ARTICLE 1

REGULATION OF ADULT-USE CANNABIS

Section 1. [342.01] DEFINITIONS.

Subdivision 1. Terms. For the purposes of this chapter, the following terms have the meanings given them.

Subd. 2. Adult-use cannabis concentrate. "Adult-use cannabis concentrate" means cannabis concentrate that is approved for sale by the office or is substantially similar to a product approved by the office. Adult-use cannabis concentrate does not include any artificially derived cannabinoid.

Subd. 3. Adult-use cannabis flower. "Adult-use cannabis flower" means cannabis flower that is approved for sale by the office or is substantially similar to a product approved by the office. Adult-use cannabis flower does not include medical cannabis flower.

Subd. 4. Adult-use cannabis product. "Adult-use cannabis product" means a cannabis product that is approved for sale by the office or is substantially similar to a product approved by the office. Adult-use cannabis product does not include medical cannabis product.

Subd. 5. Advertisement. "Advertisement" means any written or oral statement, illustration, or depiction that is intended to promote sales of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, or sales at a specific cannabis business and includes any newspaper, radio, internet and electronic media, or television promotion; the distribution of fliers and circulars; and the display of window and interior signs in a cannabis business. Advertisement does not include a fixed outdoor sign that meets the requirements in section 342.08, subdivision 2, paragraph (b).

Subd. 6. Artificially derived cannabinoid. "Artificially derived cannabinoid" means a cannabinoid extracted from a cannabis plant, cannabis flower, hemp plant, or hemp plant parts with a chemical makeup that is changed after extraction to create a different cannabinoid or other chemical compound by applying a catalyst other than heat or light. Artificially derived cannabinoid includes but is not limited to any tetrahydrocannabinol created from cannabinoid but does not include cannabis concentrate, cannabis products, hemp concentrate, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 7. Batch. "Batch" means:

(1) a specific quantity of cannabis plants that are cultivated from the same seed or plant stock, are cultivated together, are intended to be harvested together, and receive an identical propagation and cultivation treatment;
a specific quantity of cannabis flower that is harvested together; is uniform and intended to meet specifications for identity, strength, purity, and composition; and receives identical sorting, drying, curing, and storage treatment; or

(3) a specific quantity of a specific cannabis product, lower-potency hemp edible, artificially derived cannabinoid, hemp-derived consumer product, or hemp-derived topical product that is manufactured at the same time and using the same methods, equipment, and ingredients that is uniform and intended to meet specifications for identity, strength, purity, and composition; and that is manufactured, packaged, and labeled according to a single batch production record executed and documented during the same cycle of manufacture and produced by a continuous process.

Subd. 8. Batch number. "Batch number" means a unique numeric or alphanumeric identifier assigned to a batch of cannabis flower or a batch of cannabis plants, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, artificially derived cannabinoid, hemp-derived consumer products, or hemp-derived topical products.

Subd. 9. Bona fide labor organization. "Bona fide labor organization" means a labor union that represents or is actively seeking to represent cannabis workers.

Subd. 10. Cannabinoid. "Cannabinoid" means any of the chemical constituents of hemp plants or cannabis plants that are naturally occurring, biologically active, and act on the cannabinoid receptors of the brain. Cannabinoid includes but is not limited to tetrahydrocannabinolic acid and cannabidiolic acid.

Subd. 11. Cannabinoid extraction. "Cannabis extraction" means the process of extracting cannabis concentrate from cannabis plants or cannabis flower using heat, pressure, water, lipids, gases, solvents, or other chemicals or chemical processes, but does not include the process of creating any artificially derived cannabinoid.

Subd. 12. Cannabis profile. "Cannabis profile" means the amounts of each cannabinoid that the office requires to be identified in testing and labeling, including but not limited to delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol, tetrahydrocannabinolic acid, cannabidiol, cannabidiolic acid, and cannabigerol in cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a batch of artificially derived cannabinoid, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, or a hemp-derived topical product expressed as percentages measured by weight and, in the case of cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products, expressed as milligrams in each serving and package.

Subd. 13. Cannabis business. "Cannabis business" means any of the following licensed under this chapter:

(1) cannabis microbusiness;

(2) cannabis mezzobusiness;

(3) a specific quantity of a specific cannabis product, lower-potency hemp edible, synthetically derived cannabinoid, hemp-derived consumer product, or hemp-derived topical product that is manufactured at the same time and using the same methods, equipment, and ingredients that are uniform and intended to meet specifications for identity, strength, purity, and composition and that is manufactured, packaged, and labeled according to a single batch production record executed and documented during the same cycle of manufacture and produced by a continuous process.

Subd. 8. Batch number. "Batch number" means a unique numeric or alphanumeric identifier assigned to a batch of cannabis flower or a batch of cannabis plants, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, synthetically derived cannabinoid, hemp-derived consumer products, or hemp-derived topical products.

Subd. 9. Bona fide labor organization. "Bona fide labor organization" means a labor union that represents or is actively seeking to represent cannabis workers.

Subd. 10. Cannabinoid. "Cannabinoid" means any of the chemical constituents of hemp plants or cannabis plants that are naturally occurring, biologically active, and act on the cannabinoid receptors of the brain. Cannabinoid includes but is not limited to tetrahydrocannabinolic acid and cannabidiol.

Subd. 11. Cannabinoid extraction. "Cannabis extraction" means the process of extracting cannabis concentrate from cannabis plants or cannabis flower using water, lipids, gases, solvents, or other chemicals or chemical processes, but does not include the process of creating any artificially derived cannabinoid.

Subd. 12. Cannabis profile. "Cannabis profile" means the amounts of each cannabinoid that the office requires to be identified in testing and labeling, including but not limited to delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol, tetrahydrocannabinolic acid, cannabidiol, cannabidiolic acid in cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a batch of synthetically derived cannabinoid, or a hemp-derived consumer product, expressed as percentages measured by weight and, in the case of cannabis products and hemp-derived consumer products, expressed as milligrams in each serving and package.

Subd. 13. Cannabis business. "Cannabis business" means any of the following licensed under this chapter:

(1) cannabis microbusiness;
4.18 (3) cannabis cultivator;  
4.19 (4) cannabis manufacturer;  
4.20 (5) cannabis retailer;  
4.21 (6) cannabis wholesaler;  
4.22 (7) cannabis transporter;  
4.23 (8) cannabis testing facility;  
4.24 (9) cannabis event organizer;  
4.25 (10) cannabis delivery service;  
4.26 (11) medical cannabis cultivator;  
4.27 (12) medical cannabis processor; and  
4.28 (13) medical cannabis retailer.  

5.1 Subd. 14. Cannabis concentrate. (a) "Cannabis concentrate" means:  
5.2 (1) the extracts and resins of a cannabis plant or cannabis flower;  
5.3 (2) the extracts or resins of a cannabis plant or cannabis flower that are refined to increase the presence of targeted cannabinoids; or  
5.4 (3) a product that is produced by refining extracts or resins of a cannabis plant or cannabis flower and is intended to be consumed by combustion or vaporization of the product and inhalation of smoke, aerosol, or vapor from the product.  
5.5 (b) Cannabis concentrate does not include hemp concentrate, artificially derived cannabinoid, or hemp-derived consumer products.  

5.8 Subd. 15. Cannabis flower. "Cannabis flower" means the harvested flower, bud, leaves, and stems of a cannabis plant. Cannabis flower includes adult-use cannabis flower and medical cannabis flower. Cannabis flower does not include cannabis seed, hemp plant parts, or hemp-derived consumer products.  

5.12 Subd. 16. Cannabis industry. "Cannabis industry" means every item, product, person, process, action, business, or other thing related to cannabis flower and cannabis products and subject to regulation under this chapter.  

5.17 Subd. 17. Cannabis paraphernalia. "Cannabis paraphernalia" means all equipment, products, and materials of any kind that are knowingly or intentionally used primarily in:  
5.18 (1) cultivating or harvesting cannabis plants or cannabis flower;  
5.19 (2) manufacturing cannabis products;  
5.20 (3) cannabis cultivator;  
5.21 (4) cannabis manufacturer;  
5.22 (5) cannabis retailer;  
5.23 (6) cannabis wholesaler;  
5.24 (7) cannabis transporter;  
5.25 (8) cannabis testing facility;  
5.26 (9) cannabis event organizer;  
5.27 (10) cannabis delivery service;  
5.28 (11) medical cannabis cultivator;  
5.29 (12) medical cannabis processor; and  
5.30 (13) medical cannabis retailer.
(3) ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing cannabis flower or cannabis products into the human body; and
(4) testing the strength, effectiveness, or purity of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 18. Cannabis plant. "Cannabis plant" means all parts of the plant of the genus Cannabis that is growing or has not been harvested and has a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis.

Subd. 19. Cannabis product. (a) "Cannabis product" means any of the following:
1. (1) cannabis concentrate;
2. (2) a product infused with cannabinoids, including but not limited to tetrahydrocannabinol, extracted or derived from cannabis plants or cannabis flower; or
3. (3) any other product that contains cannabis concentrate.

(b) Cannabis product includes adult-use cannabis products, including but not limited to edible cannabis products and medical cannabinoid products. Cannabis product does not include cannabis flower, artificially derived cannabinoid, lower-potency edible hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, or hemp-derived topical products.

Subd. 20. Cannabis prohibition. "Cannabis prohibition" means the system of state and federal laws that prevented establishment of a legal market and instead established petty offenses and criminal offenses punishable by fines, imprisonment, or both for the cultivation, possesson, and sale of all parts of the plant of any species of the genus Cannabis, including all agronomical varieties, whether growing or not; the seeds thereof; the resin extracted from any part of such plant; and every compound, manufacture, salt, derivative, mixture, or preparation of such plant, its seeds, or resin.

Subd. 21. Cannabis seed. "Cannabis seed" means the viable seed of the plant of the genus Cannabis that is reasonably expected to grow into a cannabis plant. Cannabis seed does not include hemp seed.

Subd. 22. Cannabis worker. "Cannabis worker" means any individual employed by a cannabis business and any individual who is a contractor of a cannabis business whose scope of work involves the handling of cannabis plants, cannabis flower, or cannabis products.


Subd. 24. Cooperative. "Cooperative" means an association conducting business on a cooperative plan that is organized or is subject to chapter 308A or 308B.

Subd. 26. **Cultivation.** "Cultivation" means any activity involving the planting, growing, harvesting, drying, curing, grading, or trimming of cannabis plants, cannabis flower, hemp plants, or hemp plant parts.

Subd. 27. **Division of Medical Cannabis.** "Division of Medical Cannabis" means a division housed in the Office of Cannabis Management that operates the medical cannabis program.

Subd. 28. **Division of Social Equity.** "Division of Social Equity" means a division housed in the Office of Cannabis Management that promotes development, stability, and safety in communities that have experienced a disproportionate, negative impact from cannabis prohibition.

Subd. 29. **Edible cannabis product.** "Edible cannabis product" means any product that is intended to be eaten or consumed as a beverage by humans; contains a cannabinoid other than an artificially derived cannabinoid in combination with food ingredients; is not a drug; and is a type of product approved for sale by the office, or is substantially similar to a product approved by the office including but not limited to products that resemble nonalcoholic beverages, candy, and baked goods. Edible cannabis product does not include lower-potency hemp edibles.

Subd. 30. **Health care practitioner.** "Health care practitioner" means a Minnesota-licensed doctor of medicine, a Minnesota-licensed physician assistant acting within the scope of authorized practice, or a Minnesota-licensed advanced practice registered nurse who has an active license in good standing and the primary responsibility for the care and treatment of the qualifying medical condition of an individual diagnosed with a qualifying medical condition.

Subd. 31. **Health record.** "Health record" has the meaning given in section 144.291, subdivision 2.

Subd. 32. **Hemp business.** (a) "Hemp business" means either of the following licensed under this chapter:

1. lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer; or
2. lower-potency hemp edible retailer.

(b) Hemp business does not include a person or entity licensed under chapter 18K to grow industrial hemp for commercial or research purposes or to process industrial hemp for commercial purposes.

Subd. 33. **Hemp concentrate.** (a) "Hemp concentrate" means:

1. the extracts and resins of a hemp plant or hemp plant parts;
(2) the extracts or resins of a hemp plant or hemp plant parts that are refined to increase the presence of targeted cannabinoids; or
(3) a product that is produced by refining extracts or resins of a hemp plant or hemp plant parts and is intended to be consumed by combustion or vaporization of the product and inhalation of smoke, aerosol, or vapor from the product.
(b) Hemp concentrate does not include artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, or hemp-derived topical products.
Subd. 34. Hemp derived consumer product. "Hemp-derived consumer product" means a product intended for human or animal consumption that contains hemp concentrate, is hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, and hemp-derived consumer products and hemp-derived consumer products subject to regulation under this chapter.
Subd. 35. Hemp derived total product. "Hemp-derived topical product" means a product intended for human or animal consumption that contains hemp concentrate, is intended for application externally to a part of the body of a human or animal, and does not contain cannabis flower or cannabis concentrate.
Subd. 36. Hemp fiber product. "Hemp fiber product" means an intermediate or finished product made from the fiber of hemp plant parts that is not intended for human or animal consumption. Hemp fiber product includes but is not limited to cordage, paper, fuel, textiles, bedding, insulation, construction materials, compost materials, and industrial materials.
Subd. 37. Hemp grain. "Hemp grain" means the harvested seeds of the hemp plant intended for consumption as a food or part of a food product. Hemp grain includes oils pressed or extracted from harvested hemp seeds.
Subd. 38. Hemp plant. "Hemp plant" means all parts of the plant of the genus Cannabis that is growing or has not been harvested and has a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of no more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis.
Subd. 40. Hemp plant parts. "Hemp plant parts" means any part of the harvested hemp plant, including the flower, bud, leaves, stems, and stalk, but does not include derivatives.
extracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts of isomers that are separated from

the plant. Hemp plant parts does not include hemp fiber products, hemp grain, or hemp

seed.

Subd. 3. Hemp seed. "Hemp seed" means the viable seed of the plant of the genus

Cannabis that is intended to be planted and is reasonably expected to grow into a hemp

plant. Hemp seed does not include cannabis seed or hemp grain.

Subd. 4. Hemp worker. "Hemp worker" means any individual employed by a hemp

business and any individual who is a contractor of a hemp business whose scope of work

involves the handling of synthetically derived cannabinoids, hemp concentrate, lower-potency

hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 41. Hemp seed. "Hemp seed" means the viable seed of the plant of the genus

Cannabis that is intended to be planted and is reasonably expected to grow into a hemp

plant. Hemp seed does not include cannabis seed or hemp grain.

Subd. 42. Hemp worker. "Hemp worker" means any individual employed by a hemp

business and any individual who is a contractor of a hemp business whose scope of work

involves the handling of artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, or

hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 43. Indian lands. "Indian lands" means all lands within the limits of any Indian

reservation within the boundaries of Minnesota and any lands within the boundaries of

Minnesota title to which are either held in trust by the United States or over which an Indian

Tribe exercises governmental power.

Subd. 44. Industrial hemp. "Industrial hemp" has the meaning given in section 18K.02,

subdivision 3.

Subd. 45. Intoxicating cannabinoid. "Intoxicating cannabinoid" means a cannabinoid,

including a synthetically derived cannabinoid, that when introduced into the human body

impairs the central nervous system or impairs the human audio, visual, or mental processes.

Intoxicating cannabinoid includes but is not limited to any tetrahydrocannabinol.

Subd. 46. Labor peace agreement. "Labor peace agreement" means an agreement

between a cannabis business and a bona fide labor organization that protects the state's

interests by, at minimum, prohibiting the labor organization from engaging in picketing,

work stoppages, or boycotts against the cannabis business. This type of agreement shall not

mandate a particular method of election or certification of the bona fide labor organization.

Subd. 47. License holder. "License holder" means a person, cooperative, or business

that holds any of the following licenses:

(1) cannabis microbusiness;

(2) cannabis mezzobusiness;

(3) cannabis cultivator;

(4) cannabis manufacturer;

(5) cannabis retailer;

(6) cannabis wholesaler;

(7) cannabis transporter;
Subd. 47. Local unit of government. “Local unit of government” means a home rule charter or statutory city, county, town, or other political subdivision.

Subd. 48. Local unit of government. “Local unit of government” means a home rule charter or statutory city, county, town, or other political subdivision.

Subd. 49. Lower-potency hemp edible. “Lower-potency hemp edible” means any product that:

(1) is intended to be eaten or consumed as a beverage by humans;
(2) contains hemp concentrate or an artificially derived cannabinoid, in combination with food ingredients;
(3) is not a drug;
(4) consists of servings that contain no more than five milligrams of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol, 25 milligrams of cannabidiol, 25 milligrams of cannabigerol, or any combination of those cannabinoids that does not exceed the identified amounts;
(5) does not contain more than a combined total of 0.5 milligrams of all other cannabinoids per serving;
(6) does not contain an artificially derived cannabinoid other than delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol;
(7) does not contain a cannabinoid derived from cannabis plants or cannabis flower; and
(8) is a type of product approved for sale by the office or is substantially similar to a product approved by the office, including but not limited to products that resemble nonalcoholic beverages, candy, and baked goods.

Subd. 50. Matrix barcode. “Matrix barcode” means a code that stores data in a two-dimensional array of geometrically shaped dark and light cells capable of being read by the camera on a smartphone or other mobile device.
Subd. 50. Medical cannabinoid product. "Medical cannabinoid product" means a product that:

(1) consists of or contains cannabis concentrate or hemp concentrate or is infused with cannabinoids, including but not limited to artificially derived cannabinoids; and

(2) is provided to a patient enrolled in the registry program; a registered designated caregiver; or a parent, legal guardian, or spouse of an enrolled patient, by a cannabis retailer or medical cannabis retailer to treat or alleviate the symptoms of a qualifying medical condition.

(b) A medical cannabinoid product must be in the form of:

(1) liquid, including but not limited to oil;

(2) pill;

(3) liquid or oil for use with a vaporized delivery method;

(4) water-soluble cannabinoid multiparticulate, including granules, powder, and sprinkles;

(5) orally dissolvable product, including lozenges, gums, mints, buccal tablets, and sublingual tablets;

(6) edible products in the form of gummies and chews;

(7) topical formulation; or

(8) any allowable form or delivery method approved by the office.

(c) Medical cannabinoid product does not include adult-use cannabis products.

Subd. 51. Medical cannabis business. "Medical cannabis business" means an entity licensed under this chapter to engage in one or more of the following:

(1) the cultivation of cannabis plants for medical cannabis flower;

(2) the manufacture of medical cannabinoid products; and

(3) the retail sale of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products.

Subd. 52. Medical cannabis flower. "Medical cannabis flower" means cannabis flower provided to a patient enrolled in the registry program; a registered designated caregiver, or a parent, legal guardian, or spouse of an enrolled patient by a cannabis retailer or medical cannabis business to treat or alleviate the symptoms of a qualifying medical condition.

Medical cannabis flower does not include adult-use cannabis flower.

Subd. 53. Medical cannabis flower. "Medical cannabis flower" means cannabis flower provided to a patient enrolled in the registry program, a registered designated caregiver, or a parent, legal guardian, or spouse of an enrolled patient by a cannabis retailer or medical cannabis business to treat or alleviate the symptoms of a qualifying medical condition.

Medical cannabis flower does not include adult-use cannabis flower or hemp-derived consumer products.
Subd. 54. Medical cannabis paraphernalia. "Medical cannabis paraphernalia" means a delivery device, related supply, or educational material used by a patient enrolled in the registry program to administer medical cannabis and medical cannabinoid products.

Subd. 55. Nonintoxicating cannabinoid. "Nonintoxicating cannabinoid" means a cannabinoid that when introduced into the human body does not impair the central nervous system and does not impair the human audio, visual, or mental processes. Nonintoxicating cannabinoid includes but is not limited to cannabidiol and cannabigerol but does not include any artificially derived cannabinoid.

Subd. 56. Office. "Office" means the Office of Cannabis Management.

Subd. 57. Patient. "Patient" means a Minnesota resident who has been diagnosed with a qualifying medical condition by a health care practitioner and who has met all other requirements for patients under this chapter to participate in the registry program.

Subd. 58. Patient registry number. "Patient registry number" means a unique identification number assigned by the Division of Medical Cannabis to a patient enrolled in the registry program.

Subd. 59. Qualifying medical condition. "Qualifying medical condition" means a diagnosis of any of the following conditions:

1. Alzheimer's disease;
2. Autism spectrum disorder that meets the requirements of the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders published by the American Psychiatric Association;
3. Cancer, if the underlying condition or treatment produces one or more of the following:
   - Bone changes;
   - Nutritional deficiencies;
   - Pain;
   - Fatigue;
   - Sleep disturbances;
   - Loss of appetite;
   - Depressive mood;
   - Loss of body mass; or
   - Increased food consumption without significant weight gain.

Subd. 60. Plant canopy. "Plant canopy" means the total surface area within a licensed cultivation facility that is used at any time to cultivate mature, flowering cannabis plants. Calculation of the area of the plant canopy does not include the surface area within the licensed cultivation facility that is used to cultivate immature cannabis plants and seedlings.

Subd. 61. Qualifying medical condition. "Qualifying medical condition" means a diagnosis of any of the following conditions:

1. Alzheimer's disease;
2. Autism spectrum disorder that meets the requirements of the fifth edition of the Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders published by the American Psychiatric Association;
3. Cancer;
12.24 (i) severe or chronic pain;
12.25 (ii) nausea or severe vomiting; or
12.26 (iii) cachexia or severe wasting;
12.27 (4) chronic motor or vocal tic disorder;
12.28 (5) chronic pain;
12.29 (6) glaucoma;
12.30 (7) human immunodeficiency virus or acquired immune deficiency syndrome;
12.31 (8) intractable pain as defined in section 152.125, subdivision 1, paragraph (c);
12.32 (9) obstructive sleep apnea;
12.33 (10) post-traumatic stress disorder;
12.34 (11) Tourette's syndrome;
12.35 (12) amyotrophic lateral sclerosis;
12.36 (13) seizures, including those characteristic of epilepsy;
12.37 (14) severe and persistent muscle spasms, including those characteristic of multiple
12.38 sclerosis;
12.39 (15) inflammatory bowel disease, including Crohn's disease;
12.40 (16) irritable bowel syndrome;
12.41 (17) obsessive-compulsive disorder;
12.42 (18) sickle cell disease;
12.43 (19) terminal illness, with a probable life expectancy of under one year, if the illness or
12.44 its treatment produces one or more of the following:
12.45 (i) severe or chronic pain;
12.46 (ii) nausea or severe vomiting; or
12.47 (iii) cachexia or severe wasting; or
12.48 (20) any other medical condition or its treatment approved by the office.

Subd. 60. Registered designated caregiver. "Registered designated caregiver" means
an individual who:

Subd. 62. Registered designated caregiver. "Registered designated caregiver" means
an individual who:

12.20 (1) is at least 18 years old;
(2) is not disqualified for a criminal offense according to rules adopted pursuant to section 342.13, subdivision 2.

(3) has been approved by the Division of Medical Cannabis to assist a patient with obtaining medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products from a cannabis retailer or medical cannabis retailer and with administering medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products, and

(4) is authorized by the Division of Medical Cannabis to assist a patient with the use of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products.

Subd. 61. Registry or registry program. "Registry" or "registry program" means the patient registry established under this chapter listing patients authorized to obtain medical cannabis flower, medical cannabinoid products, and medical cannabis paraphernalia from cannabis retailers and medical cannabis retailers and administer medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products:

Subd. 62. Registry verification. "Registry verification" means the verification provided by the Division of Medical Cannabis that a patient is enrolled in the registry program and that includes the patient's name, patient registry number, and, if applicable, the name of the patient's registered designee, caregiver, parent, legal guardian, or spouse.

Subd. 63. Restricted area. "Restricted area" means an area where cannabis flower or cannabis products are cultivated, manufactured, or stored by a cannabis business.

Subd. 64. Statewide monitoring system. "Statewide monitoring system" means the system for integrated cannabis tracking, inventory, and verification established or adopted by the office.

Subd. 65. Synthetic cannabinoid. "Synthetic cannabinoid" means a substance with a similar chemical structure and pharmacological activity to a cannabinoid but is not extracted or derived from cannabis plants, cannabis flower, hemp plants, or hemp plant parts and is instead created or produced by chemical or biochemical synthesis.

Subd. 66. Tribal medical cannabis board. "Tribal medical cannabis board" means an agency established by each federally recognized Tribe's governing body to perform regulatory oversight and monitor compliance with a Tribal medical cannabis program and applicable regulations.

Subd. 67. Tribal medical cannabis program. "Tribal medical cannabis program" means a program established by a federally recognized Tribal government within the boundaries of Minnesota relating to the production, processing, sale, and distribution, and possession of medical cannabis and medical cannabis products.
Subd. 66. Veteran. "Veteran" means an individual who satisfies the requirements in section 197.447.

Subd. 67. Visiting designated caregiver. "Visiting designated caregiver" means an individual who is authorized under a visiting patient's jurisdiction of residence to assist the visiting patient with the use of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products. To be considered a visiting designated caregiver, the individual must possess a valid verification card or its equivalent that is issued by the visiting patient's jurisdiction of residence and that verifies that the individual is authorized to assist the visiting patient with the administration of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products under the laws or regulations of the visiting patient's jurisdiction of residence.

Subd. 68. Visiting patient. "Visiting patient" means an individual who is not a Minnesota resident and who possesses a valid registration verification card or its equivalent that is issued under the laws or regulations of another state, district, commonwealth, or territory of the United States verifying that the individual is enrolled in or authorized to participate in that jurisdiction's medical cannabis or medical marijuana program.

Subd. 69. Volatile solvent. "Volatile solvent" means any solvent that is or produces a flammable gas or vapor that, when present in the air in sufficient quantities, will create explosive or ignitable mixtures. Volatile solvent includes but is not limited to butane, hexane, and propane.

Sec. 2. [342.02] OFFICE OF CANNABIS MANAGEMENT.

Subdivision 1. Establishment. The Office of Cannabis Management is created with the powers and duties established by law. In making rules, establishing policy, and exercising its regulatory authority over the cannabis industry and hemp consumer industry, the office must:

(1) promote the public health and welfare;

(2) protect public safety;

(3) protect public safety.

(4) protect public safety.

(5) protect public safety.

Subd. 70. Tribal medical cannabis program manufacturer. "Tribal medical cannabis program manufacturer" means an entity designated by a Tribal medical cannabis board within the boundaries of Minnesota or a federally recognized Tribal government within the boundaries of Minnesota to engage in production, processing, and sale or distribution of medical cannabis and medical cannabis products under that Tribe's Tribal medical cannabis program.

Subd. 71. Tribal medical cannabis program patient. "Tribal medical cannabis program patient" means a person who possesses a valid registration verification card or equivalent document that is issued under the laws or regulations of a Tribal nation within the boundaries of Minnesota and that verifies that the person is enrolled in or authorized to participate in that Tribal nation's Tribal medical cannabis program.

Subd. 72. Veteran. "Veteran" means an individual who satisfies the requirements in section 197.447.

Subd. 73. Visiting designated caregiver. "Visiting designated caregiver" means an individual who is authorized under a visiting patient's jurisdiction of residence to assist the visiting patient with the use of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products. To be considered a visiting designated caregiver, the individual must possess a valid verification card or its equivalent that is issued by the visiting patient's jurisdiction of residence and that verifies that the individual is authorized to assist the visiting patient with the administration of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products under the laws or regulations of the visiting patient's jurisdiction of residence.

Subd. 74. Visiting patient. "Visiting patient" means an individual who is not a Minnesota resident and who possesses a valid registration verification card or its equivalent that is issued under the laws or regulations of another state, district, commonwealth, or territory of the United States verifying that the individual is enrolled in or authorized to participate in that jurisdiction's medical cannabis or medical marijuana program.

Subd. 75. Volatile solvent. "Volatile solvent" means any solvent that is or produces a flammable gas or vapor that, when present in the air in sufficient quantities, will create explosive or ignitable mixtures. Volatile solvent includes but is not limited to butane, hexane, and propane.

Sec. 2. [342.02] OFFICE OF CANNABIS MANAGEMENT.
15.12 (3) eliminate the illicit market for cannabis flower and cannabis products;
15.13 (4) meet the market demand for cannabis flower and cannabis products;
15.14 (5) promote a craft industry for cannabis flower and cannabis products; and
15.15 (6) prioritize growth and recovery in communities that have experienced a disproportionate, negative impact from cannabis prohibition.

16.2 Subd. 2. Powers and duties. The office has the following powers and duties:
16.3 (1) to develop, maintain, and enforce an organized system of regulation for the cannabis industry and hemp consumer industry;
16.4 (2) to establish programming, services, and notification to protect, maintain, and improve the health of citizens;
16.5 (3) to prevent unauthorized access to adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products by individuals under 21 years of age;
16.6 (4) to establish and regularly update standards for product testing, packaging, and labeling; including requirements for an expiration, sell-by, or best-used-by date;
16.7 (5) to promote economic growth with an emphasis on growth in areas that experienced a disproportionate, negative impact from cannabis prohibition;
16.8 (6) to issue and renew licenses;
16.9 (7) to require fingerprints from individuals determined to be subject to fingerprinting, including the submission of fingerprints to the Federal Bureau of Investigation where required by law and to obtain criminal conviction data for individuals seeking a license from the office on the individual's behalf or as a cooperative member or director, manager, or general partner of a business entity;
16.10 (8) to receive reports required by this chapter and inspect the premises, records, books, and other documents of license holders to ensure compliance with all applicable laws and rules;
16.11 (9) to authorize the use of unmarked motor vehicles to conduct seizures or investigations pursuant to the office's authority;
16.12 (10) to impose and collect civil and administrative penalties as provided in this chapter;
16.13 (11) to publish such information as may be deemed necessary for the welfare of cannabis businesses, cannabis workers, hemp businesses, hemp workers, and the health and safety of citizens;
(12) to make loans and grants in aid to the extent that appropriations are made available for that purpose;

(13) to authorize research and studies on cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, the cannabis industry, and the hemp consumer industry;

(14) to provide reports as required by law;

(15) to establish limits on the potency of cannabis flower and cannabis products that can be sold to customers by licensed cannabis retailers and licensed cannabis microbusinesses with an endorsement to sell cannabis flower and cannabis products to customers; and

(16) to exercise other powers and authority and perform other duties required by law.

Subd. 3. Medical cannabis program. The powers and duties of the Department of Health with respect to the medical cannabis program under Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 152.22 to 152.37, are transferred to the Office of Cannabis Management under section 152.039. State employees shall not be displaced by the transfer of duties from the Department of Health medical cannabis program to the Office of Cannabis Management under this subdivision.

Subd. 4. Interagency agreements. (a) The office and the commissioner of agriculture shall enter into interagency agreements to ensure that edible cannabis products and lower-potency hemp edibles are handled, manufactured, and inspected in a manner that is consistent with the relevant food safety requirements in chapters 28A, 31, and 34A and associated rules.

(b) The office may cooperate and enter into other agreements with the commissioner of agriculture and may cooperate and enter into agreements with the commissioners and

(12) to make loans and grants in aid to the extent that appropriations are made available for that purpose;

(13) to authorize research and studies on cannabis flower, cannabis products, synthetically derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, the cannabis industry, and the hemp consumer industry;

(14) to provide reports as required by law;

(15) to develop a warning label regarding the effects of the use of cannabis flower and cannabis products by persons 25 years of age or younger;

(16) to establish limits on the potency of adult-use cannabis flower and adult-use cannabis products that can be sold to customers by licensed cannabis retailer, licensed cannabis microbusiness, and licensed cannabis microbusiness with an endorsement to sell adult-use cannabis flower and adult-use cannabis products to customers;

(17) to permit, upon application to the office in the form prescribed by the director of the office, a licensee under this chapter to perform any activity if such permission is substantially necessary for the licensee to perform any other activity permitted by the applicant's license and is not otherwise prohibited by law.

(18) to remove, upon application to the office in the form prescribed by the director of the office, any obligation of a licensee under this chapter if such removal is substantially necessary for the licensee to perform any activity permitted by the applicant's license and is not otherwise prohibited by law; and

(19) to exercise other powers and authority and perform other duties required by law.

Subd. 3. Medical cannabis program. (a) The powers and duties of the Department of Health with respect to the medical cannabis program under Minnesota Statutes 2022, sections 152.22 to 152.37, are transferred to the Office of Cannabis Management under section 152.039.

(b) State employees shall not be displaced by the transfer of duties from the Department of Health medical cannabis program to the Office of Cannabis Management under this subdivision. Any employees transferred under this section to the Office of Cannabis Management shall retain their current seniority and benefit accrual rates.

Subd. 4. Interagency agreements. (a) The office and the commissioner of agriculture shall enter into interagency agreements to ensure that edible cannabis products and lower-potency hemp edibles are handled, manufactured, and inspected in a manner that is consistent with the relevant food safety requirements in chapters 28A, 31, and 34A and associated rules.

(b) The office may cooperate and enter into other agreements with the commissioner of agriculture and may cooperate and enter into agreements with the commissioners and
Subd. 5. Rulemaking. The office may adopt rules to implement any provisions in this chapter. Rules for which notice is published in the State Register before July 1, 2025, may be adopted using the expedited rulemaking process in section 14.389.

Subd. 6. Director. (a) The governor shall appoint a director of the office with the advice and consent of the senate. The director must be in the unclassified service and must serve at the pleasure of the governor.

(b) The salary of the director must not exceed the salary limit established under section 15A.0815, subdivision 3.

(c) Four years prior to being nominated to serve as director, while serving as the director, and within four years after terminating service, the director is prohibited from having a direct or an indirect financial interest in a cannabis business or hemp business licensed under this chapter. The director is permanently prohibited from registering as a lobbyist after terminating service.

(d) The director must have not been a member of the Minnesota legislature, held a constitutional office, registered as a lobbyist, or served as a director of a statewide agency for at least four years before appointment.

(e) No later than June 15, 2023, the governor shall appoint an advisory committee to consult with during the hiring process for the director. The advisory committee shall be comprised of:

(1) two members of the house of representatives, one appointed by the majority party and one by the minority party;

(2) two members of the senate, one appointed by the majority party and one by the minority party;

(3) an expert in cannabis policy;

(4) an expert in economic equity;

(5) an expert in cannabis science;

(6) an expert in restorative justice;

(7) an expert in harm reduction;

(8) an expert on race, equity, and inclusion;

(9) a medical cannabis patient;

(10) an individual who has been justice involved for the sale of cannabis; and

(d) A person who has served in the legislature or statewide office is not eligible to be appointed to the position of director until five years after the end of the person's term in the legislature or statewide office.
(11) an individual with experience in implementing an adult use legalization program;
(f) While serving on the search committee, members may not:
   (1) have a financial interest in a cannabis business or hemp business;
   (2) be a director or officer of a pharmaceutical company; or
   (3) be a registered lobbyist;
(g) Members of the advisory committee are not eligible for reimbursement;
(h) The governor shall designate a chair of the committee who shall convene the first
   meeting. The committee may elect other officers as needed. Meetings of the committee are
   subject to chapter 13D;
   (i) The commissioner of agriculture shall provide space and support for the advisory
   committee. The advisory committee expires on August 1, 2023;
   Subd. 7. Employees. (a) The office may employ other personnel in the classified service
   necessary to carry out the duties in this chapter.
   (b) Upon request by the office, a prospective employee of the office must submit a
   completed criminal history records check consent form, a full set of classifiable fingerprints,
   and the required fees to the office. Upon receipt of this information, the office must submit
   the completed criminal history records check consent form, full set of classifiable fingerprints,
   and required fees to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. After receiving this information,
   the bureau must conduct a Minnesota criminal history records check of the prospective
   employee. The bureau may exchange a prospective employee's fingerprints with the Federal
   Bureau of Investigation to obtain the prospective employee's national criminal history record
   information. The bureau must return the results of the Minnesota and federal criminal history
   records checks to the director to determine if the prospective employee is disqualified under
   the director to determine if the prospective employee is disqualified under section 342.
   (c) While employed by the office and within two years after terminating employment,
   an employee may not have a direct or an indirect financial interest in a cannabis business
   licensed under this chapter;
   Subd. 8. Division of Social Equity. The office must establish a Division of Social Equity.
   At a minimum, the division must:
   (1) administer grants to communities that experienced a disproportionate, negative impact
   from cannabis prohibition in order to promote economic development, provide services to
   prevent violence, support early intervention programs for youth and families, and promote
   community stability and safety;
   (2) act as an ombudsperson for the office to provide information, investigate complaints
   under this chapter, and provide or facilitate dispute resolutions; and

Subd. 7. Employees. (a) The office may employ other personnel in the classified service
necessary to carry out the duties in this chapter.
(b) A prospective employee of the office must submit a completed criminal history
records check consent form, a full set of classifiable fingerprints, and the required fees to
the office. Upon receipt of this information, the office must submit the completed criminal
history records check consent form, full set of classifiable fingerprints, and required fees
to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. After receiving this information, the bureau must
conduct a Minnesota criminal history records check of the prospective employee. The bureau
may exchange a prospective employee's fingerprints with the Federal Bureau of Investigation
to obtain the prospective employee's national criminal history record information. The
bureau must return the results of the Minnesota and federal criminal history records checks
to the director to determine if the prospective employee is disqualified under section 342.
(c) While employed by the office and within two years after terminating employment,
 an employee may not have a direct or an indirect financial interest in a cannabis business
 licensed under this chapter; or a recipient of a grant under this chapter.
Subd. 8. Division of Social Equity. The office must establish a Division of Social Equity.
 At a minimum, the division must:
(1) administer grants to communities that experienced a disproportionate, negative impact
 from cannabis prohibition and usage in order to promote economic development, provide
 services to prevent violence, support early intervention programs for youth and families,
 and promote community stability and safety;
(2) act as an ombudsperson for the office to provide information, investigate complaints
 under this chapter, and provide or facilitate dispute resolutions; and
Subd. 3. Report to the office on the status of complaints and social equity in the cannabis industry.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2023, except for subdivision 2, paragraphs (e), (f), (g), (h), and (i), which are effective the day following final enactment, and subdivision 3, which is effective January 1, 2024.

Sec. 3. Cannabis Advisory Council.

Subdivision 1. Membership.

(a) The Cannabis Advisory Council is created consisting of the following members:

(1) the director of the Office of Cannabis Management or a designee;

(2) the commissioner of employment and economic development or a designee;

(3) the commissioner of revenue or a designee;

(4) the commissioner of health or a designee;

(5) the commissioner of human services or a designee;

(6) the commissioner of public safety or a designee;

(7) the commissioner of human rights or a designee;

(8) the commissioner of labor or a designee;

(9) the commissioner of agriculture or a designee;

(10) the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency or a designee;

(11) a representative from the League of Minnesota Cities appointed by the league;

(12) a representative from the Association of Minnesota Counties appointed by the association;

(13) an expert in minority business development appointed by the governor;

(14) a representative from the League of Minnesota Cities appointed by the league;

(15) a representative from the Association of Minnesota Counties appointed by the association;

(16) an expert in minority business development appointed by the governor;

Sec. 3. Cannabis Advisory Council.

Subdivision 1. Membership.

