number of Patients per Dispensary on 6/30/2020

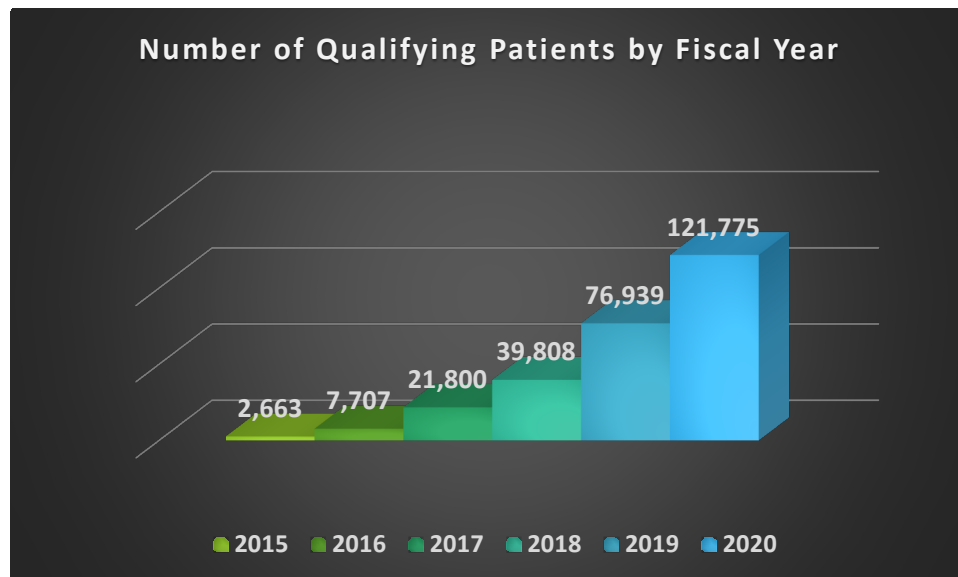


As of June 30, 2020, IDPH approved applications for approximately 122,000 qualifying patients (including 673 persons under 18 years of age) since the Medical Cannabis Patient Program (MCP) began accepting applications on September 2, 2014.

MEDICAL CANNABIS PATIENT PROGRAM (MCP)

Number of Applications Filed

Between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020, approximately 47,400 people completed an application and submitted payment to the Illinois Department of Public Health (IDPH). During state fiscal year 2020, IDPH issued more than 44,500 new registry identification cards to registered qualifying patients, including 203 to persons under age 18. A total of 1,540 qualifying patients were denied a medical cannabis registration identification card. The primary reason why applicants were denied was because they did not respond to the notice(s) sent to correct deficiencies in their applications. The graph below shows the cumulative number of active qualifying patients each fiscal year since the program began accepting applications on September 2, 2014.



Note: Data shown was taken up to 16 days after the end of each fiscal year.

Renewal and Extension Applications

Medical cannabis registry identification cards may be valid for up to three years. When a qualifying patient first applies, a period of one year, two years, or three years may be chosen. The qualifying patient who applied and was approved for less than three years may extend their registry identification card by completing an online extension application and paying the required fee. The extension application extends a registry card for one year at a time until three years is reached and does not require proof of Illinois residency and a certification.

At the end of every three-year period, the qualifying registered patient may renew the registry identification card by completing the online renewal application, uploading the required documents, including proof of residency and an updated health care professional certification, and paying the required fee. The renewal may be valid for a period of one, two, or three years.

In fiscal year 2020, more than 35,537 extension and renewal applications were processed and approved. (This number includes over 20,000 that were auto-renewed due to the COVID-19 pandemic.)

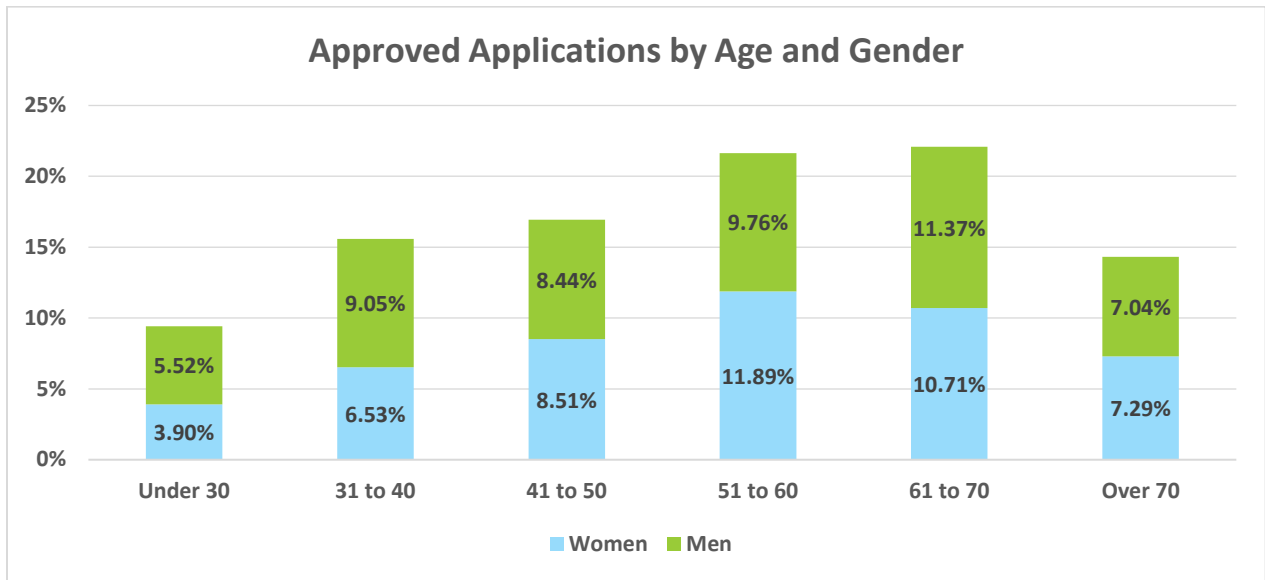
Qualifying Registered Patients by Age and Gender

