



PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING AGENDA

Thursday, October 02, 2025

4:00 PM

CALL TO ORDER: Pursuant to due notice and call thereof a Regular Meeting of the Grand Rapids Planning Commission will be held on Thursday, October 2, 2025 at 4:00 PM in City Hall Council Chambers, 420 North Pokegama Avenue, Grand Rapids, Minnesota.

CALL OF ROLL:

APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

1. Consider approval of the August 7th, 2025 regular meeting minutes.

GENERAL BUSINESS:

2. Consider a recommendation to the City Council regarding amendments to Chapters 14 and 30 of the Municipal Code with reference to production licensed cannabis business zoning.

PUBLIC INPUT:

Individuals may address the Planning Commission about any non-public hearing item or any item not included on the Regular Meeting Agenda. Speakers are requested to come to the podium, state their name and address for the record and limit their remarks to three (3) minutes.

MISCELLANEOUS:

REPORTS/ANNOUNCEMENTS/UPDATES:

ADJOURNMENT:

NEXT REGULAR MEETING IS SCHEDULED FOR NOVEMBER 6, 2025 AT 4:00 PM.

Hearing Assistance Available: This facility is equipped with a ready assistance system.

ATTEST: Aurimy Groom, Administrative Assistant



CITY OF
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PLANNING COMMISSION MEETING MINUTES

Thursday, August 07, 2025

4:00 PM

CALL TO ORDER: Pursuant to due notice and call thereof a Regular Meeting of the Grand Rapids Planning Commission will be held on Thursday, August 7, 2025 at 4:00 PM in City Hall Council Chambers, 420 North Pokegama Avenue, Grand Rapids, Minnesota.

CALL OF ROLL:

PRESENT

Commissioner Patrick Goggin
 Commissioner Paul Bignall
 Commissioner David Marquardt
 Commissioner David Kreitzer

ABSENT

Commissioner Betsy Johnson
 Commissioner Amanda Lamppa

APPROVAL OF MINUTES:

1. Consider approval of minutes from the June 24th, 2025 special meeting

Motion by Commissioner Goggin, second by Commissioner Marquardt to approve the minutes from the June 24th, 2025 special meeting. The following voted in favor thereof: Kreitzer, Marquardt, Bignall, Goggin. Opposed: None, motion passed unanimously.

PUBLIC HEARINGS:

2. Conduct a Public Hearing to consider a variance petition submitted by Housing & Redevelopment Authority of Itasca County.

Zoning Administrator Richter provided background information. The Itasca County HRA has requested a variance, which if granted, would allow the reconstructed parking lot to encroach into the minimum yard setbacks for surface parking. The proposed project will not enlarge the parking lot and will allow for the elimination of one entrance/exit and retain the required number of parking stall.

Motion by Commissioner Goggin, second by Commissioner Kreitzer to open the public hearing. The following voted in favor thereof: Marquardt, Goggin, Bignall, Kreitzer. Opposed: None, motion passed unanimously.

No one from the public wished to speak.

Motion by Commissioner Kreitzer, second by Commissioner Goggin to close the public hearing. The following voted in favor thereof: Kreitzer, Bignall, Goggin, Marquardt. Opposed: None, motion passed unanimously.

The Commissioners reviewed the considerations for the record.

1. Is this an “Area” variance rather than a “Use” variance?

This is an area variance.

2. Does the proposal put property to use in a reasonable manner?

Why/Why not- Yes, it improves the safety of the parking lot.

3. Is the owner’s plight due to circumstances which are unique to the property and which are not self-created by the owner?

Why/Why not- Yes, the property was already non-conforming when it was purchased.

4. Is the variance in harmony with the purposes and intent of the ordinance?

Why/Why not- Yes, it will improve parking and safety issues.

5. Will the variance, if granted, alter the essential character of the locality?

Why/Why not- No, but it will have a positive impact on the surrounding properties.

6. Is the variance consistent with the comprehensive plan?

Why/Why not- Yes, it will allow for economic growth and allow the property to be put to its best use.

Attorney Sterle noted no correspondence was received and all notices according to law were met.

GENERAL BUSINESS:

3. Consider a recommendation to the City Council regarding amendments to Section 30-564 Uses with Restrictions, Subsection 23 Farm Animals (within AG, RR and SRR)

Community Development Director Mattei provided background information. At their April 4th, 2025 regular meeting the Planning Commission initiated the process to consider amendments to Section 30-564 of the Zoning Ordinance. The purpose of amending the Ordinance is to place limits on the type and density or intensity of farm animal use with restrictions within the Agricultural, Rural Residential and Shoreland Rural Residential zoning districts.

The previous discussion by the Planning Commission addressed the differing purpose and intent of Rural Residential vs. Agricultural zoning and the need to treat them differently in terms of farm animals permitted and their density or number of animals as a factor of land area. Commissioner Johnson assisted staff with research for the proposed amendments.

The Commissioners reviewed the considerations for the record.

1. Will the change affect the character of neighborhoods?

Why/Why not? No, it is clarifying and closing a loophole in the current Ordinance.

2. Would the change foster economic growth in the community?
Why/Why not? There will not be much impact to economic growth.
3. Would the proposed change be in keeping with the spirit and intent of the ordinance?
Why/Why not? Yes, it will allow for land owners in those zoning districts to put their property to its maximum use.
4. Would the change be in the best interest of the general public?
Why/Why not? Yes, it's clearing up language within the Ordinance.
5. Would the change be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan?
Why/Why not? Yes, it will close a loophole and clean up the language in the Ordinance.

Motion by Chair Bignall, second by Commissioner Kreitzer that, based on the findings of fact presented here today, and in the public's best interest, the Planning Commission does hereby forward a favorable recommendation to the City Council regarding draft amendments which to Section 30-564 of the Zoning Ordinance (Uses with Restrictions), Subsection 23 (Farm Animals in AG, RR and SRR zoning districts) and consider language changes to section 10-72. The following voted in favor thereof: Goggin, Bignall, Marquardt, Kreitzer. Opposed: None, motion passed unanimously.

PUBLIC INPUT:

Individuals may address the Planning Commission about any non-public hearing item or any item not included on the Regular Meeting Agenda. Speakers are requested to come to the podium, state their name and address for the record and limit their remarks to three (3) minutes.

MISCELLANEOUS:

REPORTS/ANNOUNCEMENTS/UPDATES:

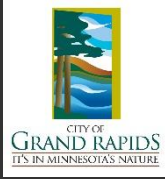
No reports/announcements/updates.

ADJOURNMENT:

NEXT REGULAR MEETING IS SCHEDULED FOR SEPTEMBER 4, 2025 AT 4:00 PM.

Hearing Assistance Available: This facility is equipped with a ready assistance system.

ATTEST: Aurimy Groom, Administrative Assistant



Planning Commission Staff Report

Agenda Item #	Community Development Department	Date: 10/02/25
Statement of Issue:	Consider a recommendation to the City Council regarding amendments to Chapters 14 and 30 of the Municipal Code establishing a definition, permitted use listing, and zoning for production licensed cannabis businesses.	
Background:	<p>On 10-28-2024, City Council amended Chapter 14 of the City Code to regulate cannabis businesses. Chapter 14 Section 187 <i>Requirements for Cannabis Businesses</i> specifies retail licensed cannabis businesses shall be located in Central Business District, General Business, or Shoreland General Business zoning districts. The Office of Cannabis Management (OCM) is beginning to grant licenses for production cannabis / hemp businesses - subject to city zoning approval – making now the time to consider zoning requirements for those businesses.</p> <p>The City Council decides where to permit cannabis / hemp production and related activities within the city. State law does not restrict local government zoning designations for cannabis businesses, except that they may not prohibit the establishment or operation of a cannabis / hemp business.</p> <p>Considerations for cannabis / hemp production zoning include odor, amount of waste generated, water and energy usage, and potential need for transportation to and from the facility. Another key consideration is OCM security requirements. These business attributes support zoning cannabis / hemp production and related activities within Industrial zoning districts. This is consistent with Office of Cannabis Management guidance and how other municipalities are zoning cannabis production related activities.</p> <p>Staff recommendation:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Amend 30-421 Definitions to include: <i>Production licensed cannabis</i>, means businesses licensed by the Office of Cannabis (OCM) for cultivation, processing / extraction, manufacturing, and wholesale activities. 2. Amend 30-512 Table 1 Permitted Uses to include production licensed cannabis as a permitted use in I-1, SI-1, I-2, and SI-2 zones. 3. Amend 14-187(a) to include: Production licensed cannabis businesses shall be located in Industrial Business Park, Shoreland Industrial Business Park, General Industrial Park, or Shoreland General Industrial Park zoning districts as defined in the City of Grand Rapids Zoning ordinance. 	

Considerations:	<p>The Planning Commission should make specific findings of fact regarding the proposed amendments to the ordinance:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. Will the change affect the character of the neighborhood? 2. Will the change foster economic growth in the community? 3. Would the proposed change be in keeping with the spirit and intent of the Zoning Ordinance? 4. Would the change be in the best interest of the general public? 5. Would the change be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan?
Recommendation:	Based on the above findings the Commission should consider a recommendation to the City Council regarding these draft changes.
Required Action:	<p>Pass a motion, based on the findings of fact, to forward either a favorable recommendation, either with or without changes to the draft amendments, to the City Council, or pass a motion, based on the findings of fact, forwarding an unfavorable recommendation to the City Council regarding and amendment to Chapter 30 of the Zoning Ordinance.</p> <p><u>Example Motion:</u></p> <p>Motion by _____, second by _____ that, based on the findings of fact presented here today, and in the public's best interest, the Planning Commission does hereby forward a (favorable)(unfavorable) recommendation to the City Council regarding draft amendments to 30-421 Definitions, 30-512 Table 1 Permitted Uses, and 14-187(a) Zoning and Land Use.</p>
Attachments:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Draft Text Amendments: • Text Amendment Considerations • Minnesota Office of Cannabis Management A Guide for Local Governments on Adult-Use Cannabis and Lower-Potency Hemp Edible Licenses • Minnesota Administrative Rules - Cannabis



Recommendation to Council

Zoning for Cannabis Cultivation, Processing/Extraction, Manufacturing, and Wholesale Distribution

Grand Rapids Planning Commission

October 2, 2025



Recommendation to Council

OVERVIEW

- **Cannabis Law – Minnesota Statutes Chapter 342: established a regulatory framework for the state's new cannabis industry under the Office of Cannabis Management (OCM).**
 - **Provides for the licensing, inspection, and regulation of cannabis businesses: a municipality may establish zoning for retail and production uses and limit number of retailers it allows based on population.**
 - **City Council established zoning for retail cannabis operations in October 2024. With OCM beginning to grant licenses for businesses involved in cannabis production (cultivation, processing/extraction, manufacturing, and wholesale activities) now is time to consider zoning for this use.**
- *A municipality may not limit the number of licensed producers.**



Recommendation to Council

CONSIDERATIONS

- **Characteristics of Cannabis Production Uses:** include high water and energy usage, volume of waste generated, odor, and the potential need for transportation to and from facilities.
- **Security Needs:** OCM requires security measures for cannabis businesses including alarm systems, video surveillance, lighting, locks, and response protocol.