(a) The Cannabis Advisory Council is created consisting of the following members:

(1) the director of the Office of Cannabis Management or a designee;

(2) the commissioner of employment and economic development or a designee;

(3) the commissioner of revenue or a designee;

(4) the commissioner of health or a designee;

(5) the commissioner of human services or a designee;

(6) the commissioner of public safety or a designee;

(7) the commissioner of human rights or a designee;

(8) the commissioner of labor or a designee;

(9) the commissioner of agriculture or a designee;

(10) the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency or a designee;

(11) the superintendent of the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension or a designee;

(12) the colonel of the State Patrol or a designee;

(13) the director of the Office of Traffic Safety in the Department of Public Safety or a designee;
an expert in economic development strategies for under-resourced communities appointed by the governor;

an expert in farming or representing the interests of farmers appointed by the governor;

an expert representing the interests of cannabis workers appointed by the governor;

an expert in municipal law enforcement with advanced training in impairment detection and evaluation appointed by the governor;

an expert in social welfare or social justice appointed by the governor;

an expert in municipal law enforcement with advanced training in impairment detection and evaluation appointed by the governor;

an expert representing the interests of employers appointed by the governor;

an expert in criminal justice reform to mitigate the disproportionate impact of drug prosecutions on communities of color appointed by the governor;

an expert in cannabis retailing appointed by the governor;

an expert in cannabis product manufacturing appointed by the governor;

an expert in laboratory sciences and toxicology appointed by the governor;

an expert in providing legal services to cannabis businesses appointed by the governor;

an expert in cannabis cultivation appointed by the governor;

two patient advocates, one who is a patient enrolled in the medical cannabis program and one patient with experience in the mental health system or substance use disorder treatment system appointed by the governor;

a veteran appointed by the governor;

a veteran appointed by the governor.

an expert in prevention and treatment of substance use disorders appointed by the governor;

an expert in prevention and treatment of substance use disorders appointed by the governor;

an expert in the prevention and treatment of substance use disorders appointed by the governor;

an expert in minority business ownership appointed by the governor;

an expert in women-owned businesses appointed by the governor;

an expert in cannabis retailing appointed by the governor;

an expert in cannabis product manufacturing appointed by the governor;

an expert in providing legal services to cannabis businesses appointed by the governor;

an expert in cannabis cultivation appointed by the governor;

an expert in cannabis cultivation appointed by the governor;

an expert in toxicology appointed by the governor;

an expert in pediatric medicine appointed by the governor;

an expert in adult medicine appointed by the governor;

two licensed mental health professionals appointed by the governor;

a veteran appointed by the governor;
(31) one member of each of the following federally recognized Tribes, designated by the elected Tribal president or chairperson of the governing bodies of:

(i) the Fond du Lac Band;
(ii) the Grand Portage Band;
(iii) the Mille Lacs Band;
(iv) the White Earth Band;
(v) the Bois Forte Band;
(vi) the Leech Lake Band;
(vii) the Red Lake Nation;
(viii) the Upper Sioux Community;
(ix) the Lower Sioux Indian Community;
(x) the Shakopee Mdewakanton Sioux Community; and
(xi) the Prairie Island Indian Community; and

(32) a representative from the Local Public Health Association of Minnesota appointed by the association.

(b) Four years before being nominated to serve on the Cannabis Advisory Council, while serving on the Cannabis Advisory Council, and within four years after terminating service, a council member shall not serve as a lobbyist, as defined under section 10A.01, subdivision 21.

Subd. 2. Terms; compensation; removal; vacancy; expiration. The membership terms, compensation, removal of members appointed by the governor, and filling of vacancies of members are provided in section 15.059. Notwithstanding section 15.059, subdivision 6, the advisory council shall not expire.

(b) While serving on the Cannabis Advisory Council and within two years after terminating service, a council member shall not serve as a lobbyist, as defined under section 10A.01, subdivision 21.

Subd. 3. Officers; meetings. (a) The director of the Office of Cannabis Management or the director's designee must chair the Cannabis Advisory Council. The advisory council must elect a vice-chair and may elect other officers as necessary.

(b) The advisory council shall meet quarterly or upon the call of the chair.

Subd. 4. Duties. (a) The duties of the advisory council shall include:

(1) reviewing national cannabis policy;
(2) examining the effectiveness of state cannabis policy;

(b) The advisory council shall meet quarterly or upon the call of the chair.

Subd. 4. Duties. (a) The duties of the advisory council shall include:

(1) reviewing national cannabis policy;
(2) examining the effectiveness of state cannabis policy;
(3) reviewing developments in the cannabis industry;
(4) reviewing developments in the study of cannabis flower, cannabis products, and hemp-derived consumer products, including an estimate of the demand for cannabis flower and hemp-derived consumer products, the sources of illicit cannabis flower and illicit cannabis products in the state, and the number of accidents involving one or more drivers who admitted to using cannabis flower, cannabis products, or hemp-derived consumer products;
(5) taking public testimony; and
(6) making recommendations to the Office of Cannabis Management.

(b) At its discretion, the advisory council may examine other related issues consistent with this section.

Sec. 4.  [342.04] STUDIES; REPORTS.

(a) The office shall conduct a study to determine the expected size and growth of the regulated cannabis industry, including an estimate of the demand for cannabis flower and cannabis products, the number and geographic distribution of cannabis businesses needed to meet that demand, and the anticipated business from residents of other states.

(b) The office shall conduct a study to determine the size of the illicit cannabis market, the sources of illicit cannabis flower and illicit cannabis products in the state, the locations of citations issued and arrests made for cannabis offenses, and the subareas, such as census tracts or neighborhoods, that experience a disproportionately large amount of cannabis enforcement.

(c) The office shall conduct a study on impaired driving to determine the number of accidents involving one or more drivers who admitted to using cannabis flower, cannabis products, or hemp-derived consumer products, or who tested positive for cannabis or tetrahydrocannabinol; the number of arrests of individuals for impaired driving in which the individual tested positive for cannabis or tetrahydrocannabinol; and the number of convictions for driving under the influence of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, or tetrahydrocannabinol.

(d) The office shall provide preliminary reports on the studies conducted pursuant to paragraphs (a) to (c) to the legislature by January 15, 2024, and shall provide final reports to the legislature by January 15, 2025. Each report may be consolidated with other annual reports that the office is required to submit.

(e) The office shall conduct a study on the state's mental health system and substance use disorder treatment system to determine the rates at which individuals access those systems. At a minimum, the report shall include information about the number of people positive for cannabis or tetrahydrocannabinol.

(f) At its discretion, the advisory council may examine other related issues consistent with this section.

Sec. 4.  [342.04] STUDIES; REPORTS.

(a) The office shall conduct a study to determine the expected size and growth of the regulated cannabis industry and hemp consumer industry, including an estimate of the demand for cannabis flower and cannabis products, the number and geographic distribution of cannabis businesses needed to meet that demand, and the anticipated business from residents of other states.

(b) The office shall conduct a study to determine the size of the illicit cannabis market, the sources of illicit cannabis flower and illicit cannabis products in the state, the locations of citations issued and arrests made for cannabis offenses, and the subareas, such as census tracts or neighborhoods, that experience a disproportionately large amount of cannabis enforcement.

(c) The office shall conduct a study on impaired driving to determine:

(1) the number of accidents involving one or more drivers who admitted to using cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products, or who tested positive for cannabis or tetrahydrocannabinol;

(2) the number of arrests of individuals for impaired driving in which the individual tested positive for cannabis or tetrahydrocannabinol; and

(3) the number of convictions for driving under the influence of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, or tetrahydrocannabinol.

(d) The office shall provide preliminary reports on the studies conducted pursuant to paragraphs (a) to (c) to the legislature by January 15, 2024, and shall provide final reports to the legislature by January 15, 2025. The reports may be consolidated into a single report by the office.

(e) The office shall collect existing data from the Department of Human Services, Department of Health, Minnesota state courts, and hospitals licensed under chapter 144 on the utilization of mental health and substance use disorder services, emergency room visits, and hospitals licensed under chapter 144 on the utilization of mental health and substance use disorder services.
admitted to emergency rooms for treatment of a mental illness or substance use disorder, ordered by a court to participate in mental health or substance use programming, and who voluntarily agreed to accept mental health or substance use treatment or admission to a state-operated treatment program or treatment facility. The report must include summary data disaggregated by the month of admission or order: age, race, and sex of the individuals; whether the admission or order was for a mental illness or substance use disorder; and, to the extent known, the substance of abuse that resulted in the admission or order. Data must be obtained, retained, and reported in a way that prevents the unauthorized release of private data on individuals as defined in section 13.02.

(5) progress on providing opportunities to individuals and communities that experienced a disproportionate, negative impact from cannabis prohibition, including but not limited to providing relief from criminal convictions and increasing economic opportunities;

(6) the status of racial and geographic diversity in the cannabis industry;

and commitments to identify any increase in the services provided or any increase in the number of visits or commitments. The office shall also obtain summary data from existing first episode psychosis programs on the number of persons served by the programs and number of persons on the waiting list. All information collected by the office under this paragraph shall be included in the report required under paragraph (f).

(f) The office shall conduct an annual market analysis on the status of the regulated cannabis industry and submit a report of the findings. The office shall submit the report by January 15 of each year and the report may be combined with the annual report submitted by the office. The process of completing the market analysis must include holding public meetings to solicit the input of consumers, market stakeholders, and potential new applicants and must include an assessment as to whether the office has issued the necessary number of licenses in order to:

(1) ensure the sufficient supply of cannabis flower and cannabis products to meet demand;

(2) provide market stability;

(3) ensure a competitive market; and

(4) limit the sale of unregulated cannabis flower and cannabis products.

(f) The office shall submit an annual report to the legislature by January 15, 2024, and each January 15 thereafter. The annual report shall include but not be limited to the following:

(1) the status of the regulated cannabis industry;

(2) the status of the illicit cannabis market;

(3) the number of accidents, arrests, and convictions involving drivers who admitted to using cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp products, or hemp-derived consumer products or who tested positive for cannabis or tetrahydrocannabinol;

(4) the change in potency, if any, of cannabis flower and cannabis products available through the regulated market;

(5) progress on providing opportunities to individuals and communities that experienced a disproportionate, negative impact from cannabis prohibition, including but not limited to providing relief from criminal convictions and increasing economic opportunities;

(6) the status of racial and geographic diversity in the cannabis industry;

number of licenses issued; and must include an assessment as to whether the office has issued the necessary number of licenses in order to:

(1) ensure the sufficient supply of cannabis flower and cannabis products to meet demand;

(2) provide market stability;

(3) ensure a competitive market; and

(4) limit the sale of unregulated cannabis flower and cannabis products.

(f) The office shall submit an annual report to the legislature by January 15, 2024, and each January 15 thereafter. The annual report shall include but not be limited to the following:

(1) the status of the regulated cannabis industry;

(2) the status of the illicit cannabis market; and hemp consumer industry;

(3) the number of accidents, arrests, and convictions involving drivers who admitted to using cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products or who tested positive for cannabis or tetrahydrocannabinol;

(4) the change in potency, if any, of cannabis flower and cannabis products available through the regulated market;

(5) progress on providing opportunities to individuals and communities that experienced a disproportionate, negative impact from cannabis prohibition, including but not limited to providing relief from criminal convictions and increasing economic opportunities;

(6) the status of racial and geographic diversity in the cannabis industry;
(7) proposed legislative changes;

(8) information on the adverse effects of second-hand smoke from any cannabis flower, cannabis products, and hemp-derived consumer products that are consumed by combustion or vaporization of the product and inhalation of smoke, aerosol, or vapor from the product;

and

(9) recommendations for levels of funding for:

(i) a coordinated education program to address and raise public awareness about the top three adverse health effects, as determined by the commissioner of health, associated with the use of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products by individuals under 21 years of age;

(ii) a coordinated education program to educate pregnant women, breastfeeding women, and women who may become pregnant on the adverse health effects of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products;

(iii) training, technical assistance, and educational materials for home visiting programs and Tribal home visiting programs regarding safe and unsafe use of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products in homes with infants and young children;

(iv) model programs to educate middle school and high school students on the health effects on children and adolescents of the use of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, and other intoxicating or controlled substances;

(v) grants issued through the CanTrain, CanNavigate, CanStartup, and CanGrow programs;

(vi) grants issued through the CanTrain, CanNavigate, CanStartup, and CanGrow programs;

(vii) training of peace officers and law enforcement agencies on changes to laws involving cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products, and the law’s impact on searches and seizures;

(viii) training of peace officers on the cultural uses of sage and distinguishing use of sage from the use of cannabis flower, including whether the Board of Peace Officer Standards and Training should approve or develop training materials;

(ix) the retirement and replacement of drug detection dogs; and
(xi) the Department of Human Services and county social service agencies to address any increase in demand for services.

(j) In developing the recommended funding levels under paragraph (f), clause (9), items (vi) to (x), the office shall consult with local law enforcement agencies, the Minnesota Chiefs of Police Association, the Minnesota Sheriff's Association, the League of Minnesota Cities, the Association of Minnesota Counties, and county social services agencies.

Sec. 5. [342.05] STATEWIDE MONITORING SYSTEM.

Subdivision 1. Statewide monitoring. The office must contract with an outside vendor to establish a statewide monitoring system for integrated cannabis tracking, inventory, and verification to track all cannabis plants, cannabis flower, cannabis products, and synthetically derived cannabinoids from seed, immature plant, or creation until disposal or sale to a patient or customer.

Subd. 2. Data submission requirements. The monitoring system must allow cannabis businesses to submit monitoring data to the office through the use of monitoring system software commonly used within the cannabis industry and may also permit cannabis businesses to submit monitoring data through manual data entry with approval from the office.

Sec. 6. [342.06] APPROVAL OF CANNABIS FLOWER, PRODUCTS, AND CANNABINOIDS.

Subdivision 1. Definitions. For the purposes of this section, "type" means an individual product in a product line that may be sold in different sizes, distinct packaging, or at various prices but is still created using the same manufacturing or agricultural processes. A new or additional stock keeping unit (SKU) or Universal Product Code (UPC) shall not prevent a product from being considered the same type as another unit. All other terms have the meanings provided in section 342.01.

Subd. 2. Approval of products. (a) The office shall approve types of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products for retail sale.

(b) The office may establish limits on the total THC of cannabis flower, cannabis products, and hemp-derived consumer products. As used in this paragraph, "total THC" means the sum of the percentage by weight of tetrahydrocannabinolic acid multiplied by 0.877 plus the percentage by weight of all tetrahydrocannabinols.
Subdivision 1.
(1) is intended to be consumed by combustion or vaporization of the product and
(2) bears the likeness or contains characteristics of a real or fictional person, animal, or
fruit;
(3) is modeled after a type or brand of products primarily consumed by or marketed to
children;
(4) contains a synthetic cannabinoid;
(5) is made by applying a cannabinoid, including but not limited to an artificially derived
cannabinoid, to a finished food product that does not contain cannabinoids and is sold to
consumers, including but not limited to a candy or snack food; or
(6) if the product is an edible cannabis product or lower-potency hemp edible, contains
an ingredient, other than a cannabinoid, that is not approved by the United States Food and
Drug Administration for use in food.
(7) The office must not approve any cannabis flower, cannabis product, or hemp-derived
consumer product that:
(1) is intended to be consumed by combustion or vaporization of the product and
inhale smoke, aerosol, or vapor from the product; and
(2) imparts a taste or smell, other than the taste or smell of cannabis flower, that is
distinguishable by an ordinary person before or during consumption of the product;
(8) The office may adopt rules to limit or prohibit ingredients in or additives to cannabis
flower, cannabis products, or hemp-derived consumer products to ensure compliance with
the limitations in paragraph (d).

Sec. 7. [342.07] AGRICULTURAL AND FOOD SAFETY PRACTICES:
RULEMAKING:
Subdivision 1. Plant propagation standards. In consultation with the commissioner
of agriculture, the office by rule must establish certification, testing, and labeling
requirements for the methods used to grow new cannabis plants or hemp plants, including
but not limited to growth from seed, clone, cutting, or tissue culture. The requirements must
prohibit the cultivation of cannabis plants derived from genetic engineering, as defined in
section 18F.02, subdivision 4.
Subd. 2. Agricultural best practices. In consultation with the commissioner of agriculture and representatives from the University of Minnesota Extension Service, the office shall establish best practices for:

1. the cultivation and preparation of cannabis plants; and
2. the use of pesticides, fertilizers, soil amendments, and plant amendments in relation to growing cannabis plants;

Subd. 3. Edible cannabinoid product handler endorsement. (a) Any person seeking to manufacture, process, sell, handle, or store an edible cannabis product or lower-potency hemp edible, other than an edible cannabis product or lower-potency hemp edible that has been placed in its final packaging, must first obtain an edible cannabinoid product handler endorsement.

(b) In consultation with the commissioner of agriculture, the office shall establish an edible cannabinoid product handler endorsement.

(c) The office must regulate edible cannabinoid product handlers and assess penalties in the same manner provided for food handlers under chapters 28A, 31, and 34A and associated rules, with the following exceptions:

1. the office must issue an edible cannabinoid product handler endorsement, rather than a license;
2. eligibility for an edible cannabinoid product handler endorsement is limited to persons who possess a valid license issued by the office;
3. the office may not charge a fee for issuing or renewing the endorsement;
4. the office must align the term and renewal period for edible cannabinoid product handler endorsements with the term and renewal period of the license issued by the office; and
5. an edible cannabis product or lower-potency hemp edible must not be considered adulterated solely because the product contains tetrahydrocannabinol, cannabis concentrate, hemp concentrate, artificially derived cannabinoids, or any other material extracted or derived from a cannabis plant, cannabis flower, hemp plant, or hemp plant parts.

(d) The edible cannabinoid product handler endorsement must prohibit the manufacture of edible cannabis products at the same premises where food is manufactured, except for the limited production of edible products produced solely for product development, sampling, or testing. This limitation does not apply to the manufacture of lower-potency hemp edibles.
Sec. 8. [342.08] ESTABLISHMENT OF ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS.

Subdivision 1. Water standards. In consultation with the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency, the office by rule must establish appropriate water standards for cannabis businesses.

Subd. 2. Energy use. In consultation with the commissioner of commerce, the office by rule must establish appropriate energy standards for cannabis businesses.

Subd. 3. Solid waste. In consultation with the commissioner of the Pollution Control Agency, the office by rule must establish appropriate solid waste standards for the disposal of:

1. cannabis flower and cannabis products;
2. packaging;
3. recyclable materials, including minimum requirements for the use of recyclable materials; and
4. other solid waste.

Subd. 4. Odor. The office by rule must establish appropriate standards and requirements to limit odors produced by cannabis businesses.

Subd. 5. Applicability; federal, state, and local laws. A cannabis business must comply with all applicable federal, state, and local laws related to the subjects of subdivisions 1 to 4.

Subd. 6. Rulemaking. (a) The office may only adopt a rule under this section if the rule is consistent with and at least as stringent as applicable state and federal laws related to the subjects of subdivisions 1 to 4.

(b) The office must coordinate and consult with a department or agency of the state regarding the development and implementation of a rule under this section if the department or agency has expertise or a regulatory interest in the subject matter of the rule.

Sec. 9. [342.09] PERSONAL ADULT USE OF CANNABIS.

Subdivision 1. Personal adult use, possession, and transportation of cannabis flower and cannabinoid products. (a) An individual 21 years of age or older may:

1. use, possess, or transport cannabis paraphernalia;
2. possess or transport two ounces or less of adult-use cannabis flower in a public place;

(b) The office must coordinate and consult with a department or agency of the state regarding the development and implementation of a rule under this section if the department or agency has expertise or a regulatory interest in the subject matter of the rule.
(3) possess two pounds or less of adult-use cannabis flower derived from sources other than the home cultivation of cannabis plants authorized in subdivision 2 in the individual's private residence;

(4) possess or transport eight grams or less of adult-use cannabis concentrate;

(5) possess or transport edible cannabis products and lower-potency hemp edibles infused with a combined total of 800 milligrams or less of tetrahydrocannabinol;

(6) give for no remuneration two ounces or less of adult-use cannabis flower, eight grams or less of adult-use cannabis concentrate, or edible cannabis products and lower-potency hemp edibles infused with a combined total of 800 milligrams or less of tetrahydrocannabinol to an individual who is at least 21 years of age; and

(7) use adult-use cannabis flower and adult-use cannabis products in the following locations:

(i) a private residence, including the individual's curtilage or yard;

(ii) on private property, not generally accessible by the public, unless the individual is explicitly prohibited from consuming cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products on the property by the owner of the property; or

(iii) on the premises of an establishment or event licensed to permit on-site consumption.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (c), an individual may not:

(1) use, possess, or transport cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products if the individual is under 21 years of age;

(2) use cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products in a motor vehicle as defined in section 169A.03, subdivision 15;

(3) use cannabis flower, cannabis products, or hemp-derived consumer products in a manner that involves the inhalation of smoke, aerosol, or vapor at any location where smoking is prohibited under section 144.414;
(4) use or possess cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products in a public school, as defined in section 120A.03, subdivisions 9, 11, and 13, or in a charter school governed by chapter 124E, including all facilities, whether owned, rented, or leased, and all vehicles that a school district owns, leases, rents, contracts for, or controls;

(5) use or possess cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products to an individual under 21 years of age;

(6) operate a motor vehicle while under the influence of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products;

(7) give for no remuneration cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products to an individual under 21 years of age or over; or

(8) give for no remuneration cannabis flower or cannabis products as a sample or promotional gift if the giver is in the business of selling goods or services.

(c) The prohibitions under paragraph (b), clauses (1) to (4), do not apply to use other than by smoking or by a vaporized delivery method, possession, or transportation of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products by a patient, a registered designated caregiver, or a parent, legal guardian, or spouse of a patient;

(d) A proprietor of a family or group family day care program must disclose to parents or guardians of children cared for on the premises of the family or group family day care program, if the proprietor permits the smoking or use of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products on the premises outside of its hours of operation. Disclosure must include posting on the premises a conspicuous written notice and orally informing parents or guardians.

Subd. 2. Home cultivation of cannabis for personal adult use. Up to eight cannabis plants, with no more than four being mature, flowering plants may be grown at a single residence, including the curtilage or yard, without a license to cultivate cannabis issued under this chapter provided that cultivation takes place at the primary residence of an individual 21 years of age or older and in an enclosed, locked space that is not open to public view.

Subd. 3. Home extraction of cannabis concentrate by use of volatile solvent prohibited. No person may use a volatile solvent to separate or extract cannabis concentrate or hemp concentrate without a cannabis microbusiness, cannabis mezzobusiness, cannabis

(9) vaporize or smoke cannabis flower, cannabis products, synthetically derived cannabinoids, or hemp-derived consumer products in any location where the smoke, aerosol, or vapor would be inhaled by a minor.
Subd. 4. Sale of cannabis flower and products prohibited. No person may sell cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products without a license issued under this chapter that authorizes the sale.

Subd. 5. Importation of hemp-derived products. No person may import lower-potency hemp edibles or hemp-derived consumer products that are manufactured outside the boundaries of the state of Minnesota with the intent to sell the products to consumers within the state without a license issued under this chapter that authorizes the importation of such products. This subdivision does not apply to products lawfully purchased for personal use.

Subd. 6. Violations; penalties. (a) In addition to penalties listed in this subdivision, a person who violates the provisions of this chapter is subject to any applicable criminal penalty.

(b) The office may assess the following civil penalties on a person who sells cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products without a license issued under this chapter that authorizes the sale:

(1) if the person sells up to two ounces of cannabis flower, up to $3,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis flower, whichever is greater;

(2) if the person sells more than two ounces but not more than eight ounces of cannabis flower, up to $50,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis flower, whichever is greater;

(3) if the person sells more than eight ounces but not more than one pound of cannabis flower, up to $250,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis flower, whichever is greater;

(4) if the person sells more than one pound but not more than five pounds of cannabis flower, up to $500,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis flower, whichever is greater;

(5) if the person sells more than five pounds but not more than 25 pounds of cannabis flower, up to $1,000,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis flower, whichever is greater;

(6) if the person sells more than 25 pounds but not more than 50 pounds of cannabis flower, up to $2,500,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis flower, whichever is greater; and

(7) if the person sells more than 50 pounds of cannabis flower, up to $5,000,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis flower, whichever is greater.
concentrate, up to $250,000; and
(c) The office may assess the following civil penalties on a person who sells cannabis concentrate without a license issued under this chapter that authorizes the sale:

(1) if the person sells up to eight grams of cannabis concentrate, up to $3,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis concentrate, whichever is greater;

(2) if the person sells more than eight grams but not more than 40 grams of cannabis concentrate, up to $10,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis concentrate, whichever is greater;

(3) if the person sells more than 40 grams but not more than 80 grams of cannabis concentrate, up to $25,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis concentrate, whichever is greater;

(4) if the person sells more than 80 grams but not more than 400 grams of cannabis concentrate, up to $50,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis concentrate, whichever is greater.

(d) The office may assess the following civil penalties on a person who imports or sells cannabis concentrate without a license issued under this chapter that authorizes the sale:

(1) if the person sells more than eight grams but not more than 40 grams of cannabis concentrate, up to $3,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis concentrate, whichever is greater;

(2) if the person sells more than 40 grams but not more than 80 grams of cannabis concentrate, up to $5,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis concentrate, whichever is greater;

(3) if the person sells more than 80 grams but not more than 400 grams of cannabis concentrate, up to $25,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis concentrate, whichever is greater;

(4) if the person sells more than 400 grams but not more than two kilograms of cannabis concentrate, up to $100,000 or three times the retail market value of the cannabis concentrate, whichever is greater.

(e) The office may assess the following civil penalties on a person who imports or sells products infused with tetrahydrocannabinol without a license issued under this chapter that authorizes the importation or sale:

(1) if the person imports or sells products infused with up to 800 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol, up to $3,000 or three times the retail market value of the infused product, whichever is greater;

(2) if the person imports or sells products infused with a total of more than 800 milligrams but not more than four grams of tetrahydrocannabinol, up to $18,000 or three times the retail market value of the infused product, whichever is greater;

(3) if the person imports or sells products infused with a total of more than four grams but not more than eight grams of tetrahydrocannabinol, up to $35,000 or three times the retail market value of the infused product, whichever is greater.

(6) if the person sells more than 50 pounds of cannabis flower, up to $1,000,000;
if the person imports or sells products infused with a total of more than eight grams
but not more than 40 grams of tetrahydrocannabinol, up to $50,000 or three times the retail
market value of the infused product, whichever is greater.

(3) if the person imports or sells products infused with a total of more than 40 grams
but not more than 200 grams of tetrahydrocannabinol, up to $100,000 or three times the retail
market value of the infused product, whichever is greater.

(4) if the person imports or sells products infused with a total of more than 200 grams
but not more than 400 grams of tetrahydrocannabinol, up to $250,000 or three times the retail
market value of the infused product, whichever is greater.

(5) if the person imports or sells products infused with a total of more than 200 grams
but not more than 400 grams of tetrahydrocannabinol, up to $250,000 or three times the retail
market value of the infused product, whichever is greater.

(6) if the person imports or sells products infused with a total of more than 400 grams
of tetrahydrocannabinol, up to $1,000,000.

(e) The office may assess a civil penalty of up to $500 for each plant grown in excess
of the limit on a person who grows more than eight cannabis plants or more than four mature,
flowering plants, without a license to cultivate cannabis issued under this chapter.

Sec. 10. LICENSES; TYPES.

The office shall issue the following types of license:

(1) cannabis microbusiness;
(2) cannabis mezzobusiness;
(3) cannabis cultivator;
(4) cannabis manufacturer;
(5) cannabis retailer;
(6) cannabis wholesaler;
(7) cannabis transporter;
(8) cannabis testing facility;
(9) cannabis event organizer;
(10) cannabis delivery service;
(11) lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer;
(12) lower-potency hemp edible retailer;
(13) medical cannabis cultivator;
(14) medical cannabis processor; or
Sec. 11. [342.11] LICENSES; FEES.

(a) The office shall require the payment of application fees, initial licensing fees, and renewal licensing fees as provided in this section. The initial license fee shall include the fee for initial issuance of the license and the first annual renewal. The renewal fee shall be charged at the time of the second renewal and each subsequent annual renewal thereafter. Nothing in this section prohibits a local unit of government from charging the retailer registration fee established in section 342.22. Application fees, initial licensing fees, and renewal licensing fees are nonrefundable.

(b) Application and licensing fees shall be as follows:

1. for a cannabis microbusiness:
   (i) an application fee of $500;
   (ii) an initial license fee of $0; and
   (iii) a renewal license fee of $2,000;

2. for a cannabis mezzobusiness:
   (i) an application fee of $5,000;
   (ii) an initial license fee of $5,000; and
   (iii) a renewal license fee of $10,000;

3. for a cannabis cultivator:
   (i) an application fee of $10,000;
   (ii) an initial license fee of $20,000; and
   (iii) a renewal license fee of $30,000;

4. for a cannabis manufacturer:
   (i) an application fee of $10,000;
   (ii) an initial license fee of $10,000; and
   (iii) a renewal license fee of $20,000;

5. for a cannabis retailer:
   (i) an application fee of $2,500;
   (ii) an initial license fee of $2,500; and
   (ii) an initial license fee of $2,500; and

(ii) an initial license fee of $2,500; and

(iii) a renewal license fee of $2,500;
(iii) a renewal license fee of $5,000;

(6) for a cannabis wholesaler:

(i) an application fee of $5,000;

(ii) an initial license fee of $5,000; and

(iii) a renewal license fee of $10,000;

(7) for a cannabis transporter:

(i) an application fee of $250;

(ii) an initial license fee of $500; and

(iii) a renewal license fee of $1,000;

(8) for a cannabis testing facility:

(i) an application fee of $250;

(ii) an initial license fee of $10,000; and

(iii) a renewal license fee of $1,000;

(9) for a cannabis delivery service:

(i) an application fee of $250;

(ii) an initial license fee of $1,000; and

(iii) a renewal license fee of $1,000;

(10) for a cannabis event organizer:

(i) an application fee of $750; and

(ii) an initial license fee of $750;

(11) for a lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer:

(i) an application fee of $250;

(ii) an initial license fee of $500; and

(iii) a renewal license fee of $500;

(12) for a lower-potency hemp retailer:

(i) an application fee of $250;

(ii) an initial license fee of $500; and

(iii) a renewal license fee of $500;
(iii) a renewal license fee of $500;

(13) for a medical cannabis cultivator:

(i) an application fee of $250;

(ii) an initial license fee of $0; and

(iii) a renewal license fee of $0;

(14) for a medical cannabis processor:

(i) an application fee of $250;

(ii) an initial license fee of $0; and

(iii) a renewal license fee of $0;

(15) for a medical cannabis retailer:

(i) an application fee of $250;

(ii) an initial license fee of $0; and

(iii) a renewal license fee of $0.

Sec. 12. [342.12] LICENSES; TRANSFERS; ADJUSTMENTS.

(a) Licenses issued under this chapter may not be transferred. A new license must be obtained when:

(1) the form of the licensee's legal business structure converts or changes to a different type of legal business structure;

(2) the licensee dissolves, consolidates, or merges with another legal organization;

(3) within the previous 24 months, 50 percent or more of the licensee is transferred by a single transaction or multiple transactions to:

(i) another person or legal organization; or

(ii) a person or legal organization who had less than a five percent ownership interest in the licensee at the time of the first transaction; or

(4) any other event or combination of events that results in a substitution, elimination, or withdrawal of the licensee's responsibility for the operation of the licensee;

(b) Licenses must be renewed annually.

(b) Licenses must be renewed annually.

Sec. 12. [342.12] LICENSES; TRANSFERS; ADJUSTMENTS.

(a) Licenses issued under this chapter may be freely transferred subject to the prior written approval of the office, which approval may be given or withheld in the office's sole discretion, provided that a social equity applicant may only transfer the applicant's license to another social equity applicant. A new license must be obtained when:

(1) the form of the licensee's legal business structure converts or changes to a different type of legal business structure; or

(2) the licensee dissolves, reorganizes, undergoes bankruptcy, insolvency, or receivership proceedings; or assigns all or substantially all of its assets for the benefit of creditors.

(b) Licenses must be renewed annually.
Sec. 13. [342.13] LOCAL CONTROL.

(a) A local unit of government may not prohibit the possession, transportation, or use of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products authorized under this chapter.

(b) Except as provided in section 342.22, a local unit of government may not prohibit the establishment or operation of a cannabis business or hemp business licensed under this chapter.

(c) A local unit of government may adopt reasonable restrictions on the time, place, and manner of the operation of a cannabis business or hemp business provided that such restrictions do not prohibit the establishment or operation of cannabis businesses or hemp businesses. A local unit of government may prohibit the operation of a cannabis business within 1,000 feet of a school, day care, the Capitol or Capitol grounds, a public park that includes a playground, athletic field, or other attraction regularly used by minors, or a public park that is within 1,000 feet of a school, day care, the Capitol or Capitol grounds, a public park that includes a playground, athletic field, or other attraction regularly used by minors.

(d) The office shall work with local units of government to

(1) develop standardized forms and procedures for the issuance of a retail registration pursuant to section 342.22; and

(2) develop model policies and procedures for the issuance of a retail registration required under section 342.22.

(e) If a local unit of government is conducting studies or has authorized a study to be conducted or has held or has scheduled a hearing for the purpose of considering adoption or amendment of reasonable restrictions on the time, place, and manner of the operation of a cannabis business, the governing body of the local unit of government may adopt an interim ordinance applicable to all or part of its jurisdiction for the purpose of protecting the planning process and the health, safety, and welfare of its citizens. Before adopting the interim ordinance, the governing body must hold a public hearing. The interim ordinance does not extend or otherwise modify the license term of the license subject to relocation.

(f) If a local unit of government is conducting studies or has authorized a study to be conducted or has held or has scheduled a hearing for the purpose of considering adoption or amendment of reasonable restrictions on the time, place, and manner of the operation of a cannabis business, the governing body of the local unit of government may adopt an interim ordinance applicable to all or part of its jurisdiction for the purpose of protecting the planning process and the health, safety, and welfare of its citizens. Before adopting the interim ordinance, the governing body must hold a public hearing. The interim ordinance does not extend or otherwise modify the license term of the license subject to relocation.

(g) License holders may petition the office to adjust the tier of a license issued within a license category provided that the license holder meets all applicable requirements.
may regulate, restrict, or prohibit the operation of a cannabis business within the jurisdiction or a portion thereof until January 1, 2025.

(f) Within 30 days of receiving a copy of an application from the office, a local unit of government may regulate, restrict, or prohibit the operation of a cannabis business or hemp business complies with local zoning ordinances and, if applicable, whether the proposed business complies with the state fire code and building code.

(g) Within 30 days of receiving a copy of an application for a cannabis business license from the office, a local unit of government shall certify on a form provided by the office whether a proposed cannabis business or hemp business complies with local zoning ordinances and, if applicable, whether the proposed business complies with the state fire code and building code.

(h) The office by rule shall establish an expedited complaint process to receive, review, and respond to complaints made by a local unit of government about a cannabis business or hemp business. Complaints may include alleged violations of local ordinances or other alleged violations. At a minimum, the expedited complaint process shall require the office to provide an initial response to the complaint within seven days and perform any necessary inspections within 30 days. Nothing in this paragraph prohibits a local unit of government from enforcing a local ordinance. If a local unit of government notifies the office that a cannabis business or hemp business other than a cannabis retailer, cannabis mezzobusiness, with a retail operations endorsement, cannabis microbusiness, or medical cannabis retailer poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of the public, the office must respond within 24 hours and may take any action described in section 342.19 or 342.21.

(i) Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the state shall not issue a license to any cannabis business to operate in the Indian Country, as defined in United States Code, title 25, section 1151, of a Minnesota Tribal government without the consent of the Tribal government.

Subdivision 1. Application; contents. (a) The office by rule shall establish forms and procedures for the processing of cannabis licenses issued under this chapter. At a minimum, any application to obtain or renew a cannabis license shall include the following information, if applicable:

1. the name, address, and date of birth of the applicant;
2. the disclosure of ownership and control required under paragraph (b);
3. the disclosure of whether the applicant or, if the applicant is a business, any officer, director, manager, and general partner of the business has ever filed for bankruptcy;
4. the address and legal property description of the business;
5. documentation showing legal possession of the premises where the business will operate;
6. a diagram of the premises, including a security drawing;
7. a copy of the security plan;
8. proof of trade name registration;
9. a copy of the applicant’s business plan showing the expected size of the business, anticipated growth, the methods of record keeping, the knowledge and experience of the applicant or, if the applicant is a business, any officer, director, manager, and general partner of the business, and the diversity plan that establishes a goal of diversity in ownership, management, employment, and contracting;
10. proof of trade name registration;
11. a copy of the applicant's business plan showing the expected size of the business, anticipated growth, the methods of record keeping, the knowledge and experience of the applicant or, if the applicant is a business, any officer, director, manager, and general partner of the business.

(b) If a county reaches one license for every 10,000 population, cities within the county may opt-out from accepting any additional licenses.

(c) Nothing in this subdivision shall prohibit a local government from allowing licensed cannabis retailers in excess of the minimums set in paragraph (a).

Sec. 15. [342.14] LICENSE APPLICATION AND RENEWAL; FEES.
applicant and any officer, director, manager, and general partner of the business; the
environmental plan; and other relevant financial and operational components;
(10) an attestation signed by a bona fide labor organization stating that the applicant has entered into a labor peace agreement;
(11) certification that the applicant will comply with the requirements of this chapter relating to the ownership and operation of a cannabis business;
(12) a land use compatibility statement from the local unit of government;
(a) An applicant must file and update as necessary a disclosure of ownership and control. The office by rule shall establish the contents and form of the disclosure. Except as provided in paragraph (f), the disclosure shall include the following:
(1) the management structure, ownership, and control of the applicant or license holder, including the name of each cooperative member, officer, director, manager, general partner or business entity, the office or position held by each person, each person’s percentage ownership interest, if any; and, if the business has a parent company, the name of each owner, board member, and officer of the parent company and the owner’s, board member’s, or officer’s percentage ownership interest in the parent company and the cannabis business;
(2) a statement from the applicant and, if the applicant is a business, from every officer, director, manager, and general partner of the business, indicating whether that person has previously held, or currently holds, an ownership interest in a cannabis business in Minnesota, any other state or territory of the United States, or any other country;
(3) if the applicant is a corporation, copies of its articles of incorporation and bylaws and any amendments to its articles of incorporation or bylaws;
(4) copies of any partnership agreement, operating agreement, or shareholder agreement;
(5) copies of any promissory notes, security instruments, or other similar agreements;
(6) explanation detailing the funding sources used to finance the business;
(7) a list of operating and investment accounts for the business, including any applicable financial institution and account number; and
(8) a list of each outstanding loan and financial obligation obtained for use in the business, including the loan amount, loan term, and name and address of the creditor.
(c) An application may include:
(12) identification of one or more controlling persons or managerial employees as agents who shall be responsible for dealing with the office on all matters; and
(13) a statement that the applicant agrees to respond to the office's supplemental requests for information.
(b) An applicant must file and update as necessary a disclosure of ownership and control.
(14) copies of any partnership agreement, operating agreement, or shareholder agreement;
(1) proof that the applicant is a social equity applicant;
(2) a description of the training and education that will be provided to any employee;
(3) a copy of business policies governing operations to ensure compliance with this chapter.

(d) Commitments made by an applicant in its application, including but not limited to
the maintenance of a labor peace agreement, shall be an ongoing material condition of
maintaining and renewing the license.

(e) An application on behalf of a cooperative shall be signed by at least
two officers or managing agents of that entity.

(f) The office may, by rule, establish exceptions to the disclosures required under
paragraph (b) for members of a cooperative who hold less than a five percent ownership
interest in the cooperative.

Sec. 15. [41.20] ADULT-USE CANNABIS BUSINESS; CRIMINAL HISTORY
CHECK AND DISQUALIFICATIONS.

Subdivision 1. Criminal history check. (a) Upon request by the office, every applicant
for a cannabis business license and prospective cannabis worker must submit a completed
criminal history records check consent form, a full set of classifiable fingerprints, and the
required fees to the office. Upon receipt of this information, the office must submit the
completed criminal history records check consent form, full set of classifiable fingerprints,
and required fees to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. After receiving this information,
the bureau must conduct a Minnesota criminal history records check of the license applicant or prospective cannabis worker. The bureau may exchange the license applicant's or prospective cannabis worker's fingerprints with the Federal Bureau of Investigation to obtain the license applicant's or prospective cannabis worker's national criminal history record information. The bureau must return the results of the Minnesota and federal criminal history records checks to the director to determine if the license applicant or prospective cannabis worker is disqualified under rules adopted pursuant to this section.

(b) The office may, by rule, establish exceptions to the requirement under paragraph (a) for members of a cooperative who hold less than a five percent ownership interest in the cooperative.

Subd. 2. Criminal offenses; disqualifications. The office may by rule determine whether any felony convictions shall disqualify a person from holding or receiving a cannabis business license issued under this chapter or working for a cannabis business, if the person has been convicted of, or received a stay of adjudication for, a violation of a state or federal law that is a felony under Minnesota law or would be a felony if committed in Minnesota, regardless of the sentence imposed, unless the office determines that the person's conviction was for the possession or sale of cannabis.

(b) A person who has been convicted of, or received a stay of adjudication for, a violation of Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 152.023, subdivision 1, clause (3), or a state or federal law in conformity with that provision, for the sale of cannabis to a person under the age of 18 may hold or receive a license issued under this chapter or work for a cannabis business, if 20 years have passed since the date the person was convicted or adjudication was stayed.