Age

From July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020, most of the qualifying patient applications were submitted by persons between 61 and 70 years of age (22.08%). Persons aged 51 to 60 years of age (21.65%) and persons between 41 and 50 years old (16.94%) comprised the next largest group of applicants. Over 14 percent of applications received from qualifying patients were from persons over age 70. In the depiction on the following page, the complete data for percentages of approved applications by age is shown:

Gender

Slightly more males (51.18%) applied for a medical cannabis registration identification card than females (48.82%).



Qualifying Patient Applications by County of Residence

Most registered qualifying patients reside in Cook County (23,394). Lake, DuPage, and Will counties each have more than 3,300 registered qualifying patients. The table on the following page provides the number of qualifying patient applicants by county of residence for the period of July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020:

Qualifying Patients by County of Residence

July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020

County of Residence	Number of Qualifying Patients	County of Residence	Number of Qualifying Patients	County of Residence	Number of Qualifying Patients
Cook	23,394	Boone	207	Jo Daviess	80
DuPage	4,811	Stephenson	206	Marshall	76
Lake	4,221	Christian	186	White	76
Will	3,373	Henry	185	Jersey	68
Kane	2,312	Woodford	179	Perry	67
McHenry	2,021	Marion	175	Crawford	66
Winnebago	1,335	Union	174	Moultrie	66
Tazewell	1,082	Logan	169	Bond	65
Peoria	1,074	Mason	165	Menard	65
Sangamon	1,064	Morgan	141	Wayne	61
Champaign	1,048	Jefferson	140	Ford	56
Madison	1,017	Montgomery	139	Cumberland	51
McLean	1,009	Livingston	135	Cass	50
Saint Clair	681	Saline	130	Greene	49
Rock Island	662	McDonough	128	Edgar	46
La Salle	562	Bureau	122	Jasper	46
Adams	552	Richland	121	Warren	44
Kendall	549	Pike	120	Lawrence	39
Dekalb	532	Shelby	119	Wabash	36
Kankakee	457	Monroe	118	Pope	34
Fulton	399	Iroquois	114	Schuyler	34
Grundy	396	Piatt	113	Alexander	32
Macon	369	Fayette	109	Washington	31
Whiteside	348	Carroll	107	Hardin	30
Williamson	347	Massac	104	Gallatin	27
Coles	308	Dewitt	101	Brown	26
Vermilion	306	Clinton	100	Edwards	26
Effingham	288	Hancock	97	Henderson	23
Jackson	280	Clark	93	Pulaski	22
Macoupin	242	Johnson	93	Stark	22
Ogle	241	Douglas	92	Scott	21
Lee	227	Randolph	91	Putnam	20
Knox	221	Clay	89	Hamilton	17
Franklin	217	Mercer	84	Calhoun	15

Qualifying Debilitating Medical Conditions

In fiscal year 2020, qualifying patients may be certified for a medical cannabis registry identification card under one of the following conditions, specified by the Act:

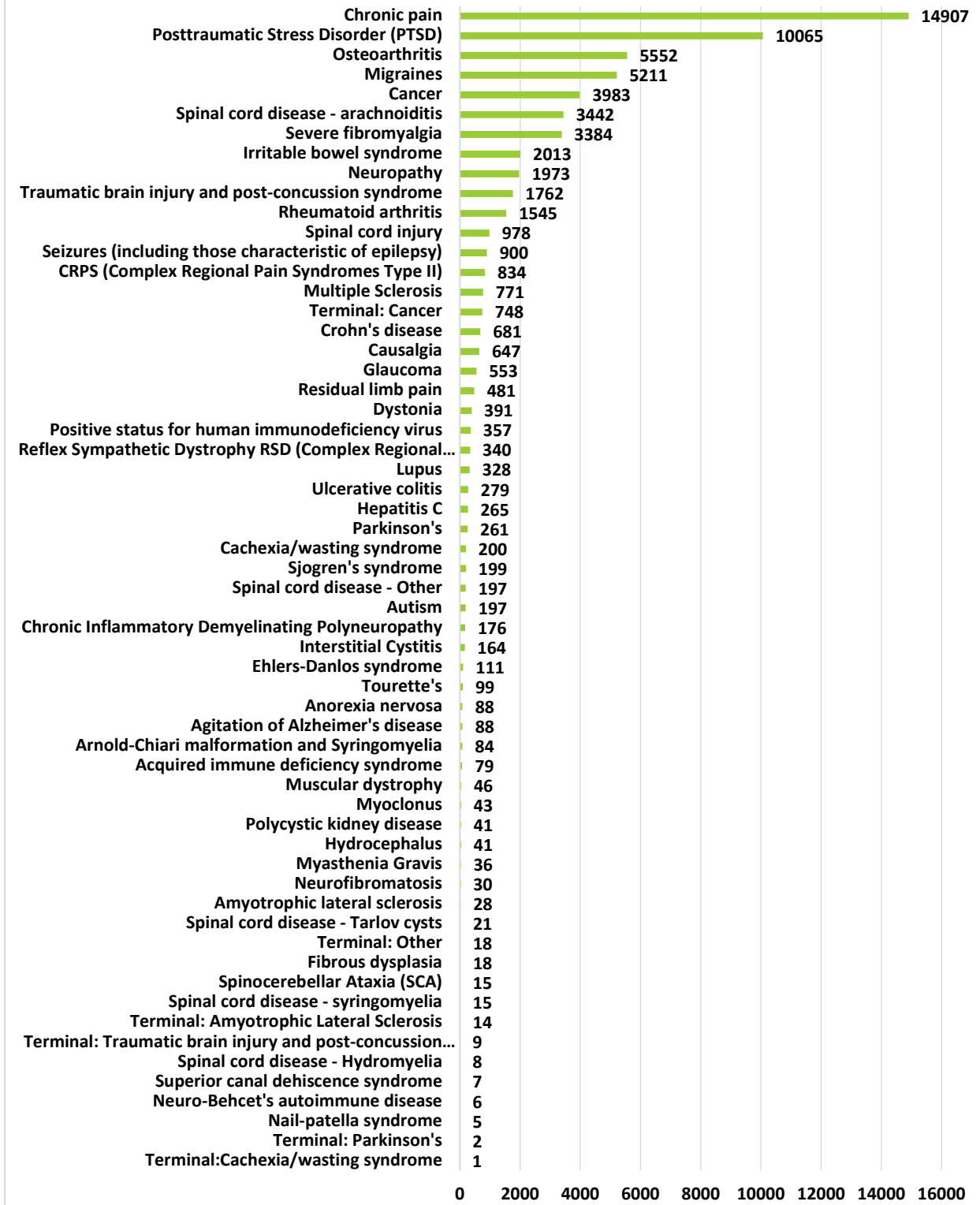
Agitation of Alzheimer's Disease; Acquired Immune Deficiency Syndrome (AIDS); Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis (ALS); Anorexia Nervosa; Arnold-Chiari Malformation; Autism; Cachexia/Wasting Syndrome; Cancer; Causalgia; Chronic Inflammatory Demyelinating Polyneuropathy; Chronic Pain; Crohn's Disease; CRPS (Complex Regional Pain Syndromes Type II); Dystonia; Ehlers-Danlos Syndrome (EDS); Fibrous Dysplasia; Glaucoma; Hepatitis C; Hydrocephalus; Hydromyelia; Interstitial Cystitis; Irritable Bowel Syndrome; Lupus; Migraines; Multiple Sclerosis; Muscular Dystrophy; Myasthenia Gravis; Myoclonus; Nail-Patella Syndrome; Neuro-Behcet's Autoimmune Disease; Neuropathy; Neurofibromatosis; Osteoarthritis; Parkinson's Disease; Polycystic Kidney Disease (PKD); Positive Status for Human Immunodeficiency Virus (HIV); Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder (PTSD); Reflex Sympathetic Dystrophy (RSD) Complex Regional Pain Syndromes Type I; Residual Limb Pain; Rheumatoid Arthritis (RA); Seizures (including those characteristic of Epilepsy); Severe Fibromyalgia; Sjogren's Syndrome; Spinal Cord Disease including but not limited to Arachnoiditis; Spinal Cord Injury- damage to the nervous tissue of the spinal cord with objective neurological indication of intractable spasticity; Spinocerebellar Ataxia (SCA); Superior Canal Dehiscence Syndrome; Syringomyelia; Tarlov Cysts; Tourette's Syndrome; Traumatic Brain Injury (TBI) and Post-Concussion Syndrome; and Ulcerative Colitis.

An individual diagnosed with one or more of those conditions may qualify to apply for a medical cannabis registry identification card. The qualifying patient must obtain a written certification from an Illinois licensed health care professional with whom they have a bona fide health care professional-patient relationship.

Certifications Issued by Type of Debilitating Condition

Between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020, qualifying patients who applied for a medical cannabis registry identification card in Illinois were certified for the following qualifying debilitating medical conditions as illustrated on the following page. Over 20 percent of all qualifying patients indicated chronic pain as their debilitating condition.