*** OCM prohibits all licensed activities in a dwelling.**



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Recommendation to Council

OCM Guidance:

OCM's *A Guide for Local Governments* aligns cannabis production uses with Industrial zoning.

Table 1: Cannabis and hemp business activities

Endorsed Activity	License Type Eligible to Do Endorsed Activity	Description of Activity	Comparable Districts	Municipal Considerations
Cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Cultivator Mezobusiness Microbusiness Medical cannabis combination 	"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.	Indoor: industrial, commercial, production Outdoor: agricultural	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Odor Potential need for transportation from facility Waste, water, and energy usage Security
Cannabis manufacturing, processing, extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Manufacturer Mezobusiness Medical cannabis combination 	This group of endorsed activities turn raw, dried cannabis and cannabis parts into other types of cannabis products, e.g. edibles or topicals.	Indoor: industrial, commercial, production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Odor Potential need for transportation from facility Waste, water, and energy usage Security
Hemp manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> LPHE manufacturer 	These businesses convert hemp into LPHE products.	Indoor: industrial, commercial, production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Odor Waste, water, and energy
Wholesale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Wholesale Cultivator Manufacturer Mezobusiness Microbusiness Medical cannabis combination LPHE wholesaler 	This activity and license type allows a business to purchase from a business growing or manufacturing cannabis or cannabis products and sell to a cannabis business engaged in retail.	Indoor: industrial, commercial, production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Need for transportation from facility Security



Recommendation to Council

Item 2.

Comprehensive Plan: Goals & Objectives related to Land Use (Chapter 4 Land Use)

Goal 2: Promote commercial development that serves local and regional markets.

a. Recognize distinct classes of commercial development that serve different markets are compatible within different land use and transportation contexts.



Recommendation to Council

Item 2.

Text Amendment Recommendations

- 1. Amend 30-421 Definitions to include: Production licensed cannabis, means businesses licensed by the Office of Cannabis (OCM) for cultivation, processing / extraction, manufacturing, and wholesale activities.**
- 2. Amend 30-512 Table 1 Permitted Uses to include production licensed cannabis as a permitted use in I-1, SI-1, I-2, and SI-2 zones.**
- 3. Amend 14-187(a) to include: Production licensed cannabis businesses shall be located in Industrial Business Park, Shoreland Industrial Business Park, General Industrial Park, or Shoreland General Industrial Park zoning districts as defined in the City of Grand Rapids Zoning ordinance.**



Recommendation to Council

Item 2.

Planning Commission Text Amendment Considerations:

PLANNING COMMISSION

Considerations

ZONING ORDINANCE AMENDMENT

1. Will the change affect the character of neighborhoods?

Why/Why not?

2. Would the change foster economic growth in the community?

Why/Why not?

3. Would the proposed change be in keeping with the spirit and intent of the ordinance?

Why/Why not?

4. Would the change be in the best interest of the general public?

Why/Why not?

5. Would the change be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan?

Why/Why not?



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Item 2.

Questions?

ARTICLE 14-VI REGULATE CANNABIS BUSINESSES

14-185 Administration

14-186 Registration Of Cannabis Businesses

14-187 Requirements For Cannabis Businesses

14-188 Temporary Cannabis Events

14-189 Local Government As A Cannabis Retailer

HISTORY

Adopted by Ord. 24-10-08 on 10/28/2024

14-185 Administration

(a) Finding and Purpose

The City of Grand Rapids makes the following legislative findings:

The purpose of this ordinance is to implement the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342, which authorizes the City of Grand Rapids to protect the public health, safety, welfare of the residents by regulating cannabis businesses within the legal boundaries of the City of Grand Rapids.

The City of Grand Rapids finds and concludes that the proposed provisions are appropriate and lawful land use regulations, that the proposed amendments promote the community's interest in reasonable stability in zoning for now and in the future, and that the proposed provisions are in the public interest and for the public good.

(b) Authority and Jurisdiction

The City of Grand Rapids has the authority to adopt this ordinance pursuant to:

- (1) Minn. Stat. 342.13(c), regarding the authority of a local unit of government to adopt reasonable restrictions of the time, place, and manner of the operation of a cannabis business provided that such restrictions do not prohibit the establishment or operation of cannabis businesses.
- (2) Minn. Stat. 342.22, regarding the local registration and enforcement requirements of state-licensed cannabis retail businesses and lower-potency hemp edible retail businesses.
- (3) Minn. Stat. 152.0263, Subd. 5, regarding the use of cannabis in public places.
- (4) Minn. Stat. 462.357, regarding the authority of a local authority to adopt zoning ordinances.

Ordinance will be applicable to the legal boundaries of the City of Grand Rapids.

(c) Severability

If any section, clause, provision, or portion of this ordinance is adjudged unconstitutional or invalid by a court of competent jurisdiction, the remainder of this ordinance will not be affected thereby.

(d) Enforcement

The City Administrator and/or designee is responsible for the administration and enforcement of this ordinance. Any violation of the provisions of this ordinance or failure to comply with any of

requirements constitutes a misdemeanor and is punishable as defined by law. Violations of this ordinance can occur regardless of whether or not a permit is required for a regulated activity listed in this ordinance.

(e) Definitions

(1) Unless otherwise noted in this section, words and phrases contained in Minn. Stat. 342.01 and the rules promulgated pursuant to any of these acts, will have the same meanings in this ordinance.

(2) Cannabis Cultivation: A cannabis business licensed to grow cannabis plants within the approved amount of space from seed or immature plant to mature plant, harvest cannabis flower from mature plant, package and label immature 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.

(3) Cannabis Retail Businesses: A retail location and the retail locations(s) of mezzobusinesses with a retail operations endorsement, microbusinesses with a retail operations endorsement, medical combination businesses operating a retail location, excluding lower-potency hemp edible retailers.

(4) Cannabis Retailer: Any person, partnership, firm, corporation, or association, foreign or domestic, selling cannabis product to a consumer and not for the purpose of resale in any form.

(5) Daycare: A location licensed with the Minnesota Department of Human Services to provide the care of a child in a residence outside the child's own home for gain or otherwise, on a regular basis, for any part of a 24-hour day.

(6) Lower-potency Hemp Edible: As defined under Minn. Stat. 342.01 subd. 50.

(7) Office of Cannabis Management: Minnesota Office of Cannabis Management, referred to as "OCM" in this ordinance.

(8) Place of Public Accommodation: A business, accommodation, refreshment, entertainment, recreation, or transportation facility of any kind, whether licensed or not, whose goods, services, facilities, privileges, advantages or accommodations are extended, offered, sold, or otherwise made available to the public.

(9) Preliminary License Approval: OCM pre-approval for a cannabis business license for applicants who qualify under Minn. Stat. 342.17.

(10) Public Place: A public park or trail, public street or sidewalk; any enclosed, indoor area used by the general public, including, but not limited to, restaurants; bars; any other food or liquor establishment; hospitals; nursing homes; auditoriums; arenas; gyms; meeting rooms; common areas of rental apartment buildings, and other places of public accommodation.

(11) Residential Treatment Facility: As defined under Minn. Stat. 245.462 subd. 23.

(12) Retail Registration: An approved registration issued by the City of Grand Rapids to a state-licensed cannabis retail business.

(13) School: A public school as defined under Minn. Stat. 120A.05 or a nonpublic school that must meet the reporting requirements under Minn. Stat. 120A.24.

14-186 Registration Of Cannabis Businesses

(a) Consent to registering of Cannabis Businesses

No individual or entity may operate a state-licensed cannabis retail business within the city limits without first registering with the City of Grand Rapids.

Any state-licensed cannabis retail business that sells to a customer or patient without valid retail registration will incur a civil penalty of up to \$2,000 for each violation.

Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions, the state will not issue a license to any cannabis business to operate in Indian country, as defined in United States Code, title 18, section 1151, of a Minnesota Tribal government without the consent of the Tribal government.

(b) Compliance Checks Prior to Retail Registration

Prior to issuance of a cannabis retail business registration, the City will conduct a preliminary compliance check to ensure compliance with local ordinances.

Pursuant to Minn. Stat. 342, within 30 days of receiving a copy of a state license application from OCM, City of Grand Rapids will certify on a form provided by OCM whether a proposed cannabis retail business complies with the local zoning ordinances and, if applicable, whether the proposed business complies with the state fire code and building code.

(c) Registration and Application Procedure

(1) Fees

The City of Grand Rapids will not charge an application fee.

A registration fee, as established in the City's fee schedule, will be charged to applicants depending on the type of retail business license applied for.

An initial retail registration fee will not exceed \$500 or half the amount of an initial state license fee under Minn. Stat. 342.11, whichever is less. The initial registration fee will include the initial retail registration fee and the first annual renewal fee.

Any renewal retail registration fee imposed by the City will be charged at the time of the second renewal and each subsequent renewal thereafter.

A renewal retail registration fee will not exceed \$1,000 or half the amount of a renewal state license fee under Minn. Stat. 342.11, whichever is less.

A medical combination business operating an adult-use retail location may only be charged a single registration fee, not to exceed the lesser of a single registration fee, defined under this section, of the adult-use retail business.

(2) Application Submittal

The City will issue a retail registration to a state-licensed cannabis retail business that adheres to the requirements of Minn. Stat. 342.22.

a. An applicant for a retail registration will fill out an application form, as provided by the City. Said form will include, but is not limited to:

Item 2.

1. Full name of the property owner and applicant;
2. Address, email address, and telephone number of the applicant;
3. The address and parcel ID for the property which the retail registration is sought;
4. Certification that the applicant complies with the requirements of local ordinances established pursuant to Minn. Stat. 342.13.

b. The applicant will include with the form:

1. The registration fee as required in Section 14-186 (c) (1);
2. A copy of a valid state license or written notice of OCM license preapproval;
3. Verification from Itasca County that property taxes are not delinquent.

c. Once an application is considered complete, the City will inform the applicant as such, process the registration fees, and forward the application to the City Council for approval or denial.

d. The registration fee will be non-refundable once processed.

(3) Application Approval.

a. A state-licensed cannabis retail business application will not be approved if the cannabis retail business would exceed the maximum number of registered cannabis retail businesses permitted under Section 14-190.

b. A state-licensed cannabis retail business application will not be approved or renewed if the applicant is unable to meet the requirements of this ordinance.

c. A state-licensed cannabis retail business application that meets the requirements of this ordinance will be approved.

(4) Annual Compliance Checks

The City of Grand Rapids completes compliance checks as mandated by State law.

Any failures under this section must be reported to the Office of Cannabis Management.

(5) Location Change

A state-licensed cannabis retail business will be required to submit a new application for registration under Section 14-186 (d) if it seeks to move to a new location still within the legal boundaries of City of Grand Rapids.

(d) Renewal of Registration

The City of Grand Rapids will renew an annual registration of a state-licensed cannabis retail business at the same time OCM renews the cannabis retail business' license.

A state-licensed cannabis retail business will apply to renew registration on a form established by the City of Grand Rapids.

Item 2.

A cannabis retail registration issued under this ordinance will not be transferred.

(1) Renewal Fees

The City of Grand Rapids may charge a renewal fee for the registration starting at the second renewal, as established in City of Grand Rapids' fee schedule.