(c) Except as provided in paragraph (a), (b), or (d), a person who has been convicted of, or received a stay of adjudication for, a violation of a state or federal law that is a felony under Minnesota law or would be a felony if committed in Minnesota, regardless of the sentence imposed, may hold or receive a license issued under this chapter, or work for a cannabis business, if five years have passed since the discharge of the sentence.

(d) No license holder or applicant may hold or receive a license issued under this chapter or work for a cannabis business, if the person has been convicted of a sale of cannabis in the first degree under section 152.0264, subdivision 1.

(e) A person who has been convicted of sale of cannabis in the second degree under section 152.0264, subdivision 2, may hold or receive a license issued under this chapter or work for a cannabis business if ten years have passed since the discharge of the sentence.

(f) A person who has been convicted of sale of cannabis in the third degree under section 152.0264, subdivision 3, may hold or receive a license issued under this chapter or work for a cannabis business, if five years have passed since the discharge of the sentence.

(g) A person who has been convicted of sale of cannabis in the fourth degree under section 152.0264, subdivision 4, may hold or receive a license issued under this chapter or work for a cannabis business, if one year has passed since the discharge of the sentence.
Subd. 3. Risk of harm; set aside. The office may set aside a disqualification under subdivision 2 if the office finds that the person has submitted sufficient information to demonstrate that the person does not pose a risk of harm to any person served by the applicant, license holder, or other entries as provided in this chapter.

Subd. 4. Exception. The background check requirements and disqualifications under this section do not apply to an applicant for a hemp business license or to hemp workers.

Sec. 21. CANNABIS BUSINESS; GENERAL OWNERSHIP DISQUALIFICATIONS AND REQUIREMENTS.

Subd. 1. Criminal history check. Every license applicant and prospective cannabis worker must submit a completed criminal history records check consent form, a full set of classifiable fingerprints, and the required fees to the office. Upon receipt of this information, the office must submit the completed criminal history records check consent form, full set of classifiable fingerprints, and required fees to the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. After receiving this information, the bureau must conduct a Minnesota criminal history records check of the person. The bureau may exchange the person's fingerprints with the Federal Bureau of Investigation to obtain the person's national criminal history record information. The bureau must return the results of the Minnesota and federal criminal history records checks to the director to determine if the person is disqualified under this section.

Subd. 4. General requirements. (a) A license holder or applicant must meet each of the following requirements, if applicable, to hold or receive a cannabis license issued under this chapter:

1. be at least 21 years of age;
2. have completed an application for licensure or application for renewal;
3. have paid the applicable application fee and license fee;
4. reside in the state;
5. if the applicant or license holder is a business entity, be incorporated in the state or otherwise formed or organized under the laws of the state;
6. if the applicant or license holder is a business entity, at least 75 percent of the business must be owned by Minnesota residents;
7. not be employed by the office or any state agency with regulatory authority under this chapter or the rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.
(8) not be a licensed peace officer, as defined in section 626.84, subdivision 1, paragraph (e);
(9) never have had a license previously issued under this chapter revoked;
(10) have filed any previously required tax returns for a cannabis business;
(11) have paid and remitted any business taxes, gross receipts taxes, interest, or penalties due relating to the operation of a cannabis business;
(12) have fully and truthfully complied with all information requests of the office relating to license application and renewal;
(13) not be disqualified under subdivision 2;
(14) not employ an individual who is disqualified from working for a cannabis business under this chapter;
(15) meet the ownership and operational requirements for the type of license and, if applicable, endorsement sought or held.
(b) A health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients is prohibited from:
(1) holding a direct or indirect economic interest in a cannabis business;
(2) serving as a cooperative member, director, manager, general partner, or employee of a cannabis business; or
(3) advertising with a cannabis business in any way.
(c) If the license holder or applicant is a business entity, every officer, director, manager, and general partner of the business entity must meet each of the requirements of this section.
(d) The ownership disqualifications and requirements under this section do not apply to a hemp business license holder or applicant.

An individual qualifies as a social equity applicant if the individual is:
(1) convicted of a cannabis-related offense prior to the effective date of this chapter, or had a parent, guardian, child, spouse, or dependent, or was a dependent of an individual who, prior to the effective date of this chapter, was convicted of a cannabis-related offense;
(2) a service-disabled veteran and national guard as well as any military veteran or national guard who lost honorable status due to a cannabis-related offense;
(3) a resident for the last five years of one or more communities disproportionately impacted by cannabis enforcement as determined by the study conducted by the office.

(1) a military veteran who lost honorable status due to a cannabis-related offense;
(2) a resident for the last five years of one or more communities disproportionately impacted by cannabis enforcement...
pursuant to section 342.04, paragraph (b), and reported in the preliminary report, final report, or both;

(4) socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers as defined by United States Code, title 7, section 2003(e)(2); or

(5) a resident for the last five years of one or more census tracts where, as reported in the most recently completed decennial census published by the United States Bureau of the Census, either:

(i) the poverty rate was 20 percent or more; or

(ii) the median family income did not exceed 80 percent of statewide median family income or, if in a metropolitan area, did not exceed the greater of 80 percent of the statewide median family income or 80 percent of the median family income for that metropolitan area.

Sec. 18. [342.18] LICENSE SELECTION CRITERIA.

Subdivision 1. Market stability. The office shall issue the necessary number of licenses in order to ensure the sufficient supply of cannabis flower and cannabis products to meet demand, provide market stability, ensure a competitive market, and limit the sale of unregulated cannabis flower and cannabis products.

Subd. 2. Vertical integration prohibited; exceptions. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, the office shall not issue licenses to a single applicant that would result in the applicant being vertically integrated in violation of the provisions of this chapter.

(b) Nothing in this section prohibits or limits the issuance of microbusiness licenses or mezzobusiness licenses, or the issuance of both lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer and lower-potency hemp edible retailer licenses to the same person or entity.

Subd. 3. Application score; license priority. (a) The office shall award points to each completed application for a license to operate a cannabis business in the following categories:

(1) status as a social equity applicant or as an applicant who is substantially similar to a social equity applicant as described in paragraph (c);

(2) status as a veteran or retired national guard applicant who does not meet the definition of social equity applicant;

(b) Nothing in this section prohibits or limits the two medical cannabis licensees licensed as of January 1, 2023, from being vertically integrated through its existing cultivation, processing, and dispensaries.

Subd. 3. Application score; license priority. (a) The office shall award points to each completed application for a license to operate a cannabis business in the following categories:

(1) status as a social equity applicant or as an applicant who is substantially similar to a social equity applicant as described in paragraph (c);

(2) status as a veteran applicant;

as determined by the study conducted by the office pursuant to section 342.04, paragraph (b), and reported in the preliminary report, final report, or both; or

(3) a resident for the last five years of one or more census tracts where, as reported in the most recently completed decennial census published by the United States Bureau of the Census, either:

(i) the poverty rate was 20 percent or more; or

(ii) the median family income did not exceed 80 percent of statewide median family income or, if in a metropolitan area, did not exceed the greater of 80 percent of the statewide median family income or 80 percent of the median family income for that metropolitan area.

Sec. 17. [342.16] LICENSE SELECTION CRITERIA.

Subdivision 1. Market stability. The office shall issue the necessary number of licenses in order to ensure the sufficient supply of cannabis flower and cannabis products to meet demand, provide market stability, ensure a competitive market, and limit the sale of unregulated cannabis flower and cannabis products. The office shall annually complete a market analysis to determine whether it is fulfilling the four requirements listed in this subdivision. The office shall hold public hearings as part of the market analysis to hear from consumers, market stakeholders, and potential new applicants.

Subd. 2. Vertical integration prohibited; exceptions. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, the office shall not issue licenses to a single applicant that would result in the applicant being vertically integrated in violation of the provisions of this chapter.

(b) Nothing in this section prohibits or limits the issuance of microbusiness licenses or mezzobusiness licenses or the issuance of both lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer and lower-potency hemp edible retailer licenses to the same person or entity.
44.32 (3) security and record keeping;
45.1 (4) employee training plan;
45.2 (5) business plan and financial situation;
45.3 (6) labor and employment practices;
45.4 (7) knowledge and experience; and
45.5 (8) environmental plan;
45.6 (b) The office may award additional points to an application if the license holder would
45.7 expand service to an underrepresented market including but not limited to participation in
45.8 the medical cannabis program.
45.9 (c) The office shall establish application materials permitting individual applicants to
45.10 demonstrate the impact that cannabis prohibition has had on that applicant including but
45.11 not limited to the arrest or imprisonment of the applicant or a member of the applicant's
45.12 immediate family, and the office may award points to such applicants in the same manner
45.13 as points are awarded to social equity applicants;
45.14 (d) The office shall establish policies and guidelines, which shall be made available to
45.15 the public, regarding the number of points available in each category and the basis for
45.16 awarding those points. Status as a social equity applicant must account for at least 20 percent
45.17 of the total available points. In determining the number of points to award to a cooperative
45.18 or business applying as a social equity applicant, the office shall consider the number or
45.19 ownership percentage of cooperative members, officers, directors, managers, and general
45.20 partners who qualify as social equity applicants.
45.21 (e) Consistent with the goals identified in subdivision 1, the office shall issue licenses
45.22 in each license category, giving priority to applicants who receive the highest score under
45.23 paragraphs (a) and (b). If there are insufficient licenses available for entities that receive
45.24 identical scores, the office shall utilize a lottery to randomly select license recipients from
45.25 among those entities.
45.26 (3) security and record keeping;
45.27 (4) employee training plan;
45.28 (5) business plan and financial situation;
45.29 (6) labor and employment practices;
45.30 (c) The office shall establish application materials permitting individual applicants to
45.31 demonstrate the impact that cannabis prohibition has had on that applicant including but
45.32 not limited to the arrest or imprisonment of the applicant or a member of the applicant's
45.33 immediate family, and the office may award points to such applicants in the same manner
45.34 as points are awarded to social equity applicants;
45.35 (d) The office shall establish policies and guidelines, which shall be made available to
45.36 the public, regarding the number of points available in each category and the basis for
45.37 awarding those points. Status as a social equity applicant must account for at least 20 percent
45.38 of the total available points. In determining the number of points to award to a cooperative
45.39 or business applying as a social equity applicant, the office shall consider the number or
45.40 ownership percentage of cooperative members, officers, directors, managers, and general
45.41 partners who qualify as social equity applicants.
45.42 (e) Consistent with the goals identified in subdivision 1, the office shall issue licenses
45.43 in each license category, giving priority to applicants who receive the highest score under
45.44 paragraphs (a) and (b). If there are insufficient licenses available for entities that receive
45.45 identical scores, the office shall utilize a lottery to randomly select license recipients from
45.46 among those entities.

Subd. 4. Local land use compatibility statement. (a) Prior to the issuance of a license,
the office shall request a land use compatibility statement from the city, town, or county
that authorizes the land use. The land use compatibility statement must demonstrate that
the requested license is for a land use that is allowable within the given zoning designation
where the land is located. The office may not issue a license if the land use compatibility
statement shows that the proposed land use is prohibited in the applicable zone or if the
applicant has failed to meet the land use requirements of the jurisdiction.
(b) A city, town, or county that receives a request from the office for a land use
compatibility statement under this section must act on that request within 21 days of receipt
the requested license is for a land use that is allowable within the given zoning designation
where the land is located. The office may not issue a license if the land use compatibility
statement shows that the proposed land use is prohibited in the applicable zone or if the
applicant has failed to meet the land use requirements of the jurisdiction.
(b) A city, town, or county that receives a request from the office for a land use
compatibility statement under this section must act on that request within 21 days of receipt

PAGE R45

REVISOR FULL-TEXT SIDE-BY-SIDE
Sec. 19. [434.10] INSPECTION; LICENSE VIOLATIONS; PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. Authority to inspect. (a) In order to carry out the purposes of this chapter, the office, upon presenting appropriate credentials to the owner, operator, or agent in charge, is authorized to:

1. enter any cannabis business or hemp business without delay and at reasonable times;

2. inspect and investigate during regular working hours and at other reasonable times, within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner, any cannabis business or hemp business and all relevant conditions, equipment, records, and materials therein; and

3. question privately any employer, owner, operator, agent, or employee of a cannabis business or hemp business.

(b) An employer, owner, operator, agent, or employee must not refuse the office entry or otherwise deter or prohibit the office from taking action under paragraph (a).

Subd. 2. Powers of office. (a) In making inspections and investigations under this chapter, the office shall have the power to administer oaths, certify as to official acts, take and cause to be taken depositions of witnesses, issue subpoenas, and compel the attendance of witnesses and production of papers, books, documents, records, and testimony. In case of failure of any person to comply with any subpoena lawfully issued, or on the refusal of any witness to produce evidence or to testify to any matter regarding which the person may be lawfully interrogated, the district court shall, upon application of the office, compel obedience proceedings for contempt, as in the case of disobedience of the requirements of a subpoena issued by the court or a refusal to testify therein.

(b) If the office finds probable cause to believe that any cannabis plant, cannabis flower, cannabis product, artifically derived cannabinoid, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer product is being distributed in violation of this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter, the office shall affix to the item a tag, withdrawal from distribution order, or other appropriate marking providing notice that the cannabis plant, cannabis flower, cannabis product, artifically derived cannabinoid, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer product is, or is suspected of being, distributed in violation of this chapter; and has been detained or embargoed, and warning all persons not to remove or dispose of the item by sale or otherwise until permission for removal or disposal is given by the office or the court. It is unlawful for a person to remove or dispose of detained or embargoed cannabis plant, cannabis flower, cannabis product, artifically derived cannabinoid, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer product by sale or of the request if the land use is allowable and the applicant has applied for and received all necessary land use approvals.

(e) The office shall not issue a license to an applicant who has failed to receive a local land use compatibility statement approval from a local unit of government or to an applicant whose local approvals have been suspended or revoked.

Sec. 18. [434.17] INSPECTION; LICENSE VIOLATIONS; PENALTIES.

Subdivision 1. Authority to inspect. (a) In order to carry out the purposes of this chapter, the office, upon presenting appropriate credentials to the owner, operator, or agent in charge, is authorized to:

1. enter any cannabis business or hemp business without delay and at reasonable times;

2. inspect and investigate during regular working hours and at other reasonable times, within reasonable limits and in a reasonable manner, any cannabis business or hemp business and all relevant conditions, equipment, records, and materials therein; and

3. question privately any employer, owner, operator, agent, or employee of a cannabis business or hemp business.

(b) An employer, owner, operator, agent, or employee must not refuse the office entry or otherwise deter or prohibit the office from taking action under paragraph (a).

Subd. 2. Powers of office. (a) In making inspections and investigations under this chapter, the office shall have the power to administer oaths, certify as to official acts, take and cause to be taken depositions of witnesses, issue subpoenas, and compel the attendance of witnesses and production of papers, books, documents, records, and testimony. In case of failure of any person to comply with any subpoena lawfully issued, or on the refusal of any witness to produce evidence or to testify to any matter regarding which the person may be lawfully interrogated, the district court shall, upon application of the office, compel obedience proceedings for contempt, as in the case of disobedience of the requirements of a subpoena issued by the court or a refusal to testify therein.

(b) If the office finds probable cause to believe that any cannabis plant, cannabis flower, cannabis product, synthetically derived cannabinoid, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer product is being distributed in violation of this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter, the office shall affix to the item a tag, withdrawal from distribution order, or other appropriate marking providing notice that the cannabis plant, cannabis flower, cannabis product, synthetically derived cannabinoid, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer product is, or is suspected of being, distributed in violation of this chapter and has been detained or embargoed, and warning all persons not to remove or dispose of the item by sale or otherwise until permission for removal or disposal is given by the office or the court. It is unlawful for a person to remove or dispose of detained or embargoed cannabis plant, cannabis flower, cannabis product, synthetically derived cannabinoid, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer product by sale or.
otherwise without the office's or a court's permission and each transaction is a separate violation of this section.

(c) If any cannabis plant, cannabis flower, cannabis product, *artificially derived* cannabinoid, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer product has been found by the office to be in violation of this chapter, the office shall petition the district court in the county in which the item is detained or embargoed for an order and decree for the condemnation of the item. The office shall release the cannabis plant, cannabis flower, cannabis product, *synthetically derived* cannabinoid, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer product when this chapter and rules adopted under this chapter have been complied with or the item is found not to be in violation of this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter.

(d) If the court finds that detained or embargoed cannabis plant, cannabis flower, *cannabis product, artificially derived cannabinoid, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer product* is no longer in violation and that the office's supervision expenses have been paid, the cannabis plant, cannabis flower, cannabis product may be destroyed at the expense of the claimant under the supervision of the office. The office shall petition the district court in the county in which the item is detained or embargoed for an order and decree for the condemnation of the item. The office shall release the cannabis plant, cannabis flower, cannabis product, *synthetically derived* cannabinoid, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer product when this chapter and rules adopted under this chapter have been complied with or the item is found not to be in violation of this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter.

(e) If the office finds in any room, building, piece of equipment, vehicle of transportation, or other structure any cannabis plant, cannabis flower, cannabis product, *artificially derived* cannabinoid, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer product that is unsound, the item may be destroyed at the expense of the claimant under the supervision of the office. The office shall petition the district court in the county in which the item is detained or embargoed for an order and decree for the condemnation of the item. The office shall release the cannabis plant, cannabis flower, cannabis product, *synthetically derived* cannabinoid, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer product when this chapter and rules adopted under this chapter have been complied with or the item is found not to be in violation of this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter.

(f) If the court finds that detained or embargoed cannabis plant, cannabis flower, *cannabis product, artificially derived cannabinoid, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer product* is unsound, the item may be destroyed at the expense of the claimant under the supervision of the office. The office shall petition the district court in the county in which the item is detained or embargoed for an order and decree for the condemnation of the item. The office shall release the cannabis plant, cannabis flower, cannabis product, *synthetically derived* cannabinoid, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer product when this chapter and rules adopted under this chapter have been complied with or the item is found not to be in violation of this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter.

(g) Notwithstanding subdivision 5, if any cannabis plant, cannabis flower, cannabis product, *synthetically derived* cannabinoid, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer product has been found by the office to be in violation of this chapter, the office shall petition the district court in the county in which the item is detained or embargoed for an order and decree for the condemnation of the item. The office shall release the cannabis plant, cannabis flower, cannabis product, *synthetically derived* cannabinoid, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer product when this chapter and rules adopted under this chapter have been complied with or the item is found not to be in violation of this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter.
is unsound or contains any filthy, decomposed, or putrid substance, or that may be poisonous or deleterious to health or otherwise unsafe, the office shall condemn or destroy the item or in any other manner render the item as unsalable, and no one has any cause of action against the office on account of the office’s action.

(f) The office may enter into an agreement with the commissioner of agriculture to analyze and examine samples or other articles furnished by the office for the purpose of determining whether the sample or article violates this chapter or rules adopted under this chapter. A copy of the examination or analysis report for any such article, duly authenticated under oath by the laboratory analyst making the determination or examination, shall be prima facie evidence in all courts of the matters and facts contained in the report.

Subd. 3. Aiding of inspection. Subject to rules issued by the office, a representative of a cannabis business or hemp business shall be given an opportunity to accompany the office during the physical inspection of any cannabis business or hemp business for the purpose of aiding such inspection.

Subd. 4. Complaints and reports; priority of inspection. (a) The office may conduct inspections of any licensed cannabis business or hemp business at any time to ensure compliance with the ownership and operation requirements of this chapter.

(b) Any person may report a suspected violation of a safety or health standard. If upon receipt of such notification the office determines that there are reasonable grounds to believe that such violation or danger exists, the office shall make a special inspection as soon as practicable to determine if such danger or violation exists.

(c) The office shall prioritize inspections of cannabis businesses and hemp businesses where there are reasonable grounds to believe that a violation poses imminent danger to the public or customers. Inspections must take place within 24 hours of the receipt of a credible report.

(d) The office shall promptly inspect cannabis businesses and hemp businesses that are the subject of complaint by a local unit of government.

Subd. 5. Violations; administrative orders and penalties. (a) The office may issue an administrative order to any licensed cannabis business or hemp business that the office determines has committed a violation of this chapter or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter.

The administrative order may require the business to correct the violation or to cease and desist from committing the violation. The order must state the deficiencies that constitute the violation and the time by which the violation must be corrected. If the business believes that the information in the administrative order is in error, the business may ask the office to consider the parts of the order that are alleged to be in error. The request must be in writing, delivered to the office by certified mail within seven days after receipt of the order, and provide documentation to support the allegation of error. The office must respond to a request for reconsideration within 15 days after receiving the request. A request for reconsideration does not stay the correction order unless the office issues a supplemental
order granting additional time. The office's disposition of a request for reconsideration is
final.
(b) For each violation of this chapter or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter, the office
may issue to each cannabis business or hemp business a monetary penalty of up to $10,000,
an amount that deprives the business of any economic advantage gained by the violation,
or both.
(c) An administrative penalty may be recovered in a civil action in the name of the state
brought in the district court of the county where the violation is alleged to have occurred
or the district court where the office is housed.
(d) In addition to penalties listed in this subdivision, a person or business who violates
the provisions of this chapter is subject to any applicable criminal penalty.
Subdivision 1. Not public data. The following data collected, created, or maintained
by the office are classified as nonpublic data, as defined by section 13.02, subdivision 9, or
as private data on individuals, as defined by section 13.02, subdivision 12:
(1) application data submitted by an applicant for a cannabis business license or hemp
business license, other than the data listed in subdivision 2;
(2) the identity of a complainant who has made a report concerning a license holder or
applicant that appears in inactive complaint data unless the complainant consents to the
disclosure;
(3) the nature or content of unsubstantiated complaints when the information is not
maintained in anticipation of legal action;
(4) the record of any disciplinary proceeding except as limited by subdivision 9;
(5) data identifying retail or wholesale customers of a cannabis business or hemp business;
and
(6) data identifying cannabis workers or hemp workers.
Subd. 2. Public data on license applicants. (a) The following application data submitted
by an applicant for a cannabis business license or hemp business license are public data:
(1) the applicant's name and designated address;
(2) data disclosing the ownership and control of the applicant;
(3) proof of trade name registration;
(4) data showing the legal possession of the premises where the business will operate;
(5) data describing whether volatile chemicals will be used in any methods of extraction or concentration;

(6) environmental plans;

(7) the type and number of other cannabis business licenses or hemp business licenses held by the applicant; and

(b) the name, address, location, dates, and hours of where any proposed cannabis event will take place.

Subd. 3. Public application data on license holders. Once an applicant for a cannabis business license or hemp business license becomes a license holder, all of the application data that the license holder had previously submitted to the office are public data except that the following data remain classified as nonpublic data or private data on individuals:

(1) data identifying retail or wholesale customers of a cannabis business or hemp business;

(2) data identifying cannabis workers or hemp workers;

(3) tax returns, bank account statements, and other financial account information;

(4) business plans; and

(5) security information and trade secret information, as defined by section 13.37.

Subd. 4. Public disciplinary data. Minutes, orders for hearings, findings of fact, conclusions of law, and specification of the final disciplinary action contained in the record of the disciplinary action are classified as public data. If there is a public hearing concerning the disciplinary action, the entire record concerning the disciplinary action is public data. If the license holder and the office agree to resolve a complaint without a hearing, the agreement and the specific reasons for the agreement are public data.

Subd. 5. Data practices administration. (a) The office must establish written procedures to ensure that only individuals authorized by law may enter, update, or access data maintained by the office and classified as nonpublic or private data on individuals. An authorized individual's ability to enter, update, or access non public data must correspond to the official duties or training level of the individual and to the statutory authorization granting access for that purpose. All queries and responses, and all actions in which not public data are entered, updated, accessed, shared, or disseminated, must be recorded in a data audit trail. Data contained in the audit trail have the same classification as the underlying data tracked by the audit trail.

(b) The office must not share data classified as nonpublic or private data on individuals under this section or other data identifying an individual applicant or license holder with another person or entity without including an authorized individual's ability to enter, update, or access non public data must correspond to the official duties or training level of the individual and to the statutory authorization granting access for that purpose. All queries and responses, and all actions in which not public data are entered, updated, accessed, shared, or disseminated, must be recorded in a data audit trail. Data contained in the audit trail have the same classification as the underlying data tracked by the audit trail.

(b) The office must not share data classified as nonpublic or private data on individuals under this section or other data identifying an individual applicant or license holder with another person or entity without including an authorized individual's ability to enter, update, or access non public data must correspond to the official duties or training level of the individual and to the statutory authorization granting access for that purpose. All queries and responses, and all actions in which not public data are entered, updated, accessed, shared, or disseminated, must be recorded in a data audit trail. Data contained in the audit trail have the same classification as the underlying data tracked by the audit trail.

(c) The office must establish written procedures to ensure that only individuals authorized by law may enter, update, or access data maintained by the office and classified as nonpublic or private data on individuals. An authorized individual's ability to enter, update, or access non public data must correspond to the official duties or training level of the individual and to the statutory authorization granting access for that purpose. All queries and responses, and all actions in which not public data are entered, updated, accessed, shared, or disseminated, must be recorded in a data audit trail. Data contained in the audit trail have the same classification as the underlying data tracked by the audit trail.

(c) The office must establish written procedures to ensure that only individuals authorized by law may enter, update, or access data maintained by the office and classified as nonpublic or private data on individuals. An authorized individual's ability to enter, update, or access non public data must correspond to the official duties or training level of the individual and to the statutory authorization granting access for that purpose. All queries and responses, and all actions in which not public data are entered, updated, accessed, shared, or disseminated, must be recorded in a data audit trail. Data contained in the audit trail have the same classification as the underlying data tracked by the audit trail.

Subd. 5. Data practices administration. (a) The office must establish written procedures to ensure that only individuals authorized by law may enter, update, or access data maintained by the office and classified as nonpublic or private data on individuals. An authorized individual's ability to enter, update, or access non public data must correspond to the official duties or training level of the individual and to the statutory authorization granting access for that purpose. All queries and responses, and all actions in which not public data are entered, updated, accessed, shared, or disseminated, must be recorded in a data audit trail. Data contained in the audit trail have the same classification as the underlying data tracked by the audit trail.

(b) The office must not share data classified as nonpublic or private data on individuals under this section or other data identifying an individual applicant or license holder with another person or entity without including an authorized individual's ability to enter, update, or access non public data must correspond to the official duties or training level of the individual and to the statutory authorization granting access for that purpose. All queries and responses, and all actions in which not public data are entered, updated, accessed, shared, or disseminated, must be recorded in a data audit trail. Data contained in the audit trail have the same classification as the underlying data tracked by the audit trail.

(b) The office must not share data classified as nonpublic or private data on individuals under this section or other data identifying an individual applicant or license holder with another person or entity without including an authorized individual's ability to enter, update, or access non public data must correspond to the official duties or training level of the individual and to the statutory authorization granting access for that purpose. All queries and responses, and all actions in which not public data are entered, updated, accessed, shared, or disseminated, must be recorded in a data audit trail. Data contained in the audit trail have the same classification as the underlying data tracked by the audit trail.
any federal agency, federal department, or federal entity unless specifically ordered to do so by a state or federal court.

(c) The office must arrange for an independent audit to verify compliance with this section. The audit must be completed annually for the first two years following establishment of the office and biennially thereafter. The results of the audit are public. No later than 30 days following completion of the audit, the office must provide a report summarizing the audit results to the chairs and ranking minority members of the committees of the house of representatives and the senate with jurisdiction over commerce and data practices, and the Legislative Commission on Data Practices and Personal Data Privacy. The report must be submitted as required under section 3.195, except that printed copies are not required.

Sec. 21. [342.21] LICENSE SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION; HEARING.

Subd. 1. License revocation and nonrenewal. The office may revoke or not renew a license when the office has cause to believe that a cannabis business has violated an ownership or operational requirement in this chapter or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. The office must notify the license holder in writing, specifying the grounds for revocation or nonrenewal and fixing a time of at least 20 days thereafter for a hearing on the matter.

Subd. 2. Hearing; written findings. (a) Before the office revokes or does not renew a license, the office must provide the license holder with a statement of the complaints made against the license holder, and the office must hold a hearing to determine whether the office should revoke the license or deny renewal of the license. The license holder shall receive notice at least 20 days before the date of the hearing and notice may be served either by certified mail addressed to the address of the license holder as shown in the license or application or in the manner provided by law for the service of a summons. At the time and place fixed for the hearing, the office, or any office employee or agent authorized by the office to conduct the hearing, shall receive evidence, administer oaths, and examine witnesses. (b) After the hearing held pursuant to paragraph (a), or upon the failure of the license holder to appear at the hearing, the office must take action as is deemed advisable and issue written findings that the office must mail to the license holder. An action of the office under this paragraph is subject to judicial review pursuant to chapter 14.

Subd. 3. Temporary suspension. The office may temporarily, without hearing, suspend the license and operating privilege of any business licensed under this chapter for up to 90 days if continuing the operation of the business would threaten the health or safety of any person. The office may extend the period for an additional 90 days if the office notified the business that the office intends to revoke or not renew a license and the hearing required under subdivision 2 has not taken place.

Sec. 19. [342.18] LICENSE SUSPENSION OR REVOCATION; HEARING.

Subd. 1. License revocation and nonrenewal. The office may revoke or not renew a license when the office has cause to believe that a cannabis business has violated an ownership or operational requirement in this chapter or rules adopted pursuant to this chapter. The office must notify the license holder in writing, specifying the grounds for revocation or nonrenewal and fixing a time of at least 20 days thereafter for a hearing on the matter.

Subd. 2. Hearing; written findings. (a) Before the office revokes or does not renew a license, the office must provide the license holder with a statement of the complaints made against the license holder, and the office must hold a hearing to determine whether the office should revoke the license or deny renewal of the license. The license holder shall receive notice at least 20 days before the date of the hearing and notice may be served either by certified mail addressed to the address of the license holder as shown in the license or application or in the manner provided by law for the service of a summons. At the time and place fixed for the hearing, the office, or any office employee or agent authorized by the office to conduct the hearing, shall receive evidence, administer oaths, and examine witnesses. (b) After the hearing held pursuant to paragraph (a), or upon the failure of the license holder to appear at the hearing, the office must take action as is deemed advisable and issue written findings that the office must mail to the license holder. An action of the office under this paragraph is subject to judicial review pursuant to chapter 14.

Subd. 3. Temporary suspension. The office may temporarily, without hearing, suspend the license and operating privilege of any business licensed under this chapter for up to 90 days if continuing the operation of the business would threaten the health or safety of any person. The office may extend the period for an additional 90 days if the office notified the business that the office intends to revoke or not renew a license and the hearing required under subdivision 2 has not taken place.
Sec. 24. [342.22] RETAILERS: LOCAL REGISTRATION AND ENFORCEMENT.

Subdivision 1. Registration required. Before making retail sales to customers or patients, a cannabis microbusiness with a retail operations endorsement, cannabis mezzobusiness with a retail operations endorsement, cannabis retailer, medical cannabis retailer, or lower-potency hemp edible retailer must register with the local unit of government in which the retail establishment is located.

Subd. 2. Registration fee. (a) A local unit of government may impose an initial retail registration fee of up to half the amount of the applicable initial license fee under section 342.11. The local unit of government may also impose a renewal retail registration fee of up to half the amount of the applicable renewal license fee under section 342.11. The initial registration fee shall include the fee for the first annual renewal. Any renewal fee imposed by the local unit of government shall be charged at the time of the second renewal and each subsequent annual renewal thereafter.

(b) The local unit of government may not charge an application fee.

(c) A cannabis business with a cannabis retailer license and a medical cannabis retailer license for the same location may only be charged a single registration fee.

(d) Registration fees are nonrefundable.

Subd. 3. Issuance of registration. (a) A local unit of government shall issue a retail registration to a cannabis microbusiness with a retail operations endorsement, cannabis mezzobusiness with a retail operations endorsement, cannabis retailer, medical cannabis retailer, or lower-potency hemp edible retailer that:

(1) has a valid license issued by the office;

(2) has paid the registration fee or renewal fee pursuant to subdivision 2;

(3) is found to be in compliance with the requirements of this chapter at any preliminary compliance check that the local unit of government performs; and

(4) if applicable, is current on all property taxes and assessments at the location where the retail establishment is located.

(b) Before issuing a retail registration, the local unit of government may conduct a preliminary compliance check to ensure that the cannabis business or hemp business is in compliance with the applicable operation requirements and the limits on the types of cannabis flower, cannabinoid, and hemp-derived consumer products that may be sold.
(c) A local unit of government shall renew the retail registration of a cannabis business or hemp business when the office renews the license of the cannabis business or hemp business.

(d) A retail registration issued under this section may not be transferred.

Subd. 4. Compliance checks. (a) A local unit of government shall conduct compliance checks of every cannabis business and hemp business with a retail registration issued by the local unit of government. The checks shall assess compliance with age verification requirements; the applicable operation requirements and the applicable limits on the types of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products being sold.

(b) The local unit of government must conduct unannounced age verification compliance checks at least once each calendar year. Age verification compliance checks must involve persons at least 17 years of age, but under the age of 21, who, with the prior written consent of a parent or guardian if the person is under the age of 18, attempt to purchase cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products under the direct supervision of a law enforcement officer or an employee of the local unit of government.

(c) Checks to ensure compliance with the applicable operation requirements and the limits on the types of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products that may be sold must be performed at least once each calendar year and may be performed by a law enforcement officer or an employee of the local unit of government.

Subd. 5. Registration suspension and cancellation; notice to office; penalties. (a) If a local unit of government determines that a cannabis business or hemp business with a retail registration issued by the local unit of government is not operating in compliance with the requirements of this chapter or that the operation of the business poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of the public, the local unit of government may suspend the retail registration of the cannabis business or hemp business. The local unit of government must immediately notify the office of the suspension and shall include a description of the grounds for the suspension.

(b) The office shall review the retail registration suspension and may order reinstatement of the retail registration or take any action described in section 342.19 or 342.20.

(c) The retail registration suspension must be for up to 30 days unless the office suspends the license and operating privilege of the cannabis business or hemp business for a longer period or revokes the license.

(d) The local unit of government may reinstate the retail registration if the local unit of government determines that any violation has been cured. The local unit of government must reinstate the retail registration if the office orders reinstatement.

(e) A local unit of government shall renew the retail registration of a cannabis business or hemp business when the office renews the license of the cannabis business or hemp business.

(f) A retail registration issued under this section may not be transferred.

Subd. 4. Compliance checks. (a) A local unit of government shall conduct compliance checks of every cannabis business and hemp business with a retail registration issued by the local unit of government. The checks shall assess compliance with age verification requirements; the applicable operation requirements and the applicable limits on the types of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products being sold.

(b) The local unit of government must conduct unannounced age verification compliance checks at least once each calendar year. Age verification compliance checks must involve persons at least 17 years of age, but under the age of 21, who, with the prior written consent of a parent or guardian if the person is under the age of 18, attempt to purchase cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products under the direct supervision of a law enforcement officer or an employee of the local unit of government.

(c) Checks to ensure compliance with the applicable operation requirements and the limits on the types of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products that may be sold must be performed at least once each calendar year and may be performed by a law enforcement officer or an employee of the local unit of government.

Subd. 5. Registration suspension and cancellation; notice to office; penalties. (a) If a local unit of government determines that a cannabis business or hemp business with a retail registration issued by the local unit of government is not operating in compliance with the requirements of this chapter or that the operation of the business poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of the public, the local unit of government may suspend the retail registration of the cannabis business or hemp business. The local unit of government must immediately notify the office of the suspension and shall include a description of the grounds for the suspension.

(b) The office shall review the retail registration suspension and may order reinstatement of the retail registration or take any action described in section 342.19 or 342.20.

(c) The retail registration suspension must be for up to 30 days unless the office suspends the license and operating privilege of the cannabis business or hemp business for a longer period or revokes the license.

(d) The local unit of government may reinstate the retail registration if the local unit of government determines that any violation has been cured. The local unit of government must reinstate the retail registration if the office orders reinstatement.
Operational Requirements.

Subdivision 1. Records. (a) Cannabis businesses and hemp businesses must retain financial records for the current and previous tax years at the primary business location and must make those records available for inspection by the office at any time during regular business hours.

(b) When applicable, a cannabis business or hemp business must maintain financial records for the previous ten tax years and must make those records available for inspection within one business day of receiving a request for inspection by the office.

(c) The office may require a cannabis business or hemp business to submit to an audit of its business records. The office may select or approve the auditor and the cannabis business or hemp business must provide the auditor with access to all business records. The cost of the audit must be paid by the cannabis business or hemp business.

Disposal; loss documentation.

(a) Cannabis businesses and hemp businesses must dispose of cannabis plants, cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products that are damaged, have a broken seal, have been contaminated, or have not been sold by the expiration date on the label.

(b) Disposal must be conducted in a manner approved by the office.

(c) Disposal of any cannabis plants, cannabis flower, cannabis products, and hemp-derived consumer products that are required to be entered into the statewide monitoring system must be documented in the statewide monitoring system.

(d) Loss or theft of any cannabis plants, cannabis flower, cannabis products, and hemp-derived consumer products that are required to be entered into the statewide monitoring system must be reported to local law enforcement and the business must log any such loss or theft in the statewide monitoring system as soon as the loss or theft is discovered.

Sale of approved products. Cannabis businesses and hemp businesses may only sell cannabis plants, cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products that are required to be entered into the statewide monitoring system.
cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products that are
concentrate, an edible cannabis product infused with
flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles,
and hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 4. Financial relationship. (a) Except for the lawful sale of cannabis plants,
cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp
edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products in the ordinary course of business and as
otherwise provided in this subdivision, no cannabis business or hemp business may offer,
give, accept, receive, or borrow money or anything else of value or accept or receive credit
in exchange for preferential placement by a retailer, including preferential placement on
the retailer’s shelves, display cases, or website. This prohibition applies to every cooperative
member or every director, manager, and general partner of a cannabis business or hemp
business.

(b) This prohibition does not apply to free samples of cannabis flower, cannabis
products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products packaged in a
sample jar protected by a plastic or metal mesh screen to allow customers to smell the
cannabis flower, cannabis product, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer
product before purchase. A sample jar may not contain more than eight grams of cannabis
flower, more than eight grams of a cannabis concentrate, an edible cannabis product
infused with more than 100 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol, a lower-potency hemp
edible infused with more than 50 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol, or a hemp-derived
consumer product with a total weight of more than eight grams.

(d) This prohibition does not apply to free samples of cannabis flower, cannabis products,
lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products provided to a retailer or
cannabis wholesaler for the purposes of quality control and to allow retailers to determine
whether to offer a product for sale. A sample provided for these purposes may not contain
more than eight grams of cannabis flower, more than eight grams of a cannabis concentrate,
an edible cannabis product infused with more than 100 milligrams of
tetrahydrocannabinol, a lower-potency hemp edible infused with more than 50 milligrams
of tetrahydrocannabinol, or a hemp-derived consumer product with a total weight of more
than eight grams.

(e) This prohibition does not apply to any fee charged by a licensed cannabis event
organizer to a cannabis business or hemp business for participation in a cannabis event.

Subd. 5. Financial relationship. (a) Except for the lawful sale of cannabis plants,
cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp
edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products in the ordinary course of business and as
otherwise provided in this subdivision, no cannabis business or hemp business may offer,
give, accept, receive, or borrow money or anything else of value or accept or receive credit
in exchange for preferential placement by a retailer, including preferential placement on
the retailer’s shelves, display cases, or website. This prohibition applies to every cooperative
member or every director, manager, and general partner of a cannabis business or hemp
business.

(b) This prohibition does not apply to free samples of cannabis flower, cannabis
products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products packaged in a
sample jar protected by a plastic or metal mesh screen to allow customers to smell the
cannabis flower, cannabis product, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer
product before purchase. A sample jar may not contain more than eight grams of cannabis
flower, eight grams of a cannabis concentrate, an edible cannabis product infused
with 100 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol, a lower-potency hemp edible infused with
50 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol, or a hemp-derived consumer product with a total
weight of more than eight grams.

(d) This prohibition does not apply to free samples of cannabis flower, cannabis products,
lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products provided to a retailer or
cannabis wholesaler for the purposes of quality control and to allow retailers to determine
whether to offer a product for sale. A sample provided for these purposes may not contain
more than eight grams of cannabis flower, eight grams of a cannabis concentrate,
an edible cannabis product infused with 100 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol, a
lower-potency hemp edible infused with 50 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol, or a
hemp-derived consumer product with a total weight of more than eight grams.