Number of Patients per Debilitating Condition



*Some qualifying patients may have more than one debilitating condition.

Caregivers

A qualifying patient may identify a caregiver to assist with the use of medical cannabis.

Designated caregivers may enter a licensed medical cannabis dispensary and purchase medical cannabis on behalf of a registered qualifying patient. A designated caregiver must be 21 years of age or older and can only assist one patient with the use of medical cannabis. Between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020, over 6,500 applications for designated caregivers were approved.

Minor Caregivers

One caregiver is included at no charge in the application for a minor. However, if a qualifying patient under 18 years of age identifies two designated caregivers as both biological parents or two legal guardians that have significant decision-making responsibilities over the qualifying minor patient, or if only biological parent or legal guardian has significant decision-making responsibilities for the qualifying patient under 18 years of age, then a second designated caregiver may be identified for an additional fee and caregiver application. All minor qualifying patient applicants must include two health care professional written certifications from two separate health care professionals, one recommending and one reviewing.

There were 211 applications for minors approved during this fiscal year.

Terminal Illness

Beginning in fiscal year 2017, patients diagnosed with a terminal illness were able to apply for a medical cannabis registry identification card valid for six months. Terminal illness is defined as having a life expectancy of six months or less. The terminal illness application is expedited and must be approved or denied within 14 days from receiving a complete application. The terminal illness application is offered at no cost to the patient. IDPH offers a free designated caregiver application for patients applying under the terminal illness category to ensure the patient has access to medical cannabis as their condition deteriorates. The terminal illness application includes a health care professional confirmation of the terminal illness diagnosis, which is not limited to the 52 qualifying conditions. Cancer was the most frequent terminal illness diagnosis with 748 terminal cancer patients out of 792 total terminal patients (nearly 95%). For a full list of terminal illness conditions identified, refer to the table on the next page.

Number of Qualifying Patients by Terminal Illness

July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020

<i>Terminal Illness Condition</i>	<i>Number of Patients</i>
<i>Cancer</i>	748
<i>Other</i>	18
<i>Amyotrophic Lateral Sclerosis</i>	14
<i>Traumatic brain injury and post-concussion syndrome</i>	9
<i>Parkinson's Disease</i>	2
<i>Cachexia/wasting syndrome</i>	1

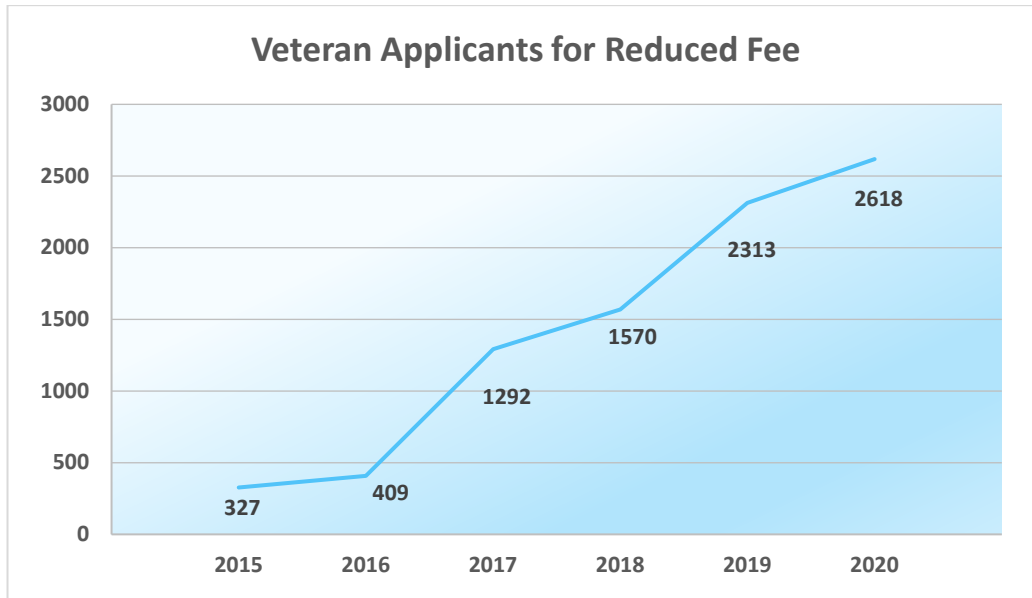
Reduced Fee Registry Candidates

A reduced application fee is offered for individuals who are veterans, enrolled in Social Security Disability Income (SSDI), or Supplemental Security Income (SSI). In addition, applicants receiving U.S. Railroad Retirement Board Disability benefits, Teacher's Retirement System disability benefits, or Illinois State Universities Retirement System disability benefits may also qualify for a reduced fee with submission of valid proof of disability benefits.

Veterans

Veterans who served in one of the five active-duty Armed Services or their respective Guard or Reserve units and who were discharged or released from service under conditions other than dishonorable are qualified to apply for the reduced application fee.