(2) Renewal Application

The application for renewal of a retail registration will include, but is not limited to:

- a. Items required under Section 14-186 (c) (2) of this ordinance.

(e) Suspension of Registration

(1) When Suspension is Warranted

The City of Grand Rapids may suspend a cannabis retail business's registration if it violates the ordinance of City of Grand Rapids or poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of the public. The City of Grand Rapids will immediately notify the cannabis retail business in writing the grounds for the suspension.

(2) Notification to OCM.

The City of Grand Rapids will immediately notify the OCM in writing the grounds for the suspension. OCM will provide City of Grand Rapids and cannabis business retailer a response to the complaint within seven calendar days and perform any necessary inspections within 30 calendar days.

(3) Length of Suspension

The suspension of a cannabis retail business registration may be for up to 30 calendar days, unless OCM suspends the license for a longer period. The business may not make sales to customers if their registration is suspended.

(4) Civil Penalties

Subject to Minn. Stat. 342.22, subd. 5(e) the City of Grand Rapids may impose a civil penalty, as specified in the City of Grand Rapids' fee schedule, for registration violations, not to exceed \$2,000.

(f) Limiting of Registrations

The City of Grand Rapids will limit the number of cannabis retail businesses to no fewer than one registration for every 12,500 residents within the city limits of the City of Grand Rapids.

The City of Grand Rapids will limit the number of cannabis retail businesses to one (1) plus a municipal retail business if the City Council elects.

14-187 Requirements For Cannabis Businesses

(a) Zoning and Land Use

Retail licensed cannabis businesses shall be located in Central Business District, General Business, or Shoreland General Business zoning districts as defined in the City of Grand Rapids Zoning ordinance.

(b) Hours of Operation

Cannabis businesses are limited to retail sale of cannabis, cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products between the hours of 8:00 am to 10:00 pm, Monday through Saturday and 11:00 am to 6:00 pm on Sundays.

(c) Advertising

Cannabis businesses are permitted to erect signs on the exterior of the building or property of the business, in accordance with City of Grand Rapids' zoning ordinances.

14-188 Temporary Cannabis Events

Any individual or business seeking to obtain a cannabis event license must provide OCM information about the time, location, layout, number of business participants, and hours of operation. 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.

(a) License or Permit Required for Temporary Cannabis Events

(1) License Required

A cannabis event organizer license entitles the license holder to organize a temporary cannabis event lasting no more than four days. A jurisdiction should determine what type of approval is consistent with their existing ordinances for events. A license or permit is required to be issued and approved by City of Grand Rapids prior to holding a Temporary Cannabis Event.

(2) Registration and Application Procedure

A registration fee, as established in City of Grand Rapids' fee schedule, will be charged to applicants for Temporary Cannabis Events.

(3) Application Submittal and Review

The City of Grand Rapids will require an application for Temporary Cannabis Events.

a. An applicant for retail registration will fill out an application form, as provided by the City of Grand Rapids. Said form will include, but is not limited to:

1. Full name of the property owner(s) and applicant(s);
2. Address, email address, and telephone number of the applicant(s);
3. Address and property ID for which retail registration is sought.

b. The applicant will include with the form:

1. The application fee as required in Section 14-188 (a)(2);
2. A copy of the OCM cannabis event license application, submitted pursuant to 342.39 subd. 2.

3. A letter from host property indicating the approval of temporary event.

Item 2.

4. A letter from Itasca County that the host property is not delinquent with property taxes.

The application will be submitted to the City Administrator, or other designee for review. If the designee determines that a submitted application is incomplete, they will return the application to the applicant with the notice of deficiencies.

c. Once an application is considered complete, the designee will inform the applicant as such, process the application fees, and forward the application to the City Council for approval or denial.

d. The application fee will be non-refundable once processed.

e. The application for a license for a Temporary Cannabis Event will meet the following standards:

1. Temporary Cannabis Events can only be held in Central Business District, General Business, or Shoreland General Business, zoned property.

f. A request for a Temporary Cannabis Event that meets the requirements of this Section will be approved.

g. A request for Temporary Cannabis Event that does not meet the requirements of this Section will be denied. The City of Grand Rapids will notify the applicant of the standards not met and basis for denial.

Temporary Cannabis Events will only be held during the time event approved by the City Administrator or their designee.

14-189 Local Government As A Cannabis Retailer

City of Grand Rapids may establish, own, and operate one municipal cannabis retail business subject to the restrictions in this chapter.

The municipal cannabis retail store will not be included in any limitation of the number of registered cannabis retail businesses under Section 14-186 (f).

City of Grand Rapids will be subject to the same rental license requirements and procedures applicable to all other applicants.

DRAFT text amendments to Chapters 14 and 30

1. Amend 30-421 Definitions to include: *Production licensed cannabis*, means businesses licensed by the Office of Cannabis (OCM) for cultivation, processing / extraction, manufacturing, and wholesale activities.
2. Amend 30-512 Table 1 Permitted Uses to include production licensed cannabis as a permitted use in I-1, SI-1, I-2, and SI-2 zones.
3. Amend 14-187(a) to include: Production licensed cannabis businesses shall be located in Industrial Business Park, Shoreland Industrial Business Park, General Industrial Park, or Shoreland General Industrial Park zoning districts as defined in the City of Grand Rapids Zoning ordinance.

PLANNING COMMISSION

Considerations

ZONING ORDINANCE AMENDMENT

1. Will the change affect the character of neighborhoods?

Why/Why not?

2. Would the change foster economic growth in the community?

Why/Why not?

3. Would the proposed change be in keeping with the spirit and intent of the ordinance?

Why/Why not?

4. Would the change be in the best interest of the general public?

Why/Why not?

5. Would the change be consistent with the Comprehensive Plan?

Why/Why not?



MINNESOTA

OFFICE OF
CANNABIS MANAGEMENT

A Guide for Local Governments

on Adult-Use Cannabis and
Lower-Potency Hemp Edible Licenses

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Introduction

This guide serves as a general overview of **Minnesota’s adult-use cannabis law**, and how **local governments** are involved. The guide also provides important information about Minnesota’s Office of Cannabis Management (OCM), and OCM’s structure, roles, and responsibilities. While medical cannabis continues to play an important role in the state’s cannabis environment, this guide is primarily focused on the adult-use cannabis law and marketplace.

The following pages outline the variety of cannabis business licenses that will be issued, provide a broad summary of important aspects of the adult-use cannabis law, and cover a wide range of expectations and authorities that relate to local governments. This guide also provides best practices and important requirements for developing a local cannabis ordinance.

[Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342](#) was established by the State Legislature in 2023, updated in 2024 and again in 2025. Mentions of “adult-use cannabis law” or “the law” throughout this guide refer to chapter 342 and the changes made to it.

The final draft state regulations governing the adult-use cannabis market (Adopted Expedited Permanent Rules Relating to Adult-Use Cannabis) were approved by an administrative law judge with the Office of Administrative Hearings, are fully adopted and have been in effect since their publication in the State Register at 6 a.m. on April 14, 2025. The rules are available at [Minnesota Rules, chapter 9810](#).



This guide is not a substitute for legal advice, nor does it seek to provide legal advice. Local governments and municipal officials seeking legal advice should consult an attorney.

About OCM

Minnesota's **Office of Cannabis Management** is the state regulatory office created to oversee the implementation and regulation of the adult-use cannabis market, the medical cannabis program, and the consumer hemp industry.

Housed within OCM are the **Division of Medical Cannabis** (effective July 1, 2024), which operates the medical cannabis program, and the **Division of Social Equity**, which promotes development, stability, and safety in communities that have experienced a disproportionate, negative impact from cannabis prohibition and usage.



OCM, through Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342, is tasked with establishing rules and policy and exercising its regulatory authority over the Minnesota cannabis industry. In its duties, OCM is mandated to:

- Promote public health, safety, and welfare.
- Eliminate the illicit market for cannabis flower and cannabis products.
- Meet the market demand for cannabis flower and cannabis products.
- Promote a craft industry for cannabis flower and cannabis products.
- Prioritize growth and recovery in communities that have experienced a disproportionate, negative impact from cannabis prohibition.

OCM governs the application and licensing process for cannabis and hemp businesses, specific requirements for each type of license and their respective business activities and conducts enforcement and inspection activities across the Minnesota cannabis and hemp industries.

License Types

Minnesota law allows for **14** different types of business licenses, each fulfilling a unique role in the cannabis and hemp supply chain. In addition to license types below, OCM will also issue endorsements to license holders to engage in specific activities, including producing, manufacturing, and sale of medical cannabis for patients.

Cannabis business license types

Microbusiness

Microbusinesses may cultivate cannabis and manufacture cannabis products and hemp products, and package such products for sale to customers or another licensed cannabis business. Microbusiness may also operate a single retail location.

Mezzobusiness

Mezzobusinesses may cultivate cannabis and manufacture cannabis products and hemp products, and package such products for sale to customers or another licensed cannabis business. Mezzobusiness may also operate up to three retail locations.

Cultivator

Cultivators may cultivate cannabis and package such cannabis for sale to another licensed cannabis business.

Manufacturer

Manufacturers may manufacture cannabis products and hemp products, and package such products for sale to another licensed cannabis business.

Retailer

Retailers may sell immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis, cannabis products, hemp products, and other products authorized by law to customers 21 years of age and older and to registered medical patients.

Wholesaler

Wholesalers may purchase and/or sell immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis, cannabis products, and hemp products from another licensed cannabis business. Wholesalers may also import hemp-derived consumer products and lower-potency hemp edibles.

Transporter

Transporters may transport immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis, cannabis products, and hemp products to licensed cannabis businesses.

Testing facility

Testing facilities may obtain and test immature cannabis plants and seedlings, cannabis, cannabis products, and hemp products from licensed cannabis businesses.

Event organizer

Event organizers may organize a temporary cannabis event lasting no more than four days.

Delivery service

Delivery services may purchase cannabis, cannabis products, and hemp products from retailers or cannabis business with retail endorsements for transport and delivery to customers 21 years of age and older.

Medical cannabis combination business

Medical cannabis combination businesses may cultivate cannabis and manufacture cannabis and hemp products, and package such products for sale to customers, patients, or another licensed cannabis business. Medical cannabis combination businesses may also transport adult-use cannabis and medical cannabis and deliver medical cannabis to patients. Medical cannabis combination businesses may operate up to one retail location in each congressional district.

Hemp business license types

Lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer

Lower-potency hemp edible manufacturers may manufacture and package lower-potency hemp edibles for consumer sale, and sell hemp concentrate and lower-potency hemp edibles to other cannabis and hemp businesses.

Lower-potency hemp edible retailer

Lower-potency hemp edible retailers may sell and deliver lower-potency hemp edibles to customers 21 years of age and older.

Lower-potency hemp edible wholesaler

Lower-potency hemp edible wholesalers may purchase and sell lower-potency hemp edible products to and from other licensed cannabis and hemp business. Wholesalers may also import and export lower-potency hemp edibles.

Each license is subject to further restrictions on allowable activities. Maximum cultivation area and manufacturing allowances vary by license type. Allowable product purchase, transfer, and sale between license holders are subject to restrictions in the law.