(e) This prohibition does not apply to any fee charged by a licensed cannabis event
organizer to a cannabis business or hemp business for participation in a cannabis event.
Subd. 6. Customer privacy. Cannabis businesses and hemp businesses must not share data on retail or wholesale customers with any federal agency, federal department, or federal entity unless specifically ordered by a state or federal court.

Subd. 24. [342.24] CANNABIS BUSINESSES; GENERAL OPERATIONAL REQUIREMENTS.

Subdivision 1. Individuals under 21 years of age. (a) A cannabis business may not employ an individual under 21 years of age and may not contract with an individual under 21 years of age if the individual’s scope of work involves the handling of cannabis plants, cannabis flower, artificially derived cannabinoids, or cannabinoid products.

(b) A cannabis business may not permit an individual under 21 years of age to enter the business premises other than by entry of a patient enrolled in the registry program.

(c) A cannabis business may not sell or give cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products to an individual under 21 years of age unless the individual is a patient, registered designated caregiver, or a parent, legal guardian, or spouse of a patient who is authorized to use, possess, or transport medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products.

Subd. 3. Use of cannabis flower and products within a licensed cannabis business. (a) A cannabis business may not permit an individual who is not an employee to consume cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products within its licensed premises unless the business is licensed to permit on-site consumption or the business has an on-site endorsement to a license authorizing the sale of lower-potency hemp edibles.

(b) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, a cannabis business may not permit an employee to consume cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products within its licensed premises or while the employee is otherwise engaged in activities within the course and scope of employment.

(c) A cannabis business may permit an employee to use medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products if that individual is a patient.

(d) For quality control, employees of a licensed cannabis business may sample cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products. Employees may not interact directly with customers for at least three hours after sampling a product. Employees may not consume more than three samples in a single 24-hour period. All samples must be recorded in the statewide monitoring system.

Subd. 3. Restricted access. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this subdivision, a cannabis business may not permit any individual to enter a restricted area unless the cannabis business records the individual’s name, time of entry, time of exit, and authorization to enter the restricted area through use of an electronic or manual entry log and the individual:

(b) A cannabis business may permit an employee to use medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products if that individual is a patient.
(1) is a cannabis worker employed by or contracted with the cannabis business;  
(2) is an employee of the office or another enforcement agency;  
(3) is a contractor of the cannabis business, including but not limited to an electrician, a plumber, an engineer, or an alarm technician, whose scope of work will not involve the handling of cannabis flower, cannabis products, or hemp-derived consumer products and, if the individual is working in an area with immediate access to cannabis flower or hemp-derived consumer products, the individual is supervised at all times by a cannabis worker employed by or contracted with the cannabis business; or  
(4) has explicit authorization from the office to enter a restricted area and, if the individual is in an area with immediate access to cannabis flower or hemp-derived consumer products, the individual is supervised at all times by a cannabis worker employed by or contracted with the cannabis business.

Subd. 4. Ventilation and filtration. A cannabis business must maintain a ventilation and filtration system sufficient to meet the requirements for odor control established by the office.

53.26 (1) is a cannabis worker employed by or contracted with the cannabis business;  
53.27 (2) is an employee of the office or another enforcement agency;  
53.28 (3) is a contractor of the cannabis business, including but not limited to an electrician, a plumber, an engineer, or an alarm technician, whose scope of work will not involve the handling of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products and, if the individual is working in an area with immediate access to cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products, the individual is supervised at all times by a cannabis worker employed by or contracted with the cannabis business; or  
53.29 (4) has explicit authorization from the office to enter a restricted area and, if the individual is in an area with immediate access to cannabis flower, cannabis products, or hemp-derived consumer products, the individual is supervised at all times by a cannabis worker employed by or contracted with the cannabis business.

Subd. 5. Records. (a) A cannabis business must retain financial records for the current and previous tax year at the primary business location and must make those records available for inspection by the office at any time during regular business hours;  
(b) When applicable, a cannabis business must maintain financial records for the previous ten tax years and must make those records available for inspection within one business day of receiving a request for inspection by the office;  
(c) The office may require a cannabis business to submit to an audit of its business records. The office may select or approve the auditor and the cannabis business must provide the auditor with access to all business records. The cost of the audit must be paid by the cannabis business.

Subd. 6. Diversity report. A cannabis business shall provide an annual report on the status of diversity in the business ownership, management, and employment and in services for which the business contracts.

Subd. 5. Use of statewide monitoring system. (a) A cannabis business must use the statewide monitoring system for integrated cannabis tracking, inventory, and verification to track all cannabis plants, cannabis flower, cannabis products, and hemp-derived consumer products in its possession to the point of disposal, transfer, or sale;  
(b) A cannabis business shall ensure that all areas of entry to restricted areas within its licensed premises are conspicuously marked and cannot be entered without recording the individual’s name, time of entry, time of exit, and authorization to enter the restricted area.  
(c) The office may require a cannabis business to submit to an audit of its business records. The office may select or approve the auditor and the cannabis business must provide the auditor with access to all business records. The cost of the audit must be paid by the cannabis business.

Subd. 7. Use of statewide monitoring system. (a) A cannabis business must use the statewide monitoring system for integrated cannabis tracking, inventory, and verification to track all cannabis plants, cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products the cannabis business has in its possession to the point of disposal, transfer, or sale.
(b) For the purposes of this subdivision, a cannabis business possesses the cannabis plants and cannabis flower that the business cultivates from seed or immature plant, if applicable, or receives from another cannabis business, and possesses the cannabis products and hemp-derived consumer products that the business manufactures or receives from another cannabis business.

(c) Sale and transfer of cannabis plants, cannabis flower, cannabis products, and hemp-derived consumer products must be recorded in the statewide monitoring system within the time established by rule.

Subd. 8. Disposal; loss documentation. 
(a) A cannabis business must dispose of cannabis plants, cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, and synthetically derived cannabinoids that are damaged, have a broken seal, have been contaminated, or have not been sold by the expiration date on the label.

(b) Disposal must be conducted in a manner approved by the office.

(c) Disposed products must be documented in the statewide monitoring system.

(d) Any lost or stolen products must be reported to local law enforcement and a cannabis business must log any lost or stolen products in the statewide monitoring system as soon as the loss is discovered.

Subd. 9. Sale of approved products. A cannabis business may only sell cannabis plants, cannabis flower, cannabis products, and synthetically derived cannabinoids that are approved by the office and that comply with this chapter and rules adopted pursuant to this chapter regarding the testing, packaging, and labeling of cannabis plants, cannabis flower, cannabis products, and synthetically derived cannabinoids.

Subd. 10. Security. A cannabis business must maintain and follow a security plan to deter and prevent the theft or diversion of cannabis plants, cannabis flower, cannabis products, and hemp-derived consumer products, unauthorized entry into the cannabis business, and the theft of currency.

Subd. 11. Financial relationship.
(a) Except for the lawful sale of cannabis plants, cannabis flower, cannabis products, and synthetically derived cannabinoids in the ordinary course of a cannabis business's business, a cannabis business is prohibited from engaging in any financial relationship with a health care practitioner.

(b) For the purposes of this subdivision, a cannabis business possesses the cannabis plants and cannabis flower that the business cultivates from seed or immature plant, if applicable, or receives from another cannabis business, and possesses the cannabis products and lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products that the business manufactures or receives from another cannabis business.

(c) Sale and transfer of cannabis plants, cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products must be recorded in the statewide monitoring system within the time established by rule.

Subd. 6. Security. A cannabis business must maintain and follow a security plan to deter and prevent the theft or diversion of cannabis plants, cannabis flower, cannabis products, and hemp-derived consumer products, unauthorized entry into the cannabis business, and the theft of currency.

Subd. 7. Remuneration. A cannabis business is prohibited from:

1. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

2. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

3. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

4. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

5. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

6. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

7. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

8. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

9. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

10. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

11. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

12. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

13. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

14. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

15. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

16. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

17. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

18. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

19. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

20. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

21. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

22. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

23. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

24. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;

25. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients;
course of business and as otherwise provided in this subdivision, no cannabis business may
offer, give, accept, receive, or borrow money or anything else of value or accept or receive
credit from any other cannabis business. This prohibition applies to offering or receiving a
benefit in exchange for preferential placement by a cannabis retailer, including preferential
placement on the cannabis retailer's shelves, display cases, or website. This prohibition
applies to every cooperative member or every director, manager, and general partner of a
cannabis business:

(b) This prohibition does not apply to merchandising credit in the ordinary course of
business for a period not to exceed 30 days or for marketing or consumer education materials
made available in a retail location.

g) This prohibition does not apply to free samples of useable cannabis flower or cannabis
products packaged in a sample jar protected by a plastic or metal mesh screen to allow
customers to smell the cannabis flower or cannabis product before purchase. A sample jar
may not contain more than eight grams of useable cannabis flower, more than eight grams
of a cannabis concentrate, or an edible cannabis product infused with more than 100
milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol.

(d) This prohibition does not apply to free samples of cannabis flower or cannabis
products provided to a cannabis retailer or cannabis wholesaler for the purposes of quality
control and to allow cannabis retailers to determine whether to offer a product for sale. A
sample provided for these purposes may not contain more than eight grams of useable
cannabis flower, eight grams of a cannabis concentrate, or an edible cannabis product infused
with 100 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol.

(e) This prohibition does not apply to any fee charged by a licensed cannabis event
organizer to a cannabis business for participation in a cannabis event.

Subd. 12. Exclusive contracts. A cannabis business may not directly or indirectly make
an agreement with a cannabis retailer that binds the cannabis retailer to purchase the products
of one cannabis cultivator or cannabis manufacturer to the exclusion of the products of other
cannabis cultivators or cannabis manufacturers. A cannabis retailer who is a party to a
violation of this section or who receives the benefits of a violation is equally guilty of a
violation.

Subd. 13. Customer privacy. A cannabis business must not share data on retail or
wholesale customers with any federal agency, federal department, or federal entity unless
specifically ordered by a state or federal court.

Sec. 27. [342.25] CULTIVATION OF CANNABIS; GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

Sec. 25. [342.25] CULTIVATION OF CANNABIS; GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

Subd. 1. Applicability. Every cannabis business with a license or endorsement
authorizing the cultivation of cannabis must comply with the requirements of this section.

Subd. 2. Cultivation records. A business licensed or authorized to cultivate cannabis
must prepare a cultivation record for each batch of cannabis plants and cannabis flower in
the form required by the office and must maintain each record for at least five years. The cultivation record must include the quantity and timing, where applicable, of each pesticide, fertilizer, soil amendment, or plant amendment used to cultivate the batch, as well as any other information required by the office in rule. The cannabis business must prepare, maintain, and execute an operating plan and a cultivation plan as directed by the office in rule, which must include but is not limited to:

- (1) water usage;
- (2) recycling;
- (3) solid waste disposal; and
- (4) a pest management protocol that incorporates integrated pest management principles to control or prevent the introduction of pests to the cultivation site.

Subd. 5. Pesticides; pollinator protection. (a) A business licensed or authorized to cultivate cannabis must comply with chapters 18B, 18D, 18E, and any other pesticide laws and rules enforced by the commissioner of agriculture.

(b) A business licensed or authorized to cultivate cannabis must not apply pesticides when pollinators are present or allow pesticides to drift to flowering plants that are attractive to pollinators.

Subd. 6. Adulteration prohibited. A business licensed or authorized to cultivate cannabis must not treat or otherwise adulterate cannabis plants or cannabis flower with any substance or compound that has the effect or intent of altering the color, appearance, weight, or smell of the cannabis.

Subd. 7. Indoor; outdoor cultivation authorized; security. A business licensed or authorized to cultivate cannabis may cultivate cannabis plants indoors or outdoors,subject to the security, fencing, lighting, and any other requirements imposed by the office in rule.

Subd. 8. Seed limitation. The commissioner of agriculture must not issue a genetically engineered agriculturally related organism permit under chapter 18F for cannabis seed or cannabis plants. A cannabis cultivator must not cultivate a cannabis plant that is a genetically engineered organism as defined in section 18F.02, subdivision 5.

65.17 the form required by the office and must maintain each record for at least five years. The cultivation record must include the quantity and timing, where applicable, of each pesticide, fertilizer, soil amendment, or plant amendment used to cultivate the batch, as well as any other information required by the office in rule. The cannabis business must prepare, maintain, and execute an operating plan and a cultivation plan as directed by the office in rule, which must include but is not limited to:

- (1) water usage;
- (2) recycling;
- (3) solid waste disposal; and
- (4) a pest management protocol that incorporates integrated pest management principles to control or prevent the introduction of pests to the cultivation site.

Subd. 5. Pesticides; pollinator protection. (a) A business licensed or authorized to cultivate cannabis must comply with chapters 18B, 18D, 18E, and any other pesticide laws and rules enforced by the commissioner of agriculture.

(b) A business licensed or authorized to cultivate cannabis must not apply pesticides when pollinators are present or allow pesticides to drift to flowering plants that are attractive to pollinators.

Subd. 6. Adulteration prohibited. A business licensed or authorized to cultivate cannabis must not treat or otherwise adulterate cannabis plants or cannabis flower with any substance or compound that has the effect or intent of altering the color, appearance, weight, potency, or odor of the cannabis.

Subd. 7. Indoor or outdoor cultivation authorized; security. A business licensed or authorized to cultivate cannabis may cultivate cannabis plants indoors or outdoors, subject to the security, fencing, lighting, and any other requirements imposed by the office in rule.

Subd. 8. Genetically engineered organism release permit. The commissioner of agriculture may issue a genetically engineered agriculturally related organism permit under chapter 18F for cannabis seed or cannabis plants.
Subd. 9. Exception. Nothing in this section applies to the cultivation of hemp plants.

Subd. 10. Subdivision 1. Applicability. Every cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the creation of cannabis concentrate and manufacture of cannabis products and hemp-derived consumer products for public consumption must comply with the requirements of this section.

Subd. 2. All manufacturer operations. (a) Cannabis manufacturing must take place in an enclosed, locked facility that is used exclusively for the manufacture of cannabis products, creation of hemp concentrate, creation of synthetically derived cannabinoids, creation of lower-potency hemp edibles, or creation of hemp-derived consumer products, except that a business that also holds a cannabis cultivator license may operate in a facility that shares general office space, bathrooms, entryways, and walkways.

(b) Cannabis manufacturing must take place on equipment that is used exclusively for the manufacture of cannabis products, creation of hemp concentrate, creation of synthetically derived cannabinoids, creation of lower-potency hemp edibles, or creation of hemp-derived consumer products.

(c) A business licensed or authorized to manufacture cannabis products must comply with all applicable packaging, labeling, and health and safety requirements.

Subd. 3. Extraction and concentration. (a) A business licensed or authorized to manufacture cannabis products that creates cannabis concentrate, hemp concentrate, or synthetically derived cannabinoids must obtain an endorsement from the office.

(b) A business licensed or authorized to manufacture cannabis products must inform the office of all methods of extraction and concentration that the manufacturer intends to use and identify the volatile chemicals, if any, that will be involved in the creation of cannabis concentrate or hemp concentrate. A cannabis manufacturer may not use a method of extraction and concentration or a volatile chemical without approval by the office.

(c) A business licensed or authorized to manufacture cannabis products must inform the office of all methods of conversion that the manufacturer will use, including any specific catalysts that the manufacturer will employ, to create synthetically derived cannabinoids and the molecular nomenclature of all cannabinoids or other chemical compounds that the manufacturer will create. A business licensed or authorized to manufacture cannabis products may not use a method of conversion or a catalyst without approval by the office.

(d) A business licensed or authorized to manufacture cannabis products must obtain a certification from an independent third-party industrial hygienist or professional engineer approving:

(1) all electrical, gas, fire suppression, and exhaust systems; and
61.19 (2) the plan for safe storage and disposal of hazardous substances, including but not limited to any volatile chemicals.
61.20 (e) A business licensed or authorized to manufacture cannabis products that manufactures cannabis concentrate from cannabis flower received from an unlicensed person who is at least 21 years of age must comply with all health and safety requirements established by the office. At a minimum, the office shall require the manufacturer to:
61.21 (1) store the cannabis flower in an area that is segregated from cannabis flower and hemp plant parts received from a licensed cannabis business;
61.22 (2) perform the extraction and concentration on equipment that is used exclusively for extraction or concentration of cannabis flower received from unlicensed individuals;
61.23 (3) store any cannabis concentrate in an area that is segregated from cannabis concentrate, hemp concentrate, or artificially derived cannabinoids derived or manufactured from cannabis flower or hemp plant parts received from a licensed cannabis business; and
61.24 (d) A business licensed or authorized to manufacture cannabis products that produces edible cannabis products or lower-potency hemp edibles must obtain an edible cannabinoid product handler endorsement from the office.
61.25 (b) A business licensed or authorized to manufacture cannabis products must obtain an endorsement from the office to produce:
61.26 (1) cannabis products other than edible cannabis products; or
61.27 (2) hemp-derived consumer products other than lower-potency hemp edibles.
61.28 (c) All areas within the licensed premises of a business licensed or authorized to manufacture cannabis products producing cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products must meet the sanitary standards specified in rules adopted by the office.
61.29 (d) A business licensed or authorized to manufacture cannabis products may only add chemicals or compounds approved by the office to cannabis concentrate, hemp concentrate, or artificially derived cannabinoids.

62.19 (2) the plan for safe storage and disposal of hazardous substances, including but not limited to any volatile chemicals.
62.20 (e) A business licensed or authorized to manufacture cannabis products that manufactures cannabis concentrate from cannabis flower received from an unlicensed person who is at least 21 years of age must comply with all health and safety requirements established by the office. At a minimum, the office shall require the manufacturer to:
62.21 (1) store the cannabis flower in an area that is segregated from cannabis flower and hemp plant parts received from a licensed cannabis business;
62.22 (2) perform the extraction and concentration on equipment that is used exclusively for extraction or concentration of cannabis flower received from unlicensed individuals;
62.23 (3) store any cannabis concentrate in an area that is segregated from cannabis concentrate, hemp concentrate, or synthetically derived cannabinoids derived or manufactured from cannabis flower or hemp plant parts received from a licensed cannabis business; and
62.24 (d) A business licensed or authorized to manufacture cannabis products that produces edible cannabis products or lower-potency hemp edibles must obtain an edible cannabinoid product handler endorsement from the office.
62.25 (b) A business licensed or authorized to manufacture cannabis products must obtain an endorsement from the office to produce:
62.26 (1) cannabis products other than edible cannabis products; or
62.27 (2) hemp-derived consumer products other than lower-potency hemp edibles.
62.28 (c) All areas within the licensed premises of a business licensed or authorized to manufacture cannabis products producing cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products must meet the sanitary standards specified in rules adopted by the office.
62.29 (d) A business licensed or authorized to manufacture cannabis products may only add chemicals or compounds approved by the office to cannabis concentrate, hemp concentrate, or synthetically derived cannabinoids.
Upon the sale of any cannabis product, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived cannabis products does not state or advertise to the customer that the final product's ingredients, including but not limited to any chemicals or compounds and any major food allergens declared by name.

Subd. 2.
(1) are obtained from a business licensed under this chapter; and
(2) meet all applicable packaging and labeling requirements.

Subd. 5. Exception. Nothing in this section applies to the operations of a lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer.

Sec. 30. [342.28] RETAIL SALE OF CANNABIS FLOWER AND PRODUCTS; GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

Subdivision 1. Applicability. Every cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products may only sell immature cannabis plants and seedlings, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edible, and hemp-derived consumer product to a cannabis business or hemp business, a business licensed or authorized to manufacture cannabis products may sell immature cannabis plants and seedlings, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edible, and hemp-derived consumer product to a cannabis business or hemp business, a business licensed or authorized to manufacture cannabis products does not state or advertise to the customer that the final retail cannabis product, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer product contains a trademarked food product.

Subd. 5. Exception. Nothing in this section applies to the operations of a lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer.

Sec. 27. [342.27] RETAIL SALE OF CANNABIS FLOWER AND PRODUCTS; GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

Subdivision 1. Applicability. Every cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products must comply with the requirements of this section.

Subd. 2. Sale of cannabis and cannabinoid products. (a) A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products may only sell immature cannabis plants and seedlings, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edible, and hemp-derived consumer products to individuals who are at least 21 years of age.

(b) A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products may sell immature cannabis plants and seedlings, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edible, and hemp-derived consumer products to individuals who are at least 21 years of age.

(c) A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products may sell immature cannabis plants and seedlings, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edible, and hemp-derived consumer products to individuals who are at least 21 years of age.

(1) are obtained from a business licensed under this chapter; and
(2) meet all applicable packaging and labeling requirements.

(c) A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products may sell immature cannabis plants and seedlings, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edible, and hemp-derived consumer products to individuals who are at least 21 years of age.

(1) are obtained from a business licensed under this chapter; and
(2) meet all applicable packaging and labeling requirements.

(c) A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products may sell immature cannabis plants and seedlings, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edible, and hemp-derived consumer products to individuals who are at least 21 years of age.
Subd. 3. Sale of other products. (a) A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products may sell cannabis paraphernalia, including but not limited to childproof packaging containers and other devices designed to ensure the safe storage and monitoring of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products in the home to prevent access by individuals under 21 years of age.

(b) A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products may sell hemp-derived topical products, hemp fiber products and products that contain hemp grain.

(c) A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products may sell the following products that do not contain cannabis flower, cannabis concentrate, hemp concentrate, artificially derived cannabinoids, or tetrahydrocannabinol:

(1) drinks that do not contain alcohol and are packaged in sealed containers labeled for retail sale;

(2) books and videos on the cultivation and use of cannabis flower and products that contain cannabinoids;

(3) magazines and other publications published primarily for information and education on cannabis plants, cannabis flower, and products that contain cannabinoids;

(4) multiple-use bags designed to carry purchased items;

(5) clothing marked with the specific name, brand, or identifying logo of the retailer;

(6) hemp fiber products and products that contain hemp grain; and

(7) products that detect the presence of fentanyl or a fentanyl analog.

(d) Edible cannabis products and hemp-derived consumer products intended to be eaten or consumed as a beverage may not include more than ten milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol per serving and a single package may not include more than a total of 100 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol. A package may contain multiple servings of ten milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol provided that each serving is indicated by scoring, wrapping, or other indicators designating the individual serving size.

(e) Edible cannabis products and hemp-derived consumer products intended to be consumed as beverages may not include more than 20 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol per serving. A single beverage container may not contain more than two servings.

Subd. 4. Multiple-use bags. A multiple-use bag designed to ensure the safe storage and monitoring of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products in the home to prevent access by individuals under 21 years of age.

Subd. 5. Sales to minors. A single sale of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products may not include more than 20 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol provided that each serving is indicated by scoring, wrapping, or other indicators designating the individual serving size.

Subd. 6. Multiple sales. Multiple sales of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products may not include more than 20 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol per serving. A single beverage container may not contain more than two servings.

Subd. 7. Sales to minors. A single sale of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products may not include more than 20 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol provided that each serving is indicated by scoring, wrapping, or other indicators designating the individual serving size.

Subd. 8. Multiple sales. Multiple sales of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products may not include more than 20 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol per serving. A single beverage container may not contain more than two servings.

Subd. 9. Sales to minors. A single sale of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products may not include more than 20 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol provided that each serving is indicated by scoring, wrapping, or other indicators designating the individual serving size.

Subd. 10. Multiple sales. Multiple sales of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products may not include more than 20 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol per serving. A single beverage container may not contain more than two servings.

Subd. 11. Sales to minors. A single sale of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products may not include more than 20 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol provided that each serving is indicated by scoring, wrapping, or other indicators designating the individual serving size.

Subd. 12. Multiple sales. Multiple sales of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products may not include more than 20 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol per serving. A single beverage container may not contain more than two servings.

Subd. 13. Sales to minors. A single sale of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products may not include more than 20 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol provided that each serving is indicated by scoring, wrapping, or other indicators designating the individual serving size.

Subd. 14. Multiple sales. Multiple sales of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products may not include more than 20 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol per serving. A single beverage container may not contain more than two servings.
Subd. 4. Age verification. (a) Prior to initiating a sale, an employee of a cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products must verify that the customer is at least 21 years of age.

(b) Proof of age may be established only by one of the following:

(1) a valid driver's license or identification card issued by Minnesota, another state, or a province of Canada; and including the photograph and date of birth of the licensed person;

(2) a valid Tribal identification card as defined in section 171.072, paragraph (b);

(3) a valid passport issued by the United States;

(4) a valid instructional permit issued under section 171.05 to a person of legal age to purchase adult-use cannabis or adult-use cannabis products, that includes a photograph and the date of birth of the person issued the permit; or

(5) in the case of a foreign national, by a valid passport.

(c) A retailer may seize a form of identification listed under paragraph (b) if the cannabis retailer has reasonable grounds to believe that the form of identification has been altered or falsified or is being used to violate any law. A retailer that seizes a form of identification as authorized under this paragraph must deliver it to a law enforcement agency within 24 hours of seizing it.

Subd. 5. Display of cannabis flower and products. (a) A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products must designate a retail area where customers are permitted. The retail area shall include the portion of the premises where samples of cannabis flower and cannabis products available for sale are displayed. All other cannabis flower and cannabis products must be stored in the secure storage area.

(b) A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products may display one sample of each type of cannabis flower or cannabis product available for sale. Samples of cannabis flower and cannabis products must be stored in a sample jar or display case and be accompanied by a label or notice containing the information required to be affixed to the packaging or container containing cannabis flower and cannabis products sold to customers. A sample may not contain more than eight grams of adult-use cannabis flower or adult-use cannabis concentrate or an edible cannabis product infused with more than 100 milligrams of tetrahydrocannabinol.

A cannabis retailer may allow customers to smell the cannabis flower or cannabis product before purchase.

(c) A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products may not sell cannabis flower or cannabis products used as a sample for display. If the retailer uses display samples of lower-potency hemp products, that includes a photograph and the date of birth of the licensed person;
Subd. 6. Posting of notices. A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products must post all notices as required by the office, including but not limited to:

1. Information about any product recall;
2. A statement that operating a motor vehicle under the influence of intoxicating cannabinoids is illegal; and
3. A statement that cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products are only intended for consumption by individuals who are at least 21 years of age.

Subd. 7. Hours of operation. (a) Except as provided by paragraph (b), a cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products may not sell cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products between 2:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. on the days of Monday through Saturday, nor between 2:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. on Sunday.

(b) A city or county may adopt an ordinance to prohibit sales for any period between 9:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m. the following day or between 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. on the days of Monday through Saturday.

(c) A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products may not be open to the public or sell any other products at times when the cannabis business is prohibited from selling cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 8. Building conditions. (a) A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products shall maintain compliance with state and local building, fire, and zoning requirements or regulations.

(b) A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products shall ensure that the licensed premises is maintained in a clean and sanitary condition, free from infestation by insects, rodents, or other pests.

Subd. 9. Security. A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products shall maintain compliance with security requirements.

edibles or hemp-derived consumer products, the retailer may not sell the product used as a sample for display.

edibles or hemp-derived consumer products, the retailer may not sell the product used as a sample for display.

Subd. 6. Posting of notices. A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products must post all notices as required by the office, including but not limited to:

1. Information about any product recall;
2. A statement that operating a motor vehicle under the influence of intoxicating cannabinoids is illegal; and
3. A statement that cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products are only intended for consumption by individuals who are at least 21 years of age.

Subd. 7. Hours of operation. (a) Except as provided by paragraph (b), a cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products may not sell cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products between 2:00 a.m. and 8:00 a.m. on the days of Monday through Saturday, nor between 2:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. on Sunday.

(b) A city or county may adopt an ordinance to prohibit sales for any period between 9:00 p.m. and 2:00 a.m. the following day or between 8:00 a.m. and 10:00 a.m. on the days of Monday through Saturday.

(c) A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products may not be open to the public or sell any other products at times when the cannabis business is prohibited from selling cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 8. Building conditions. (a) A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products shall maintain compliance with state and local building, fire, and zoning requirements or regulations.

(b) A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products shall ensure that the licensed premises is maintained in a clean and sanitary condition, free from infestation by insects, rodents, or other pests.

Subd. 9. Security. A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products shall maintain compliance with security requirements.
requirements established by the office, including but not limited to requirements for
67.20 maintaining video surveillance records, using specific locking mechanisms, establishing
67.21 secure entries, and the number of employees working at all times.
67.22
67.23 Subd. 10. Lighting. A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing the
67.24 retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products must keep all lighting outside and inside
67.25 the dispensary in good working order and sufficient wattage for security cameras.
67.26
67.27 Subd. 11. Deliveries. A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing
67.28 the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products may only accept deliveries of cannabis
67.29 flower, cannabis products, and hemp-derived consumer products in a limited access area.
67.30 Deliveries may not be accepted through the public access areas unless otherwise approved
67.31 by the office.
67.32 Subd. 12. Prohibitions. A cannabis business with a license or endorsement authorizing
67.33 the retail sale of cannabis flower or cannabis products shall not:
67.34 (1) sell cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived
67.35 consumer products to a person who is visibly intoxicated;
67.36 (2) knowingly sell more cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles,
67.37 or hemp-derived consumer products than a customer is legally permitted to possess;
67.38 (3) give away immature cannabis plants or seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis products,
67.39 lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products;
67.40 (4) operate a drive-through window;
67.41 (5) allow for the dispensing of cannabis products, cannabis flower, cannabis products,
67.42 lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products in vending machines; or
67.43 (6) sell cannabis plants, cannabis flower, or cannabis products if the cannabis retailer
67.44 knows that any required security or statewide monitoring systems are not operational.
67.45 Subd. 13. Adult-use and medical cannabis; colocation. (a) A cannabis business with
67.46 a license or endorsement authorizing the retail sale of adult-use cannabis flower or adult-use
67.47 cannabis products that is also a licensed medical cannabis retailer may sell medical cannabis
67.48 flower and medical cannabinoid products on a portion of its premises.
67.49 (b) The portion of the premises of the cannabis business where medical cannabis flower
67.50 and medical cannabinoid products are sold must be definite and distinct from all other areas
67.51 of the cannabis retailer and must provide an appropriate space for a pharmacist employee of
67.52 the medical cannabis retailer to consult with a patient to determine the proper type of
67.53 medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products and proper dosage for the patient.
67.54 Subd. 14. Exception. Nothing in this section applies to the operations of a lower-potency
67.55 hemp edible retailer.
Sec. 31. [68.23] CANNABIS MICROBUSINESS LICENSING AND OPERATIONS.

Subdivision 1. Authorized actions. A cannabis microbusiness license, consistent with the specific license endorsement or endorsements, entitles the license holder to perform any or all of the following within the limits established by this section:

1. grow cannabis plants from seed or immature plant to mature plant and harvest
2. make cannabis concentrate;
3. make hemp concentrate, including hemp concentrate with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of more than 0.3 percent as measured by weight;
4. manufacture artificially derived cannabinoids;
5. manufacture adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products for public consumption;
6. purchase immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis flower, hemp plant parts from another cannabis microbusiness, a cannabis mezzobusiness, a cannabis manufacturer, a cannabis wholesaler, or an industrial hemp grower;
7. purchase cannabis concentrate, hemp concentrate, and derived cannabinoids from another cannabis microbusiness, a cannabis mezzobusiness, a cannabis manufacturer, or a cannabis wholesaler for use in manufacturing adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products;
8. package and label adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products for sale to customers;
9. sell immature cannabis plants and seedlings, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, and other products authorized by law to other cannabis businesses and to customers;
10. operate an establishment that permits on-site consumption of edible cannabis products and lower-potency hemp edibles and perform other actions approved by the office.

Subd. 2. Size limitations. (a) A cannabis microbusiness that cultivates cannabis at an indoor facility may cultivate up to 2,000 square feet of plant canopy unless the office, by rule, increases that limit. The office may, by rule, increase the limit on plant canopy to no more than 5,000 square feet if the office determines that expansion is consistent with the limit. The office may, by rule, increase the limit on plant canopy to no more than 5,000 square feet if the office determines that expansion is consistent with the limit.
goals identified in section 342.02, subdivision 1. Limitations on plant canopy apply to the
area in which mature, flowering plants are cultivated. A cannabis microbusiness may not
operate multiple tiers of cultivation.

(b) A cannabis microbusiness that cultivates cannabis at an outdoor location may cultivate
up to one-half acre of mature, flowering plants unless the office, by rule, increases that limit.

The office may, by rule, increase the limit to no more than one acre if the office determines
that expansion is consistent with the goals identified in section 342.02, subdivision 1.

(g) The office shall, by rule, establish a limit on the manufacturing of cannabis products,
lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products a cannabis microbusiness
that manufactures such products may perform. The limit must be equivalent to the amount
of cannabis flower that can be harvested from a facility with a plant canopy of 2,000 square
feet in a year, but may be increased to the amount that can be harvested from a facility with
up to 5,000 square feet of plant canopy if the office expands the allowable area of cultivation
under paragraph (a).

(d) A cannabis microbusiness with the appropriate endorsement may operate one retail
location.

Subd. 3. Additional information required. In addition to the information required to
be submitted under section 342.14, subdivision 1, and rules adopted pursuant to that section,
a person, cooperative, or business seeking a cannabis microbusiness license must submit
the following information in a form approved by the office:

(1) an operating plan demonstrating the proposed layout of the facility, including a
diagram of ventilation and filtration systems; plans for wastewater and waste disposal for
any cultivation or manufacturing activities; plans for providing electricity, water, and other
utilities necessary for the normal operation of any cultivation or manufacturing activities;
plans for compliance with applicable building codes and federal and state environmental
and workplace safety requirements and policies; and plans to avoid sales to unlicensed
cannabis businesses and individuals under 21 years of age;

(2) if the applicant is seeking an endorsement to cultivate cannabis plants and harvest
cannabis flower, a cultivation plan demonstrating the proposed size and layout of the
cultivation facility that will be used exclusively for cultivation, including the total amount
of plant canopy;

(3) if the applicant is seeking an endorsement to create cannabis concentrate, hemp
concentrate, or artificial cannabinoids, information identifying all methods of extraction,
concentration, or conversion that the applicant intends to use and the volatile chemicals and
catalysts, if any, that will be involved in extraction, concentration, or creation; and

(4) evidence that the applicant will comply with the applicable operation requirements
for the license being sought.

section 342.02, subdivision 1. A cannabis microbusiness may not operate multiple tiers of
cultivation.

(b) The office shall, by rule, establish a limit on the manufacturing of cannabis products,
lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products a cannabis microbusiness
that manufactures such products may perform. The limit must be equivalent to the
amount of cannabis flower that can be harvested from a facility with a plant canopy of
2,000 square feet in a year, but may be increased to the amount that can be harvested from
a facility with up to 5,000 square feet of plant canopy if the office expands the allowable
area of cultivation under paragraph (a).

(g) A cannabis microbusiness with the appropriate endorsement may operate one retail
location. 
Subd. 4. Exception. The requirement of an attestation signed by a bona fide labor organization stating that the applicant has entered into a labor peace agreement is not required as part of an application for a cannabis microbusiness license.

Subd. 5. Multiple licenses; limits. (a) A person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis microbusiness license may also hold a cannabis event organizer license.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a), no person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis microbusiness license may own or operate any other cannabis business or hemp business or hold more than one cannabis microbusiness license.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, a restriction on the number or type of license that a business may hold applies to every cooperative member or every director, manager, and general partner of a cannabis business.

Subd. 6. Cultivation endorsement. A cannabis microbusiness that cultivates cannabis plants and harvests cannabis flower must comply with the requirements in section 342.25.

Subd. 7. Extraction and concentration endorsement. A cannabis microbusiness that creates cannabis concentrate must comply with the requirements in section 342.26 subdivisions 2 and 3.

Subd. 8. Production of customer products endorsement. A cannabis microbusiness that manufactures edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp products, or hemp-derived consumer products must comply with the requirements in section 342.26, subdivisions 2 and 4.

Subd. 9. Retail operations endorsement. A cannabis microbusiness that operates a retail location must comply with the requirements in section 342.27.

Subd. 10. On-site consumption endorsement. (a) A cannabis microbusiness may permit on-site consumption of edible cannabis products and lower-potency hemp edibles on a portion of its premises.

(b) The portion of the premises of the cannabis microbusiness where on-site consumption is permitted must be definite and distinct from all other areas of the microbusiness and must be accessed through a distinct entrance.

(c) Edible cannabis products and lower-potency hemp edibles sold for on-site consumption must comply with this chapter and rules adopted pursuant to this chapter regarding the testing, packaging, and labeling of cannabinoid products.

(d) Edible cannabinoid products and lower-potency hemp edibles sold for on-site consumption must be served in the required packaging but may be removed from the products' packaging by customers and consumed on site.

Subd. 4. Multiple licenses; limits. (a) A person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis microbusiness license may also hold a cannabis event organizer license.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a), no person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis microbusiness license may own or operate any other cannabis business or hemp business or hold more than one cannabis microbusiness license.

(c) For purposes of this subdivision, a restriction on the number or type of license that a business may hold applies to every cooperative member or every director, manager, and general partner of a cannabis business.

Subd. 5. Cultivation endorsement. A cannabis microbusiness that cultivates cannabis plants and harvests cannabis flower must comply with the requirements in section 342.25.

Subd. 6. Extraction and concentration endorsement. A cannabis microbusiness that creates cannabis concentrate must comply with the requirements in section 342.26 subdivisions 2 and 3.

Subd. 7. Production of customer products endorsement. A cannabis microbusiness that manufactures edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp products, or hemp-derived consumer products must comply with the requirements in section 342.26 subdivisions 2 and 4.

Subd. 8. Retail operations endorsement. A cannabis microbusiness that operates a retail location must comply with the requirements in section 342.27.

Subd. 9. On-site consumption endorsement. (a) A cannabis microbusiness may permit on-site consumption of edible cannabis products and lower-potency hemp edibles on a portion of its premises.

(b) The portion of the premises in which on-site consumption is permitted must be definite and distinct from all other areas of the microbusiness and must be accessed through a distinct entrance.

(c) Edible cannabis products and lower-potency hemp edibles sold for on-site consumption must comply with this chapter and rules adopted pursuant to this chapter regarding the testing, packaging, and labeling of cannabis products.

(d) Edible cannabinoid products and lower-potency hemp edibles sold for on-site consumption must be served in the required packaging but may be removed from the products' packaging by customers and consumed on site.
(e) Food and beverages not otherwise prohibited by this subdivision may be prepared and sold on site provided that the cannabis microbusiness complies with all relevant state and local laws, ordinances, licensing requirements, and zoning requirements.

(f) A cannabis microbusiness shall ensure that the display and consumption of any edible cannabis product or lower-potency hemp edible is not visible from outside of the licensed premises of the business.

(g) A cannabis microbusiness may offer recorded or live entertainment provided that the cannabis microbusiness complies with all relevant state and local laws, ordinances, licensing requirements, and zoning requirements.

(h) A cannabis microbusiness may not:

(1) sell an edible cannabis product or a lower-potency hemp edible to an individual who is under 21 years of age;

(2) permit an individual who is under 21 years of age to enter the premises;

(3) sell more than one single serving of an edible cannabis product or a lower-potency hemp edible to a customer;

(4) sell an edible cannabis product or a lower-potency hemp edible to a person who is visibly intoxicated;

(5) sell or allow the sale or consumption of alcohol or tobacco on the premises;

(6) sell products that are intended to be eaten or consumed as a drink, other than packaged and labeled edible cannabis products and lower-potency hemp edibles, that contain cannabis flower or hemp plant parts or are infused with cannabis concentrate, hemp concentrate, or artificially derived cannabinoids;

(7) permit edible cannabis products or lower-potency hemp edibles sold in the portion of the area designated for on-site consumption to be removed from that area;

(8) permit adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, hemp-derived consumer products, or tobacco to be consumed through smoking or a vaporized delivery method on the premises;

(9) distribute or allow free samples of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products.

Sec. 29. [342.29] CANNABIS MEZZOBUSINESS LICENSING AND OPERATIONS.

Subdivision 1. Authorized actions. A cannabis mezzobusiness license, consistent with the specific license endorsement or endorsements, entitles the license holder to perform any or all of the following within the limits established by this section:

Subdivision 2. Subdivision 3.