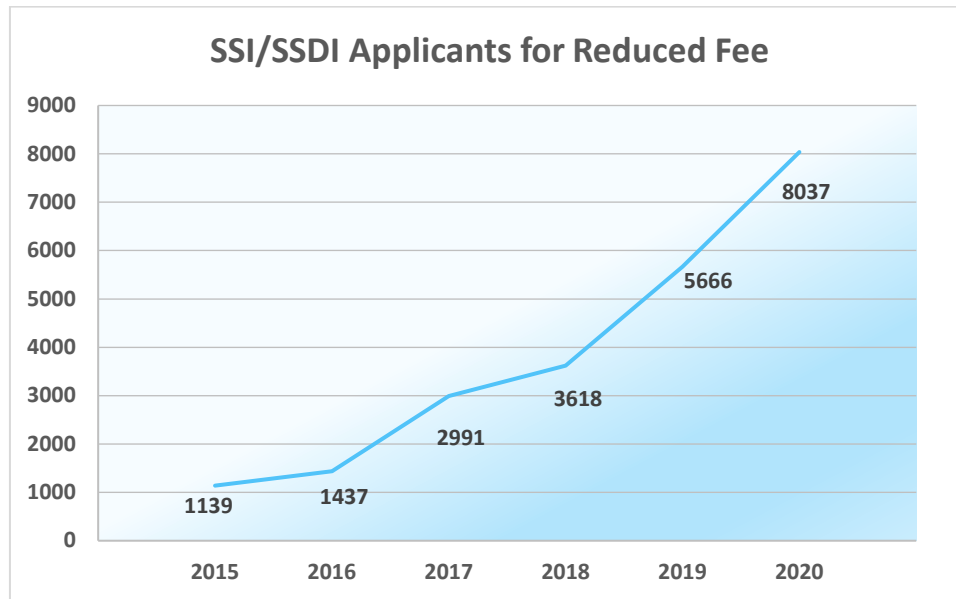
During state fiscal year 2020, over 2,600 veterans applied for a registry identification card. In addition, the number of qualifying veterans in 2020 was more than eight times greater than in 2015.



Social Security Disability or Supplement Income Recipients

Qualifying patients enrolled in Social Security Disability Income (SSDI), or Supplemental Security Income (SSI) programs are also qualified to apply for the reduced application fee for the Medical Cannabis Patient Program (MCP).

Over 8,000 qualifying patients applied for MCP under the reduced application fee, which is available to individuals receiving SSDI or SSI in fiscal year 2020. Furthermore, the number of applicants applying as a SSDI or SSI recipient is over seven times more than at the time of the program's initiation in 2014.



Health Care Professional Certification

The MCPP requires a health care professional to provide a written certification confirming the diagnosis of a qualifying debilitating medical condition for patients seeking to apply for a medical cannabis registry identification card. A health care professional must be one of the following: A doctor of medicine or osteopathy licensed under the Medical Practice Act; an advanced practice nurse licensed under the Nurse Practice Act; a physician assistant licensed under the Physician Assistant Practice Act. All must also have a current controlled substances license under Article II of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act.

Certifying Health Care Professional Attestations

Qualifying patients are encouraged to consult with their health care professional about the use of medical cannabis. The health care professional completes a certification document attesting the patient has a confirmed diagnosis of one or more of the qualifying debilitating medical conditions defined in the Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act and submits the document directly to the patient to include in their application. Health Care Professionals certify they have:

- Established a bona-fide health care professional-patient relationship with the qualifying patient applicant;

- Conducted an in-person physical examination of the qualifying patient within the last 90 calendar days;
- Completed an assessment of the qualifying patient’s medical history, including the review of medical records from other treating physicians within the previous 12 months; and
- Explained the potential risks and benefits of the medical use of cannabis to the qualifying patient.

Between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020, over 5,300 health care professionals, licensed in Illinois, submitted written certifications for qualifying patients seeking to participate in the medical cannabis program. Most health care professionals certified fewer than 25 qualifying patients each. Sixty-eight health care professionals certified more than 100 patients each. In fiscal year 2020, approximately 65,000 health care professional written certifications were submitted.

Adequate Supply of Medical Cannabis

A registered qualifying patient may purchase up to 2.5 ounces of medical cannabis during a 14-day period. This amount of medical cannabis, called the “adequate supply,” is defined in Section 10 of the Act. Purchases of medical cannabis can only be made at a licensed medical cannabis dispensary.

The registered patient’s health care professional may submit a signed, written statement asserting that in their professional assessment, 2.5 ounces is an insufficient adequate supply to properly alleviate the patient’s qualifying debilitating medical condition or symptoms associated with the patient’s debilitating medical condition. The waiver must be accompanied by a \$25 check or money order from the patient if submitted outside of the application process. If the Department approves the waiver, the amount of medical cannabis recommended by the health care professional shall be noted on the updated registry identification card.

A total of 608 waivers were granted and the amount of increase in the allowable amount requested ranged from 2.6 ounces to 36 ounces. Just over 89% were waivers to increase allowable amount between 2.6 ounces and 5 ounces, approximately 9% between 5.5 ounces and 10 ounces, and 1.5% greater than 10 ounces.