The Adult-Use Cannabis Law

Minnesota's adult-use cannabis law permits the personal use, possession, and transportation of cannabis by those 21 years of age and older, and allows licensed businesses to conduct cultivation, manufacturing, transport, delivery, and sale of cannabis and cannabis products.

For individuals

- **Possession limits:**
 - Flower - 2 oz. in public, 2 lbs. in private residence
 - Concentrate - 8 g
 - Edibles (including lower-potency hemp) - 800 mg THC
- **Consumption** only allowed on private property or at licensed businesses with on-site consumption endorsements. Consumption not allowed in public.
- **Gifting** cannabis to another individual over 21 years old for no remuneration is allowed, subject to possession limits.
- **Home cultivation** is limited to four mature and four immature plants (eight total) in a single residence. Plants must be in an enclosed and locked space.
- **Home extraction** using volatile substances (e.g., butane, ethanol) is not allowed.
- **Unlicensed sales** are not allowed.

For businesses

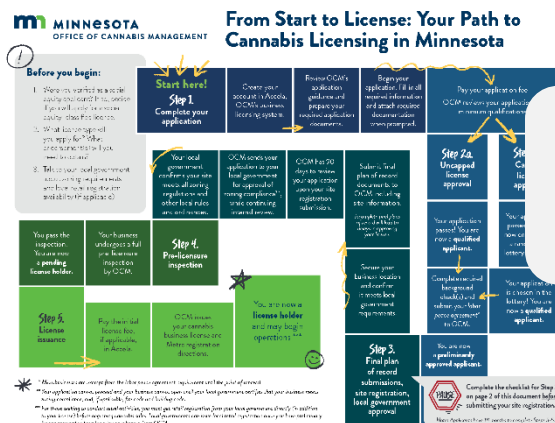
- **Advertising:**
 - May not include or appeal to those under 21 years old.
 - Must include proper warning statements.
 - May not include misleading claims or false statements.
 - May not promote the use of cannabis and alcohol together.
 - Billboards are not allowed.
- The flow of all cannabis products through the supply chain must be tracked via Metrc, the state-authorized **tracking system**.
- All products sold to consumers and patients must be **tested for contaminants by a licensed testing facility**.
- Home delivery is allowed by licensed businesses, with the proper license or endorsement.

The Licensing Process

The licensing process launched in fall 2024 and continues in 2025. The most recent licensing window closed in March 2025. View the [Summary Application Data web page](#) to view current cannabis business license application status.

OCM held license application lotteries on June 5 for social equity and general applicants for three license types critical to establishing the supply chain in the state's emerging adult-use market: cannabis cultivator, cannabis manufacturer, and cannabis mezzobusiness. OCM also held a lottery for social equity applicants applying for a cannabis retailer license on June 5 and a lottery for general applicants for the cannabis retailer license—which included a second chance for social equity applicants not selected in the first lottery—on July 22, 2025.

For a graphic overview of the cannabis licensing process, OCM has created a visual representation and overview of licensing steps:



[From Start to License: Your Path to Cannabis Licensing in Minnesota](#)

The licensing process for cannabis event organizer licenses launched on Aug. 1, 2025. There is a distinct process for cannabis event organizer licensing ([Minnesota Statutes, section 342.39](#)). [Please see Page 13](#).

The licensing process for hemp business licenses (lower-potency hemp edible retailers, lower-potency hemp edible manufacturers, and lower-potency hemp edible wholesalers) will launch October 1, 2025. There is a distinct process for lower-potency hemp business licensing ([Minnesota Statutes, section 342.44](#)). [Please see Page 14](#).

On June 2, 2025, OCM resumed accepting registrations for businesses seeking to sell hemp-derived cannabinoid products (HDCPs) to consumers. The window will remain open until August 31, making it possible for existing unregistered businesses to become compliant and for new businesses to become eligible to sell HDCPs (including hemp-derived THC beverages), during the busy summer season.

Registrants who do not apply for a license must immediately end all sales of HDCPs on October 31.

Cannabis business licensing and local governments: Applicant responsibility

All applicants and license holders are responsible for working with their local government to ensure successful zoning certification, compliance with state and fire building codes and, if applicable based on license type, the local retail registration process. This includes reviewing local ordinances and engaging with local governments to learn about the process for securing zoning compliance and any necessary permits for building and fire code. Applicants can utilize the notice of preliminary approval to demonstrate their readiness and progress in the process. Applicants should ask local governments what steps are necessary for their desired site location before submitting a site registration. See [From Start to License: Your Path to Cannabis Licensing in Minnesota](#).

Applicants seeking to conduct retail sales should also gain an understanding how the local government will issue retail registrations (including if retail registrations will be limited). Local units of government have the statutory authority to limit retail registrations for three of the cannabis licenses (cannabis microbusinesses with retail endorsements, cannabis mezzobusinesses with retail endorsements, and cannabis retailers) if they desire, and applicants should understand this before making decisions about site locations.

OCM will not facilitate communication between applicants and units of local government and cannot mediate disputes as they relate to local zoning compliance or retail registration. For cannabis business licenses, OCM is required to ask each local unit of government where an applicant intends to locate a business if that business has met all zoning and use requirements, and if applicable, fire and building codes.

Step-by-step process for: Cannabis cultivator, manufacturer, retailer, mezzobusiness

1. Applicant completes application and submits application fees. If applicable, an applicant's social equity applicant (SEA) status may be verified.
2. Application vetted for minimum requirements by OCM.
3. Application (if qualified) entered into lottery drawing.
4. If selected in lottery, applicant completes background check process and submits attestation of labor peace agreement (LPA) in Accela.
5. If applicant successfully completes Steps 1-4, OCM issues preliminary approval to the applicant. Preliminarily approved retail applicants may now eligible to receive local retail registration.
6. Once prepared for final licensure, applicant with preliminary approval submits business location in Accela and updates application accordingly with final plans of record.
7. OCM forwards completed application to local government, which prompts an email notification from the licensing software system, Accela. Local governments should [sign up in Accela to prepare for zoning compliance certifications](#).
8. OCM reviews application's final plans of record. If incomplete or non-compliant, OCM requests applicant to revise and resubmit plans.
9. Local government completes zoning certification determining whether a proposed cannabis business complies with local zoning ordinances and, if applicable, with state fire and building code. *(This is distinct from the retail registration approval process.)*
10. OCM conducts site inspection.
11. If applicant successfully passes site inspection, upon paying the license fee, OCM issues their license and operations may commence.*

Businesses seeking to conduct retail sales and require local retail registration from local governments (retailer, mezzobusiness). This can be received once an applicant has preliminary license approval issued by the office (Step 5 above) or a valid license.

12. Preliminarily approved applicant or license holder seeks retail registration from local government.
13. Local government approves applicant for local retail registration through means determined by ordinance (see [Page 24](#) for more information about the retail registration process).
14. Preliminarily approved applicant or license holder pays retail registration fee to local government (see [Appendix B](#) for relevant fees under [Minnesota Statutes, section 342.22](#)).
15. Local government conducts compliance check for any applicable local ordinance established pursuant to [Minnesota Statutes, section 342.13](#), if desired.
16. Local government ensures tax compliance, if applicable.
17. Local government issues retail registration to preliminarily approved applicant or license holder. Reminder, a business needs a retail registration AND a license to conduct retail sales.

**A valid local retail registration in addition to a cannabis business license is required before the business commencing any retail sales. See [Page 24](#) for information on the retail registration process.*

Step-by-step process for: Cannabis microbusiness, wholesaler, transporter, testing facility, medical cannabis combination business

1. Applicant completes application and submits application fees. If applicable, an applicant's SEA status may be verified.
2. Application vetted for minimum requirements by OCM.
3. For qualified applicants, applicant completes background check process and submits attestation of labor peace agreement (LPA) in Accela.
4. If applicant successfully completes Steps 1-3, OCM issues preliminary approval to applicant. Applicants seeking to conduct retail activities are now eligible to receive local retail registration.
5. Once prepared for final licensure, selected applicant submits business location in Accela and updates application accordingly with final plans of record.
6. OCM forwards completed application to local government, which prompts an email notification from the licensing software system, Accela. Local governments should [sign up in Accela to prepare for zoning compliance certifications](#).
7. OCM reviews application's final plans of record. If incomplete or non-compliant, OCM requests applicant to revise and resubmit plans.
8. Local government completes zoning certification determining whether a proposed cannabis business complies with local zoning ordinances and, if applicable, with state fire and building code. *(This is distinct from the retail registration approval process.)*
9. OCM conducts site inspection.
10. If applicant successfully passes site inspection, upon paying the license fee, OCM issues their license and operations may commence.*

Businesses seeking to conduct retail sales must receive a local retail registration from their local government (microbusiness, medical cannabis combination businesses). This can be received once an applicant has a valid license or preliminary license approval issued by the office (Step 4 above).

11. Preliminarily approved applicant or license holder seeks retail registration from local government.
12. Local government approves applicant for local retail registration through means determined by ordinance (see [Page 24](#) for more information about the retail registration process).
13. Applicant pays retail registration fee to the local government (see [Appendix B](#) for relevant fees under [Minnesota Statutes, section 342.22](#)).
14. Local government conducts compliance check for any applicable local ordinance established pursuant to [Minnesota Statutes, section 342.13](#), if desired.
15. Local government ensures tax compliance, if applicable.
16. Local government issues retail registration to license holder or preliminarily approved applicant. Reminder, a business needs a retail registration AND a license to conduct retail sales.

**A valid local retail registration in addition to a cannabis business license is required before the business commencing any retail sales. See [Page 24](#) for information on the local retail registration process.*

Step-by-step process for: Cannabis event organizer

Event organizer licensing for cannabis events will be available beginning August 1, 2025. Until then, existing guidance remains in effect, and all current hemp registrants must ensure compliance with all local rules and regulations. Once opened, the cannabis event organizer license application will remain open year-round, allowing applicants to apply at any time.

Once event organizer licensing becomes available, applicants will be required to secure approval from their local government before beginning the application process. OCM will provide a standardized form for this purpose, which will include key details such as the event's name, date, time, point of contact and estimated size. **Per state law, no cannabis event organizer licenses will be granted without documented local approval.** If an applicant modifies any information that was previously approved by the local government on the standardized form provided by OCM, they will be required to submit a new application. **Applicants should ensure all event details are finalized and approved by the local jurisdiction before applying for licensure with OCM.** Other information that OCM will require from cannabis event organizer license applicants includes:

1. Site, Security, and Operations plans
2. Event diagram
3. Quality Assurance Standard Operating Procedure (SOP)
4. Inventory Control and Diversion Prevention SOP
5. Accounting and Tax Compliance SOP

As part of the application process, OCM requires event organizer license applicants to submit a list of vendors participating in the event. Because state law allows applicants to update this list before the event, localities should consider establishing their own procedures if they wish to receive vendor updates directly. OCM will verify that all listed cannabis and/or hemp vendors are properly licensed. Further details about the cannabis event organizer application process are provided on the [General Licensing Process webpage](#).

To ensure compliance with chapter 342 and all relevant regulations, OCM will conduct a precensure inspection phone call with event applicants. Additionally, OCM will perform random inspections of licensed events to verify compliance.