Sec. 33. [342.33] CANNABIS MEZZOBUSINESS LICENSING AND OPERATIONS.
(1) grow cannabis plants from seed or immature plant to mature plant and harvest.

(2) make cannabis concentrate.

(3) make hemp concentrate, including hemp concentrate with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of more than 0.3 percent as measured by weight.

(4) manufacture artificially derived cannabinoids.

(5) manufacture adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products for public consumption.

(6) purchase immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis flower, and hemp plant parts from a cannabis microbusiness, another cannabis mezzobusiness, a cannabis manufacturer, a cannabis wholesaler, or an industrial hemp grower.

(7) purchase cannabis concentrate, hemp concentrate, and artificially derived cannabinoids from a cannabis microbusiness, another cannabis mezzobusiness, a cannabis manufacturer, a cannabis wholesaler, or a licensed hemp grower for use in manufacturing adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products.

(8) package and label adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products for sale to customers.

(9) sell immature cannabis plants and seedlings, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, and other products authorized by law to other cannabis businesses and to customers;

(10) perform other actions approved by the office.

Subd. 2. Size limitations. (a) A cannabis mezzobusiness that cultivates cannabis at an indoor facility may cultivate up to 5,000 square feet of plant canopy unless the office, by rule, increases that limit. The office may, by rule, increase the limit on plant canopy to no more than 15,000 cubic feet if the office determines that expansion is consistent with the goals identified in section 342.02, subdivision 1. A cannabis mezzobusiness may not operate multiple tiers of cultivation unless authorized by the office.

(b) A cannabis mezzobusiness that cultivates cannabis at an outdoor location may cultivate up to one acre of mature, flowering plants unless the office, by rule, increases that limit. The office may, by rule, increase the limit to no more than three acres if the office determines that expansion is consistent with the goals identified in section 342.02, subdivision 1. A cannabis mezzobusiness may not operate multiple tiers of cultivation unless authorized by the office.

(1) grow cannabis plants from seed or immature plant to mature plant and harvest.

(2) make cannabis concentrate.

(3) make hemp concentrate, including hemp concentrate with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of more than 0.3 percent as measured by weight.

(4) manufacture synthetically derived cannabinoids.

(5) manufacture adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products for public consumption.

(6) purchase immature cannabis plants and seedlings and cannabis flower from a cannabis microbusiness, another cannabis mezzobusiness, a cannabis manufacturer, or a cannabis wholesaler.

(7) purchase cannabis concentrate, hemp concentrate, and synthetically derived cannabinoids from a cannabis microbusiness, another cannabis mezzobusiness, a cannabis manufacturer, or a cannabis wholesaler for use in manufacturing adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products.

(8) purchase hemp plant parts and propagules from a licensed hemp grower licensed under chapter 18K.

(9) purchase hemp concentrate from an industrial hemp processor licensed under chapter 18K.

(10) package and label adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products for sale to customers.

(11) sell immature cannabis plants and seedlings, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, and other products authorized by law to other cannabis businesses and to customers;

(12) perform other actions approved by the office.

Subd. 2. Size limitations. (a) A cannabis mezzobusiness that cultivates cannabis may cultivate up to 5,000 square feet of plant canopy unless the office, by rule, increases that limit. The office may, by rule, increase the limit on plant canopy to no more than 15,000 cubic feet if the office determines that expansion is consistent with the goals identified in section 342.02, subdivision 1. A cannabis mezzobusiness may not operate multiple tiers of cultivation unless authorized by the office.
The office shall, by rule, establish a limit on the manufacturing of cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products a cannabis mezzobusiness that manufactures such products may perform. The limit must be equivalent to the amount of cannabis flower that can be harvested from a facility with a plant canopy of 5,000 square feet in a year but may be increased to the amount that can be harvested from a facility with up to 15,000 cubic feet of plant canopy if the office expands the allowable area of cultivation under paragraph (a).

(g) A cannabis mezzobusiness with the appropriate endorsement may operate up to three retail locations.

Subd. 3. Additional information required. In addition to the information required to be submitted under section 342.14, subdivision 1, and rules adopted pursuant to that section, a person, cooperative, or business seeking a cannabis mezzobusiness license must submit the following information in a form approved by the office:

1. an operating plan demonstrating the proposed layout of the facility, including a diagram of ventilation and filtration systems; plans for wastewater and waste disposal for any cultivation or manufacturing activities; plans for providing electricity, water, and other utilities necessary for the normal operation of any cultivation or manufacturing activities; plans for compliance with applicable building codes and federal and state environmental and workplace safety requirements and policies; and plans to avoid sales to unlicensed cannabis businesses and individuals under 21 years of age;

2. if the applicant is seeking an endorsement to cultivate cannabis plants and harvest cannabis flower, a cultivation plan demonstrating the proposed size and layout of the cultivation facility that will be used exclusively for cultivation, including the total amount of plant canopy;

3. if the applicant is seeking an endorsement to create cannabis concentrate, hemp concentrate, or artificial cannabinoids, information identifying all methods of extraction, concentration, or conversion that the applicant intends to use and the volatile chemicals and catalysts, if any, that will be involved in extraction, concentration, or creation; and

4. evidence that the applicant will comply with the applicable operation requirements for the license being sought.

Subd. 4. Multiple licenses; limits. (a) A person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis mezzobusiness license may also hold a cannabis event organizer license.
(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a), no person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis mezzobusiness license may own or operate any other cannabis business or hemp business or hold more than one cannabis mezzobusiness license.

(g) For purposes of this subdivision, a restriction on the number or type of license that a business may hold applies to every cooperative member or every director, manager, and general partner of a cannabis business.

Subd. 5. Cultivation endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that cultivates cannabis plants and harvests cannabis flower must comply with the requirements in section 342.25 subdivisions 2 and 3.

Subd. 6. Extraction and concentration endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that creates cannabis concentrate must comply with the requirements in section 342.26, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Subd. 7. Production of customer products endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that manufactures edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp products, or hemp-derived consumer products must comply with the requirements in section 342.26, subdivisions 2 and 4.

Subd. 8. Retail operations endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that operates a retail location must comply with the requirements in section 342.27.

Sec. 30. [342.30] CANNABIS CULTIVATOR LICENSING AND OPERATIONS.

Subdivision 1. Authorized actions. A cannabis cultivator license entitles the license holder to grow cannabis plants within the approved amount of space from seed or immature plant to mature plant, harvest cannabis flower from a mature plant, package and label immature cannabis plants and seedlings and cannabis flower for sale to other cannabis businesses, transport cannabis flower to a cannabis manufacturer located on the same premises, and perform other actions approved by the office.

Subd. 2. Size limitations. (a) A cannabis cultivator that cultivates cannabis at an indoor facility may cultivate up to 15,000 square feet of plant canopy unless the office, by rule, increases that limit. The office may, by rule, increase the limit on plant canopy to no more than 30,000 cubic feet if the office determines that expansion is consistent with the goals that expansion is consistent with the goals identified in section 342.02, subdivision 1. A cannabis mezzobusiness license may own or operate any other cannabis business or hemp business or hold more than one cannabis mezzobusiness license.

(g) For purposes of this subdivision, a restriction on the number or type of license that a business may hold applies to every cooperative member or every director, manager, and general partner of a cannabis business.

Subd. 5. Cultivation endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that cultivates cannabis plants and harvests cannabis flower must comply with the requirements in section 342.25 subdivisions 2 and 3.

Subd. 6. Extraction and concentration endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that creates cannabis concentrate must comply with the requirements in section 342.26, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Subd. 7. Production of customer products endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that manufactures edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp products, or hemp-derived consumer products must comply with the requirements in section 342.26, subdivisions 2 and 4.

Subd. 8. Retail operations endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that operates a retail location must comply with the requirements in section 342.27.

Sec. 23. [342.23] CANNABIS CULTIVATOR LICENSING AND OPERATIONS.

Subdivision 1. Authorized actions. A cannabis cultivator license entitles the license holder to grow cannabis plants within the approved amount of space from seed or immature plant to mature plant, harvest cannabis flower from a mature plant, package and label immature cannabis plants and seedlings and cannabis flower for sale to other cannabis businesses, transport cannabis flower to a cannabis manufacturer located on the same premises, and perform other actions approved by the office.

Subd. 2. Size limitations. A cannabis cultivator may cultivate up to 15,000 square feet of plant canopy unless the office, by rule, increases that limit. The office may, by rule, increase the limit on plant canopy to no more than 30,000 cubic feet if the office determines that expansion is consistent with the goals identified in section 342.02, subdivision 1. A cannabis mezzobusiness license may own or operate any other cannabis business or hemp business or hold more than one cannabis mezzobusiness license.

(g) For purposes of this subdivision, a restriction on the number or type of license that a business may hold applies to every cooperative member or every director, manager, and general partner of a cannabis business.

Subd. 5. Cultivation endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that cultivates cannabis plants and harvests cannabis flower must comply with the requirements in section 342.25 subdivisions 2 and 3.

Subd. 6. Extraction and concentration endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that creates cannabis concentrate must comply with the requirements in section 342.26, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Subd. 7. Production of customer products endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that manufactures edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp products, or hemp-derived consumer products must comply with the requirements in section 342.26, subdivisions 2 and 4.

Subd. 8. Retail operations endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that operates a retail location must comply with the requirements in section 342.27.

Sec. 30. [342.30] CANNABIS CULTIVATOR LICENSING AND OPERATIONS.

Subdivision 1. Authorized actions. A cannabis cultivator license entitles the license holder to grow cannabis plants within the approved amount of space from seed or immature plant to mature plant, harvest cannabis flower from a mature plant, package and label immature cannabis plants and seedlings and cannabis flower for sale to other cannabis businesses, transport cannabis flower to a cannabis manufacturer located on the same premises, and perform other actions approved by the office.

Subd. 2. Size limitations. (a) A cannabis cultivator that cultivates cannabis at an indoor facility may cultivate up to 15,000 square feet of plant canopy unless the office, by rule, increases that limit. The office may, by rule, increase the limit on plant canopy to no more than 30,000 cubic feet if the office determines that expansion is consistent with the goals identified in section 342.02, subdivision 1. A cannabis mezzobusiness license may own or operate any other cannabis business or hemp business or hold more than one cannabis mezzobusiness license.

(g) For purposes of this subdivision, a restriction on the number or type of license that a business may hold applies to every cooperative member or every director, manager, and general partner of a cannabis business.

Subd. 5. Cultivation endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that cultivates cannabis plants and harvests cannabis flower must comply with the requirements in section 342.25 subdivisions 2 and 3.

Subd. 6. Extraction and concentration endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that creates cannabis concentrate must comply with the requirements in section 342.26, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Subd. 7. Production of customer products endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that manufactures edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp products, or hemp-derived consumer products must comply with the requirements in section 342.26, subdivisions 2 and 4.

Subd. 8. Retail operations endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that operates a retail location must comply with the requirements in section 342.27.

Sec. 23. [342.23] CANNABIS CULTIVATOR LICENSING AND OPERATIONS.

Subdivision 1. Authorized actions. A cannabis cultivator license entitles the license holder to grow cannabis plants within the approved amount of space from seed or immature plant to mature plant, harvest cannabis flower from a mature plant, package and label immature cannabis plants and seedlings and cannabis flower for sale to other cannabis businesses, transport cannabis flower to a cannabis manufacturer located on the same premises, and perform other actions approved by the office.

Subd. 2. Size limitations. A cannabis cultivator may cultivate up to 15,000 square feet of plant canopy unless the office, by rule, increases that limit. The office may, by rule, increase the limit on plant canopy to no more than 30,000 cubic feet if the office determines that expansion is consistent with the goals identified in section 342.02, subdivision 1. A cannabis mezzobusiness license may own or operate any other cannabis business or hemp business or hold more than one cannabis mezzobusiness license.

(g) For purposes of this subdivision, a restriction on the number or type of license that a business may hold applies to every cooperative member or every director, manager, and general partner of a cannabis business.

Subd. 5. Cultivation endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that cultivates cannabis plants and harvests cannabis flower must comply with the requirements in section 342.25 subdivisions 2 and 3.

Subd. 6. Extraction and concentration endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that creates cannabis concentrate must comply with the requirements in section 342.26, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Subd. 7. Production of customer products endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that manufactures edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp products, or hemp-derived consumer products must comply with the requirements in section 342.26, subdivisions 2 and 4.

Subd. 8. Retail operations endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that operates a retail location must comply with the requirements in section 342.27.

Sec. 30. [342.30] CANNABIS CULTIVATOR LICENSING AND OPERATIONS.

Subdivision 1. Authorized actions. A cannabis cultivator license entitles the license holder to grow cannabis plants within the approved amount of space from seed or immature plant to mature plant, harvest cannabis flower from a mature plant, package and label immature cannabis plants and seedlings and cannabis flower for sale to other cannabis businesses, transport cannabis flower to a cannabis manufacturer located on the same premises, and perform other actions approved by the office.

Subd. 2. Size limitations. (a) A cannabis cultivator that cultivates cannabis at an indoor facility may cultivate up to 15,000 square feet of plant canopy unless the office, by rule, increases that limit. The office may, by rule, increase the limit on plant canopy to no more than 30,000 cubic feet if the office determines that expansion is consistent with the goals identified in section 342.02, subdivision 1. A cannabis mezzobusiness license may own or operate any other cannabis business or hemp business or hold more than one cannabis mezzobusiness license.

(g) For purposes of this subdivision, a restriction on the number or type of license that a business may hold applies to every cooperative member or every director, manager, and general partner of a cannabis business.

Subd. 5. Cultivation endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that cultivates cannabis plants and harvests cannabis flower must comply with the requirements in section 342.25 subdivisions 2 and 3.

Subd. 6. Extraction and concentration endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that creates cannabis concentrate must comply with the requirements in section 342.26, subdivisions 2 and 3.

Subd. 7. Production of customer products endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that manufactures edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp products, or hemp-derived consumer products must comply with the requirements in section 342.26, subdivisions 2 and 4.

Subd. 8. Retail operations endorsement. A cannabis mezzobusiness that operates a retail location must comply with the requirements in section 342.27.
(b) A cannabis cultivator that cultivates cannabis at an outdoor location may cultivate up to two acres of mature, flowering plants unless the office, by rule, increases that limit.

The office may, by rule, increase the limit to no more than four acres if the office determines that expansion is consistent with the goals identified in section 342.02, subdivision 1.

Subd. 3. Additional information required. In addition to the information required to be submitted under section 342.14, subdivision 1, and rules adopted pursuant to that section, a person, cooperative, or business seeking a cannabis cultivator license must submit the following information in a form approved by the office:

(1) an operating plan demonstrating the proposed size and layout of the cultivation facility; plans for wastewater and waste disposal for the cultivation facility; plans for providing electricity, water, and other utilities necessary for the normal operation of the cultivation facility; and plans for compliance with the applicable building code and federal and state environmental and workplace safety requirements;

(2) a cultivation plan demonstrating the proposed size and layout of the cultivation facility that will be used exclusively for cultivation including the total amount of plant canopy; and

(3) evidence that the business will comply with the applicable operation requirements for the license being sought.

Subd. 4. Multiple licenses; limits. (a) A person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis cultivator license may also hold a cannabis manufacturing license, medical cannabis cultivator license, medical cannabis producer license, license to grow industrial hemp, and cannabis event organizer license.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a), no person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis cultivator license may own or operate any other cannabis business or hemp business.

This prohibition does not prevent the transportation of cannabis flower from a cannabis cultivator to a cannabis manufacturer licensed to the same person, cooperative, or business and located on the same premises.

(c) The office by rule may limit the number of cannabis cultivator licenses a person, cooperative, or business may hold.

(d) For purposes of this subdivision, a restriction on the number or type of license a business may hold applies to every cooperative member or every director, manager, and general partner of a cannabis business.

Subd. 5. Cultivation operations. A cannabis cultivator must comply with the requirements in section 342.25.

Subd. 6. Limitations on plant canopy apply to the area in which mature, flowering plants are cultivated. A cannabis cultivator may not operate multiple tiers of cultivation unless authorized by the office.

Subd. 7. Additional information required. In addition to the information required to be submitted under section 342.14, subdivision 1, and rules adopted pursuant to that section, a person, cooperative, or business seeking a cannabis cultivator license must submit the following information in a form approved by the office:

(1) an operating plan demonstrating the proposed size and layout of the cultivation facility; plans for wastewater and waste disposal for the cultivation facility; plans for providing electricity, water, and other utilities necessary for the normal operation of the cultivation facility; and plans for compliance with the applicable building code and federal and state environmental and workplace safety requirements;

(2) a cultivation plan demonstrating the proposed size and layout of the cultivation facility that will be used exclusively for cultivation including the total amount of plant canopy; and

(3) evidence that the business will comply with the applicable operation requirements for the license being sought.

Subd. 4. Multiple licenses; limits. (a) A person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis cultivator license may also hold a cannabis manufacturing license, medical cannabis cultivator license, medical cannabis producer license, license to grow industrial hemp, and cannabis event organizer license.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a), no person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis cultivator license may own or operate any other cannabis business or hemp business.

This prohibition does not prevent the transportation of cannabis flower from a cannabis cultivator to a cannabis manufacturer licensed to the same person, cooperative, or business and located on the same premises.

(c) The office by rule may limit the number of cannabis cultivator licenses a person, cooperative, or business may hold.

(d) For purposes of this subdivision, a restriction on the number or type of license a business may hold applies to every cooperative member or every director, manager, and general partner of a cannabis business.

Subd. 5. Cultivation operations. A cannabis cultivator must comply with the requirements in section 342.25.
Subd. 6. **Limitations on health care practitioners.** A health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients is prohibited from:

1. holding a direct or indirect economic interest in a cannabis cultivator;
2. serving as a cooperative member, director, manager, general partner, or employee of a cannabis cultivator; or
3. advertising with a cannabis cultivator in any way.

Subd. 7. **Remuneration.** A cannabis cultivator is prohibited from:

1. accepting or soliciting any form of remuneration from a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients; or
2. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients.

Subdivision 1. **Authorized actions.** A cannabis manufacturer license, consistent with the specific license endorsement or endorsements, entitles the license holder to:

1. purchase cannabis flower, cannabis products, hemp plant parts, hemp concentrate, and artifically derived cannabinoids from a cannabis microbusiness, a cannabis mezzobusiness, a cannabis cultivator, another cannabis manufacturer, a cannabis wholesaler, or an industrial hemp grower;
2. accept cannabis flower from unlicensed persons who are at least 21 years of age provided that the cannabis manufacturer does not accept more than two ounces from an individual on a single occasion;
3. make cannabis concentrate;
4. make hemp concentrate, including hemp concentrate with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of more than 0.3 percent as measured by weight;
5. manufacture artificially derived cannabinoids;
6. manufacture adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products for public consumption;
7. package and label adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products for sale to customers;
8. accept cannabis flower from unlicensed persons who are at least 21 years of age provided that the cannabis manufacturer does not accept more than two ounces from an individual on a single occasion;
9. make cannabis concentrate;
10. make hemp concentrate, including hemp concentrate with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of more than 0.3 percent as measured by weight;
11. manufacture synthetically derived cannabinoids;
12. manufacture adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products for public consumption;
13. package and label adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products for customers;
A person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis manufacturer license may perform. The limit must be equivalent to the amount of cannabis flower that can be harvested from a facility with a plant canopy of 15,000 square feet in a year, but may be increased to the amount that can be harvested from a facility with up to 30,000 cubic feet of plant canopy if the office expands the allowable area of cultivation under section 342.30, subdivision 2.

Subd. 3. Additional information required. In addition to the information required to be submitted under section 342.14, subdivision 1, and rules adopted pursuant to that section, a person, cooperative, or business seeking a cannabis manufacturer license must submit the following information in a form approved by the office:

1. An operating plan demonstrating the proposed layout of the facility, including a diagram of ventilation and filtration systems; plans for wastewater and waste disposal for the manufacturing facility; plans for providing electricity, water, and other utilities necessary for the normal operation of the manufacturing facility; and plans for compliance with applicable building code and federal and state environmental and workplace safety requirements; and

2. Evidence that the business will comply with the applicable operation requirements for the endorsement being sought.

Subd. 4. Multiple licenses; limits. (a) A person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis manufacturer license may also hold a cannabis cultivator license, a medical cannabis cultivator license, a medical cannabis processor license, and a cannabis event organizer license.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a), no person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis manufacturer license may own or operate any other cannabis business or hemp business. This prohibition does not prevent transportation of cannabis flower from a cannabis cultivator to a cannabis manufacturer licensed to the same person, cooperative, or business and located on the same premises.

(c) The office by rule may limit the number of cannabis manufacturer licenses that a person or business may hold.

(d) For purposes of this subdivision, a restriction on the number or type of license that a business may hold applies to every cooperative member or every director, manager, and general partner of a cannabis business.
Subd. 6. Remuneration. A cannabis manufacturer is prohibited from:
(1) accepting or soliciting any form of remuneration from a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients; or
(2) offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients.

Subd. 7. Cultivation operations. A cannabis manufacturer must comply with the requirements in section 342.35.

Subd. 5. Limitations on health care practitioners. A health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients is prohibited from:
(1) holding a direct or indirect economic interest in a cannabis manufacturer;
(2) serving as a cooperative member, director, manager, general partner, or employee of a cannabis manufacturer; or
(3) advertising with a cannabis manufacturer in any way.

Sec. 29. [342.32] CANNABIS RETAILER LICENSING AND OPERATIONS.

Subd. 1. Authorized actions. An adult-use cannabis retailer license entitles the license holder to:
(1) purchase immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products from cannabis microbusinesses, cannabis mezzobusinesses, cannabis cultivators, cannabis manufacturers, cannabis wholesalers, and industrial hemp growers;
(2) sell immature cannabis plants and seedlings, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products, and other products authorized by law to customers; and
(3) perform other actions approved by the office.

Subd. 2. Size limitations. A cannabis retailer may operate up to five retail locations.

Subd. 3. Additional information required. In addition to the information required to be submitted under section 342.14, subdivision 1, and rules adopted pursuant to that section, a person, cooperative, or business seeking a cannabis retail license must submit the following information in a form approved by the office:
(1) a list of every retail license held by the applicant and, if the applicant is a business, every retail license held, either as an individual or as part of another business, by each officer, director, manager, and general partner of the cannabis business;

(2) an operating plan demonstrating the proposed layout of the facility, including a diagram of ventilation and filtration systems; policies to avoid sales to individuals who are under 23 years of age; identification of a restricted area for storage; and plans to prevent the visibility of cannabis flower, cannabinoid products, and hemp-derived consumer products to individuals outside the retail location; and

(3) evidence that the business will comply with the applicable operation requirements for the license being sought.

Subd. 4. Multiple licenses; limits. (a) A person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis retailer license may also hold a cannabis delivery service license, a medical cannabis retailer license, and a cannabis event organizer license.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a), no person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis retailer license may own or operate any other cannabis business or hemp business.

(c) No person, cooperative, or business may hold a license to own or operate more than one cannabis retail business in one city or county.

(d) The office by rule may limit the number of cannabis retailer licenses a person, cooperative, or business may hold.

(e) For purposes of this subdivision, a restriction on the number or type of license a business may hold applies to every cooperative member or every director, manager, and general partner of a cannabis business.

Subd. 5. Municipal or county cannabis store. A city or county may establish, own, and operate a municipal cannabis store subject to the restrictions in this chapter.

Subd. 6. Limitations on health care practitioners. A health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients is prohibited from:

(1) holding a direct or indirect economic interest in a cannabis retailer;

(2) serving as a cooperative member, director, manager, general partner, or employee of a cannabis retailer; or

(3) advertising with a cannabis retailer in any way.

Subd. 7. Remuneration. A cannabis retailer is prohibited from:

(1) accepting or soliciting any form of remuneration from a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients; or
Sec. 33. [342.33] CANNABIS WHOLESALER LICENSING.

Subdivision 1. Authorized actions. A cannabis wholesaler license entitles the license holder to:

1. purchase immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis products, microbusinesses, cannabis cultivators, cannabis manufacturers, and industrial hemp growers;
2. sell immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products to cannabis microbusinesses, cannabis cultivators, cannabis manufacturers, and cannabis microbusinesses;
3. import lower-potency hemp edibles and hemp-derived consumer products that contain hemp concentrate or artificially derived cannabinoids that are derived from hemp plants or hemp plant parts; and
4. perform other actions approved by the office.

Subd. 2. Additional information required. In addition to the information required to be submitted under section 342.14, subdivision 1, and rules adopted pursuant to that section, a person, cooperative, or business seeking a cannabis wholesaler license must submit the following information in a form approved by the office:

1. an operating plan demonstrating the proposed layout of the facility including a diagram of ventilation and filtration systems and policies to avoid sales to unlicensed cannabis businesses; and
2. evidence that the business will comply with the applicable operation requirements for the license being sought.

Subd. 3. Multiple licenses; limits. (a) A person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis wholesaler license may also hold a cannabis transporter license, a cannabis delivery service license, and a cannabis event organizer license.

(2) offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients.
Except as provided in paragraph (a), no person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis wholesaler license may own or operate any other cannabis business or hemp business. The office by rule may limit the number of cannabis wholesaler licenses a person or business may hold.

Subdivision 1. Separation of products. A cannabis wholesaler must ensure that cannabis plants, cannabis flower, and cannabis products are physically separated from all other products, including but not limited to lower-potency hemp edibles and hemp-derived consumer products, in a manner that prevents any cross-contamination; and ensure that appropriate labels remain affixed to cannabis plants, cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 2. Records and labels. A cannabis wholesaler must maintain accurate records and ensure that appropriate labels remain affixed to cannabis plants, cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 3. Building conditions. (a) A cannabis wholesaler shall maintain compliance with state and local building, fire, and zoning requirements or regulations.

(b) A cannabis wholesaler shall ensure that the licensed premises is maintained in a clean and sanitary condition, free from infestation by insects, rodents, or other pests.

Subd. 4. Sale of other products. A cannabis wholesaler may purchase and sell other products or items for which the cannabis wholesaler has a license or authorization or that do not require a license or authorization. Products for which no license or authorization is required include but are not limited to industrial hemp products, products that contain hemp grain, hemp-derived topical products, and cannabis paraphernalia, including but not limited to childproof packaging containers and other devices designed to ensure the safe storage and monitoring of cannabis flower and cannabis products in the home to prevent access by individuals under 21 years of age.

Subd. 5. Importation of hemp-derived products. (a) A cannabis wholesaler that imports lower-potency hemp edibles or hemp-derived consumer products that are manufactured outside the boundaries of the state of Minnesota if the intent to sell the products to a cannabis microbusiness, cannabis mezzobusiness, cannabis retailer, or lower-potency hemp edible retailer must obtain a hemp-derived product importer endorsement from the office.

(b) A cannabis wholesaler with a hemp-derived product importer endorsement may sell products manufactured outside the boundaries of the state of Minnesota if:
(1) the manufacturer is licensed in another jurisdiction and subject to regulations designed
to protect the health and safety of consumers that the office determines are substantially
similar to the regulations in this state; or
(2) the cannabis wholesaler establishes, to the satisfaction of the office, that the
manufacturer engages in practices that are substantially similar to the practices required for
licensure of manufacturers in this state;
(e) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, it shall not be a defense in any civil or
criminal action that a licensed wholesaler relied on information on a product label or
similar to the regulations in this state; or
of data from another state as needed and in compliance with any data classification
Subdivision 1.
(2) the cannabis wholesaler establishes, to the satisfaction of the office, that the
microbusinesses, cannabis mezzobusinesses, cannabis cultivators, cannabis manufacturers,
cannabis processors, and medical cannabis retailers and perform other actions approved by the office.
(c) The cannabis wholesaler must enter all relevant information regarding an imported
86.1
(2) the cannabis wholesaler establishes, to the satisfaction of the office, that the
medical cannabis processors, and industrial hemp growers to cannabis microbusinesses,​
any information provided to that statewide monitoring system and shall assist in the transfer
of data from another state as needed and in compliance with any data classification
established by either state;
(d) The office may suspend, revoke, or cancel the endorsement of a distributor who is
prohibited from distributing products containing cannabinoids in any other jurisdiction,
convicted of an offense involving the distribution of products containing cannabinoids in
any other jurisdiction, or found liable for distributing any product that injured customers in
any other jurisdiction. A cannabis wholesaler shall disclose all relevant information related
to actions in another jurisdiction. Failure to disclose relevant information may result in
disciplinary action by the office, including the suspension, revocation, or cancellation of
an endorsement or license.
(e) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, it shall not be a defense in any civil or
criminal action that a licensed wholesaler relied on information on a product label or
otherwise provided by a manufacturer who is not licensed in this state.
Sec. 35. [342.33] CANNABIS TRANSPORTER LICENSING.
Subdivision 1. Authorized actions. A cannabis transporter license entitles the license
holder to transport immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis
products, artificially derived cannabinoids, hemp plant parts, hemp concentrate,
lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products from cannabis
microbusinesses, cannabis mezzobusinesses, cannabis cultivators, cannabis manufacturers,
cannabis wholesalers, lower-potency hemp edible manufacturers, medical cannabis retailers,
medical cannabis processors, and industrial hemp growers to cannabis microbusinesses,
cannabis mezzobusinesses, cannabis manufacturers, cannabis testing facilities, cannabis
wholesalers, cannabis retailers, lower-potency hemp edible retailers, medical cannabis
processors, and medical cannabis retailers and perform other actions approved by the office.
(c) The cannabis wholesaler must enter all relevant information regarding an imported
hemp-derived consumer product into the statewide monitoring system before the product
may be distributed. Relevant information includes information regarding the cultivation,
processing, and testing of the industrial hemp used in the manufacture of the product and
information regarding the testing of the hemp-derived consumer product. If information
regarding the industrial hemp or hemp-derived consumer product was submitted to a
statewide monitoring system used in another state, the office may require submission of
any information provided to that statewide monitoring system and shall assist in the transfer
of data from another state as needed and in compliance with any data classification
established by either state;
(d) The office may suspend, revoke, or cancel the endorsement of a distributor who is
prohibited from distributing products containing cannabinoids in any other jurisdiction,
convicted of an offense involving the distribution of products containing cannabinoids in
any other jurisdiction, or found liable for distributing any product that injured customers in
any other jurisdiction. A cannabis wholesaler shall disclose all relevant information related
to actions in another jurisdiction. Failure to disclose relevant information may result in
disciplinary action by the office, including the suspension, revocation, or cancellation of
an endorsement or license.
(e) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, it shall not be a defense in any civil or
criminal action that a licensed wholesaler relied on information on a product label or
otherwise provided by a manufacturer who is not licensed in this state.
Sec. 35. [342.33] CANNABIS TRANSPORTER LICENSING.
Subdivision 1. Authorized actions. A cannabis transporter license entitles the license
holder to transport immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis
products, synthetically derived cannabinoids, hemp plant parts, hemp concentrate,
lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products from cannabis
microbusinesses, cannabis mezzobusinesses, cannabis cultivators, cannabis manufacturers,
cannabis wholesalers, lower-potency hemp edible manufacturers, medical cannabis retailers,
medical cannabis processors, and industrial hemp growers to cannabis microbusinesses,
cannabis mezzobusinesses, cannabis manufacturers, cannabis testing facilities, cannabis
wholesalers, cannabis retailers, lower-potency hemp edible retailers, medical cannabis
processors, and medical cannabis retailers and perform other actions approved by the office.
Subd. 2. Additional information required. In addition to the information required to be submitted under section 342.14, subdivision 1, and rules adopted pursuant to that section, a person, cooperative, or business seeking a cannabis transporter license must submit the following information in a form approved by the office:

1. An appropriate surety bond, certificate of insurance, qualifications as a self-insurer, or other securities or agreements, in the amount of not less than $300,000, for loss of or damage to cargo;
2. An appropriate surety bond, certificate of insurance, qualifications as a self-insurer, or other securities or agreements, in the amount of not less than $1,000,000, for injury to one or more persons in any one accident and, if an accident has resulted in injury to or destruction of property, of not less than $100,000 because of such injury to or destruction of property of others in any one accident;
3. The number and type of equipment the business will use to transport immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, hemp plant parts, hemp concentrate, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products;
4. A loading, transporting, and unloading plan;
5. A description of the applicant's experience in the distribution or security business; and
6. Evidence that the business will comply with the applicable operation requirements for the license being sought.

Subd. 3. Multiple licenses; limits. (a) A person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis transporter license may also hold a cannabis wholesaler license, a cannabis delivery service license, and a cannabis event organizer license.
(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a), no person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis transporter license may own or operate any other cannabis business.
(c) The office by rule may limit the number of cannabis transporter licenses a person or business may hold.

For purposes of this subdivision, restrictions on the number or type of license a business may hold apply to every cooperative member or every director, manager, and general partner of a cannabis business.

Sec. 36. [342.34] CANNABIS TRANSPORTER OPERATIONS.

Subdivision 1. Manifest required. Before transporting immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, hemp plant parts, hemp concentrate, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products, a cannabis transporter shall obtain a shipping manifest on a form established by the office.
The manifest must be kept with the products at all times and the cannabis transporter must maintain a copy of the manifest in its records.

Subd. 2. Records of transportation. Records of transportation must be kept for a minimum of three years at the cannabis transporter's place of business and are subject to inspection upon request by the office or law enforcement agency. Records of transportation include the following:

1. copies of transportation manifests for all deliveries;
2. a transportation log documenting the chain of custody for each delivery, including every employee and vehicle used during transportation; and
3. financial records showing payment for transportation services.

Subd. 3. Storage compartment. Immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, hemp plant parts, hemp concentrate, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products must be transported in a locked, safe, and secure storage compartment that is part of the motor vehicle or in a locked storage container that has a separate key or combination pad. Items being transported may not be visible from outside the motor vehicle.

Subd. 4. Identifying logos or business names prohibited. No vehicle or trailer may contain an image depicting the types of items being transported, including but not limited to an image depicting a cannabis or hemp leaf, or a name suggesting that the vehicle is used in transporting immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, hemp plant parts, hemp concentrate, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 5. Randomized deliveries. A cannabis transporter shall ensure that all delivery times and routes are randomized.

Subd. 6. Multiple employees. All cannabis transporter vehicles transporting immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, hemp plant parts, hemp concentrate, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products must be staffed with a minimum of two employees. At least one delivery team member shall remain with the motor vehicle at all times that the motor vehicle contains immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, hemp plant parts, hemp concentrate, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 7. Nonemployee passengers prohibited. Only a cannabis worker employed by or contracted with the cannabis transporter and who is at least 21 years of age may transport immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, hemp plant parts, hemp concentrate, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 8. Records of transportation. Records of transportation must be kept for a minimum of three years at the cannabis transporter's place of business and are subject to inspection upon request by the office or law enforcement agency. Records of transportation must include the following:

1. copies of transportation manifests for all deliveries;
2. a transportation log documenting the chain of custody for each delivery, including every employee and vehicle used during transportation; and
3. financial records showing payment for transportation services.

Subd. 9. Storage compartment. Immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis products, synthetically derived cannabinoids, hemp plant parts, hemp concentrate, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products must be transported in a locked, safe, and secure storage compartment that is part of the motor vehicle or in a locked storage container that has a separate key or combination pad. Items being transported may not be visible from outside the motor vehicle.

Subd. 10. Identifying logos or business names prohibited. No vehicle or trailer may contain an image depicting the types of items being transported, including but not limited to an image suggesting that the vehicle is used in transporting immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis products, synthetically derived cannabinoids, hemp plant parts, hemp concentrate, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 11. Randomized deliveries. A cannabis transporter shall ensure that all delivery times and routes are randomized.

Subd. 12. Multiple employees. All cannabis transporter vehicles transporting immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis products, synthetically derived cannabinoids, hemp plant parts, hemp concentrate, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products must be staffed with a minimum of two employees. At least one delivery team member shall remain with the motor vehicle at all times that the motor vehicle contains immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis products, synthetically derived cannabinoids, hemp plant parts, hemp concentrate, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products.
hemp-derived consumer products. All passengers in a vehicle must be cannabis workers

employed by or contracted with the cannabis transporter.

Subd. 8. Drivers license required. All drivers must carry a valid driver's license with the proper endorsements when operating a vehicle transporting immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, hemp plant parts, hemp concentrate, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 9. Vehicles subject to inspection. Any vehicle assigned for the purposes of transporting immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, hemp plant parts, hemp concentrate, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products is subject to inspection and may be stopped or inspected at any licensed cannabis business or while en route during transportation.

Subd. 2. Additional information required. In addition to the information required to be submitted under section 342.14, subdivision 1, and rules adopted pursuant to that section, a person, cooperative, or business seeking a cannabis testing facility license must submit the following information in a form approved by the office:

(1) an operating plan demonstrating the proposed layout of the facility, including a diagram of ventilation and filtration systems and policies to avoid sales to unlicensed businesses;

(2) proof of accreditation by a laboratory accrediting organization approved by the office that, at a minimum, requires a laboratory to operate formal management systems under the International Organization for Standardization; and

(3) evidence that the business will comply with the applicable operation requirements for the license being sought.

Subd. 3. Multiple licenses; limits. (a) A person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis testing facility license may not own or operate, or be employed by, any other cannabis business or hemp business.

(b) The office by rule may limit the number of cannabis testing facility licenses a person or business may hold.
(c) For purposes of this subdivision, a restriction on the number of licenses a business may hold applies to every cooperative member or every director, manager, and general partner of a cannabis business.

Sec. 38. [342.38] CANNABIS TESTING FACILITY OPERATIONS.

Subdivision 1. Testing services. A cannabis testing facility shall provide some or all testing services required under section 342.60 and rules adopted pursuant to that section.

Subd. 2. Testing protocols. A cannabis testing facility shall follow all testing protocols, standards, and criteria adopted by rule by the office for the testing of different forms of cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, hemp plant parts, hemp concentrate, and artificially derived cannabinoids; determining batch size; sampling; testing validity; and approval and disapproval of tested items.

Subd. 3. Records. Records of all business transactions and testing results; records required to be maintained pursuant to any applicable standards for accreditation; and records relevant to testing protocols, standards, and criteria adopted by the office must be kept for a minimum of three years at the cannabis testing facility's place of business and are subject to inspection upon request by the office or law enforcement agency.

Subd. 4. Disposal of cannabis flower and products. A testing facility shall dispose of or destroy used, unused, and waste cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, hemp plant parts, hemp concentrate, and artificially derived cannabinoids pursuant to rules adopted by the office.

Sec. 39. [342.39] CANNABIS EVENT ORGANIZER LICENSING.

Subdivision 1. Authorized actions. A cannabis event organizer license entitles the license holder to organize a temporary cannabis event lasting no more than four days.

Subd. 2. Additional information required. (a) In addition to the information required to be submitted under section 342.14, subdivision 1, and rules adopted pursuant to that section, a person, cooperative, or business seeking a cannabis event organizer license must submit the following information in a form approved by the office:

(1) the type and number of any other cannabis business license held by the applicant;
(2) the address and location where the temporary cannabis event will take place;
(3) the name of the temporary cannabis event;
(4) a diagram of the physical layout of the temporary cannabis event showing where the event will take place on the grounds; all entrances and exits that will be used by participants during the event; all cannabis consumption areas; all cannabis retail areas where cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products
Subd. 3. Multiple licenses; limits. (a) A person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis event organizer license may not hold a cannabis testing facility license, a lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer license, or a lower-potency hemp edible retailer license. The office by rule may limit the number of cannabis event licenses that a person or business may hold.

(b) For purposes of this subdivision, restrictions on the number or type of license that a business may hold may apply to every cooperative number or every director, manager, and general partner of a cannabis business.

Sec. 40. [342.40] CANNABIS EVENT ORGANIZER OPERATIONS.

Subdivision 1. Local approval. A cannabis event organizer must receive local approval, including obtaining any necessary permits or licenses issued by a local unit of government, before holding a cannabis event.

Subd. 2. Charging fees. (a) A cannabis event organizer may charge an entrance fee to a cannabis event.

(b) A cannabis event organizer may charge a fee to a cannabis business or hemp business in exchange for space to display and sell cannabis plants, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products. Any fee paid for participation in a cannabis event shall not be based on or tied to the sale of cannabis plants, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products.
Subd. 3. Security. A cannabis event organizer must hire or contract for licensed security personnel to provide security services at the cannabis event. All security personnel hired or contracted for shall be at least 21 years of age and present on the licensed event premises at all times that cannabis plants, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products are available for sale or consumption of adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products is allowed. The security personnel shall not consume cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products for at least 24 hours before the event or during the event.