OPIOID ALTERNATIVE PILOT PROGRAM (OAPP)

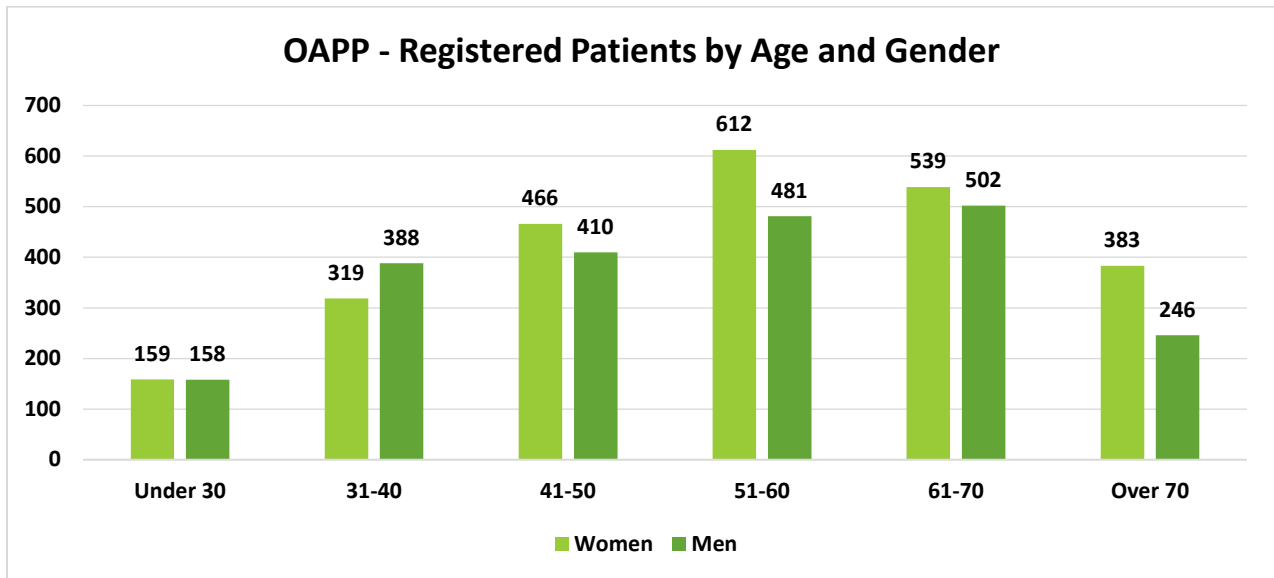
Number of Patients Registered

Each patient may hold an active registration every 90 days with the option to renew through the Illinois Cannabis Tracking System (ICTS). On June 30, 2020, a total of 1,123 patients were actively registered meeting the following requirements: at least 21 years of age, an Illinois resident, certified by an Illinois licensed health care professional that the qualifying patient has a medical condition for which an opioid has been or could be prescribed on generally accepted standards of care, and payment of \$10.00 registration fee. From July 1, 2019- June 30, 2020, only 11 patients were denied due to having a Commercial Driver's License (CDL) or school bus permit which is not allowable according to the laws and rules of the Act for both programs. This fiscal year, approximately 400 registrations were revoked primarily due to the patient switching to the Medical Cannabis Patient Program (MCP). A patient can only be active in one program at a time.

Qualifying Registered Patients by Age and Gender

Age

During fiscal year 2020, July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020, most of the qualifying patient registrations were submitted by persons between 51 and 60 years of age (23.44%). Individuals 61 to 70 years of age (22.32%) and individuals between 41 and 50 years old (18.79%) comprised the next largest group of applicants. Almost 14 percent of registrations received from qualifying patients were from persons over age 70. The complete data for number of approved applications by age is shown on the following page:



Gender

Slightly more females (53.14%) applied for a card under the OAPP program than males (46.86%). As you can see above, each age group slightly differs on the male to female ratio.

Active Patients by County of Residence

Most registered patients reside in Cook County (1,361). Will, Lake, and DuPage counties each have more than 375 registered patients. The table on the following page provides the number of active patients by county of residence for the period of July 1, 2019 through June 30, 2020:

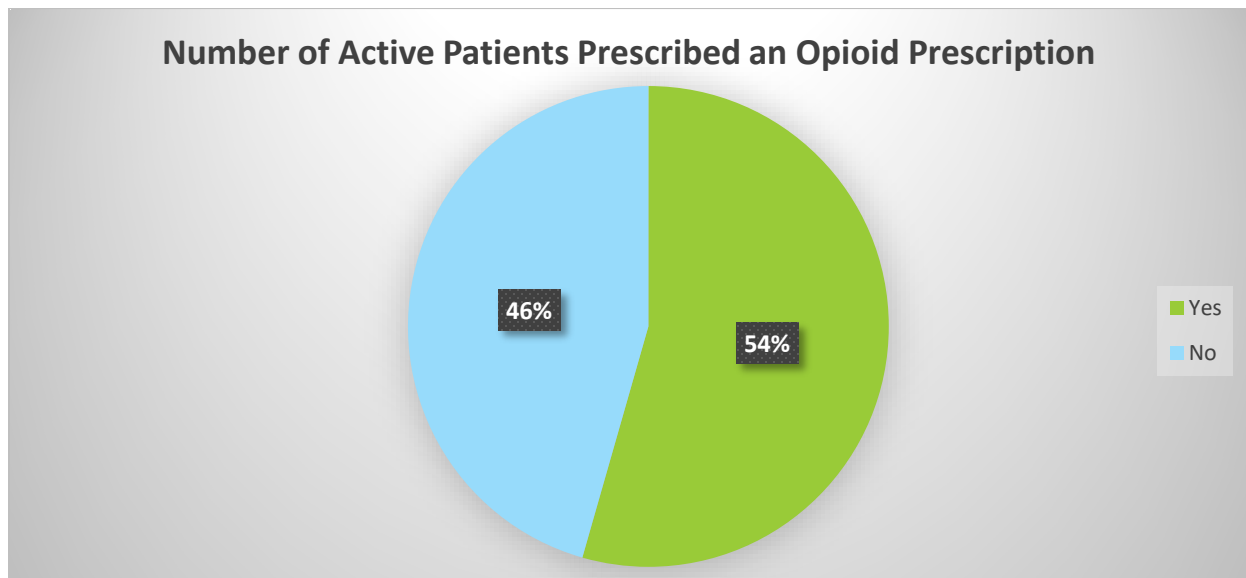
**Number of Active Patients by County of Residence
July 1, 2019 to June 30, 2020**

County of Residence	Number of Active Patients	County of Residence	Number of Active Patients	County of Residence	Number of Active Patients
Cook	1361	Carroll	15	Johnson	5
Lake	533	Bureau	13	Logan	5
DuPage	462	Clark	13	Mason	5
Will	387	Jackson	12	McDonough	5
Kane	297	Marion	12	Menard	5
McHenry	147	Clinton	11	Piatt	5
Sangamon	137	Macoupin	11	Ford	4
Saint Clair	104	Ogle	11	Putnam	4
La Salle	92	Randolph	11	Saline	4
Champaign	83	Adams	10	Alexander	3
Kendall	80	Henry	10	Christian	3
Fulton	63	Livingston	10	Fayette	3
Kankakee	62	Montgomery	10	Hancock	3
Coles	58	Tazewell	10	Lawrence	3
Stephenson	48	White	10	Massac	3
Dekalb	43	Williamson	10	Morgan	3
Grundy	40	Macon	9	Moultrie	3
Monroe	40	Shelby	9	Perry	3
Rock Island	40	Crawford	8	Hamilton	2
Madison	34	Jasper	8	Hardin	2
Winnebago	27	Woodford	8	Marshall	2
Peoria	25	Douglas	7	Mercer	2
Whiteside	21	Lee	7	Pike	2
Bond	20	Union	7	Richland	2
Vermilion	19	Boone	6	Washington	2
Effingham	18	Jefferson	6	Wayne	2
McLean	17	Jo Daviess	6	Gallatin	1
Franklin	16	Knox	6	Pope	1
Iroquois	16	Cumberland	5		