Once OCM issues an event organizer license, the local jurisdiction will be notified and provided with contact information for OCM's enforcement team for any day-of-event compliance or enforcement needs.

Licensing pathway: Cannabis event organizer

1. Applicant and local government complete the [Local Approval of Cannabis Event form](#).
2. Applicant completes application, including submitting the local government approval form, Labor Peace Agreement (LPA), background check, and all required documentation and application fees. If applicable, an applicant's SEA status may be verified.
3. Application vetted for minimum requirements by OCM.
4. OCM conducts preclosure phone inspection.
5. If applicant successfully passes preclosure phone inspection, OCM issues event license.
6. License holders are required to submit an updated vendor form to OCM if there are any changes to their vendor list before the event.
7. An inspection of the event may be conducted by OCM.

Step-by-step process for: Lower-potency hemp edible businesses

Applications for lower-potency hemp edible retailer (LPHE-R), lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer (LPHE-M), and lower-potency hemp edible wholesaler (LPHE-W) licenses will be accepted between October 1 and October 31, 2025. These licenses will be available to both registered and non-registered hemp businesses.

Businesses registered to sell hemp-derived cannabinoid products under [Minnesota Statutes, section 151.72](#) may continue operations during the interim period before the October application window and while their license applications are under review.

To support the launch of the adult-use cannabis market and provide continuity for existing hemp-derived businesses and medical cannabis patients, **OCM has authorized a product transition period through December 31, 2025**. During this transition period, license holders conducting retail sales under [Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342](#) are authorized to sell products compliant under the existing regulated supply chains in [section 151.72](#) and [sections 152.22-152.37](#), including hemp-derived cannabinoid products (HDCPs) and medical cannabis.

Details on the product transition period are available on our [General Licensing webpages](#).

Local governments and hemp businesses

Distinct from cannabis business licensing, state law does not require OCM to contact local governments for approval of hemp business licensing. Instead, applicants will be required to attest in their application that they are working with their proposed local government to ensure compliance with all relevant local laws and regulations. Receiving an LPHE retailer license does not guarantee that the business can operate in a specific locality if local approval is not granted. Once a license is issued, OCM will notify the respective locality through the local government's Accela portal.

Local governments should be aware of these upcoming changes and consider how they may impact local businesses and regulatory oversight.

Licensing pathway: LPHE retailers, manufacturers and wholesalers

1. Applicant completes application and submits application fees. If applicable, an applicant's SEA status may be verified. If applying for an LPHE-M license, applicants will need to provide a signed LPA with a bona fide labor organization. Applicants will also select and apply for relevant endorsements (see our [Lower-Potency Hemp Edible License Guide](#)).
2. Application vetted for minimum requirements by OCM ([Minnesota Statutes, section 342.44](#)).
3. OCM may conduct site inspection, if the location was not already registered with OCM.
4. If applicant passes site inspection, OCM issues license (and any relevant endorsements), and operations may commence if locally approved, except for retail activity.
5. OCM alerts local government of license being issued.

Continued high-level pathway for LPHE-R

6. Licensed business seeks local retail registration from local government, if LPHE-R.
7. Local government approves applicant for retail registration through means determined by ordinance, however, LPHE-R establishments cannot be limited.
8. Applicant pays retail registration fee to the local government (see [Appendix B](#) for relevant fees in accordance with [Minnesota Statutes, section 342.22](#)).
9. Local government conducts compliance check for any applicable local ordinance established pursuant to [Minnesota Statutes, section 342.13](#), if desired.
10. Local government ensures tax compliance, if applicable.
11. Local government issues retail registration to license holder, and license holder can conduct retail sales now that they have received a state license and a local retail registration.

General Authorities

Local governments in Minnesota have various means of oversight over the cannabis market, as provided by the adult-use cannabis law. Local governments may not outright ban cannabis businesses, or limit operations in a manner inconsistent with state law.

Cannabis retail restrictions (342.13)

In accordance with [section 342.13\(h\)](#), local governments may limit the availability of local retail registrations for cannabis retailers, cannabis microbusinesses with retail endorsements, and cannabis mezzobusinesses with retail endorsements. If a city or county has a population between 1-12,500, they would be required to allow at least one (1) retail registration. If their population is between 12,501-25,000, they would be required to allow at least two (2) retail registrations, and so on.

Local units of government *may issue more* than the minimum number of registrations – statute *does not require* local governments to establish a limit.

Local units of government are not obligated to seek out a business to register as cannabis business if they have not been approached by any potential applicants but cannot prohibit the establishment of a business if this population requirement is not met. Per statutory direction, a municipal cannabis store ([Page 29](#)) cannot be included in the minimum number of registrations required. For population counts, the state demographer estimates will likely be utilized.

Statute does not allow a local unit of government to limit retail registrations for medical cannabis combination business licenses or lower-potency hemp edible retailer licenses.

Tribal governments (342.13)

OCM is prohibited from and will not issue state cannabis licenses to businesses in Indian Country without consent from a Tribal Nation. Tribal Nations hold the authority to license Tribal cannabis businesses on Tribal lands – this process is separate from OCM’s licensing process and authority. Subject to the compacting process as the Legislature directed in [Minnesota Statutes, section 3.9228](#), Tribal Nations may operate cannabis businesses off Tribal lands.

On May 20, 2025, Governor Tim Walz signed the first Tribal-state compact authorized under Minnesota’s 2023 cannabis law. The agreement outlines how the state of Minnesota and White Earth Nation will address jurisdictional issues related to the adult-use cannabis industry and promote a cooperative and mutually beneficial relationship regarding the legalization of cannabis.

A Tribal Nation may open up to eight off-reservation cannabis retail locations. They are limited to one retail location per municipality and three per county. Tribally regulated retail locations off Tribal land must follow all non-cannabis-specific local ordinances, including zoning, land use, statutory setback limitations, and local hours of operation restrictions.

Under the rules governing Minnesota’s cannabis industry ([Minnesota Rules, chapter 9810](#)), a local unit of government may include in its count of active retail registrations any retail locations operating under a Tribal compact or a Tribally issued license or registration, even though they do not receive local retail registration.

The Tribal-state cannabis compacts require product testing to verify compliance with public health and safety standards set by OCM, ensuring uniformity across the state market. Like state-license holders, Tribes and their license holders will utilize seed-to-sale tracking to ensure that regulators can see the full lifecycle of a cannabis plant or product. All products must be entered into the state’s seed-to-sale system when they move off Tribal lands.

Sales of cannabis products off Tribal lands are subject to all state and local taxes.

For more information, please visit [Tribal Compacts / Office of Cannabis Management](#).

Taxes (295.81; 295.82)

Retail sales of taxable cannabis products are subject to the state and local sales and use tax and a 15% gross receipts tax (beginning June 30, 2025). Cannabis gross receipts tax proceeds are allocated to the state general fund. Local taxes imposed solely on sale of cannabis products are prohibited.

Cannabis retailers will be subject to the same real property tax classification as all other retail businesses. Real property used for raising, cultivating, processing, or storing cannabis plants, cannabis flower, or cannabis products for sale will be classified as commercial and industrial property. Questions regarding cannabis taxes should be directed to the [Department of Revenue](#).

Retail timing restrictions (342.13)

A cannabis business with a license or endorsement for retail activity may not sell between 2 a.m. and 8 a.m. on the days of Monday through Saturday and between 2 a.m. and 10 a.m. on Sunday. Additionally, local governments may prohibit retail sales of cannabis between the hours of 8 a.m. and 10 a.m. Monday-Saturday, and 9 p.m. and 2 a.m. the following day.

Operating multiple locations with one license

Certain licenses allow for multiple retail locations to be operated under a single license, with the following limitations:

- **Retailers:** up to five retail locations, with no more than one per city and no more than three per county.
- **Mezzobusinesses:** up to three retail locations, with no more than one per city and no more than three per county.
- **Microbusinesses:** up to one retail location.
- **Medical cannabis combination businesses:** up to eight retail locations, with no more than one retail location per congressional district. Additionally, medical cannabis combination businesses may cultivate at more than one location within other limitations on cultivation.
- **Lower-potency hemp edible retailer businesses:** not subject to location restrictions and may operate multiple retail locations.

Each retail location of a cannabis business requires local certification of zoning compliance and local retail registration.

Zoning and Land Use

Buffer guidelines (342.13)

State law does not restrict how a local government conducts its zoning designations for cannabis businesses, except that they may not prohibit the establishment or operation of a cannabis business or hemp business. A local government may adopt reasonable restrictions on the time, place and manner of the operation of a cannabis business provided that such restrictions do not prohibit the establishment or operation of cannabis businesses, and they may prohibit the operation of a cannabis business within 1,000 feet of a school or 500 feet of a day care, residential treatment facility, or an attraction within a public park that is regularly used by minors, including playgrounds and athletic fields. Local governments should consult legal counsel when determining implementation of buffers.

Zoning guidelines

While each locality conducts its zoning differently, a few themes have emerged across the country. For example, cannabis manufacturing facilities are often placed in industrial zones, while cannabis retailers are typically found in commercial/retail zones. Cannabis retail facilities align with general retail establishments and are prohibited from allowing consumption or use onsite and are also required to have plans to prevent the visibility of cannabis and hemp-derived products to individuals outside the retail location. Industrial hemp is an agricultural product and should be zoned as such.

Cannabis businesses should be zoned under existing zoning ordinances in accordance with the license type or endorsed activities held by the cannabis business. Note that certain types of licenses may be able to perform multiple activities which may have different zoning analogues. In the same way municipalities may zone a microbrewery that predominately sells directly to onsite consumers differently than a microbrewery that sells packaged beer to retailers and restaurants, so too might a municipality wish to zone two microbusinesses based on the actual activities that each business is undertaking. Table 1, included on [Pages 20](#) and [21](#), explains the types of activities that cannabis businesses might undertake, as well as some recommended existing zoning categories.

Please also review the model ordinance guidance included on [Page 30](#). OCM also recommends consulting local legal counsel when determining these decisions.