Subd. 4. Limited access to event. A cannabis event organizer shall ensure that access to an event is limited to individuals who are at least 21 years of age. At or near each public entrance to any area where the sale or consumption of adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products is allowed, a cannabis event organizer shall maintain a clearly visible and legible sign consisting of the following statement: "No persons under 21 allowed." The lettering of the sign shall be not less than one inch in height.

Subd. 5. Cannabis waste. A cannabis event organizer shall ensure that all used, unused, and waste cannabis plants, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products that are not removed by a customer, cannabis business, or hemp business are disposed of in a manner approved by the office.

Subd. 6. Transportation of cannabis plants, flower, and products. All transportation of cannabis plants, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products intended for display or sale and all such items used for display or not sold during the cannabis event must be transported to and from the cannabis event by a licensed cannabis transporter.

Subd. 7. Cannabis event sales. (a) Cannabis microbusinesses with a retail endorsement, cannabis mezzobusinesses with a retail endorsement, cannabis retailers, and lower-potency hemp edible retailers, including the cannabis event organizer, may be authorized to sell cannabis plants, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products at a cannabis event.

(b) All sales of cannabis plants, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products at a cannabis event must take place in a retail area as designated in the premises diagram.

(c) Authorized retailers may only conduct sales within their specifically assigned area.

(d) Authorized retailers must verify the age of all customers pursuant to section 342.77.

Subdivision 4, before completing a sale and may not sell cannabis plants, adult-use cannabis...
(g) Authorized retailers may not:

(1) sell adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products to a person who is visibly intoxicated; or

(2) knowingly sell more cannabis plants, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products than a customer is legally permitted to possess; or

(3) give away cannabis plants, cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products; or

(4) allow for the dispensing of cannabis plants, cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products in vending machines.

(h) Except for samples of a cannabis plant, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis product, lower-potency hemp edible, and hemp-derived consumer product, all cannabis plants, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products for sale at a cannabis event must be stored in a secure, locked container that is not accessible to the public. Such items being stored at a cannabis event shall not be left unattended.

(i) All cannabis plants, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products for sale at a cannabis event must comply with this chapter and rules adopted pursuant to this chapter regarding the testing, packaging, and labeling of those items.
(j) All cannabis plants, adult-use cannabis flower, and adult-use cannabis products sold, damaged, or destroyed at a cannabis event must be recorded in the statewide monitoring system.

Subd. 8. Cannabis event on-site consumption. (a) If approved by the local unit of government, a cannabis event may designate an area for consumption of adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, or any combination of those items.

(b) Access to areas where consumption of adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products is allowed shall be restricted to individuals who are at least 21 years of age.

(c) The cannabis event organizer shall ensure that consumption of adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products within a designated consumption area is not visible from any public place.

(d) The cannabis event organizer shall not permit consumption of alcohol or tobacco.

Sec. 41. [342.41] CANNABIS DELIVERY SERVICE LICENSING.

Subdivision 1. Authorized actions. A cannabis delivery service license entitles the license holder to purchase cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products from licensed cannabis microbusinesses with a retail endorsement, cannabis mezzobusinesses with a retail endorsement, cannabis retailers, and medical cannabis retailers; transport and deliver cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products to customers; and perform other actions approved by the office.

Subd. 2. Additional information required. In addition to the information required to be submitted under section 342.14, subdivision 1, and rules adopted pursuant to that section, a person, cooperative, or business seeking a cannabis delivery service license must submit the following information in a form approved by the office:

(i) the list of all vehicles to be used in the delivery of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products including:

(ii) the vehicle make, model, and color;

(iii) the vehicle identification number; and
Subd. 3. Multiple licenses; limits. (a) A person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis delivery service license may also hold a cannabis retailer license, a cannabis wholesaler license, a cannabis transporter license, and a medical cannabis retailer license subject to the ownership limitations that apply to those licenses.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a), no person, cooperative, or business holding a cannabis delivery service license may own or operate any other cannabis business or hemp business.

(c) The office by rule may limit the number of cannabis delivery service licenses that a person or business may hold.

(d) For purposes of this subdivision, a restriction on the number or type of license that a business may hold applies to every cooperative member or every director, manager, and general partner of a cannabis business.

Sec. 42. [342.42] CANNABIS DELIVERY SERVICE OPERATIONS.

Subdivision 1. Age or registry verification. Prior to completing a delivery, a cannabis delivery service shall verify that the customer is at least 21 years of age or is enrolled in the registry program. Section 342.25, subdivision 4, applies to the verification of a customer’s age. Registry verification issued by the Division of Medical Cannabis may be considered evidence that the person is enrolled in the registry program.

Subd. 2. Records. The office by rule shall establish record-keeping requirements for a cannabis delivery service, including but not limited to proof of delivery to individuals who are at least 21 years of age or enrolled in the registry program.

Subd. 3. Amount to be transported. The office by rule shall establish limits on the amount of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products that a cannabis delivery service may transport.
Subd. 4. Statewide monitoring system. Receipt of cannabis flower and cannabis products by the cannabis delivery service and a delivery to a customer must be recorded in the statewide monitoring system within the time established by rule.

Subd. 5. Storage compartment. Cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products must be transported in a locked, secure storage compartment that is part of the cannabis delivery service vehicle or in a locked storage container that has a separate key or combination pad. Cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products may not be visible from outside the cannabis delivery service vehicle.

Subd. 6. Identifying logos or business names prohibited. No cannabis delivery service vehicle or trailer may contain an image depicting the types of items being transported, including but not limited to an image depicting a cannabis or hemp leaf, or a name suggesting that the cannabis delivery service vehicle is used for transporting cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 7. Nonemployee passengers prohibited. Only a cannabis worker employed by or contracted with the cannabis delivery service and who is at least 21 years of age may transport cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products. All passengers in a cannabis delivery service vehicle must be cannabis workers employed by or contracted with the cannabis delivery service.

Subd. 8. Vehicles subject to inspection. Any cannabis delivery service vehicle is subject to inspection and may be stopped or inspected at any licensed cannabis business or while en route during transportation.

Sec. 43. [342.43] HEMP BUSINESS LICENSE TYPES; MULTIPLE LICENSES.

Subdivision 1. License types. The office shall issue the following types of hemp business licenses:

1. (1) lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer; and
2. (2) lower-potency hemp edible retailer.

Subd. 2. Multiple licenses; limits. (a) A person, cooperative, or business may hold both a lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer and lower-potency hemp edible retailer license.

(b) Nothing in this section prohibits a person, cooperative, or business from holding a lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer license; a lower-potency hemp edible retailer license, or both, and also holding a license to cultivate industrial hemp issued pursuant to chapter 18K.

(c) Nothing in this section prohibits a person, cooperative, or business from holding a lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer license; a lower-potency hemp edible retailer license, or both, and also holding any other license, including but not limited to a license to prepare or sell food; sell tobacco, tobacco-related devices, electronic delivery devices as

Subd. 4. Statewide monitoring system. Receipt of cannabis flower and cannabis products by the cannabis delivery service and a delivery to a customer must be recorded in the statewide monitoring system within the time established by rule.

Subd. 5. Storage compartment. Cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products must be transported in a locked, secure storage compartment that is part of the cannabis delivery service vehicle or in a locked storage container that has a separate key or combination pad. Cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products may not be visible from outside the cannabis delivery service vehicle.

Subd. 6. Identifying logos or business names prohibited. No cannabis delivery service vehicle or trailer may contain an image depicting the types of items being transported, including but not limited to an image depicting a cannabis or hemp leaf, or a name suggesting that the cannabis delivery service vehicle is used for transporting cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products.

Subd. 7. Nonemployee passengers prohibited. Only a cannabis worker employed by or contracted with the cannabis delivery service and who is at least 21 years of age may transport cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products. All passengers in a cannabis delivery service vehicle must be cannabis workers employed by or contracted with the cannabis delivery service.

Subd. 8. Vehicles subject to inspection. Any cannabis delivery service vehicle is subject to inspection and may be stopped or inspected at any licensed cannabis business or while en route during transportation.

Sec. 45. [342.43] HEMP BUSINESS LICENSE TYPES; MULTIPLE LICENSES.

Subdivision 1. License types. The office shall issue the following types of hemp business licenses:

1. (1) lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer; and
2. (2) lower-potency hemp edible retailer.

Subd. 2. Multiple licenses; limits. (a) A person, cooperative, or business may hold both a lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer and lower-potency hemp edible retailer license.

(b) Nothing in this section prohibits a person, cooperative, or business from holding a lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer license; a lower-potency hemp edible retailer license, or both, and also holding a license to cultivate industrial hemp issued pursuant to chapter 18K.

(c) Nothing in this section prohibits a person, cooperative, or business from holding a lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer license; a lower-potency hemp edible retailer license, or both, and also holding any other license, including but not limited to a license to prepare or sell food; sell tobacco, tobacco-related devices, electronic delivery devices as
defined in section 609.685, subdivision 1, and nicotine and lobelia delivery products as
described in section 609.6855; or manufacture or sell alcoholic beverages as defined in
section 340A.101, subdivision 2.

(d) A person, cooperative, or business holding a lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer
license, a lower-potency hemp edible retailer license, or both, may not hold a cannabis
business license.

Sec. 44. [342.44] HEMP BUSINESS LICENSES; APPLICATIONS AND ISSUANCE.

Subdivision 1. Application; contents. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this
subdivision, the provisions of this chapter relating to license applications, license selection
criteria, general ownership disqualifications and requirements, and general operational
requirements do not apply to hemp businesses.
(b) The office by rule shall establish forms and procedures for the processing of hemp
licences issued under this chapter. At a minimum, any application to obtain or renew a hemp
license shall include the following information, if applicable:

1. the name, address, and date of birth of the applicant;
2. the address and legal property description of the business;
3. proof of trade name registration;
4. certification that the applicant will comply with the requirements of this chapter
relating to the ownership and operation of a hemp business;
5. identification of one or more controlling persons or managerial employees as agents
who shall be responsible for dealing with the office on all matters; and
6. a statement that the applicant agrees to respond to the office's supplemental requests
for information.

(c) An application on behalf of a corporation or association shall be signed by at least
two officers or managing agents of that entity.

Subd. 2. Issuance; eligibility; prohibition on transfer. (a) The office may issue a hemp
license to an applicant who:

1. is at least 21 years of age;
2. has completed an application for licensure or application for renewal and has fully
and truthfully complied with all information requests relating to license application and
renewal;
3. has paid the applicable application and license fees pursuant to section 342.11;
4. Sec. 47. [342.45] HEMP BUSINESS LICENSES; APPLICATIONS AND ISSUANCE.

Subdivision 1. Application; contents. (a) Except as otherwise provided in this
subdivision, the provisions of this chapter relating to license applications, license selection
criteria, general ownership disqualifications and requirements, and general operational
requirements do not apply to hemp businesses.
(b) The office by rule shall establish forms and procedures for the processing of hemp
licenses issued under this chapter. At a minimum, any application to obtain or renew a hemp
license shall include the following information, if applicable:

1. the name, address, and date of birth of the applicant;
2. the address and legal property description of the business;
3. proof of trade name registration;
4. certification that the applicant will comply with the requirements of this chapter
relating to the ownership and operation of a hemp business;
5. identification of one or more controlling persons or managerial employees as agents
who shall be responsible for dealing with the office on all matters; and
6. a statement that the applicant agrees to respond to the office's supplemental requests
for information.

(c) An application on behalf of a corporation or association shall be signed by at least
two officers or managing agents of that entity.

Subd. 2. Issuance; eligibility; prohibition on transfer. (a) The office may issue a hemp
license to an applicant who:

1. is at least 21 years of age;
2. has completed an application for licensure or application for renewal and has fully
and truthfully complied with all information requests relating to license application and
renewal;
3. has paid the applicable application and license fees pursuant to section 342.11;
(4) is not employed by the office or any state agency with regulatory authority over this chapter; and

(5) does not hold any cannabis business license.

(b) Licenses must be renewed annually.

c) Licenses may not be transferred.

Sec. 45. [342.46] LOWER-POTENCY HEMP EDIBLE MANUFACTURER.

Subdivision 1. Authorized actions. A lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer license entitles the license holder to:

1. purchase hemp plant parts, hemp concentrate, and synthetically derived cannabinoids from cannabis microbusinesses, cannabis mezzobusinesses, cannabis manufacturers, cannabis wholesalers, other lower-potency hemp edible manufacturers, and industrial hemp growers; and

2. make hemp concentrate;

3. manufacture artificially derived cannabinoids;

4. manufacture lower-potency hemp edibles for public consumption; and

5. package and label lower-potency hemp edibles for sale to customers;

6. sell hemp concentrate, artificially derived cannabinoids, and lower-potency hemp edibles to other cannabis businesses and hemp businesses; and

7. perform other actions approved by the office.

Subd. 2. All manufacturer operations. (a) All hemp manufacturing must take place in a facility and on equipment that meets the applicable health and safety requirements established by the office, including requirements for cleaning and testing machinery between production of different products.

(b) A lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer must comply with all applicable packaging, labeling, and testing requirements.

Subd. 3. Extraction and concentration. (a) A lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer that creates hemp concentrate or artificially derived cannabinoids must obtain an endorsement from the office.

(b) A lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer seeking an endorsement to create hemp concentrate must inform the office of all methods of extraction and concentration that the

manufacturer intends to use and identify the volatile chemicals, if any, that will be involved
in the creation of hemp concentrate. A lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer may not
use a method of extraction and concentration or a volatile chemical without approval by
the office.

(c) A lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer seeking an endorsement to create
artificially derived cannabinoids must inform the office of all methods of conversion that
the manufacturer will use, including any specific catalysts that the manufacturer will employ,
to create artificially derived cannabinoids and the molecular nomenclature of all cannabinoids
or other chemical compounds that the manufacturer will create. A business licensed or
authorized to manufacture lower-potency hemp edibles may not use a method of conversion
or a catalyst without approval by the office.

(d) A lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer must obtain a certification from an
independent third-party industrial hygienist or professional engineer approving:
(1) all electrical, gas, fire suppression, and exhaust systems; and
(2) the plan for safe storage and disposal of hazardous substances, including but not
limited to any volatile chemicals.

(e) Upon the sale of hemp concentrate or artificially derived cannabinoids to any person,
cooperative, or business, a lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer must provide a statement
to the buyer that discloses the method of extraction and concentration or conversion used
and any solvents, gases, or catalysts, including but not limited to any volatile chemicals
involved in that method.

Subd. 4. Production of consumer products. (a) A lower-potency hemp edible
manufacturer that produces lower-potency hemp edibles must obtain an edible cannabinoid
product handler endorsement from the office.

(b) All areas within the premises of a lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer used for
producing lower-potency hemp edibles must meet the sanitary standards specified in rules
adopted by the office.

(c) A lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer may only add chemicals or compounds
approved by the office to hemp concentrate or artificially derived cannabinoids.

(d) Upon the sale of any lower-potency hemp edible to a cannabis business or hemp
business, a lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer must provide a statement to the buyer
that discloses the product's ingredients, including but not limited to any chemicals or
compounds and any major food allergens declared by name.

(e) A lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer shall not add any artificially derived
cannabinoid, hemp plant part, or hemp concentrate to a product if the manufacturer of the
product holds a trademark to the product's name, except that a lower-potency hemp edible
manufacturer may use a trademarked food product if the manufacturer uses the product as
a component or as part of a recipe and if the lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer does
not use a method of extraction and concentration or a volatile chemical without approval by
the office.

(f) A lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer seeking an endorsement to create
synthetically derived cannabinoids must inform the office of all methods of conversion that
the manufacturer will use, including any specific catalysts that the manufacturer will employ,
to create synthetically derived cannabinoids and the molecular nomenclature of all cannabinoids
or other chemical compounds that the manufacturer will create. A business licensed or
authorized to manufacture lower-potency hemp edibles may not use a method of conversion
or a catalyst without approval by the office.

(g) A lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer must obtain a certification from an
independent third-party industrial hygienist or professional engineer approving:
(1) all electrical, gas, fire suppression, and exhaust systems; and
(2) the plan for safe storage and disposal of hazardous substances, including but not
limited to any volatile chemicals.

(h) Upon the sale of hemp concentrate or synthetically derived cannabinoids to any
person, cooperative, or business, a lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer must provide
a statement to the buyer that discloses the method of extraction and concentration or
conversion used and any solvents, gases, or catalysts, including but not limited to any volatile
chemicals, involved in that method.

Subd. 4. Production of consumer products. (a) A lower-potency hemp edible
manufacturer that produces lower-potency hemp edibles must obtain an edible cannabis
product handler endorsement from the office.

(b) All areas within the premises of a lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer used for
producing lower-potency hemp edibles must meet the sanitary standards specified in rules
adopted by the office.

(c) A lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer may only add chemicals or compounds
approved by the office to hemp concentrate or synthetically derived cannabinoids.

(d) Upon the sale of any lower-potency hemp edible to a cannabis business or hemp
business, a lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer must provide a statement to the buyer
that discloses the product's ingredients, including but not limited to any chemicals or
compounds and any major food allergens declared by name.

(e) A lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer shall not add any synthetically derived
cannabinoid, hemp plant part, or hemp concentrate to a product where the manufacturer of
the product holds a trademark to the product's name, except that a lower-potency hemp edible
manufacturer may use a trademarked food product if the manufacturer uses the product as
a component or as part of a recipe and where the lower-potency hemp edible does
not state or advertise to the customer that the final retail lower-potency hemp edible contains a trademarked food product.

(f) A lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer shall not add any cannabis flower, cannabis concentrate, or cannabinoid derived from cannabis flower or cannabis concentrate to a product.

Subd. 5. Transportation of hemp concentrate, artificially derived cannabinoids, and lower-potency hemp edibles. (a) A lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer may transport hemp concentrate, artificially derived cannabinoids, and lower-potency hemp edibles on public roadways provided:

(1) the artificially derived cannabinoids, hemp concentrate, or lower-potency hemp edibles are in a locked, safe, and secure storage compartment that is part of the motor vehicle or in a locked storage container that has a separate key or combination pad;

(2) the artificially derived cannabinoids, hemp concentrate, or lower-potency hemp edibles are packaged in tamper-evident containers that are not visible or recognizable from outside the transporting vehicle;

(3) the lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer has a shipping manifest in the lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer's possession that describes the contents of all tamper-evident containers;

(4) the transporting vehicle does not bear any markings to indicate that the vehicle contains artificially derived cannabinoids, hemp concentrate, or lower-potency hemp edibles and does not bear the name or logo of the lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer;

(5) all departures, arrivals, and stops are appropriately documented;

(6) no person other than a designated employee enters a vehicle at any time that the vehicle is transporting artificially derived cannabinoids, hemp concentrate, or lower-potency hemp edibles; and

(7) the lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer complies with any other rules adopted by the office.

(b) Any vehicle assigned for the purposes of transporting artificially derived cannabinoids, hemp concentrate, or lower-potency hemp edibles is subject to inspection and may be stopped or inspected at any point of delivery or while en route during transportation.

Sec. 43. LOWER-POTENCY HEMP EDIBLE RETAILER.

Subdivision 1. Sale of lower-potency hemp edibles. (a) A lower-potency hemp edible retailer may sell lower-potency hemp edibles to individuals who are at least 21 years of age.

(b) A lower-potency hemp edible retailer may sell lower-potency hemp edibles that:

1. do not state or advertise to the customer that the final retail lower-potency hemp edible contains a trademarked food product;

2. hemp edible contains a trademarked food product;

3. a lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer shall not add any cannabis flower, cannabis concentrate, or cannabinoid derived from cannabis flower or cannabis concentrate to a product.
Subd. 2. Sale of other products. A lower-potency hemp edible retailer may sell other products or items for which the lower-potency hemp edible retailer has a license or authorization or that do not require a license or authorization.

Subd. 3. Age verification. Prior to initiating a sale, an employee of the lower-potency hemp edible retailer must verify that the customer is at least 21 years of age. Section 342.28 subdivision 4, applies to the verification of a customer's age.

Subd. 4. Display and storage of lower-potency hemp edibles. A lower-potency hemp edible retailer shall ensure that all lower-potency hemp edibles are displayed behind a checkout counter where the public is not permitted. All lower-potency hemp edibles that are not displayed must be stored in a secure area.

Subd. 5. Transportation of lower-potency hemp edibles. (a) A lower-potency hemp edible retailer may transport lower-potency hemp edibles on public roadways provided:

1. the lower-potency hemp edibles are in final packaging;
2. the lower-potency hemp edibles are packaged in tamper-evident containers that are not visible or recognizable from outside the transporting vehicle;
3. the lower-potency hemp edible retailer has a shipping manifest in the lower-potency hemp edible retailer's possession that describes the contents of all tamper-evident containers;
4. the transporting vehicle does not bear any markings to indicate that the vehicle contains lower-potency hemp edibles and does not bear the name or logo of the lower-potency hemp edible retailer;
5. all departures, arrivals, and stops are appropriately documented;
6. no person other than a designated employee enters a vehicle at any time that the vehicle is transporting lower-potency hemp edibles; and
7. the lower-potency hemp edible retailer complies with any other rules adopted by the office.

(b) Any vehicle assigned for the purposes of transporting lower-potency hemp edibles is subject to inspection and may be stopped or inspected at any point of delivery or while en route during transportation.

Subd. 6. Compliant products. (a) A lower-potency hemp edible retailer shall ensure that all lower-potency hemp edibles offered for sale comply with the limits on the amount that all lower-potency hemp edibles offered for sale comply with the limits on the amount.
and types of cannabinoids that a lower-potency hemp edible can contain, including but not
limited to the requirement that lower-potency hemp edibles:

(1) consist of servings that contain no more than five milligrams of delta-9
tetrahydrocannabinol, no more than 25 milligrams of cannabidiol, no more than 25 milligrams
of cannabigerol, or any combination of those cannabinoids that does not exceed the identified
amounts;

(2) do not contain more than a combined total of 0.5 milligrams of all other cannabinoids
per serving; or

(3) do not contain an artificially derived cannabinoid other than delta-9
tetrahydrocannabinol.

(b) If a lower-potency hemp edible is packaged in a manner that includes more than a
single serving, the lower-potency edible product must indicate each serving by scoring,
wrapping, or other indicators that appear on the lower-potency hemp edible designating the
individual serving size. If the lower-potency hemp edible is meant to be consumed as a
single serving, it is not possible to indicate a single serving by scoring or use of another indicator
that appears on the product, the lower-potency hemp edible may not be packaged in a manner
that includes more than a single serving in each container.

(c) A single package containing multiple servings of a lower-potency edible product
must contain no more than 50 milligrams of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol, 250 milligrams
of cannabidiol, 250 milligrams of cannabigerol, or any combination of those cannabinoids
that does not exceed the identified amounts.

Subd. 7. Prohibitions. A lower-potency edible product retailer may not:

(1) sell lower-potency hemp edibles to an individual who is under 21 years of age;

(2) sell a lower-potency hemp edible to a person who is visibly intoxicated;

(3) sell cannabis flower, cannabis products, or hemp-derived consumer products;

(4) allow for the dispensing of lower-potency hemp edibles in vending machines; or

(5) distribute or allow free samples of lower-potency hemp edibles.

Subd. 8. On-site consumption. (a) A lower-potency hemp edible retailer may permit
on-site consumption of lower-potency hemp edibles on a portion of its premises if it has an
on-site consumption endorsement.

(b) The office shall issue an on-site consumption endorsement to any lower-potency
hemp edible retailer that also holds an on-sale license issued under chapter 340A.

and types of cannabinoids that a lower-potency hemp edible can contain, including but not
limited to the requirement that lower-potency hemp edibles:

(1) consist of servings that contain no more than five milligrams of delta-9
tetrahydrocannabinol, 25 milligrams of cannabidiol, 25 milligrams of cannabigerol per
serving, or any combination of those cannabinoids that does not exceed the identified
amounts;

(2) do not contain more than a combined total of 0.5 milligrams of all other cannabinoids;

(3) do not contain a synthetically derived cannabinoid other than delta-9
tetrahydrocannabinol.

(b) If a lower-potency hemp edible is packaged in a manner that includes more than a
single serving, the lower-potency hemp edible must indicate each serving by scoring,
wrapping, or other indicators that appear on the lower-potency hemp edible designating the
individual serving size. If it is not possible to indicate a single serving by scoring or use of
another indicator that appears on the product, the lower-potency hemp edible may not be
packaged in a manner that includes more than a single serving in each container. If the
lower-potency hemp edible is meant to be consumed as a beverage, the beverage container
may not contain more than two servings per container.

(c) A single package containing multiple servings of a lower-potency hemp edible must
contain no more than 50 milligrams of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol, 250 milligrams
of cannabidiol, 250 milligrams of cannabigerol, or any combination of those cannabinoids
that does not exceed the identified amounts.

Subd. 5. Prohibitions. A lower-potency hemp edible retailer may not:

(1) sell lower-potency hemp edibles to an individual who is under 21 years of age;

(2) sell a lower-potency hemp edible to a person who is visibly intoxicated;

(3) sell cannabis flower, cannabis products, or hemp-derived consumer products;

(4) allow for the dispensing of lower-potency hemp edibles in vending machines; or

(5) distribute or allow free samples of lower-potency hemp edibles, except when the
business is licensed to permit on-site consumption and samples are consumed within its
licensed premises.

Subd. 6. On-site consumption. (a) A lower-potency hemp edible retailer may permit
on-site consumption of lower-potency hemp edibles on a portion of its premises if it has an
on-site consumption endorsement.

(b) The office shall issue an on-site consumption endorsement to any lower-potency
hemp edible retailer that also holds an on-sale license issued under chapter 340A.
(c) A lower-potency hemp edible retailer must ensure that lower-potency hemp edibles sold for on-site consumption comply with this chapter and rules adopted pursuant to this chapter regarding testing.

(d) Lower-potency hemp edibles sold for on-site consumption, other than lower-potency hemp edibles that are intended to be consumed as a beverage, must be served in the required packaging, but may be removed from the product's packaging by customers and consumed on site.

(g) A lower-potency hemp edible retailer may offer recorded or live entertainment on site.

(1) Sell lower-potency hemp edibles to a customer who the lower-potency hemp edible retailer knows or reasonably should know has consumed alcohol sold or provided by the lower-potency hemp edible retailer within the previous five hours.

(2) Sell lower-potency hemp edibles that are designed or reasonably expected to be mixed with an alcoholic beverage; or

(3) Permit lower-potency hemp edibles that have been removed from the product's packaging to be removed from the premises of the lower-potency hemp edible retailer.

A lower-potency hemp edible retailer may offer recorded or live entertainment on site.

(b) In addition to the prohibitions under subdivision 6, a lower-potency hemp edible retailer with an on-site consumption endorsement may not:

(1) Sell lower-potency hemp edibles to a customer who the lower-potency hemp edible retailer knows or reasonably should know is intoxicated.

(2) Sell lower-potency hemp edibles that are designed or reasonably expected to be mixed with an alcoholic beverage; or

(3) Permit lower-potency hemp edibles that have been removed from the product's packaging to be removed from the premises of the lower-potency hemp edible retailer.

Subd. 7. Importation of lower-potency hemp edibles. (a) A lower-potency hemp edible retailer may import lower-potency hemp edibles that are manufactured outside the boundaries of the state of Minnesota if the retailer has a lower-potency hemp edible importer endorsement from the office.

(b) A lower-potency hemp edible retailer may sell products manufactured outside the boundaries of the state of Minnesota if:
(1) the manufacturer is licensed in another jurisdiction and subject to regulations designed
to protect the health and safety of consumers that the office determines are substantially
similar to the regulations in this state; or

(2) the lower-potency hemp retailer establishes, to the satisfaction of the office, that the
manufacturer engages in practices that are substantially similar to the practices required for
licensure of manufacturers in this state.

(c) A lower-potency hemp retailer must enter all relevant information regarding an
imported lower-potency hemp edible into the statewide monitoring system before the product
may be distributed. Relevant information includes information regarding the cultivation,
processing, and testing of the industrial hemp used in the manufacture of the lower-potency
hemp edible. If information regarding the industrial hemp or lower-potency hemp edible
was submitted to a statewide monitoring system used in another state, the office may require
submission of any information provided to that statewide monitoring system and shall assist
in the transfer of data from another state as needed and in compliance with any data
classification established by either state.

(d) The office may suspend, revoke, or cancel the endorsement of a distributor that is
prohibited from distributing products containing cannabinoids in any other jurisdiction,
convicted of an offense involving the distribution of products containing cannabinoids in
any other jurisdiction, or found liable for distributing any product that injured customers in
any other jurisdiction. A lower-potency hemp edible retailer shall disclose all relevant
information related to the retailer's actions in another jurisdiction. Failure to disclose relevant
information may result in disciplinary action by the office, including the suspension,
revocation, or cancellation of an endorsement or license.

(e) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, it shall not be a defense in any civil or
criminal action that a licensed lower-potency hemp edible retailer relied on information on
a product label or otherwise provided by a manufacturer who is not licensed in this state.

Subd. 8. Posting of notices. A lower-potency hemp edible retailer must post all notices
as provided in section 342.27, subdivision 6.

Subd. 9. Posting of notices. A lower-potency hemp edible retailer must post all notices
as provided in section 342.27, subdivision 6.

Subd. 10. Building conditions. (a) A lower-potency hemp edible retailer shall maintain
compliance with state and local building, fire, and zoning codes, requirements, or regulations.
(b) A lower-potency hemp edible retailer shall ensure that the licensed premises is
maintained in a clean and sanitary condition, free from infestation by insects, rodents, or
other pests.

Subd. 11. Enforcement. The office shall inspect lower-potency hemp edible retailers
and take enforcement action as provided in sections 342.19 and 342.21.

Subd. 10. Enforcement. The office shall inspect lower-potency hemp edible retailers
and take enforcement action as provided in sections 342.17 and 342.18.
MEDICAL CANNABIS BUSINESS LICENSES.

Sec. 44. (a) The office shall issue the following types of medical cannabis business licenses:

1. medical cannabis cultivator;
2. medical cannabis processor; and
3. medical cannabis retailer.

(b) The Division of Medical Cannabis may oversee the licensing and regulation of medical cannabis businesses.

Subd. 1. License types.

 Sec. 47. (a) The office shall issue the following types of medical cannabis business licenses:

1. medical cannabis cultivator;
2. medical cannabis processor; and
3. medical cannabis retailer.

(b) The Division of Medical Cannabis may oversee the licensing and regulation of medical cannabis businesses.

Subd. 1. License types.

Sec. 47. (a) The office shall issue the following types of medical cannabis business licenses:

1. medical cannabis cultivator;
2. medical cannabis processor; and
3. medical cannabis retailer.

(b) The Division of Medical Cannabis may oversee the licensing and regulation of medical cannabis businesses.

Subd. 1. License types.

Sec. 47. (a) The office shall issue the following types of medical cannabis business licenses:

1. medical cannabis cultivator;
2. medical cannabis processor; and
3. medical cannabis retailer.

(b) The Division of Medical Cannabis may oversee the licensing and regulation of medical cannabis businesses.

Subd. 1. License types.

Subd. 2. Multiple licenses; limits.

(a) A person, cooperative, or business holding:

1. a medical cannabis cultivator license may also hold a medical cannabis processor license, a cannabis cultivator license, a cannabis manufacturer license, and a cannabis event organizer license subject to the ownership limitations that apply to those licenses;
2. a medical cannabis processor license may also hold a medical cannabis cultivator license, a cannabis cultivator license, a cannabis manufacturer license, and a cannabis event organizer license subject to the ownership limitations that apply to those licenses; or
3. a medical cannabis retailer license may also hold a cannabis retailer license, a cannabis delivery service license, and a cannabis event organizer license subject to the ownership limitations that apply to those licenses.

(b) Except as provided in paragraph (a), no person, cooperative, or business holding a medical cannabis license may own or operate any other cannabis business.

(c) The office by rule may limit the number of medical cannabis business licenses that a person or business may hold.

(d) For purposes of this subdivision, a restriction on the number of licenses or type of license that a business may hold applies to every cooperative member or every director, manager, and general partner of a medical cannabis business.

Subd. 3. Registered medical cannabis manufacturers.

(a) As used in this subdivision, "medical cannabis manufacturer" means either of the two in-state manufacturers of medical cannabis registered with the commissioner of health pursuant to section 152.23 as of July 1, 2023.

(b) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the registration or reregistration period of a medical cannabis manufacturer expires on July 1, 2024.
Subd. 3. Limitations on health care practitioners. A health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients is prohibited from:

1. holding a direct or indirect economic interest in a medical cannabis business;
2. serving on a board of directors or as an employee of a medical cannabis business;
3. advertising with a medical cannabis business in any way.

Subd. 4. Remuneration. A medical cannabis business is prohibited from:

1. accepting or soliciting any form of remuneration from a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients; or
2. offering any form of remuneration to a health care practitioner who certifies qualifying medical conditions for patients.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective January 1, 2024.

Sec. 46. [342.44] MEDICAL CANNABIS BUSINESS APPLICATIONS.

Subdivision 1. Information required. In addition to the information required to be submitted under section 342.14, subdivision 1, and rules adopted pursuant to that section, a person, cooperative, or business seeking a medical cannabis business license must submit the following information in a form approved by the office:

1. for medical cannabis cultivator license applicants:
   a. an operating plan demonstrating the proposed size and layout of the cultivation facility; plans for wastewater and waste disposal for the cultivation facility; plans for providing electricity, water, and other utilities necessary for the normal operation of the cultivation facility; and plans for compliance with applicable building code and federal and state environmental and workplace safety requirements;
   b. a cultivation plan demonstrating the proposed size and layout of the cultivation facility that will be used exclusively for cultivation for medical cannabis, including the total amount of plant canopy; and
   c. evidence that the business will comply with the applicable operation requirements for the license being sought;

2. for medical cannabis processor license applicants:
   a. an operating plan demonstrating the proposed layout of the facility, including a diagram of ventilation and filtration systems; plans for wastewater and waste disposal for the manufacturing facility; plans for providing electricity, water, and other utilities necessary for the normal operation of the manufacturing facility; and plans for compliance with

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective January 1, 2024.
applicable building code and federal and state environmental and workplace safety

(ii) all methods of extraction and concentration that the applicant intends to use and the
volatile chemicals, if any, that are involved in extraction or concentration;

(iii) if the applicant is seeking an endorsement to manufacture products infused with
cannabinoids for consumption by patients enrolled in the registry program, proof of an
edible cannabis product handler endorsement from the office; and

(iv) evidence that the applicant will comply with the applicable operation requirements
for the license being sought; or

(iii) an operating plan demonstrating the proposed layout of the facility including a
diagram of ventilation and filtration systems, policies to avoid sales to individuals who are
not authorized to receive the distribution of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid
products, identification of a restricted area for storage, and plans to prevent the visibility of
medical cannabis flower and cannabinoid products;

(iii) if the applicant holds or is applying for a cannabis retailer license, a diagram showing
the portion of the premises in which medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid
products will be sold and distributed and identifying an area that is definite and distinct
from all other areas of the cannabis retailer, accessed through a distinct entrance, and
contains an appropriate space for a pharmacist employee of the medical cannabis retailer
to consult with the patient to determine the proper type of medical cannabis flower and
medical cannabinoid products and proper dosage for the patient; and

(iv) evidence that the applicant will comply with the applicable operation requirements
for the license being sought.

Sec. 49. [342.40] MEDICAL CANNABIS CULTIVATORS.

(a) A medical cannabis cultivator license entitles the license holder to grow cannabis
plants within the approved amount of space from seed or immature plant to mature plant;
harvest cannabis flower from a mature plant, package and label cannabis flower as medical cannabis flower, sell medical cannabis flower to medical cannabis processors and medical cannabis retailers, transport medical cannabis flower to a medical cannabis processor located on the same premises, and perform other actions approved by the office.

(b) The office may, by rule, establish limits on the plant canopy in which a medical cannabis cultivator can grow cannabis plants and on the use of tiers within the approved plant canopy;

g) A medical cannabis cultivator license holder must comply with all requirements of section 342.25.

(d) A medical cannabis cultivator license holder must verify that every batch of medical cannabis flower has passed safety, potency, and consistency testing at a cannabis testing facility approved by the office for the testing of medical cannabis flower before the medical cannabis cultivator may package, label, or sell the medical cannabis flower to any other entity.

(b) A medical cannabis cultivator license holder must comply with all requirements of section 342.25.

(c) A medical cannabis cultivator license holder must verify that every batch of medical cannabis flower has passed safety, potency, and consistency testing at a cannabis testing facility approved by the office for the testing of medical cannabis flower before the medical cannabis cultivator may package, label, or sell the medical cannabis flower to any other entity.

(d) A medical cannabis cultivator may exceed the limit of 60,000 square feet of plant canopy if it was legally cultivating medical cannabis with a greater plant canopy as of April 1, 2023.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective January 1, 2024.

Sec. 50. [342.50] MEDICAL CANNABIS PROCESSORS.

(a) A medical cannabis processor license, consistent with the specific license endorsement or endorsements, entitles the license holder to:

(1) purchase medical cannabis flower, medical cannabinoid products, hemp plant parts, and hemp concentrate from medical cannabis cultivators, other medical cannabis processors, and industrial hemp growers;

(2) make cannabis concentrate from medical cannabis flower;

(3) make hemp concentrate, including hemp concentrate with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of more than 0.3 percent as measured by weight;

(4) manufacture medical cannabinoid products;

(5) package and label medical cannabinoid products for sale to other medical cannabis processors and to medical cannabis retailers; and

(6) perform other actions approved by the office.

(b) A medical cannabis processor license holder must comply with all requirements of section 342.50.

(a) A medical cannabis processor license, consistent with the specific license endorsement or endorsements, entitles the license holder to:

(1) purchase medical cannabis flower, medical cannabinoid products, hemp plant parts, and hemp concentrate from medical cannabis cultivators and other medical cannabis processors;

(2) make cannabis concentrate from medical cannabis flower;

(3) make hemp concentrate, including hemp concentrate with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of more than 0.3 percent as measured by weight;

(4) manufacture medical cannabinoid products;

(5) package and label medical cannabinoid products for sale to other medical cannabis processors and to medical cannabis retailers; and

(6) perform other actions approved by the office.

REVISOR FULL-TEXT SIDE-BY-SIDE
(b) A medical cannabis processor license holder must comply with all requirements of section 342.26, including requirements to obtain specific license endorsements.

(c) A medical cannabis processor license holder must verify that every batch of medical cannabinoid product has passed safety, potency, and consistency testing at a cannabis testing facility approved by the office for the testing of medical cannabinoid products before the medical cannabis processor may package, label, or sell the medical cannabinoid product to any other entity.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective January 1, 2024.

Sec. 51. [342.40] MEDICAL CANNABIS RETAILERS.

Subdivision 1. Authorized actions. (a) A medical cannabis retailer license entitles the license holder to purchase medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products from medical cannabis cultivators and medical cannabis processors and sell or distribute medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products to any person authorized to receive medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products.

(b) A medical cannabis retailer license holder must verify that all medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products have passed safety, potency, and consistency testing at a cannabis testing facility approved by the office for the testing of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products before the medical cannabis retailer may distribute the medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid product to any person authorized to receive medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products.

Subd. 2. Distribution requirements. (a) Prior to distribution of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products, a medical cannabis retailer licensee must:

(1) review and confirm the patient's registry verification;

(2) verify that the person requesting the distribution of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products is the patient, the patient's registered designated caregiver, or the patient's parent, legal guardian, or spouse using the procedures specified in section 342.11, subdivision 2d;

(3) ensure that a pharmacist employee of the medical cannabis retailer has consulted with the patient if required according to subdivision 3; and

(4) apply a patient-specific label on the medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid product that includes recommended dosage requirements and other information as required by rules adopted by the office.

(b) A medical cannabis retailer may not deliver medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products unless the medical cannabis retailer also holds a cannabis delivery service license. Delivery of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products are subject to the provisions of section 342.42.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective January 1, 2024.
Subd. 3. Final approval for distribution of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products. (a) A cannabis worker who is employed by a medical cannabis retailer and who is licensed as a pharmacist pursuant to chapter 151 shall be the only person who may give final approval for the distribution of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products when a medical cannabis retailer is distributing medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products to a patient according to a patient-specific dosage plan established with that medical cannabis retailer and who is licensed as a pharmacist pursuant to chapter 151 shall be the only person who may give final approval for the distribution of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products when a medical cannabis retailer is distributing medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products to a patient according to a patient-specific dosage plan established with that medical cannabis retailer and is not modifying the dosage or product being distributed under that plan. Medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products distributed under this paragraph must be distributed by a pharmacy technician employed by the medical cannabis retailer.