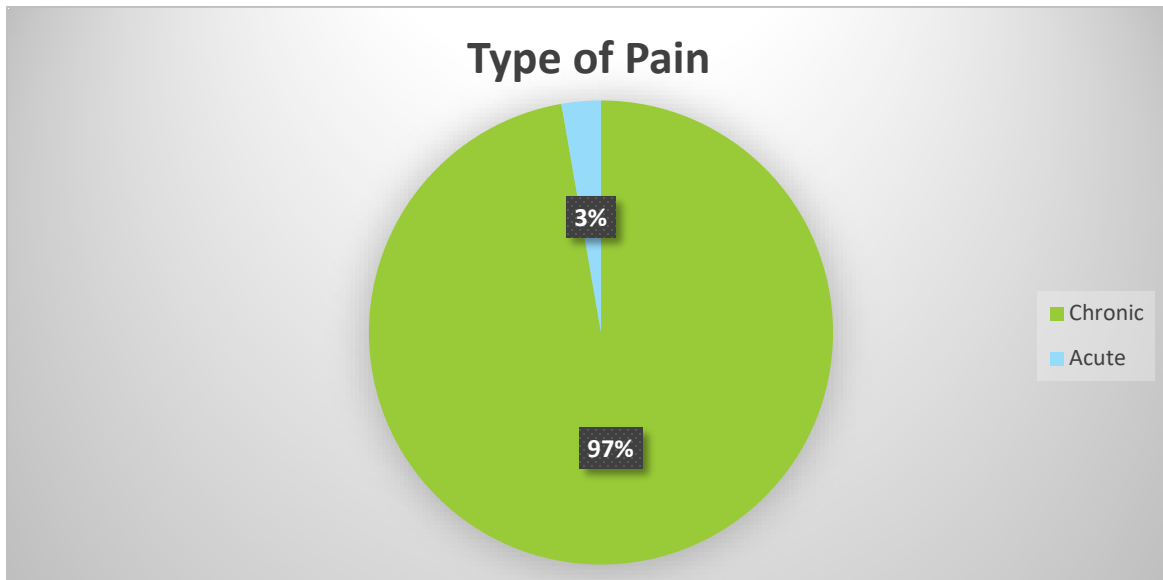
Nature of Medical Conditions

Qualifying patients may be certified for a medical cannabis registration for having a medical condition for which an opioid has been or could be prescribed based on generally accepted standards of care. Since a variety of conditions could qualify a patient, the certification does not simply ask to indicate a specific qualifying debilitating medical condition from an approved list as the MCPP, but rather, inquires on the nature of the patient's medical condition that led the health care professional to determine whether an opioid has been or could be prescribed. The graphical data below depicts if a patient was prescribed an opioid, the type of pain, and nature of medical condition(s).

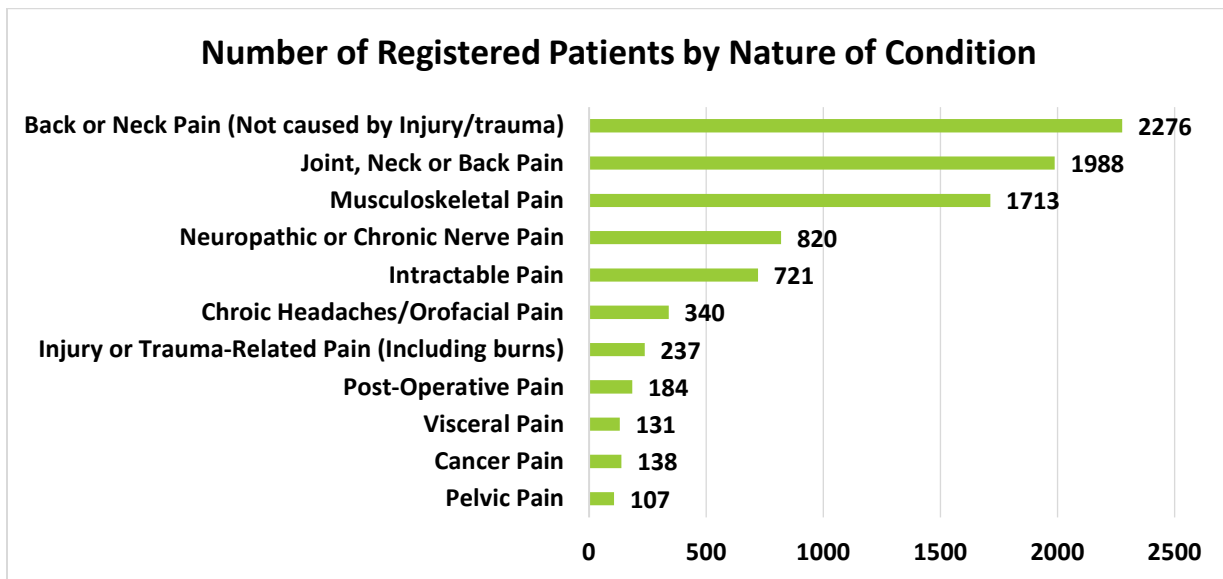
Number of Active Patients Prescribed an Opioid Prescription



Type of Pain



Medical Conditions



**Note: Physicians may have recorded more than one condition per patient.*

Health Care Professional Certification

The Illinois Compassionate Use of Medical Cannabis Program Act requires a health care professional to provide a certification for the Opioid Alternative Pilot Program (OAPP) just like the Medical Cannabis Patient Program (MCP). Unlike MCP, the OAPP program requires the health care professional to register on the Illinois Cannabis Tracking System (ICTS). The health care professional only registers one time and may submit health care professional certifications online through the sign-in portal. Similarly, to MCP, a health care professional must be one of the following: A doctor of medicine or osteopathy licensed under the Medical Practice Act; an advanced practice nurse licensed under the Nurse Practice Act; a physician assistant licensed under the Physician Assistant Practice Act. All must also have a current controlled substances license under Article II of the Illinois Controlled Substances Act.

Certifying Health Care Professional Attestations

Qualifying patients are encouraged to consult with their health care professional about the use of medical cannabis. In addition, the health care professional certification is valid for 90 days, but can be renewed to allow patients to continue accessing Medical Cannabis. Each 90-day period, the health care professional must log in to the secure online portal and complete the health care professional certification. Before submission of each certification the health care professional agrees and signs the required certification attestations as listed in the MCP section.

On June 30, 2020, 681 health care professionals had registered through ICTS. Between July 1, 2019 and June 30, 2020, there were 9,903 certifications submitted for qualifying patients seeking to participate in the newly available program. One health care professional submitted more than 2,000. However, it's important to recall each certification is only valid for 90 days. This means each patient may have up to four certifications total during fiscal year 2020.