Table 1: Cannabis and hemp business activities

Endorsed Activity	License Type Eligible to Do Endorsed Activity	Description of Activity	Comparable Districts	Municipal Considerations
Cultivation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cultivator • Mezzobusiness • Microbusiness • Medical cannabis combination 	“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.	<p>Indoor: industrial, commercial, production</p> <p>Outdoor: agricultural</p>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Odor • Potential need for transportation from facility • Waste, water, and energy usage • Security
Cannabis manufacturing, processing, extraction	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Manufacturer • Mezzobusiness • Medical cannabis combination 	This group of endorsed activities turn raw, dried cannabis and cannabis parts into other types of cannabis products, e.g. edibles or topicals.	Indoor: industrial, commercial, production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Odor • Potential need for transportation from facility • Waste, water, and energy usage • Security
Hemp manufacturing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • LPHE manufacturer 	These businesses convert hemp into LPHE products.	Indoor: industrial, commercial, production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Odor • Waste, water, and energy
Wholesale	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Wholesale • Cultivator • Manufacturer • Mezzobusiness • Microbusiness • Medical cannabis combination • LPHE wholesaler 	This activity and license type allows a business to purchase from a business growing or manufacturing cannabis or cannabis products and sell to a cannabis business engaged in retail.	Indoor: industrial, commercial, production	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Need for transportation from facility • Security

Table 1: Cannabis and hemp business activities (continued)

Endorsed Activity	License Type Eligible to Do Endorsed Activity	Description of Activity	Comparable Districts	Municipal Considerations
Cannabis retail	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retailer • Mezzobusiness • Microbusiness • Medical cannabis combination 	This endorsed activity and license type allow a business to sell cannabis products directly to consumers.	Indoor: retail, neighborhood shopping districts, light industrial, existing districts where off-sale liquor or tobacco sales are allowed	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Micros may offer onsite consumption, similar to breweries. • Micros and mezzos may include multiple activities: cultivation, manufacture, and/or retail.
Transportation	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannabis transporter • LPHE wholesaler 	This license type allows a company to transport products from one license type to another.	Not applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fleet based businesses that will own multiple vehicles, but not necessarily hold a substantial amount of cannabis or cannabis products.
Delivery	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cannabis delivery 	This license type allows for transportation to the end consumer.	Not applicable	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Fleet based business that will own multiple vehicles, but not necessarily hold a substantial amount of cannabis or cannabis products.
Events	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Event organizer 	This license entitles license holder to organize a temporary event lasting no more than four days.	Anywhere that the city permits events to occur, subject to other restrictions related to cannabis use	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • On site consumption. • Retail sales by a licensed or endorsed retail business possible.

Local Approval Process

Local governments play a critical role in the licensing process, serving as a near-final approval check on cannabis businesses nearing the awarding of a state license for operations. Once an applicant has been vetted by OCM and is selected for proceeding in the verification process, they are then required to receive the local government's certification of zoning compliance and/or local retail registration before operations may commence.



Local certification of zoning compliance ([342.13](#); [342.14](#))

Following OCM's initial vetting process, local governments must **certify** that the applicant with preliminary approval has achieved **compliance with local zoning ordinances, and if applicable, state and fire building code** before the cannabis business license holder receiving final approval from OCM to commence operations.

OCM will work with local governments to access Accela, the licensing software system to complete this zoning certification process. Please review [OCM's webpage for specific instructions on accessing the licensing software system](#), Accela, to prepare for zoning compliance certification. The webpage includes step-by-step guides, including the [Local Government Accela Registration Guide](#).

During the application and licensing process for cannabis businesses, after an applicant with preliminary approval completes their site registration (see Step 3 of the [From Start to License: Your Path to Cannabis Licensing in Minnesota graphic](#)), OCM will notify a local government when an applicant with preliminary approval intends to operate within their jurisdiction and request a certification as to whether a proposed cannabis business complies with local zoning ordinances, and if applicable, whether the proposed business complies with state fire code and building code.

According to Minnesota's cannabis law, a local unit of government has 30 days to respond to this request for certification of compliance. If a local government does not respond to OCM's request for certification of compliance within the 30 days, the cannabis law allows OCM to issue a license. OCM may not issue the final approval for a license if the local government has indicated they are not in compliance.

Local governments should also be aware that according to Minnesota’s cannabis law, OCM has 90 days from when an applicant completes a site registration, uploads final application documents, and requests a zoning compliance certification, to either issue a license (which is statutorily defined as final authorization to operate) or to issue a denial. This means OCM has highly encouraged applicants to not take the site registration step *until they have worked out issues with their local government*. Ultimately, that means, a preliminarily approved business should not complete site registration until they have received all local zoning approvals, are compliant with state fire and building codes, and are fewer than 90 days from being able to open their doors.

OCM has encouraged applicants with preliminary approval to engage early with local governments before submitting site registration information – **so local governments should anticipate outreach from applicants before notifications in Accela**. Early conversations can inform applicants what may be required to obtain local zoning compliance approval as well as in compliance with state and fire building code before their decisions on a final location. Early conversations can also inform local governments who may be interested in locations in their jurisdiction – whether they are not yet OCM applicants yet, applicants in qualified applicant status, or applicants with preliminary approval.

Local governments should view applicants with preliminary approval status as serious, ready applicants having cleared several hurdles in the application and licensing process, including passage of a background check. The final steps for applicants with preliminary approval status include securing a location, gaining compliance with local ordinances, and passing OCM’s prelicensure site inspection.

Please see the [Qualified Applicant Guide](#), including Pages 15 and 16, for more recommendations for applicants and local governments navigating this process.

As a reminder, applicants with preliminary approval status have 18 months to convert their preliminary approval to full licensure. If an applicant submits site registration, uploads final application documents, and requests zoning compliance certification but does not yet meet zoning compliance or does not yet meet building and fire code, the local government may deny their local zoning compliance approval. The applicant will retain their preliminary approval status and be able to continue to work with the local government to gain compliance and re-submit the site registration information.

Alternatively, the applicant can find a new location and begin the site registration process with a new local government under their same preliminary approval status as long as they are in the 18-month window of their preliminary approval.

Local retail registration process ([342.22](#))

Once the licensing process begins, local retail registration applies to licensed cannabis retailers or other cannabis/hemp businesses seeking to conduct retail sales. Several license types are authorized to conduct retail sales if they receive a retail endorsement or license from OCM. Before conducting retail sales under their business license, state law also requires the business receive a local retail registration.

There are five license types that are eligible to conduct cannabis retail activity and will seek a retail registration from local governments:

- Cannabis retailers
- Microbusinesses with a retail endorsement
- Mezzobusinesses with a retail endorsement
- Medical cannabis combination businesses
- Lower-potency hemp edible retailers

Local governments must issue a retail registration after verifying that:

- The business has a valid license, or preliminary license approval issued by OCM.
- The business has paid a registration fee or renewal fee to the local government.
 - Initial registration fees collected by a local government may be \$500 or half the amount of the applicable initial license fee, whichever is less, and renewal registration fees may be \$1,000 or half the amount of the applicable renewal license fee, whichever is less.
- The business is compliant with chapter 342 and local ordinances.
- If applicable, the business is current on all property taxes and assessments for the proposed retail location.

Local registrations may also be issued by counties if the respective local government transfers such authorities to the county.

Option to limit retail registrations for cannabis businesses: Determining a process

State law permits local governments to place a limitation on the number of cannabis retailers, microbusiness, and mezzobusinesses with retail endorsements allowed within their locality via ordinance. If a city or county has a population between 1-12,500, they would be required to allow at least one (1) retail registration. If their population is between 12,501-25,000, they would be required to allow at least two (2) retail registrations, and so on ([see Page 16](#)). Retail registrations for lower-potency hemp edible retailers and medical cannabis combination businesses are required but may **not** be limited in number by a local government.

It is also important to note that local governments **are not** required to limit the number of licensed cannabis retailers, microbusinesses, or mezzobusinesses, and instead local governments can determine a process to reviews requests and applications for retail registrations as they are received.

If a local government wishes to limit the number of cannabis retailers, microbusinesses, or mezzobusinesses with retail endorsements via ordinance, state law does not define the process for a local government's selection if there are more applicants than registrations available.

It is highly recommended that local governments work with an attorney to determine their specific process via ordinance for selection if they wish to limit the number of retail registrations per section 342.13 and that the process is fair, transparent, and communicated thoroughly with prospective applicants.

Local governments should also consider the timing of the zoning compliance certification process in relation to retail registrations as applicants are navigating decisions related to where they can make investments and operate their business.

Per a new law change effective May 2025, local governments are allowed to issue retail registration to an applicant with preliminary approval status, which is before full licensure. Allowing for retail registration at this stage will prevent applicants from potentially signing leases and paying for retail facility build-outs when the local government may ultimately deny retail registration because the registration limit has been reached.

Local governments deciding to limit retail registrations should consider how to implement an application process to accommodate this timing. Local governments deciding to limit retail registrations should also communicate with applicants about what they can expect during this process so that applicants can understand the potential risks involved if there are not any retail registrations available after a limit has been reached. Applicants should seek to learn the process before making any investments or decisions to further build out a business in an area where it may not be allowed to operate due to the lack of available registrations left. Additionally, local units of government should consider the process by which they will determine who gets a registration, e.g., through the use of a lottery, on a first-come/first-serve model, or through a merit-based scoring system, etc.

Other considerations

Existing retail locations. Retailers in Minnesota’s medical cannabis program and lower-potency hemp edible program may currently be operating in a local government’s jurisdiction under active registrations. In the future, these active businesses will be required to obtain a license from OCM and will need a local retail registration to continue their operations.

Local governments may wish to consider how businesses currently operating will be issued retail registrations when determining if and how to limit retail registrations.

Local zoning approval does not guarantee retail registration. Zoning certification from local governments does not guarantee a local retail registration. This is a distinctly separate approval process. All applicants seeking retail activity will be required to obtain a zoning certification from the local government to be issued a state license. Local governments should consider the number of zoning certifications they are issuing if they have chosen to limit retail registrations and be in conversation with applicants about the number of retail registrations that are available.

Local governments are permitted specific authorities for registration refusal and registration suspension, in addition to—and not in conflict with—OCM authorities.

Registration and renewal refusals

Local governments may refuse the registration and/or certification of a license renewal if the license is associated with an individual or business who no longer holds a valid license, has failed to pay the local registration or renewal fee, or has been found in noncompliance in connection with a preliminary or renewal compliance check.

Local registration suspension (342.22)

Local governments may suspend the local retail registration of a cannabis business or hemp business if the business is determined to not be operating in compliance with a local ordinance authorized by section 342.13 or if the operation of the business poses an immediate threat to the health and safety of the public. The local government must immediately notify OCM of the suspension if it occurs. OCM will review the suspension and may reinstate the registration or take enforcement action.

Expedited complaint process (342.13)

Per state law, OCM has established an expedited complaint process to receive, review, and respond to complaints made by a local unit of government about a cannabis business. Complaints can be submitted through the OCM website, with an option to indicate if the report is on behalf of law enforcement or local government.

The expedited complaint process requires OCM to provide an initial response to the complaint within seven days and perform any necessary inspections within 30 days. Within this process, if a local government notifies OCM that a cannabis business poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of the public, OCM must respond within one business day.

Local governments can submit complaints via this [form](#).



Inspections & Compliance Checks

Local governments are permitted specific business inspection and compliance check authorities, in addition to—and not in conflict with—OCM authorities.

Inspections and compliance checks (342.22)

Local governments must conduct **compliance checks** for cannabis and hemp businesses holding retail registration **at least once per calendar year**. These compliance checks must verify compliance with age verification procedures and compliance with any applicable local ordinance established pursuant to section 342.13. OCM maintains inspection authorities for all cannabis licenses to verify compliance with operation requirements, product limits, and other applicable requirements of chapter 342.



Municipal Cannabis Stores

As authorized in [section 342.32](#), local governments are permitted to apply for a cannabis retailer license to establish and operate a municipal cannabis store.

State law requires OCM issue a license to a city or county seeking to operate a single municipal cannabis store if the city or county:

- Submits required application information to OCM,
- Meets minimum requirements for licensure, and
- Pays applicable application and license fee.



A municipal cannabis store will not be included in the total count of retail licenses issued by the state under chapter 342 and cannot be counted as retail registration for purposes of determining the minimum number of retail registrations, if a local government has imposed a cap on retail locations by ordinance.