Subd. 4. 90-day supply. A medical cannabis retailer shall not distribute more than a 90-day supply of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products to a patient; and registered designated caregiver, or parent, legal guardian, or spouse of a patient who is at a dispensary location but remains in a motor vehicle, provided that:

1. (1) staff receive payment and distribute medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products in a designated zone that is as close as feasible to the front door of the facility;

2. (2) the medical cannabis retailer ensures that the receipt of payment and distribution of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products are recorded by a closed-circuit television surveillance camera and provides other necessary security safeguards;

3. (3) the medical cannabis retailer does not store medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products outside a restricted access area and staff transport medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products from a restricted access area to the designated

Subd. 3. Final approval for distribution of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products. (a) A cannabis worker who is employed by a medical cannabis retailer and who is licensed as a pharmacist pursuant to chapter 151 shall be the only person who may give final approval for the distribution of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products when a medical cannabis retailer is distributing medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products to a patient according to a patient-specific dosage plan established with that medical cannabis retailer and who is licensed as a pharmacist pursuant to chapter 151 shall be the only person who may give final approval for the distribution of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products when a medical cannabis retailer is distributing medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products to a patient according to a patient-specific dosage plan established with that medical cannabis retailer and is not modifying the dosage or product being distributed under that plan. Medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products distributed under this paragraph must be distributed by a pharmacy technician employed by the medical cannabis retailer.
zone for distribution only after confirming that the patient, designated caregiver, or parent, guardian, or spouse has arrived in the designated zone;

(4) the payment and distribution of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products take place only after a pharmacist consultation takes place, if required under subdivision 3;

(5) immediately following distribution of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products, staff enter the transaction in the statewide monitoring system; and

(6) immediately following distribution of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products, staff take the payment received into the facility.

Subd. 6. Physical separation required. A medical cannabis retailer that is also a cannabis retailer must distribute medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products provided that the portion of the premises in which medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products are sold is definite and distinct from all other areas of the cannabis retailer, is accessed through a distinct entrance, and provides an appropriate space for a pharmacist employee of the medical cannabis retailer to consult with the patient to determine the proper type of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products and proper dosage for the patient;

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective January 1, 2024.

Subd. 1. Tribal medical cannabis program manufacturer transportation. (a) A Tribal medical cannabis program manufacturer may transport medical cannabis to testing laboratories in the state and to other Indian lands.

(b) A Tribal medical cannabis program manufacturer must staff a motor vehicle used to transport medical cannabis with at least two employees of the manufacturer. Each employee in the transport vehicle must carry identification specifying that the employee is an employee of the manufacturer, and one employee in the transport vehicle must carry a detailed transportation manifest that includes the place and time of departure, the address of the destination, and a description and count of the medical cannabis being transported.

Subd. 2. Distribution to Tribal medical cannabis program patient. (a) A Tribal medical cannabis manufacturer may distribute medical cannabis in accordance with section 342.49 to a Tribal medical cannabis program patient.

(b) Prior to distribution, the Tribal medical cannabis program patient must provide to the Tribal medical cannabis manufacturer:

(1) a valid medical cannabis registration verification card or equivalent document issued by a Tribal medical cannabis program that indicates that the Tribal medical cannabis program
The patient is authorized to use medical cannabis on Indian lands over which the Tribe has jurisdiction; and

(2) a valid photographic identification card issued by the Tribal medical cannabis program, a valid driver's license, or a valid state identification card.

(c) A manufacturer shall distribute medical cannabis to a Tribal medical cannabis program patient only in a form allowed under section 342.51, subdivision 8.

Subd. 3. Use of statewide monitoring system. A Tribal medical cannabis manufacturer must use the statewide monitoring system for the tracking of the sale or distribution of medical cannabis to Tribal medical cannabis program patients. Sale or distribution of medical cannabis by a Tribal medical cannabis manufacturer must be recorded in the statewide monitoring system within the time established by rule.

Subd. 4. Limitations. All the limitations under section 342.55 apply to Tribal medical cannabis program patients.

Subd. 5. Protections for Tribal medical cannabis program participants. All the protections under section 342.56 apply to Tribal medical cannabis program patients.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective January 1, 2024.
for any injury, loss of property, personal injury, or death caused by an act or omission while
acting within the employee's scope of office or employment under this section; and
(ii) the patient's acknowledgment that enrollment in the registry program is conditional
on the patient's agreement to meet all other requirements of this section; and
(5) all other information required by the Division of Medical Cannabis.

(b) As part of the application under this subdivision, a patient must submit a copy of a
certification from the patient's health care practitioner that is dated within 90 days prior to
the submission of the application and that certifies that the patient has been diagnosed with
a qualifying medical condition.

(c) A patient's health care practitioner may submit a statement to the Division of Medical
Cannabis declaring that the patient is no longer diagnosed with a qualifying medical
condition. Within 30 days after receipt of a statement from a patient's health care practitioner,
the Division of Medical Cannabis must provide written notice to a patient stating that the
patient's enrollment in the registry program will be revoked in 30 days unless the patient
submits a certification from a health care practitioner that the patient is currently diagnosed
with a qualifying medical condition or, if the patient is a veteran, the patient submits
confirmation that the patient is currently diagnosed with a qualifying medical condition in
a form and manner consistent with the information required for an application made pursuant
to subdivision 3. If the Division of Medical Cannabis revokes a patient's enrollment in the
registry program pursuant to this paragraph, the division must provide notice to the patient
and to the patient's health care practitioner.

Subd. 3. Application procedure for veterans. (a) The Division of Medical Cannabis
shall establish an alternative certification procedure for veterans who receive care from the
United States Department of Veterans Affairs to confirm that the veteran has been diagnosed
with a qualifying medical condition.

(b) A patient who is also a veteran and is seeking to enroll in the registry program must
submit to the Division of Medical Cannabis an application established by the Division of
Medical Cannabis that includes the information identified in subdivision 2, paragraph (a),
and the additional information required by the Division of Medical Cannabis to certify that
the patient has been diagnosed with a qualifying medical condition.

(b) A patient who is also a veteran and is seeking to enroll in the registry program must
submit to the Division of Medical Cannabis an application established by the Division of
Medical Cannabis that includes the information identified in subdivision 2, paragraph (a),
and the additional information required by the Division of Medical Cannabis to certify that
the patient has been diagnosed with a qualifying medical condition.

Subd. 4. Enrollment; denial of enrollment; revocation. (a) Within 30 days after the
receipt of an application and certification or other documentation of a diagnosis with a
qualifying medical condition, the Division of Medical Cannabis must approve or deny a
patient's enrollment in the registry program. If the Division of Medical Cannabis approves
a patient's enrollment in the registry program, the office must provide notice to the patient
and to the patient's health care practitioner.

(b) A patient's enrollment in the registry program must only be denied if the patient;
(1) does not submit a certification from a health care practitioner or, if the patient is a
veteran, the documentation required under subdivision 3 that the patient has been diagnosed
with a qualifying medical condition;

(2) has not signed the disclosure required in subdivision 2;

(3) does not provide the information required by the Division of Medical Cannabis;

(4) provided false information on the application; or

(5) at the time of application, is also enrolled in a federally approved clinical trial for
the treatment of a qualifying medical condition with medical cannabis.

c) If the Division of Medical Cannabis denies a patient's enrollment in the registry
program, the Division of Medical Cannabis must provide written notice to a patient of all
reasons for denying enrollment. Denial of enrollment in the registry program is considered
a final decision of the office and is subject to judicial review under chapter 14.

(d) A patient's enrollment in the registry program may be revoked only:

(1) pursuant to subdivision 2, paragraph (c);

(2) upon the death of the patient;

(3) if the patient's certifying health care practitioner has filed a declaration under
subdivision 2, paragraph (c), that the patient's qualifying diagnosis no longer exists and the
patient does not submit another certification within 30 days;

(4) if the patient does not comply with subdivision 6; or

(5) if the patient intentionally sells or diverts medical cannabis flower or medical
cannabinoid products in violation of this chapter.

If a patient's enrollment in the registry program has been revoked due to a violation of
subdivision 6, the patient may apply for enrollment 12 months after the date on which the
patient's enrollment was revoked. The office must process such an application in accordance
with this subdivision.

Subd. 5. Registry verification. When a patient is enrolled in the registry program, the
Division of Medical Cannabis must assign the patient a patient registry number and must
issue the patient and the patient's registered designated caregiver, parent, legal guardian, or
spouse, if applicable, a registry verification. The Division of Medical Cannabis must also
make the registry verification available to medical cannabis retailers. The registry verification
must include:

(1) the patient's name and date of birth;

(2) the patient registry number assigned to the patient; and

(3) the patient registry number assigned to the patient.
(3) the name and date of birth of the patient's registered designated caregiver, if any, or
the name of the patient's parent, legal guardian, or spouse if the parent, legal guardian, or
spouse will act as a caregiver.

Subd. 6. Conditions of continued enrollment. As conditions of continued enrollment, a patient must:
(1) continue to receive regularly scheduled treatment for the patient's qualifying medical
condition from the patient's health care practitioner; and
(2) report changes in the patient's qualifying medical condition to the patient's health
care practitioner.

Subd. 7. Enrollment period. Enrollment in the registry program is permanent.

To re-enroll, a patient must submit the information required in subdivision 2 and a patient
who is also a veteran must submit the information required in subdivision 3.

Subd. 8. Allowable delivery methods. A patient in the registry program may receive medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products. The office may approve additional delivery methods to expand the types of products that qualify as medical cannabinoid products.

(1) a liquid, including but not limited to oil;
(2) a pill;
(3) a vaporized delivery method with the use of liquid or oil;
(4) a water-soluble cannabinoid multiparticulate, including granules, powder, and sprinkles;
(5) an orally dissolvable product, including lozenges, gum, mints, buccal tablets, and sublingual tablets;
(6) edible products in the form of gummies and chews;
(7) a topical formulation;
(8) combustion with the use of dried raw cannabis; or
(9) any other method approved by the office.

Subd. 9. Registered designated caregiver. (a) The Division of Medical Cannabis must register a designated caregiver for a patient if the patient requires assistance in administering medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products or in obtaining medical cannabis flower, medical cannabinoid products, or medical cannabis paraphernalia from a medical cannabis retailer.
In order to serve as a designated caregiver, a person must:

1. be at least 18 years of age;
2. agree to only possess the patient's medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products for purposes of assisting the patient; and
3. agree that if the application is approved, the person will not serve as a registered designated caregiver for more than six registered patients at one time. Patients who reside in the same residence count as one patient.

The office shall conduct a criminal background check on the designated caregiver prior to registration to ensure that the person does not have a conviction for a disqualifying felony offense. Any cost of the background check shall be paid by the person seeking registration as a designated caregiver. A designated caregiver must have the criminal background check renewed every two years.

Nothing in this section shall be construed to prevent a registered designated caregiver from being enrolled in the registry program as a patient and possessing and administering medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products as a patient.

Parents, legal guardians, spouses. A parent, legal guardian, or spouse of a patient may act as the caregiver for a patient. The parent, legal guardian, or spouse who is acting as a caregiver must follow all requirements for parents, legal guardians, and spouses under this chapter. Nothing in this section limits any legal authority that a parent, legal guardian, or spouse may have for the patient under any other law.

Subd. 10. Enrollment fee. (a) The Division of Cannabis Management must collect an enrollment fee of $40 from a patient enrolled under this section.

Subd. 11. Notice of change of name or address. Patients and registered designated caregivers must notify the Division of Medical Cannabis of any address or name change within 30 days of the change having occurred. A patient or registered designated caregiver is subject to a $100 fine for failure to notify the office of the change.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective January 1, 2024.
Sec. 54. DUTIES OF OFFICE OF CANNABIS MANAGEMENT; REGISTRY PROGRAM.

The office may add an allowable form of medical cannabinoid product, and may add or modify a qualifying medical condition upon its own initiative, upon a petition from a member of the public or from the Cannabis Advisory Council or as directed by law. The office must evaluate all petitions and must make the addition or modification if the office determines that the addition or modification is warranted by the best available evidence and research.

If the office wishes to add an allowable form or add or modify a qualifying medical condition, the office must notify the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees and divisions with jurisdiction over health finance and policy by January 15 of the year in which the change becomes effective. In this notification, the office must specify the proposed addition or modification, the reasons for the addition or modification, any written comments received by the office from the public about the addition or modification, and any guidance received from the Cannabis Advisory Council. An addition or modification by the office under this subdivision becomes effective on August 1 of that year unless the legislature by law provides otherwise.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective January 1, 2024.

Subdivision 1. Duties related to health care practitioners. The Division of Medical Cannabis must:

1. provide notice of the registry program to health care practitioners in the state;
2. allow health care practitioners to participate in the registry program if they request to participate and meet the program's requirements;
3. provide explanatory information and assistance to health care practitioners to understand the nature of the therapeutic use of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products within program requirements;
4. make available to participating health care practitioners a certification form in which a health care practitioner certifies that a patient has a qualifying medical condition; and
5. supervise the participation of health care practitioners in the registry reporting system in which health care practitioners report patient treatment and health records information to the office in a manner that ensures stringent security and record keeping requirements and that prevents the unauthorized release of private data on individuals as defined in section 13.02.

Subd. 2. Duties related to the registry program. The Division of Medical Cannabis must:
(1) administer the registry program according to section 342.52;

(2) provide information to patients enrolled in the registry program on the existence of federally approved clinical trials for the treatment of the patient's qualifying medical condition with medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products as an alternative to enrollment in the registry program;

(3) maintain safety criteria with which patients must comply as a condition of participation in the registry program to prevent patients from undertaking any task under the influence of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products that would constitute negligence or professional malpractice;

(4) review and publicly report on existing medical and scientific literature regarding the range of recommended dosages for each qualifying medical condition, the range of chemical compositions of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products that will likely be medically beneficial for each qualifying medical condition, and any risks of noncannabis drug interactions. This information must be updated by December 1 of each year. The office may consult with an independent laboratory under contract with the office or other experts in reporting and updating this information; and

(5) annually consult with cannabis businesses about medical cannabis that the businesses cultivate, manufacture, and offer for sale and post on the Division of Medical Cannabis website a list of the medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products offered for sale by each medical cannabis retailer.

Subd. 3. Research. (a) The Division of Medical Cannabis must conduct or contract with a third party to conduct research and studies using data from health records submitted to the registry program under section 342.55, subdivision 2, and data submitted to the registry program under section 342.55, subdivisions 2 and 3. If the division contracts with a third party for research and studies, the third party must provide the division with access to all research and study results. The division must submit reports on intermediate or final research results to the legislature and major scientific journals. All data used by the division or a third party under this subdivision must be used or reported in an aggregated nonidentifiable form as part of a scientific peer-reviewed publication of research or in the creation of summary data, as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 19.

(b) The Division of Medical Cannabis may submit medical research based on the data collected under sections 342.55, subdivision 2, and data collected through the statewide monitoring system to any federal agency with regulatory or enforcement authority over medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products to demonstrate the effectiveness of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products for treating or alleviating the symptoms of a qualifying medical condition.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective January 1, 2024.
Subdivision 1. Health care practitioner duties before patient enrollment. Before a patient's enrollment in the registry program, a health care practitioner must:

(1) determine, in the health care practitioner's medical judgment, whether a patient has a qualifying medical condition and, if so determined, provide the patient with a certification of that diagnosis;

(2) advise patients, registered designated caregivers, and parents, legal guardians, and spouses acting as caregivers of any nonprofit patient support groups or organizations;

(3) provide to patients explanatory information from the Division of Medical Cannabis, including information about the experimental nature of the therapeutic use of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products; the possible risks, benefits, and side effects of the proposed treatment; and the application and other materials from the office;

(4) provide to patients a Tennessen warning as required under section 13.04, subdivision 2; and

(5) agree to continue treatment of the patient's qualifying medical condition and to report findings to the Division of Medical Cannabis.

Subd. 2. Duties upon patient's enrollment in registry program. Upon receiving notification from the Division of Medical Cannabis of the patient's enrollment in the registry program, a health care practitioner must:

(1) participate in the patient registry reporting system under the guidance and supervision of the Division of Medical Cannabis;

(2) report to the Division of Medical Cannabis patient health records throughout the patient's ongoing treatment in a manner determined by the office and in accordance with subdivision 4;

(3) determine on a yearly basis if the patient continues to have a qualifying medical condition and, if so, issue the patient a new certification of that diagnosis. The patient assessment conducted under this clause may be conducted via telehealth, as defined in section 62A.673, subdivision 2; and

(4) otherwise comply with requirements established by the Office of Cannabis Management and the Division of Medical Cannabis.

Subd. 3. Participation not required. Nothing in this section requires a health care practitioner to participate in the registry program.

Subd. 4. Data. Data on patients collected by a health care practitioner and reported to the registry program, including data on patients who are veterans who receive care from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, are health records under section 144.291 of the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, are health records under section 144.291.
and are private data on individuals under section 13.02 but may be used or reported in an aggregated nonidentifiable form as part of a scientific peer-reviewed publication of research conducted under section 342.58 or in the creation of summary data, as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 19.

Subd. 5. Exception. The requirements of this section do not apply to a patient who is a veteran who receives care from the United States Department of Veterans Affairs or a health care practitioner employed by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs. Such a patient must meet the certification requirements developed pursuant to section 342.52, subdivision 3, before the patient's enrollment in the registry program. The Division of Medical Cannabis may establish policies and procedures to obtain medical records and other relevant data from a health care practitioner employed by the United States Department of Veterans Affairs, provided that those policies and procedures are consistent with this section.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective January 1, 2024.

Sec. 56. [342.56] LIMITATIONS.

Subdivision 1. Limitations on consumption; locations of consumption. Nothing in sections 342.47 to 342.60 permits any person to engage in, and does not prevent the imposition of any civil, criminal, or other penalties for: (1) undertaking a task under the influence of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products that would constitute negligence or professional malpractice; (2) possessing or consuming medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products; (i) on a school bus or van; or (ii) in a correctional facility; or (iii) in a state-operated treatment program, including the Minnesota sex offender program; or (iv) on the grounds of a child care facility or family or group family day care program; (3) vaporizing or smoking medical cannabis; (i) on any form of public transportation; (ii) where the vapor would be inhaled by a nonpatient minor or where the smoke would be inhaled by a minor; or (iii) in any public place, including any indoor or outdoor area used by or open to the general public or a place of employment, as defined in section 144.413, subdivision 1b; and (4) operating, navigating, or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle, aircraft, train, or motorboat or working on transportation property, equipment, or facilities while under the influence of medical cannabis flower or a medical cannabinoid product. Nothing in this section or in section 13.02, subdivision 19, imposes any civil, criminal, or other penalties for: (i) on any form of public transportation; (ii) in a correctional facility; (iii) in any public place, including any indoor or outdoor area used by or open to the general public or a place of employment, as defined in section 144.413, subdivision 1b; and (4) operating, navigating, or being in actual physical control of a motor vehicle, aircraft, train, or motorboat or working on transportation property, equipment, or facilities while under the influence of medical cannabis or a medical cannabinoid product. This section is effective January 1, 2024.
Subd. 2. Health care facilities. (a) Health care facilities licensed under chapter 144A; hospice providers licensed under chapter 144A; boarding care homes or supervised living facilities licensed under section 144.50; assisted living facilities licensed under chapter 144G; facilities owned, controlled, managed, or under common control with hospitals licensed under chapter 144; and other health care facilities licensed by the commissioner of health or the commissioner of human services may adopt reasonable restrictions on the use of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products by a patient enrolled in the registry program who resides at or is actively receiving treatment or care at the facility. The restrictions may include a provision that the facility must not store or maintain a patient's supply of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products that the facility is not responsible for providing medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products for patients and that medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products are used only in a location specified by the facility or provider.

(b) No facility or provider listed in this subdivision may unreasonably limit a patient's access to or use of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products to the extent that such use is authorized under sections 342.47 to 342.59. No facility or provider listed in this subdivision may prohibit a patient access to or use of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products due solely to the fact that cannabis is a Schedule I drug pursuant to the federal Uniform Controlled Substances Act. If a federal regulatory agency, the United States Department of Justice, or the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services takes one of the following actions, a facility or provider may suspend compliance with this paragraph until the regulatory agency, the United States Department of Justice, or the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services notifies the facility or provider that it may resume permitting the use of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products within the facility or in the provider's service setting:

(1) a federal regulatory agency or the United States Department of Justice initiates enforcement action against a facility or provider related to the facility's compliance with the medical cannabis program; or

(2) a federal regulatory agency, the United States Department of Justice, or the federal Centers for Medicare and Medicaid Services issues a rule or otherwise provides notification to the facility or provider that expressly prohibits the use of medical cannabis in health care facilities or otherwise prohibits compliance with the medical cannabis program.

(c) An employee or agent of a facility or provider listed in this subdivision or a person licensed under chapter 144E is not violating this chapter or chapter 152 for the possession of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products while carrying out employment duties, including providing or supervising care to a patient enrolled in the registry program, or distribution of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products to a patient.

(d) An employee or agent of a facility or provider listed in this subdivision or a person licensed under chapter 144E is not violating this chapter or chapter 152 for the possession of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products while carrying out employment duties, including providing or supervising care to a patient enrolled in the registry program, or distribution of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products to a patient.
enrolled in the registry program who resides at or is actively receiving treatment or care at
the facility or from the provider with which the employee or agent is affiliated. Nothing in
this subdivision requires facilities and providers listed in this subdivision to adopt such
restrictions. No facility or provider listed in this subdivision may unreasonably limit a
patient’s access to or use of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products to
the extent that such use is authorized under sections 342.47 to 342.60.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective January 1, 2024.

Sec. 57. [342.57] PROTECTIONS FOR REGISTRY PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS.

Subdivision 1. Presumption. There is a presumption that a patient enrolled in the registry
program is engaged in the authorized use of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid
products. This presumption may be rebutted by evidence that the patient’s use of medical
cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products was not for the purpose of treating or
alleviating the patient’s qualifying medical condition or symptoms associated with the
patient’s qualifying medical condition.

Subd. 2. Criminal and civil protections. (a) Subject to section 342.56, the following
are not violations of this chapter or chapter 152:

1. use or possession of medical cannabis flower, medical cannabinoid products, or
medical cannabis paraphernalia by a patient enrolled in the registry program or by a visiting
patient to whom medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products are distributed
under section 342.51, subdivision 5;

2. possession of medical cannabis flower, medical cannabinoid products, or medical
cannabis paraphernalia by a registered designee caregiver or a parent, legal guardian, or
spouse of a patient enrolled in the registry program, or

3. possession of medical cannabis flower, medical cannabinoid products, or medical
cannabis paraphernalia by any person while carrying out duties required under sections
342.47 to 342.60.

(b) The Office of Cannabis Management, members of the Cannabis Advisory Council,
Office of Cannabis Management employees, agents or contractors of the Office of Cannabis
Management, and health care practitioners participating in the registry program are not
subject to any civil penalties or disciplinary action by the Board of Medical Practice, the
Board of Nursing, or any business, occupational, or professional licensing board or entity
solely for participating in the registry program either in a professional capacity or as a
patient. A pharmacist licensed under chapter 151 is not subject to any civil penalties or

enrolled in the registry program who resides at or is actively receiving treatment or care at
the facility or from the provider with which the employee or agent is affiliated.

Subd. 3. Child care facilities. A proprietor of a family or group family day care program
must disclose to parents or guardians of children cared for on the premises of the family or
the premises, outside of its hours of operation. Disclosure must include posting
on the premises a conspicuous written notice and orally informing parents or guardians.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective January 1, 2024.

Sec. 58. [342.58] PROTECTIONS FOR REGISTRY PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS.

Subdivision 1. Presumption. There is a presumption that a patient enrolled in the registry
program is engaged in the authorized use of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid
products. This presumption may be rebutted by evidence that the patient’s use of medical
cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products was not for the purpose of treating or
alleviating the patient’s qualifying medical condition or symptoms associated with the
patient’s qualifying medical condition.

Subd. 2. Criminal and civil protections. (a) Subject to section 342.55, the following
are not violations of this chapter or chapter 152:

1. use or possession of medical cannabis flower, medical cannabinoid products, or
medical cannabis paraphernalia by a patient enrolled in the registry program or by a visiting
patient to whom medical cannabis is distributed under section 342.49, subdivision 5;

2. possession of medical cannabis flower, medical cannabinoid products, or medical
cannabis paraphernalia by a registered designee caregiver or a parent, legal guardian, or
spouse of a patient enrolled in the registry program, or

3. possession of medical cannabis flower, medical cannabinoid products, or medical
cannabis paraphernalia by any person while carrying out duties required under sections
342.47 to 342.59.

(b) The Office of Cannabis Management, members of the Cannabis Advisory Council,
Office of Cannabis Management employees, agents or contractors of the Office of Cannabis
Management, and health care practitioners participating in the registry program are not
subject to any civil penalties or disciplinary action by the Board of Medical Practice, the
Board of Nursing, or any business, occupational, or professional licensing board or entity
solely for participating in the registry program either in a professional capacity or as a
patient. A pharmacist licensed under chapter 151 is not subject to any civil penalties or
disciplinary action by the Board of Pharmacy when acting in accordance with sections 342.47 to 342.60 either in a professional capacity or as a patient. Nothing in this section prohibits a professional licensing board from taking action in response to a violation of law.

(c) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, a Cannabis Advisory Council member, the governor, or an employee of a state agency must not be held civilly or criminally liable for any injury, loss of property, personal injury, or death caused by any act or omission while acting within the scope of office or employment under sections 342.47 to 342.60.

(d) Federal, state, and local law enforcement authorities are prohibited from accessing the registry except when acting pursuant to a valid search warrant. Notwithstanding section 13.09, a violation of this paragraph is a gross misdemeanor.

(e) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the office and employees of the office must not release data or information about an individual contained in any report or document or in the registry except when acting pursuant to a valid search warrant. Notwithstanding section 13.09, a violation of this paragraph is a gross misdemeanor.

(f) No information contained in a report or document, contained in the registry, or obtained from a patient under sections 342.47 to 342.60 may be admitted as evidence in a criminal proceeding, unless:

(1) the information is independently obtained; or

(2) admission of the information is sought in a criminal proceeding involving a criminal violation of sections 342.47 to 342.60.

(g) Possession of a registry verification or an application for enrollment in the registry program:

(1) does not constitute probable cause or reasonable suspicion;

(2) must not be used to support a search of the person or property of the person with a registry verification or application to enroll in the registry program; and

(3) must not subject the person or the property of the person to inspection by any government agency.

Subd. 3. School enrollment; rental property. (a) No school may refuse to enroll a patient as a pupil or otherwise penalize a patient solely because the patient is enrolled in the registry program, unless failing to do so would violate federal law or regulations or cause the school to lose a monetary or licensing-related benefit under federal law or regulations.

(b) No landlord may refuse to lease to a patient or otherwise penalize a patient solely because the patient is enrolled in the registry program, unless failing to do so would violate (1) does not constitute probable cause or reasonable suspicion; or

(2) must not be used to support a search of the person or property of the person with a registry verification or application to enroll in the registry program; and

(3) must not subject the person or the property of the person to inspection by any government agency.
federal law or regulations or cause the landlord to lose a monetary or licensing-related benefit under federal law or regulations.

Subd. 4. Medical care. For purposes of medical care, including organ transplants, a patient's use of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products according to sections 342.47 to 342.60 is considered the equivalent of the authorized use of a medication used at the discretion of a health care practitioner and does not disqualify a patient from needed medical care.

Subd. 5. Employment. (a) Unless a failure to do so would violate federal or state law or regulations or cause an employer to lose a monetary or licensing-related benefit under federal law or regulations, an employer may not discriminate against a person in hiring, termination, or any term or condition of employment, or otherwise penalize a person, if the discrimination is based on:

1. the person's status as a patient enrolled in the registry program; or
2. a patient's positive drug test for cannabis components or metabolites, unless the patient used, possessed, sold, transported, or was impaired by medical cannabis flower or a medical cannabinoid product on work premises, during working hours, or while operating an employer's machinery, vehicle, or equipment.

(b) An employee who is a patient and whose employer requires the employee to undergo drug testing according to section 181.953 may present the employee's registry verification as part of the employee's explanation under section 181.953, subdivision 6.

Subd. 6. Custody; visitation; parenting time. A person must not be denied custody of a minor child or visitation rights or parenting time with a minor child solely on the person's status as a patient enrolled in the registry program. There must be no presumption of neglect or child endangerment for conduct allowed under sections 342.47 to 342.60, unless the person's behavior creates an unreasonable danger to the safety of the minor as established by clear and convincing evidence.

Subd. 7. Action for damages. In addition to any other remedy provided by law, a patient may bring an action for damages against any person who violates subdivision 3, 4, or 5. A person who violates subdivision 3, 4, or 5 is liable to a patient injured by the violation for the greater of the person's actual damages or a civil penalty of $100 and reasonable attorney fees.

Subd. 8. Sanctions restricted for those on parole, supervised release, or conditional release. (a) This subdivision applies to an individual placed on parole, supervised release, or conditional release:

1. prohibit an individual from participating in the registry program as a condition of release; or
(2) revoke an individual's parole, supervised release, or conditional release or otherwise sanction an individual solely:

(i) for participating in the registry program; or

(ii) for a positive drug test for cannabis components or metabolites.

This section is effective January 1, 2024.

 Sec. 60. [120.59] DATA PRACTICES.

Subdivision 1. Data classification. Patient health records maintained by the Office of Cannabis Management or the Division of Medical Cannabis and government data in patient health records maintained by a health care practitioner are classified as private data on individuals, as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 12, or nonpublic data, as defined in section 13.02, subdivision 9.

Subd. 2. Allowable use; prohibited use. Data specified in subdivision 1 may be used to comply with chapter 13, to comply with a request from the legislative auditor or the state auditor in the performance of official duties, and for purposes specified in sections 342.47 to 342.60. Data specified in subdivision 1 and maintained by the Office of Cannabis Management or Division of Medical Cannabis must not be used for any purpose not specified in sections 342.47 to 342.60 and must not be combined or linked in any manner with any other list, dataset, or database. Data specified in subdivision 1 must not be shared with any federal agency, federal department, or federal entity unless specifically ordered to do so by a state or federal court.

This section is effective January 1, 2024.

 Sec. 61. [120.60] CLINICAL TRIALS.

The Division of Medical Cannabis may conduct or award grants to health care providers or research organizations to conduct clinical trials on the safety and efficacy of using medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products to treat a specific health condition. A health care provider or research organization receiving a grant under this section must provide the office with access to all data collected in a clinical trial funded under this section.

This section is effective January 1, 2024.
The office may use data from clinical trials conducted or funded under this section as evidence to approve additional qualifying medical conditions or additional allowable forms of medical cannabis.

**EFFECTIVE DATE.** This section is effective January 1, 2024.

Sec. 61.

Procedures and standards established by office.

Subd. 1.

(3) the tested sample of cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products that fail to meet the standards for potency and homogeneity testing; and procedures applicable to cannabis businesses, hemp businesses, and cannabis testing facilities regarding cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products that fail to meet the standards for allowable levels of contaminants established by the office, that fail to meet the potency limits in this chapter; or that do not conform with the content of the cannabinoid profile listed on the label.

Subd. 2.

Procedures and standards established by office.

(a) The office shall by rule establish procedures governing the sampling, handling, testing, storage, and transportation of cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products tested under this section; the contaminants for which cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products must be tested; standards for potency and homogeneity testing; and procedures applicable to cannabis businesses, hemp businesses, and cannabis testing facilities regarding cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products that fail to meet the standards for allowable levels of contaminants established by the office, that fail to meet the potency limits in this chapter; or that do not conform with the content of the cannabinoid profile listed on the label.

(b) The office shall by rule establish procedures governing:

(1) the sampling, handling, testing, storage, and transportation of cannabis flower, cannabis products, synthetically derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products tested under this section;

(2) the contaminants for which cannabis flower, cannabis products, synthetically derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products must be tested;

(3) standards for potency and homogeneity testing; and

(4) procedures applicable to cannabis businesses, hemp businesses, and cannabis testing facilities regarding cannabis flower, cannabis products, synthetically derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products that fail to meet the standards for allowable levels of contaminants established by the office, that fail to meet the potency limits in this chapter; or that do not conform with the content of the cannabinoid profile listed on the label.

This section is effective January 1, 2024.

Sec. 62.

Procedures and standards established by office.

Subd. 2.

The contaminants for which cannabis flower, cannabis products, synthetically derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products must be tested; standards for potency and homogeneity testing; and procedures applicable to cannabis businesses, hemp businesses, and cannabis testing facilities regarding cannabis flower, cannabis products, synthetically derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products that fail to meet the standards for allowable levels of contaminants established by the office, that fail to meet the potency limits in this chapter; or that do not conform with the content of the cannabinoid profile listed on the label.
Subd. 3. Standards established by Office of Cannabis Management. The office shall by rule establish standards for allowable levels of contaminants in cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products, and growing media. Contaminants for which the office must establish allowable levels must include but are not limited to residual solvents, foreign material, microbiological contaminants, heavy metals, pesticide residue, and mycotoxins.

Subd. 4. Testing of samples; disclosures. (a) On a schedule determined by the office, every cannabis microbusiness, cannabis mezzobusiness, cannabis cultivator, cannabis manufacturer, cannabis wholesaler with an endorsement to import products, lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer, cannabis cultivator, or medical cannabis processor shall make one or more representative samples from each batch of cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products grown, manufactured, or imported by the cannabis business or hemp business available to a cannabis testing facility.

Subd. 5. Subject to testing. Disclosure must be made to the cannabis testing facility and must include information about all applications by any person, whether intentional or accidental.

(c) The cannabis testing facility shall select one or more representative samples from each batch, test the samples for the presence of contaminants, and test the samples for potency and homogeneity and to allow the cannabis flower, cannabis product, artificially derived cannabinoid, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer product to be accurately labeled with its cannabinoid profile. Testing for contaminants must include testing for residual solvents, foreign material, microbiological contaminants, heavy metals, pesticide residue, mycotoxins, and any items identified pursuant to paragraph (b), and may include testing for other contaminants. A cannabis testing facility must destroy or return to the cannabis business or hemp business any part of the sample that remains after testing.

Subd. 5. Test results. (a) If a sample meets the applicable testing standards, a cannabis testing facility shall issue a certification to a cannabis microbusiness, cannabis mezzobusiness, cannabis cultivator, cannabis manufacturer, or medical cannabis processor. (b) If a sample does not meet the testing standards, the cannabis testing facility shall issue a report identifying the deficiencies.

Subd. 5. (c) Testing of samples; disclosures. (a) On a schedule determined by the office, every cannabis microbusiness, cannabis mezzobusiness, cannabis cultivator, cannabis manufacturer, cannabis wholesaler with an endorsement to import products, lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer, cannabis cultivator, or medical cannabis processor shall make one or more representative samples from each batch of cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products grown, manufactured, or imported by the cannabis business or hemp business available to a cannabis testing facility.

(c) The cannabis testing facility shall select one or more representative samples from each batch, test the samples for the presence of contaminants, and test the samples for potency and homogeneity and to allow the cannabis flower, cannabis product, synthetically derived cannabinoid, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer product to be accurately labeled with its cannabinoid profile. Testing for contaminants must include testing for residual solvents, foreign material, microbiological contaminants, heavy metals, pesticide residue, mycotoxins, and any items identified pursuant to paragraph (b), and may include testing for other contaminants. A cannabis testing facility must destroy or return to the cannabis business or hemp business any part of the sample that remains after testing.
the sample was taken to another cannabis business or hemp business, or offer the cannabis
manufactured, or imported by that cannabis business or hemp business for at least five years
after the date of testing.

Subd. 2. (b) A cannabis microbusiness, cannabis mezzobusiness, cannabis cultivator, cannabis
manufacturer, cannabis wholesaler with an endorsement to import products, lower-potency
hemp edible manufacturer, medical cannabis cultivator, or medical cannabis processor must
maintain test results maintained by that cannabis business or hemp business available for review
by any member of the public upon request. Test results made available to the public must
be in plain language.

Sec. 62. [342.62] PACKAGING.

Subdivision 1. General. All cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp
edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products sold to customers or patients must be packaged
as required by this section and rules adopted under this chapter.

Subd. 2. Packaging requirements. (a) Except as provided in paragraph (b), all cannabis
flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products
sold to customers or patients must be;

(1) prepackaged in packaging or a container that is plain, child-resistant, tamper-evident,
and opaque; or

(2) placed in packaging or a container that is plain, child-resistant, tamper-evident, and
opaque at the final point of sale to a customer;

(b) The requirement that packaging be child-resistant does not apply to a lower-potency
hemp edible that is sold pursuant to section 342.46, subdivision 8, paragraph (e), or:

(1) intended to be consumed as a beverage;

(2) contains nonintoxicating cannabinoids;

(1) prepackaged in packaging or a container that is child-resistant, tamper-evident, and
opaque; or

(2) placed in packaging or a container that is plain, child-resistant, tamper-evident, and
opaque at the final point of sale to a customer;

The requirement that packaging be child-resistant does not apply to:

(1) a hemp-derived topical product; or

(2) a lower-potency hemp edible that:

(i) contains nonintoxicating cannabinoids;
If a cannabis product, lower-potency hemp edible, or a hemp-derived consumer product is packaged in a manner that includes more than a single serving, each serving must be indicated by scoring, wrapping, or other indicators designating the individual serving size. If the item is a lower-potency hemp edible, serving indicators must meet the requirements of section 342.36, subdivision 6, paragraph (b).

Edible cannabis products and lower-potency hemp edibles containing more than a single serving must be prepackaged or placed at the final point of sale in packaging or a container that is resealable.

(1) bears a reasonable resemblance to any commercially available product that does not contain cannabinoids, whether the manufacturer of the product holds a registered trademark or has registered the trade dress; or

(2) is designed to appeal to persons under 21 years of age.

Packaging for cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products must not contain or be coated with any perfluoroalkyl substance.

Edible cannabis products and lower-potency hemp edibles must not be packaged in a material that is not approved by the United States Food and Drug Administration for use in packaging food.

Sec. 63. [342.63] LABELING.

Subdivision 1. General. All cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products sold to customers or patients must be labeled as required by this section and rules adopted under this chapter.

Subd. 2. Content of label; cannabis. All cannabis flower and hemp-derived consumer products that consist of hemp plant parts sold to customers or patients must have affixed on the packaging or container of the cannabis flower or hemp-derived consumer product a label that contains at least the following information:

(1) the name and license number of the cannabis microbusiness, cannabis mezzobusiness, cannabis cultivator, medical cannabis cultivator, or industrial hemp grower where the cannabis flower or hemp plant part was cultivated;

(iii) does not contain a synthetically derived cannabinoid.

(ii) does not contain more than a combined total of 0.25 milligrams of intoxicating cannabinoids; and

(iii) does not contain more than a combined total of 0.25 milligrams of intoxicating cannabinoids; and

(iii) does not contain a synthetically derived cannabinoid.
(2) the net weight or volume of cannabis flower or hemp plant parts in the package or container;

(3) the batch number;

(4) the cannabinoid profile;

(5) a universal symbol established by the office indicating that the package or container contains cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, or a hemp-derived consumer product;

(6) verification that the cannabis flower or hemp plant part was tested according to section 342.60 and that the cannabis flower or hemp plant part complies with the applicable standards;

(7) the maximum dose, quantity, or consumption that may be considered medically safe within a 24-hour period;

(8) the following statement: "Keep this product out of reach of children."; and

(9) any other statements or information required by the office.

Subd. 3. Content of label; cannabinoid products. (a) All cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products other than products subject to the requirements under subdivision 2, medical cannabinoid products, and hemp-derived topical products sold to customers or patients must have affixed to the packaging or container of the cannabis product a label that contains at least the following information:

(1) the name and license number of the cannabis microbusiness, cannabis mezzobusiness, cannabis cultivator, medical cannabis cultivator, or industrial hemp grower that cultivated the cannabis flower or hemp plant parts used in the cannabis product, lower-potency hemp edible, hemp-derived consumer product, or medical cannabinoid product;

(2) the name and license number of the cannabis microbusiness, cannabis mezzobusiness, cannabis manufacturer, lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer, medical cannabis processor, or industrial hemp grower that manufactured the cannabis concentrate, hemp-derived consumer product, or artificial cannabinoid and, if different, the name and license number of the cannabis microbusiness, cannabis mezzobusiness, cannabis manufacturer, or industrial hemp grower that manufactured the product;

(3) the net weight or volume of the cannabis product, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer product;

(4) the type of cannabis product, lower-potency hemp edible, or hemp-derived consumer product;

(5) the batch number;
(6) the serving size;
(7) the cannabinoid profile per serving and in total;
(8) a list of ingredients;
(9) a universal symbol established by the office indicating that the package or container contains cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, or a hemp-derived consumer product;
(10) a warning symbol developed by the office in consultation with the commissioner of health and the Minnesota Poison Control System that:
(i) is at least three-quarters of an inch tall and six-tenths of an inch wide;
(ii) is in a highly visible color;
(iii) includes a visual element that is commonly understood to mean a person should stop;
(iv) indicates that the product is not for children; and
(v) includes the phone number of the Minnesota Poison Control System;
(12) the maximum dose, quantity, or consumption that may be considered medically safe within a 24-hour period;
(13) the following statement: "Keep this product out of reach of children."; and
(14) any other statements or information required by the office.

Subd. 4. Additional content of label; medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products. In addition to the applicable requirements for labeling under subdivision 2 or 3, all medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products must include at least the following information on the label affixed to the packaging or container of the medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid product:
(1) the patient's name and date of birth;
(2) the name and date of birth of the patient's registered designated caregiver or, if listed
on the registry verification, the name of the patient's parent, legal guardian, or spouse, if
applicable; and

(3) the patient's registry identification number.

Subd. 5. Content of label; hemp-derived topical products. (a) All hemp-derived topical
products sold to customers must have affixed to the packaging or container of the product
a label that contains at least the following information:

(1) the manufacturer name, location, phone number, and website;

(2) the name and address of the independent, accredited laboratory used by the
manufacturer to test the product;

(3) the net weight or volume of the product in the package or container;

(4) the type of topical product;

(5) the amount or percentage of cannabinoid, derivative, or extract of hemp, per serving and in total;

(6) a list of ingredients;

(7) a statement that the product does not claim to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any
disease and that the product has not been evaluated or approved by the United States Food
and Drug Administration, unless the product has been so approved; and

(8) any other statements or information required by the office.

(b) The information required in paragraph (a), clauses (1), (2), and (5), may be provided
through the use of a scannable barcode or matrix barcode that links to a page on a website
maintained by the manufacturer or distributor if that page contains all of the information
required by this subdivision.

Subd. 6. Additional warnings. The office shall review medical and scientific literature
to determine whether it is appropriate to require additional health and safety warnings
regarding the impact of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles,
and hemp-derived consumer products. The review must specifically include the identification
of any risks associated with use by pregnant or breastfeeding women or by women planning
to become pregnant, and the effects use has on brain development for those under the age
of 25. Any additional labeling requirement must contain only information that is supported
by credible science and is helpful to consumers in considering potential health risks.

Subd. 7. Additional information. (a) A cannabis microbusiness, cannabis mezzobusiness,
cannabis retailer, or medical cannabis retailer must provide customers and patients with the
following information:

(1) the manufacturer name, location, phone number, and website;

(2) the name and address of the independent, accredited laboratory used by the
manufacturer to test the product;

(3) the net weight or volume of the product in the package or container;

(4) the type of topical product;

(5) the amount or percentage of cannabinoid, derivative, or extract of hemp, per serving and in total;

(6) a list of ingredients;

(7) a statement that the product does not claim to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any
disease and that the product has not been evaluated or approved by the United States Food
and Drug Administration, unless the product has been so approved; and

(8) any other statements or information required by the office.

(b) The information required in paragraph (a), clauses (1), (2), and (5), may be provided
through the use of a scannable barcode or matrix barcode that links to a page on a website
maintained by the manufacturer or distributor if that page contains all of the information
required by this subdivision.
(1) factual information about impairment effects and the expected timing of impairment
effects, side effects, adverse effects, and health risks of cannabis flower, cannabis products,
lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products;
(2) a statement that customers and patients must not operate a motor vehicle or heavy
machinery while under the influence of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency
hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products;
(3) resources customers and patients may consult to answer questions about cannabis
flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer
products, and any side effects and adverse effects;
(4) contact information for the poison control center and a safety hotline or website for
customers to report and obtain advice about side effects and adverse effects of cannabis
flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer
products; and
(5) any other information specified by the office.

(b) A cannabis microbusiness, cannabis mezzobusiness, cannabis retailer, or medical
marijuana retailer may include the information described in paragraph (a) on the label affixed
to the packaging or container of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp
edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products by:
(1) posting the information in the premises of the cannabis microbusiness, cannabis
mezzobusiness, cannabis retailer, or medical marijuana retailer; or
(2) providing the information on a separate document or pamphlet provided to customers
or patients when the customer purchases cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency
hemp edible, or a hemp-derived consumer product.

All labels affixed to the packaging of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency
hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products sold to customers or patients must
include the following warning: "Cannabis can harm your health, and your baby's health if
you are pregnant."
advertisement for a cannabis business, a hemp business, cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, or a hemp-derived consumer product in a manner that:

1. contains false or misleading statements;
2. contains unverified claims about the health or therapeutic benefits or effects of consuming cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, or a hemp-derived consumer product;
3. promotes the overconsumption of cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, or a hemp-derived consumer product;
4. depicts a person under 21 years of age consuming cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, or a hemp-derived consumer product, or
5. includes an image designed or likely to appeal to individuals under 21 years of age, including cartoons, toys, animals, or children, or any other likeness to images, characters, or phrases that is designed to be appealing to individuals under 21 years of age or encourage consumption by individuals under 21 years of age.

Subd. 2. Outdoor advertisements; cannabis business signs. (a) Except as provided in paragraph (c), an outdoor advertisement of a cannabis business, a hemp business, cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, or a hemp-derived consumer product is prohibited.

(b) Cannabis businesses and hemp businesses may erect up to two fixed outdoor signs on the exterior of the building or property of the cannabis business or hemp business. A fixed outdoor sign:
1. may contain the name of the cannabis business and the address and nature of the cannabis business; and
2. shall not include a logo or an image of any kind.

(c) The prohibition under paragraph (a) does not apply to an outdoor advertisement for a hemp business, or the goods or services the business offers, that is not related to the manufacture or sale of lower-potency hemp edibles and does not include an image, description, or any reference to the manufacture or sale of lower-potency hemp edibles.

Subd. 3. Audience under 21 years of age. Cannabis businesses, hemp businesses, and other persons shall not publish or cause to be published an advertisement for a cannabis business, a hemp business, cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp flower, or any other likeness to images, characters, or phrases that is designed to be appealing to individuals under 21 years of age or encourage consumption by individuals under 21 years of age.
Subd. 4. Certain unsolicited advertising. A cannabis business, hemp business, or another person shall not utilize unsolicited pop-up advertisements on the internet to advertise a cannabis business, a hemp business, cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, or a hemp-derived consumer product.

Subd. 5. Advertising using direct, individualized communication or dialogue. Before a cannabis business, hemp business, or another person may advertise a cannabis business, a hemp business, cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, or a hemp-derived consumer product through direct, individualized communication or dialogue controlled by the cannabis business, hemp business, or other person, the cannabis business, hemp business, or other person must use a method of age affirmation to verify that the recipient of the direct, individualized communication or dialogue is 21 years of age or older.

For purposes of this subdivision, the method of age affirmation may include user confirmation, birth date disclosure, or another similar registration method.

Subd. 6. Advertising using location-based devices. Cannabis businesses, hemp businesses, and other persons shall not advertise a cannabis business, a hemp business, cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, or a hemp-derived consumer product with advertising directed toward location-based devices, including but not limited to cellular telephones, unless the owner of the device is 21 years of age or older.

(1) the advertising occurs via a mobile device application that is installed on the device by the device's owner and includes a permanent and easy to implement opt-out feature; and

(2) the owner of the device is 21 years of age or older.

Subd. 7. Advertising restrictions for health care practitioners under the medical cannabis program. (a) A health care practitioner shall not publish or cause to be published an advertisement that:

(1) contains false or misleading statements about the registry program;

(2) uses colloquial terms to refer to medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products, such as pot, weed, or grass;

(3) states or implies that the health care practitioner is endorsed by the office, the Division of Medical Cannabis, or the registry program;

(4) includes images of cannabis flower, hemp plant parts, or images of paraphernalia commonly used to smoke cannabis flower; or

(b) a health care practitioner shall not utilize unsolicited pop-up advertisements on the internet to advertise a cannabis business, a hemp business, cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, or a hemp-derived consumer product in any print publication or on radio, television, or any other medium if 30 percent or more of the audience of that medium is reasonably expected to be individuals who are under 21 years of age, as determined by reliable, current audience composition data.

Subd. 8. Certain unsolicited advertising. A cannabis business, hemp business, or another person shall not advertise a cannabis business, a hemp business, cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, or a hemp-derived consumer product through direct, individualized communication or dialogue controlled by the cannabis business, hemp business, or other person, the cannabis business, hemp business, or other person must use a method of age affirmation to verify that the recipient of the direct, individualized communication or dialogue is 21 years of age or older.

For purposes of this subdivision, the method of age affirmation may include user confirmation, birth date disclosure, or another similar registration method.

Subd. 9. Advertising using location-based devices. A cannabis business, hemp business, or another person shall not advertise a cannabis business, a hemp business, cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, or a hemp-derived consumer product with advertising directed toward location-based devices, including but not limited to cellular telephones, unless the owner of the device is 21 years of age or older.
(5) contains medical symbols that could reasonably be confused with symbols of established medical associations or groups.

(b) A health care practitioner found by the office to have violated this subdivision is prohibited from certifying that patients have a qualifying medical condition for purposes of patient participation in the registry program. A decision by the office that a health care practitioner has violated this subdivision is a final decision and is not subject to the contested case procedures in chapter 14.

Sec. 65. [342.65] INDUSTRIAL HEMP.

Nothing in this chapter shall limit the ability of a person licensed under chapter 18K to grow industrial hemp for commercial or research purposes, process industrial hemp for commercial purposes, sell hemp fiber products and hemp grain, manufacture hemp-derived topical products, or perform any other actions authorized by the commissioner of agriculture.

(a) Products manufactured, marketed, distributed, and sold under this section may contain cannabidiol or cannabigerol. Except as provided in paragraph (c), products may not contain any other cannabinoid unless approved by the office.

(b) The office may approve any cannabinoid, other than any tetrahydrocannabinol, and authorize its use in manufacturing, marketing, distribution, and sales under this section if the office determines that the cannabinoid is a nonintoxicating cannabinoid.

Subd. 2. Approved cannabinoids. (a) Products manufactured, marketed, distributed, and sold under this section may contain cannabidiol or cannabigerol. Except as provided in paragraph (c), products may not contain any other cannabinoid unless approved by the office.

(b) The office may approve any cannabinoid, other than any tetrahydrocannabinol, and authorize its use in manufacturing, marketing, distribution, and sales under this section if the office determines that the cannabinoid is a nonintoxicating cannabinoid.

(c) A product manufactured, marketed, distributed, and sold under this section may contain cannabinoids other than cannabidiol, cannabigerol, or any other cannabinoid approved by the office provided that the cannabinoids are naturally occurring in hemp plants or hemp plant parts and the total of all other cannabinoids present in a product does not exceed one milligram per package.
Subd. 3. Approved products. Products sold to consumers under this section may only be manufactured, marketed, distributed, intended, or generally expected to be used by applying the product externally to a part of the body of a human or animal.

Subd. 4. Labeling. Hemp-derived topical products must meet the labeling requirements in section 342, subdivision 5.

Subd. 5. Prohibitions. (a) A product sold to consumers under this section must not be manufactured, marketed, distributed, or intended:

(1) for external or internal use in the diagnosis, cure, mitigation, treatment, or prevention of disease in humans or other animals;

(2) to affect the structure or any function of the bodies of humans or other animals;

(3) to be consumed by combustion or vaporization of the product and inhalation of smoke, aerosol, or vapor from the product;

(4) to be consumed through chewing; or

(5) to be consumed through injection or application to a mucous membrane or nonintact skin.

(b) A product manufactured, marketed, distributed, or sold to consumers under this section must not:

(1) consist, in whole or in part, of any filthy, putrid, or decomposed substance;

(2) have been produced, prepared, packed, or held under unsanitary conditions where the product may have been rendered injurious to health, or where the product may have been contaminated with filth;

(3) be packaged in a container that is composed, in whole or in part, of any poisonous or deleterious substance that may render the contents injurious to health;

(4) contain any additives or excipients that have been found by the United States Food and Drug Administration to be unsafe for human or animal consumption;

(5) contain a cannabinoid or an amount or percentage of cannabinoids that is different than the information stated on the label;

(6) contain a cannabinoid, other than cannabidiol, cannabigerol, or a cannabinoid approved by the office, in an amount that exceeds the standard established in subdivision 2, paragraph (c); or

(7) contain any contaminants for which testing is required by the office in amounts that exceed the acceptable minimum standards established by the office.
No product containing any cannabinoid may be sold to any individual who is under 21 years of age.

Subd. 7. Enforcement. The office may enforce this section under the relevant provisions of section 342.19, including but not limited to issuing administrative orders, embargoeing products, and imposing civil penalties.

Sec. 67. [342.67] LEGAL ASSISTANCE TO CANNABIS BUSINESSES AND HEMP BUSINESSES.

An attorney must not be subject to disciplinary action by the Minnesota Supreme Court or professional responsibility board for providing legal assistance to prospective or licensed cannabis businesses or hemp businesses, or others for activities that do not violate this chapter or chapter 152.

Subd. 8. [342.70] CANNABIS INDUSTRY COMMUNITY RENEWAL GRANTS.

CanRenew, a program to award grants to eligible organizations for investments in communities where long-term residents are eligible to be social equity applicants.

Subd. 1. Establishment. The Office of Cannabis Management shall establish CanRenew, a program to award grants to eligible organizations for investments in communities where long-term residents are eligible to be social equity applicants and may include efforts targeting economic development, violence prevention, youth development, or civil legal aid, among others.

Subd. 2. Definitions. (a) For the purposes of this section, the following terms have the meanings given.

"Community investment" means a project or program designed to improve community-wide outcomes or experiences and may include efforts targeting economic development, violence prevention, youth development, or civil legal aid, among others.

"Eligible community" means a community where long-term residents are eligible to be social equity applicants.

"Eligible organization" means any organization able to make an investment in a community where long-term residents are eligible to be social equity applicants.

"Program" means the CanRenew grant program.

"Social equity applicant" means a person who meets the qualification requirements in section 342.16.

Sec. 68. Grants to organizations.

(a) The office must award grants to eligible organizations through a competitive grant process.

(b) To receive grant money, an eligible organization must submit a written application to the office, using a form developed by the office, explaining the community investment the organization wants to make in an eligible community.

Subd. 3. Grants to organizations. (a) The office must award grants to eligible organizations through a competitive grant process.

(b) To receive grant money, an eligible organization must submit a written application to the office, using a form developed by the office, explaining the community investment the organization wants to make in an eligible community.

An attorney must not be subject to disciplinary action by the Minnesota Supreme Court or professional responsibility board for providing legal assistance to prospective or licensed cannabis businesses, hemp businesses, or others for activities that do not violate this chapter or chapter 152.

Sec. 69. [342.67] CANNABIS INDUSTRY COMMUNITY RENEWAL GRANTS.

Subdivision 1. Establishment. The Office of Cannabis Management shall establish CanRenew, a program to award grants to eligible organizations for investments in communities where long-term residents are eligible to be social equity applicants.

Subd. 4. Requirements. The office may enforce this section under the relevant provisions of section 342.

Subd. 5. Enforcement. The office may enforce this section under the relevant provisions of section 342.

Subd. 6. Subpoena. An attorney must not be subject to disciplinary action by the Minnesota Supreme Court or professional responsibility board for providing legal assistance to prospective or licensed cannabis businesses, hemp businesses, or others for activities that do not violate this chapter or chapter 152.

Subd. 7. Enforcement. The office may enforce this section under the relevant provisions of section 342.
(c) An eligible organization's grant application must also include:

1. an analysis of the community's need for the proposed investment;
2. a description of the positive impact that the proposed investment is expected to generate for that community;
3. any evidence of the organization's ability to successfully achieve that positive impact;
4. any evidence of the organization's past success in making similar community investments;
5. an estimate of the cost of the proposed investment;
6. the sources and amounts of any nonstate funds or in-kind contributions that will supplement grant money; and
7. any additional information requested by the office.

(d) In awarding grants under this subdivision, the office shall give weight to applications from organizations that demonstrate a history of successful community investments, particularly in geographic areas that are now eligible communities. The office shall also give weight to applications where there is demonstrated community support for the proposed investment. The office shall fund investments in eligible communities throughout the state.

Subd. 4. Program outreach. The office shall make extensive efforts to publicize these grants, including through partnerships with community organizations, particularly those located in eligible communities.

Subd. 5. Reports to the legislature. By January 15, 2024, and each January 15 thereafter, the office must submit a report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the committees of the house of representatives and the senate having jurisdiction over community development that details awards given through the CanRenew program and the use of grant money, including any measures of successful community impact from the grants.

Sec. 69. [342.72] SUBSTANCE USE TREATMENT, RECOVERY, AND PREVENTION GRANTS.

Subdivision 1. Account established; appropriation. A substance use treatment, recovery, and prevention grant account is created in the special revenue fund. Money in the account, including interest earned, is appropriated to the office for the purposes specified in this section. Of the amount transferred from the general fund to the account, the office may use up to three percent for administrative expenses.

Subd. 2. Acceptance of gifts and grants. Notwithstanding sections 16A.013 to 16A.016, the office may accept money contributed by individuals and may apply for grants from charitable foundations to be used for the purposes identified in this section. The money...
accepted under this section must be deposited in the substance use treatment, recovery, and prevention grant account created under subdivision 1.

Subd. 3. Disposition of money; grants. (a) Money in the substance use treatment, recovery, and prevention grant account must be distributed as follows:

1. (1) at least 75 percent of the money is for grants for substance use disorder and mental health recovery and prevention programs. Funds must be used for recovery and prevention activities and supplies that assist individuals and families to initiate, stabilize, and maintain long-term recovery from substance use disorders and co-occurring mental health conditions. Recovery and prevention activities may include prevention education, school-linked behavioral health, school-based peer programs, peer supports, self-care and wellness, culturally specific healing, community public awareness, mutual aid networks, telephone recovery checkups, mental health warm lines, harm reduction, recovery community organization development, first episode psychosis programs, and recovery housing; and

2. (2) up to 25 percent of the money is for substance use disorder treatment programs as defined in chapter 243G and may be used to implement, strengthen, or expand supportive services and activities that are not covered by Medical Assistance under chapter 256B.

(b) The office shall consult with the commissioner of human services, the commissioner of health, the Governor's Advisory Council on Opioids, Substance Use, and Addiction, and the Substance Use Disorder Advisory Council to develop an appropriate application process, establish grant requirements, determine what organizations are eligible to receive grants, and establish reporting requirements for grant recipients.

Subd. 4. Reports to the legislature. By January 15, 2024, and each January 15 thereafter, the office must submit a report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the house of representatives and the senate having jurisdiction over health and human services policy and finance that details grants awarded from the substance use treatment, recovery, and prevention grant account, including the total amount awarded, total number of recipients, and geographic distribution of those recipients.

Sec. 70. [342.73] CANNABIS GROWER GRANTS.

Subdivision 1. Establishment. The office, in consultation with the commissioner of agriculture, shall establish CanGrow, a program to award grants to (1) eligible organizations

accepted under this section must be deposited in the substance use treatment, recovery, and prevention grant account created under subdivision 1.

Subd. 3. Disposition of money; grants. (a) Money in the substance use treatment, recovery, and prevention grant account must be distributed as follows:

1. (1) at least 75 percent of the money is for grants for substance use disorder and mental health recovery and prevention programs. Funds must be used for recovery and prevention activities and supplies that assist individuals and families to initiate, stabilize, and maintain long-term recovery from substance use disorders and co-occurring mental health conditions. Recovery and prevention activities may include prevention education, school-linked behavioral health, school-based peer programs, peer supports, self-care and wellness, culturally specific healing, community public awareness, mutual aid networks, telephone recovery checkups, mental health warm lines, harm reduction, recovery community organization development, first episode psychosis programs, and recovery housing; and

2. (2) up to 25 percent of the money is for substance use disorder treatment programs as defined in chapter 243G and may be used to implement, strengthen, or expand supportive services and activities that are not covered by medical assistance under chapter 256B.

(b) The office shall consult with the Governor's Advisory Council on Opioids, Substance Use, and Addiction, shall establish CanGrow, a program to award grants to (1) eligible organizations

...
help farmers navigate the regulatory structure of the legal cannabis industry, and (2) assist farmers in navigating the regulatory structure of the legal cannabis industry, particularly individuals facing barriers to education or employment, and may include educational institutions, nonprofit organizations, private businesses, community groups, units of local government, or partnerships between different types of organizations.

(c) "Industry" means the legal cannabis industry in the state of Minnesota.

(d) "Program" means the CanGrow grant program.

(e) "Social equity applicant" means a person who meets the qualification requirements given in section 342.16.

Subd. 3. Technical assistance grants. (a) Grant money awarded to eligible organizations may be used for both developing technical assistance resources relevant to the regulatory structure of the legal cannabis industry and for providing such technical assistance or navigation services to farmers. (b) The office must award grants to eligible organizations through a competitive grant process. (c) To receive grant money, an eligible organization must submit a written application to the office, using a form developed by the office, explaining the organization's ability to assist farmers in navigating the regulatory structure of the legal cannabis industry, particularly farmers facing barriers to education or employment. (d) An eligible organization's grant application must also include: (1) a description of the proposed technical assistance or navigation services, including the types of farmers targeted for assistance; (2) any evidence of the organization's past success in providing technical assistance or navigation services to farmers, particularly farmers who live in areas where long-term residents are eligible to be social equity applicants; (3) an estimate of the cost of providing the technical assistance; (4) the sources and amounts of any nonstate funds or in-kind contributions that will supplement grant money, including any amounts that farmers will be charged to receive assistance; and (5) any additional information requested by the office.

To help farmers navigate the regulatory structure of the legal cannabis industry, and (2) assist farmers in navigating the regulatory structure of the legal cannabis industry, particularly individuals facing barriers to education or employment, and may include educational institutions, nonprofit organizations, private businesses, community groups, units of local government, or partnerships between different types of organizations.

c) "Industry" means the legal cannabis industry in the state of Minnesota.

d) "Program" means the CanGrow grant program.

e) "Social equity applicant" means a person who meets the qualification requirements given in section 342.16.

Subd. 3. Technical assistance grants. (a) Grant money awarded to eligible organizations may be used for both developing technical assistance resources relevant to the regulatory structure of the legal cannabis industry and for providing such technical assistance or navigation services to farmers. (b) The office must award grants to eligible organizations through a competitive grant process. (c) To receive grant money, an eligible organization must submit a written application to the office, using a form developed by the office, explaining the organization's ability to assist farmers in navigating the regulatory structure of the legal cannabis industry, particularly farmers facing barriers to education or employment. (d) An eligible organization's grant application must also include: (1) a description of the proposed technical assistance or navigation services, including the types of farmers targeted for assistance; (2) any evidence of the organization's past success in providing technical assistance or navigation services to farmers, particularly farmers who live in areas where long-term residents are eligible to be social equity applicants; (3) an estimate of the cost of providing the technical assistance; (4) the sources and amounts of any nonstate funds or in-kind contributions that will supplement grant money, including any amounts that farmers will be charged to receive assistance; and (5) any additional information requested by the office.
In awarding grants under this subdivision, the office shall give weight to applications from organizations that demonstrate a history of successful technical assistance or navigation services, particularly for farmers facing barriers to education or employment. The office shall also give weight to applications where the proposed technical assistance will serve areas where long-term residents are eligible to be social equity applicants. The office shall fund technical assistance to farmers throughout the state.

Subd. 4. Loan financing grants. (a) The office shall establish a revolving loan account to make loan financing grants under the CanGrow program.

(b) The office must award grants to nonprofit corporations through a competitive grant process. When selecting grant recipients under this subdivision, the office must utilize the expertise of an employee of the office who is experienced in agricultural business development.

(c) To receive grant money, a nonprofit corporation must submit a written application to the office using a form developed by the office.

(d) In awarding grants under this subdivision, the office shall give weight to whether the nonprofit corporation:

1. has a board of directors that includes individuals experienced in agricultural business development;
2. has the technical skills to analyze projects;
3. is familiar with other available public and private funding sources and economic development programs;
4. can initiate and implement economic development projects;
5. can establish and administer a revolving loan account; and
6. has established relationships with communities where long-term residents are eligible to be social equity applicants.

The office shall make grants that will help farmers enter the legal cannabis industry throughout the state.

(e) A nonprofit corporation that receives grants under the program must:

1. establish an office-certified revolving loan account for the purpose of making eligible loans; and
2. enter into an agreement with the office that the office shall fund loans that the nonprofit corporation makes to farmers entering the legal cannabis industry. The office shall review existing agreements with nonprofit corporations every five years and may renew or

(c) In awarding grants under this subdivision, the office shall give weight to applications from organizations that demonstrate a history of successful technical assistance or navigation services, particularly for farmers facing barriers to education or employment. The office shall also give weight to applications where the proposed technical assistance will serve areas where long-term residents are eligible to be social equity applicants. The office shall fund technical assistance to farmers throughout the state.

Subd. 4. Loan financing grants. (a) The CanGrow revolving loan account is established in the special revenue fund. Money in the account, including interest, is appropriated to the commissioner to make loan financing grants under the CanGrow program.

(b) The office must award grants to nonprofit corporations through a competitive grant process.

(c) To receive grant money, a nonprofit corporation must submit a written application to the office using a form developed by the office.

(d) In awarding grants under this subdivision, the office shall give weight to whether the nonprofit corporation:

1. has a board of directors that includes individuals experienced in agricultural business development;
2. has the technical skills to analyze projects;
3. is familiar with other available public and private funding sources and economic development programs;
4. can initiate and implement economic development projects;
5. can establish and administer a revolving loan account; and
6. has established relationships with communities where long-term residents are eligible to be social equity applicants.

The office shall make grants that will help farmers enter the legal cannabis industry throughout the state.

(e) A nonprofit corporation that receives grants under the program must:

1. establish an office-certified revolving loan account for the purpose of making eligible loans; and
2. enter into an agreement with the office that the office shall fund loans that the nonprofit corporation makes to farmers entering the legal cannabis industry. The office shall review existing agreements with nonprofit corporations every five years and may renew or
terminate an agreement based on that review. In making this review, the office shall consider,
among other criteria, the criteria in paragraph (d).

Subd. 5. Loans to farmers. (a) The criteria in this subdivision apply to loans made by
nonprofit corporations under the program.

(b) A loan must be used to support a farmer in entering the legal cannabis industry.
Priority must be given to loans to businesses owned by farmers who are eligible to be social
equity applicants and businesses located in communities where long-term residents are
eligible to be social equity applicants.
(c) Loans must be made to businesses that are not likely to undertake the project for
which loans are sought without assistance from the program.
(d) The minimum state contribution to a loan is $2,500 and the maximum is either:

(1) $50,000; or
(2) $150,000, if state contributions are matched by an equal or greater amount of new
private investment.
(e) Loan applications given preliminary approval by the nonprofit corporation must be
forwarded to the office for approval. The office must give final approval for each loan made by
the nonprofit corporation under the program.
(f) If the borrower has met lender criteria, including being current with all payments for
a minimum of three years, the office may approve either full or partial forgiveness of interest
or principal amounts.

Subd. 6. Revolving loan account administration. (a) The office shall establish a
minimum interest rate for loans or guarantees to ensure that necessary loan administration
costs are covered. The interest rate charged by a nonprofit corporation for a loan under this
section must not exceed the Wall Street Journal prime rate. For a loan under this section,
the nonprofit corporation may charge a loan origination fee equal to or less than one percent
of the loan value. The nonprofit corporation may retain the amount of the origination fee.

(b) Loan repayment of principal must be paid to the office for deposit in the revolving
loan account. Loan interest payments must be deposited in a revolving loan account created
by the nonprofit corporation originating the loan being repaid for further distribution or use,
consistent with the criteria of this section.
(c) Administrative expenses of the nonprofit corporations with whom the office enters
into agreements, including expenses incurred by a nonprofit corporation in providing
financial, technical, managerial, and marketing assistance to a business receiving a loan
under this section, are eligible program expenses that the office may agree to pay under the
grant agreement.
Subd. 7. Program outreach. The office shall make extensive efforts to publicize these grants, including through partnerships with community organizations, particularly those located in areas where long-term residents are eligible to be social equity applicants.

Subd. 8. Reporting requirements. (a) A nonprofit corporation that receives a grant under subdivision 4 shall:

1. submit an annual report to the office by January 15 of each year that the nonprofit corporation participates in the program that includes a description of agricultural businesses supported by the grant program, an account of loans made during the calendar year, the program's impact on farmers' ability to expand into the legal cannabis industry, the source and amount of money collected and distributed by the program, the program's assets and liabilities, and an explanation of administrative expenses; and
2. provide for an independent annual audit to be performed in accordance with generally accepted accounting practices and auditing standards and submit a copy of each annual audit report to the office.

(b) By February 15, 2024, and each February 15 thereafter, the office must submit a report to the chairs and ranking minority members of the committees of the house of representatives and the senate having jurisdiction over agriculture that details awards given through the CanGrow program and the use of grant money, including any measures of success toward helping farmers enter the legal cannabis industry.

The report must include geographic information regarding the issuance of grants and loans under this section, the repayment rate of loans issued under subdivision 5, and a summary of the amount of loans forgiven.

Sec. 71. [342.79] SUBSTANCE USE DISORDER ADVISORY COUNCIL:

Subdivision 1. Establishment. The Substance Use Disorder Advisory Council is established to develop and implement a comprehensive and effective statewide approach to substance use disorder prevention and treatment. The council shall:

1. establish priorities to address public education and substance use disorder prevention and treatment needs;
2. make recommendations to the legislature on the amount of money to be allocated for substance use disorder prevention and treatment initiatives;
3. make recommendations to the commissioner of human services on grant and funding options for money appropriated from the general fund to the commissioner of human services for substance use disorder prevention and treatment;
4. recommend to the commissioner of human services specific programs, projects, and initiatives to be funded; and
consult with the commissioners of human services, health, and management and
budget to develop measurable outcomes to determine the effectiveness of programs, projects,
and initiatives funded.

Subd. 2. Membership. (a) The council shall consist of the following members, appointed
by the commissioner of human services, except as otherwise specified:

1. two members of the house of representatives, one from the majority party appointed
by the speaker and one from the minority party appointed by the minority leader of the
house of representatives;

2. two members of the senate, one from the majority party appointed by the senate
majority leader and one from the minority party appointed by the senate minority leader;

3. the commissioner of human services or a designee;

4. the director of the Office of Cannabis Management or a designee;

5. two members representing substance use disorder treatment programs licensed under
chapter 245G;

6. one public member who is a Minnesota resident and in recovery from a substance
use disorder;

7. one public member who is a family member of a person with a substance use disorder;

8. one member who is a physician with experience in substance use disorders;

9. one member who is a licensed psychologist, licensed professional clinical counselor,
licensed marriage and family therapist, or licensed social worker;

10. one member of each federally recognized Tribal Nation within the geographical
boundaries of the state of Minnesota;

11. one mental health advocate representing persons with mental illness;

12. one member representing county social services agencies;

13. one patient advocate;

14. a representative from a community that experienced a disproportionate, negative
impact from cannabis prohibition;

15. one veteran; and

16. one parent of a medical cannabis patient who is under age 21.

(b) The commissioner of human services shall coordinate appointments to ensure the
geographic diversity of council members and shall ensure that at least one-third of council
members reside outside of the seven-county metropolitan area.
The council is governed by section 15.059, except that members of the council shall receive no compensation other than reimbursement for expenses. Notwithstanding section

The chair shall convene the council on a quarterly basis and may convene other meetings as necessary. The chair shall convene meetings at different locations in the state to provide geographic access to members of the public;

The commissioner of human services shall provide staff and administrative services for the advisory council;

The council is subject to chapter 13D.

The council is governed by section 15.059, except that members of the council shall receive no compensation other than reimbursement for expenses. Notwithstanding section 15.059, subdivision 6, the council shall not expire.

The council is governed by section 15.059, except that members of the council shall receive no compensation other than reimbursement for expenses. Notwithstanding section 15.059, subdivision 6, the council shall not expire.

(d) The chair shall convene the council on a quarterly basis and may convene other meetings as necessary. The chair shall convene meetings at different locations in the state to provide geographic access to members of the public;

(e) The commissioner of human services shall provide staff and administrative services for the advisory council;

(f) The council is subject to chapter 13D.

Subd. 3. Report and grants. (a) The commissioner of human services shall submit a report of the grants and funding recommended by the advisory council to be awarded for the upcoming fiscal year to the chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over health and human services policy and finance by March 1 of each year, beginning March 1, 2024;

(b) When awarding grants, the commissioner of human services shall consider the programs, projects, and initiatives recommended by the council that address the priorities established by the council, unless otherwise appropriated by the legislature.

Sec. 72. [342.80] LAWFUL ACTIVITIES.

(a) Notwithstanding any law to the contrary, the cultivation, manufacturing, possessing, and selling of cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products by a licensed cannabis business or hemp business in conformity with the rights granted by a cannabis business license is lawful and may not be the grounds for the seizure or forfeiture of property, arrest or prosecution, or search or inspections except as provided by this chapter.

(b) A person acting as an agent of a cannabis microbusiness, cannabis mezzobusiness, cannabis retailer, or lower-potency hemp edible retailer who sells or otherwise transfers cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products to a person under 21 years of age is not subject to arrest, prosecution, or forfeiture of property if the person complied with section 342.27, subdivision 4, and any rules promulgated pursuant to this chapter.

Subdivision 1. Right of action. A spouse, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person injured in person, property, or means of support or who incurs other pecuniary loss by an intoxicated person or by the intoxication of another person, has a right of action in

the person's own name for all damages sustained against a person who caused the intoxication or

that person by illegally selling cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products. All damages recovered by a minor under this chapter.

and selling of cannabis flower, cannabis products, synthetically derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products by a licensed cannabis business license is lawful and may not be the grounds for the seizure or forfeiture of property, arrest or prosecution, or search or inspections except as provided by this chapter.

(b) A person acting as an agent of a licensed cannabis retailer, licensed cannabis microbusiness, licensed cannabis mezzobusiness, or licensed lower-potency hemp edible retailer who sells or otherwise transfers cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products to a person under 21 years of age is not subject to arrest, prosecution, or forfeiture of property if the person complied with section 342.27, subdivision 4, and any rules promulgated pursuant to this chapter.

Sec. 73. [342.74] CIVIL ACTIONS.

Subdivision 1. Right of action. A spouse, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person injured in person, property, or means of support or who incurs other pecuniary loss by an intoxicated person or by the intoxication of another person, has a right of action in

the person's own name for all damages sustained against a person who caused the intoxication or

that person by illegally selling cannabis flower, cannabis products, synthetically derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products. All damages recovered by a minor under this chapter.

and selling of cannabis flower, cannabis products, synthetically derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products by a licensed cannabis business license is lawful and may not be the grounds for the seizure or forfeiture of property, arrest or prosecution, or search or inspections except as provided by this chapter.

(b) A person acting as an agent of a licensed cannabis retailer, licensed cannabis microbusiness, licensed cannabis mezzobusiness, or licensed lower-potency hemp edible retailer who sells or otherwise transfers cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products to a person under 21 years of age is not subject to arrest, prosecution, or forfeiture of property if the person complied with section 342.27, subdivision 4, and any rules promulgated pursuant to this chapter.

Sec. 73. [342.74] CIVIL ACTIONS.

Subdivision 1. Right of action. A spouse, child, parent, guardian, employer, or other person injured in person, property, or means of support or who incurs other pecuniary loss by an intoxicated person or by the intoxication of another person, has a right of action in

the person's own name for all damages sustained against a person who caused the intoxication or

that person by illegally selling cannabis flower, cannabis products, synthetically derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products. All damages recovered by a minor under this chapter.

...
Section must be paid either to the minor or to the minor's parent, guardian, or next friend as the court directs.

Subd. 2. Actions. All suits for damages under this section must be by civil action in a court of this state having jurisdiction.

Subd. 3. Comparative negligence. Actions under this section are governed by section 604.01.

It is a defense for the defendant to prove by a preponderance of the evidence that the defendant reasonably and in good faith relied upon representations of proof of age in selling, bartering, furnishing, or giving the cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products.

There shall be no recovery by any insurance company against any cannabis microbusiness, cannabis mezzobusiness, cannabis retailer, or lower-potency hemp edible retailer under subrogation clauses of the uninsured, underinsured, collision, or other first-party coverages of a motor vehicle insurance policy as a result of payments made by the company to persons who have claims that arise in whole or in part under this section. Section 65R.53, subdivision 3, does not apply to actions under this section.

Nothing in this chapter precludes common law tort claims against any person 21 years old or older who knowingly provides or furnishes cannabis flower, cannabis products, synthetically derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products to a person under the age of 21 years.

The commissioner of human services shall convene the first meeting of the Substance Use Disorder Advisory Council established under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.79, no later than October 1, 2023. The members shall elect a chair at the first meeting.

Any use of adult-use cannabis flower which is injurious to health, indecent or offensive to the senses, or an obstruction to the free use of property so as to interfere with the comfortable enjoyment of life or property is a nuisance.

A person who is injuriously affected or whose personal enjoyment is lessened by a nuisance under subdivision 1 may bring an action.
action for injunctive relief and the greater of the person's actual damages or a civil penalty
of $250.

(b) If a landlord, as defined in section 504B.001, subdivision 7, or an association, as
defined in section 515B.1-103, clause (4), fails to enforce the terms of a lease, governing
document, or policy related to the use of adult-use cannabis flower on the premises or
property, a person who is injuriously affected or whose personal enjoyment is lessened by
a nuisance under subdivision 1 as a result of the failure to enforce the terms may bring an
action against the landlord or association seeking injunctive relief and the greater of the
person's actual damages or a civil penalty of $500.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective July 1, 2023, and applies to causes of
actions accruing on or after that date.

Sec. 75. REPORT; TRAFFIC AND TRANSPORTATION ISSUES.

By January 31, 2024, the Office of Cannabis Management must submit a report to the
chairs and ranking minority members of the legislative committees with jurisdiction over
transportation policy and finance. At a minimum, the report must include:
(1) a description of all rules adopted that relate to traffic and transportation laws and
cannabis transporter licensing and operations;
(2) recommendations on changes to statutes that would codify the rules; and
(3) recommendations on how to improve any aspects of this act. The recommendations
must be developed in consultation with the commissioner of transportation, the commissioner
of public safety, the colonel of the State Patrol, and the director of the Office of Traffic
Safety in the Department of Public Safety.

Sec. 76. TRANSPORTER LICENSE ESTABLISHMENT.

When establishing the process for issuing transporter licenses and the requirements for
obtaining a transporter license, the Office of Cannabis Management must consult with the
Commissioner of Transportation about best practices for issuing licenses.

Sec. 77. INITIAL APPOINTMENTS; FIRST TERMS; FIRST MEETING FOR THE
CANNABIS ADVISORY COUNCIL.

Subdivision 1. Appointments; first terms. Appointing authorities must make the first
appointments to the Cannabis Advisory Council under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.03,
by August 1, 2023. The members appointed under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.03,
subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clauses (14) to (26) and (38), items (i) to (vi), shall serve terms
coterminous with the governor. The members appointed under Minnesota Statutes, section
342.03, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clauses (27) to (37) and (38), items (vii) to (xi), shall
serve terms that conclude the year after the end of a governor's term.
Subd. 2. First meeting. The director of the Office of Cannabis Management shall convene the first meeting of the Cannabis Advisory Council by September 15, 2023.

Sec. 78. EFFECTIVE DATE.

Except as otherwise provided, each section of this article is effective July 1, 2023.