Additionally, a city or county that establishes, owns, or operates a municipal cannabis store may also hold a lower-potency hemp edible retailer license. The application window for lower-potency hemp edible retailer licenses will be October 1-31, 2025.

Creating Your Local Ordinance

As authorized in section 342.13, a local government may adopt a local ordinance regarding cannabis businesses. Establishing local governments' ordinances on cannabis businesses in a timely manner is critical for the ability for local cities or towns to establish local control as described in the law and is necessary for the success of the statewide industry and the ability of local governments to protect public health and safety. The cannabis market's potential to create jobs, generate revenue, and contribute to economic development at the local and state level is supported through local ordinance work. The issuance of local certifications and registrations to prospective cannabis businesses is also dependent on local ordinances.

- Local governments may not prohibit the possession, transportation, or use of cannabis, or the establishment or operation of a cannabis business licensed under state law.
- Local governments may adopt reasonable restrictions on the time, place, and manner of cannabis business operations (see [Page 16](#)).
- If your local government wishes to operate a municipal cannabis store, the establishment and operation of such a facility must be considered in a local ordinance.



Model ordinance

For additional guidance regarding the creation of a cannabis related ordinance, please reference the additional resources on [Page 32](#).

Additional Information – Tobacco Sales

Penalties related to a revocation or suspension of tobacco license

A cannabis or hemp business license holder may also hold a tobacco license under [Minnesota Statutes, chapter 461](#). However, tobacco cannot be sold in the cannabis retail location. Under [section 461.12](#), a license holder authorized to sell tobacco may have that privilege revoked if they had either a cannabis business license ([chapter 342](#)) or hemp business registration ([151.72](#)) revoked. This penalty also applies if the license holder is convicted of an offense under section 151.72 or has been convicted under any other statute for illegal sale of cannabis products. or hemp business registration (151.72) revoked. This penalty also applies if the license holder is convicted of an offense under section 151.72 or has been convicted under any other statute for illegal sale of cannabis products.

Clarifying cannabis businesses authority

Cannabis businesses will be able to sell vaporizers without a tobacco license. Under [Minnesota Statutes, section 342.27, subdivision 3\(a\)](#), retail license holders are permitted to sell cannabis paraphernalia. Cannabis paraphernalia includes “all equipment, products, and materials of any kind that are knowingly or intentionally used primarily in ... ingesting, inhaling, or otherwise introducing cannabis products into the human body” ([Minnesota Statutes, section 342.01, subdivision 18\(2\)](#)). Therefore, Minnesota Statutes, section 342.27, subdivision 3(a), specifically authorizes retail license holders to sell cannabis paraphernalia, which in this instance includes vaporizers.



Additional Resources

OCM toolkit for local partners

Please visit the [OCM webpage \(mn.gov/ocm/local-governments/\)](https://mn.gov/ocm/local-governments/) for additional information, including a toolkit of resources developed specifically for local government partners. The webpage will be updated as additional information becomes available and as state regulations are adopted.

Toolkit resources include:

- **Appendix A: [Cannabis Model Ordinance \(mn.gov/ocm/lgg-appendix-a\)](https://mn.gov/ocm/lgg-appendix-a)**
- **Appendix B: [Retail Registration Form and Checklist \(mn.gov/ocm/lgg-appendix-b\)](https://mn.gov/ocm/lgg-appendix-b)**
- **Appendix C: [Cannabis Flower and Hemp-Derived Cannabinoid Products Inspection Checklist \(mn.gov/ocm/lgg-appendix-c\)](https://mn.gov/ocm/lgg-appendix-c)**
- **Appendix D: [Enforcement Notice from the Office of Cannabis Management \(mn.gov/ocm/lgg-appendix-d\)](https://mn.gov/ocm/lgg-appendix-d)**
- **Appendix E: [Notice to Unlawful Cannabis Sellers \(mn.gov/ocm/lgg-appendix-e\)](https://mn.gov/ocm/lgg-appendix-e)**
- **Appendix F: [Model Guidelines on Age Verification Compliance Checks Policy and Procedures \(mn.gov/ocm/lgg-appendix-f\)](https://mn.gov/ocm/lgg-appendix-f)**
- **Appendix G: [Cannabis and Hemp Age Compliance Check Form \(mn.gov/ocm/lgg-appendix-g\)](https://mn.gov/ocm/lgg-appendix-g)**
- **Appendix H: [Local Government Accela Registration Guide \(mn.gov/ocm/lgg-appendix-h\)](https://mn.gov/ocm/lgg-appendix-h)**
- **Appendix I: [Local Unit of Government Cannabis Licensing Contact, Delegation Form \(mn.gov/ocm/local-governments/contactform.jsp\)](https://mn.gov/ocm/local-governments/contactform.jsp)**
- **Appendix J: [Local Governments – Completing Zoning Compliance Certification on Accela \(mn.gov/ocm/lgg-appendix-j\)](https://mn.gov/ocm/lgg-appendix-j)**
- **Appendix K: [Local Approval of Cannabis Event form \(mn.gov/ocm/lgg-appendix-k\)](https://mn.gov/ocm/lgg-appendix-k)**

Local organizations

Feel free to contact the following local organizations for additional resources, as they have also developed resources to support local governments regarding the cannabis industry.

- [League of Minnesota Cities \(lmc.org\)](https://lmc.org)
- [Association of Minnesota Counties \(mncounties.org\)](https://mncounties.org)
- [Minnesota Public Health Law Center \(publichealthlawcenter.org\)](https://publichealthlawcenter.org)

1.1 **Office of Cannabis Management**

1.2 **Adopted Expedited Permanent Rules Relating to Adult-Use Cannabis**

1.3 **9810.0100 SCOPE; PURPOSE; APPLICATION.**

1.4 This chapter is promulgated pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342, and Minnesota
1.5 Statutes, section 14.002. This chapter is promulgated to carry out Minnesota Statutes, chapter
1.6 342, and to facilitate the full and uniform implementation, enforcement, and application of
1.7 Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342. This chapter applies to all cannabis and hemp businesses
1.8 subject to the provisions of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342, that are licensed, authorized
1.9 to do business, or otherwise doing business in Minnesota, except that nothing in this chapter:

1.10 A. abrogates the sovereignty of the 11 federally recognized Tribes sharing
1.11 territorial boundaries with Minnesota; or

1.12 B. regulates a business operating under a license issued by one of the Tribes
1.13 operating on Tribally regulated land, as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 3.9228.

1.14 **9810.0200 DEFINITIONS.**

1.15 Subpart 1. **Scope.** For the purposes of this chapter, the terms defined in Minnesota
1.16 Statutes, chapter 342, have the meanings given them.

1.17 Subp. 2. **Acceptance criteria.** "Acceptance criteria" means the conditions that must
1.18 be satisfied for a product to be accepted.

1.19 Subp. 3. **AOAC International.** "AOAC International" means the Association of
1.20 Official Analytical Collaboration International.

1.21 Subp. 4. **Authorized event retailer.** "Authorized event retailer" means any licensed
1.22 retailer authorized by the office to make retail sales at a cannabis event.

2.1 Subp. 5. **Authorized personnel.** "Authorized personnel" means one or more individuals
2.2 authorized or assigned by the regulated business or the business's designee to perform a
2.3 specific type of duty or to be at a specific location.

2.4 Subp. 6. **Cannabis clone.** "Cannabis clone" means a cannabis plant that is propagated
2.5 from a cannabis cutting.

2.6 Subp. 7. **Cannabis cultivator.** "Cannabis cultivator" means a person, cooperative, or
2.7 business authorized by the office to cultivate cannabis plants for sale.

2.8 Subp. 8. **Cannabis cutting.** "Cannabis cutting" means the vegetative material removed
2.9 from a cannabis mother plant that is intended to be used for propagation, including plant
2.10 tissue for use in tissue culture.

2.11 Subp. 9. **Cannabis delivery vehicle.** "Cannabis delivery vehicle" means a motor
2.12 vehicle used by a cannabis delivery service to transport regulated products to a customer,
2.13 patient, or designated caregiver.

2.14 Subp. 10. **Cannabis mother plant.** "Cannabis mother plant" means a female cannabis
2.15 plant intentionally maintained in a nonflowering vegetative state for the purpose of producing
2.16 cannabis cuttings.

2.17 Subp. 11. **Cannabis retailer.** "Cannabis retailer" means a cannabis business, as defined
2.18 in Minnesota Statutes, section 342.01, subdivision 14, that holds:

2.19 A. a valid cannabis license;

2.20 B. a retail endorsement; and

2.21 C. a retail registration with the appropriate local unit of government.

2.22 Subp. 12. **Cannabis seedling.** "Cannabis seedling" means a germinated seed that:

2.23 A. originates from a cannabis plant;

3.1 B. has no flowers; and

3.2 C. is no more than eight inches in height.

3.3 Subp. 13. **Cannabis transport vehicle.** "Cannabis transport vehicle" means a vehicle
3.4 used by a cannabis transporter to transport regulated products to a license holder.

3.5 Subp. 14. **Cannabis volunteer.** "Cannabis volunteer" means any individual whose
3.6 scope of work involves that of a cannabis worker, but who does not, and is not required
3.7 under applicable local, state, or federal law to, receive compensation for those services.

3.8 Subp. 15. **Cannabis waste.** "Cannabis waste" means discarded cannabis materials
3.9 created from the cultivation, harvesting, processing, manufacturing, packaging, storage,
3.10 transport, delivery, or sale of products of the cannabis industry or the hemp consumer
3.11 industry.

3.12 Subp. 16. **Caregiver.** "Caregiver" means a patient's registered designated caregiver
3.13 or a patient's parent, legal guardian, or spouse acting as a registered designated caregiver.

3.14 Subp. 17. **Certificate holder.** "Certificate holder" means a person who has completed
3.15 the requisite application and training requirements and has been certified as a medical
3.16 cannabis consultant by the office.

3.17 Subp. 18. **Certified medical cannabis consultant.** "Certified medical cannabis
3.18 consultant" means a certificate holder who is employed by a cannabis business that has a
3.19 medical cannabis endorsement.

3.20 Subp. 19. **Crop input.** "Crop input" means any substance other than water that is
3.21 applied to or used in the cultivation of a cannabis plant for the purposes of pest control,
3.22 plant health, or plant growth management. Crop input includes pesticides, fungicides, plant
3.23 regulators, fertilizers, soil amendments, plant amendments, and other agricultural products
3.24 regulated by the Department of Agriculture.

4.1 Subp. 20. **Customer.** "Customer" means an individual making a purchase from a
4.2 licensee that holds a retail license or retail endorsement.

4.3 Subp. 21. **Delivery route.** "Delivery route" means a trip from the retail location where
4.4 a sale originates to a customer delivery location.

4.5 Subp. 22. **Dwelling.** "Dwelling" means a physical structure where people live, such
4.6 as a house, an apartment, or another type of residential structure.

4.7 Subp. 23. **Elements of a crime.** "Elements of a crime" means the component parts
4.8 of a crime that a prosecutor must prove to a judge or jury in order to convict a person of the
4.9 crime.

4.10 Subp. 24. **Excipient.** "Excipient" means an inert substance formulated alongside an
4.11 active ingredient.

4.12 Subp. 25. **Growth phase.** "Growth phase" means the designation of stages of
4.13 development of a live cannabis plant as a seedling, immature plant, vegetative plant, and
4.14 flowering plant.

4.15 Subp. 26. **Hazardous cannabis waste.** "Hazardous cannabis waste" means cannabis
4.16 waste that meets the definition of hazardous waste in Minnesota Statutes, section 116.06,
4.17 subdivision 11.

4.18 Subp. 27. **Homogenized composite batch sample.** "Homogenized composite batch
4.19 sample" means a representative sample as defined in subpart 52 that is homogenized prior
4.20 to sample analysis.

4.21 Subp. 28. **IEC.** "IEC" means the International Electrotechnical Commission.

4.22 Subp. 29. **Immature cannabis plant.** "Immature cannabis plant" means any
4.23 nonflowering plant of the genus *Cannabis*. Immature cannabis plant includes a cannabis
4.24 clone, a cannabis cutting, a cannabis seedling, and a cannabis mother plant. Immature

5.1 cannabis plant does not include industrial hemp as defined in Minnesota Statutes, chapter
5.2 18K.

5.3 Subp. 30. **Ingestible cannabis product.** "Ingestible cannabis product" means a
5.4 cannabis product designed to be orally ingested, such as a food product or drink infused
5.5 with cannabis or a cannabis product that is intended to be swallowed.

5.6 Subp. 31. **In-process product.** "In-process product" means a regulated product that
5.7 has been transformed from raw cannabis or hemp but has not yet become the final form in
5.8 which the product will be sold to consumers.

5.9 Subp. 32. **ISO.** "ISO" means the International Organization for Standardization.

5.10 Subp. 33. **Kief.** "Kief" means the granular excess plant material and loose trichomes
5.11 resulting from the grinding, sifting, or other manufacturing of dried cured cannabis flower
5.12 or plants.

5.13 Subp. 34. **Limited-access area.** "Limited-access area" means an area of a cannabis
5.14 business that is accessible only by individuals who are over 21 years of age.

5.15 Subp. 35. **Lower-potency hemp retailer.** "Lower-potency hemp retailer" means a
5.16 hemp business, as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 342.01, subdivision 34, that holds
5.17 a valid lower-potency hemp edible retail license.

5.18 Subp. 36. **Manufacturing.** "Manufacturing" means the process by which cannabis
5.19 flower or plants, cannabis concentrates, artificially derived cannabinoids, hemp plant parts,
5.20 or hemp concentrates are prepared into usable consumer products or products intended for
5.21 further processing.

5.22 Subp. 37. **Manufacturing facility.** "Manufacturing facility" means the building or
5.23 area in which useable or consumable cannabis and hemp products are processed or otherwise
5.24 prepared to be useable or consumable products.

6.1 Subp. 38. **Marketing layer.** "Marketing layer" means the outermost layer of a retail
6.2 sale container that is predominantly apparent and visible, such as a box or bag that another
6.3 container containing saleable cannabis product or cannabis flower is in. If the container
6.4 consists of only a single layer, then the outer surface of the container is the marketing layer.

6.5 Subp. 39. **Mature cannabis plant.** "Mature cannabis plant" means any flowering
6.6 plant of the genus *Cannabis*. Mature cannabis plant does not include industrial hemp as
6.7 defined in Minnesota Statutes, chapter 18K.

6.8 Subp. 40. **Medical cannabis retailer.** "Medical cannabis retailer" means a cannabis
6.9 medical combination business or a cannabis business with a medical cannabis retail
6.10 endorsement to provide medical cannabis flower, medical cannabinoid products, and medical
6.11 cannabis paraphernalia to a patient or designated caregiver.

6.12 Subp. 41. **Nonhazardous cannabis waste.** "Nonhazardous cannabis waste" means
6.13 cannabis waste that does not meet the definition of hazardous waste in Minnesota Statutes,
6.14 section 116.06, subdivision 11.

6.15 Subp. 42. **Office.** "Office" means the Office of Cannabis Management.

6.16 Subp. 43. **Outdoor mixed-light facility.** "Outdoor mixed-light facility" means a hoop
6.17 house, greenhouse, or other structure with nonrigid walls that uses natural light, in whole
6.18 or in part, for cultivation.

6.19 Subp. 44. **Patient household.** "Patient household" means the residence in which at
6.20 least one patient resides.

6.21 Subp. 45. **Patient self-evaluation.** "Patient self-evaluation" or "self-evaluation" means
6.22 the assessment of patient symptom management and side effects throughout the patient's
6.23 medical cannabis treatment collected by the office as part of the research evaluation under
6.24 Minnesota Statutes, section 342.54, subdivision 3.

7.1 Subp. 46. **Person subject to guardianship.** "Person subject to guardianship" has the
7.2 meaning given in Minnesota Statutes, section 524.5-102, subdivision 13b.

7.3 Subp. 47. **Pharmacist.** "Pharmacist" means a pharmacist licensed under Minnesota
7.4 Statutes, chapter 151.

7.5 Subp. 48. **Point-of-sale system.** "Point-of-sale system" means the combination of
7.6 hardware, software, and payment services operated by a business to process payments for
7.7 the purchase of goods and services.

7.8 Subp. 49. **Propagation.** "Propagation" means the activity of growing cannabis plants
7.9 from a cannabis seed, an immature cannabis plant, or another cannabis plant source.

7.10 Subp. 50. **Regulated products.** "Regulated products" means all products subject to
7.11 regulation by the office, including cannabis plants, cannabis flower, medical cannabis flower,
7.12 cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, lower-potency hemp edibles,
7.13 hemp-derived consumer products, and hemp-derived topical products.

7.14 Subp. 51. **Remediation.** "Remediation" means any process that removes or reduces
7.15 the level of contaminant or excess cannabinoid in a batch of any product regulated under
7.16 Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342.

7.17 Subp. 52. **Representative sample.** "Representative sample" means a small portion
7.18 of a larger sample or product that accurately reflects the characteristics of the entire sample
7.19 or product.

7.20 Subp. 53. **Responsible worker.** "Responsible worker" means a worker who is in
7.21 charge of ensuring that a task is completed and recorded in the statewide monitoring system.

7.22 Subp. 54. **Restricted-access area.** "Restricted-access area" means an area of a cannabis
7.23 business that is accessible only to authorized cannabis workers.

8.1 Subp. 55. **Retail area.** "Retail area" means the space within a cannabis business or
8.2 hemp business used to conduct retail sales.

8.3 Subp. 56. **Retail sale.** "Retail sale" means a transfer of products from a retailer to a
8.4 customer, patient, or designated caregiver.

8.5 Subp. 57. **Retailer.** "Retailer" means any cannabis retailer, medical cannabis
8.6 combination business operating a retail location, or lower-potency hemp retailer that holds
8.7 a valid applicable retailer license.

8.8 Subp. 58. **Saleable cannabis product.** "Saleable cannabis product" means a
8.9 manufactured cannabis product that is prepared for sale.

8.10 Subp. 59. **Sample.** "Sample" means a sample of products sold by the retailer that is
8.11 not for sale and is displayed for customers to observe and smell.

8.12 Subp. 60. **Security event.** "Security event" means any potential or actual unauthorized
8.13 access or compromise of a cannabis business's physical location or electronic systems.

8.14 Subp. 61. **Smokeable cannabis product.** "Smokeable cannabis product" means a
8.15 product containing cannabis flower or cannabis concentrate consumed by combustion or
8.16 vaporization and inhalation of smoke, aerosol, or vapor from the product.

8.17 Subp. 62. **Solvent.** "Solvent" means a substance that is capable of solubilizing
8.18 cannabinoids extracted from cannabis or hemp plants.

8.19 Subp. 63. **System administrator.** "System administrator" means an individual who
8.20 is an owner or employee of a cannabis business and manages access to the statewide
8.21 monitoring system and access permissions for all other employees of the cannabis business.

8.22 Subp. 64. **System inventory.** "System inventory" means a cannabis business's inventory
8.23 of all regulated products.

Subp. 65. **System user.** "System user" means an individual who is an owner or employee of a cannabis business, other than a system administrator, and is permitted to access the statewide monitoring system.

Subp. 66. **Terpene profile.** "Terpene profile" means the specific combination and concentration of terpenes.

Subp. 67. **THC.** "THC" means tetrahydrocannabinol.

Subp. 68. **Tincture.** "Tincture" means a solution of ~~hemp extract~~ that is:

A. derived either directly from a hemp or cannabis plant or from a manufactured hemp or cannabis extract;

B. dissolved in glycerin, food-grade oils, or other food-grade solvents; and

C. intended to be consumed through oral administration ~~or in combination with food products, including beverages.~~

Subp. 69. **Trim.** "Trim" means cannabis plant material that is intentionally removed as part of the cultivation process.

Subp. 70. **Vegetative plant.** "Vegetative plant" means a cannabis plant that is over eight inches in height but has no observable buds or flowers.

Subp. 71. **Volunteer cannabis plant.** "Volunteer cannabis plant" means a cannabis plant that results from a seed or root that is not intentionally planted or grown.

Subp. 72. **Wholesale distribution.** "Wholesale distribution" means the distribution of product between cannabis businesses or hemp businesses in the stages of cannabis or hemp production. Wholesale distribution excludes transfers between physical locations operating under a single ownership structure or single license issued by the office.

10.1 **9810.1000 LICENSE LIMITS.**

10.2 Subpart 1. **Cannabis cultivator.** No person that holds a cannabis cultivator license
10.3 may hold more than one cannabis cultivator license.

10.4 Subp. 2. **Cannabis manufacturer.** No person that holds a cannabis manufacturer
10.5 license may hold more than one cannabis manufacturer license.

10.6 Subp. 3. **Cannabis retailer.** No person that holds a cannabis retailer license may hold
10.7 more than one cannabis retailer license.

10.8 Subp. 4. **Cannabis wholesaler.** No person that holds a cannabis wholesaler license
10.9 may hold more than one cannabis wholesaler license.

10.10 Subp. 5. **Cannabis transporter.** No person that holds a cannabis transporter license
10.11 may hold more than one cannabis transporter license.

10.12 Subp. 6. **Cannabis testing facility.** No person that holds a cannabis testing facility
10.13 license may hold more than three cannabis testing facility licenses.

10.14 Subp. 7. **Cannabis delivery service.** No person that holds a cannabis delivery service
10.15 license may hold more than one cannabis delivery service license.

10.16 **9810.1001 DISQUALIFYING OFFENSES.**

10.17 Subpart 1. **Disqualifying criminal offenses.** A cannabis license holder, an applicant,
10.18 or, in the case of a business entity, every individual responsible for conducting the affairs
10.19 of the entity, including every owner and every cooperative member or director, manager,
10.20 and general partner of the business entity, who has been convicted of any crime listed in
10.21 this subpart is disqualified from holding a license under this chapter.

10.22 A. The following offenses under Minnesota law are disqualifying offenses:

10.23 (1) Noncannabis, controlled substance crimes:

11.1 (a) Minnesota Statutes, section 152.021 (controlled substance crime in
11.2 the first degree);

11.3 (b) Minnesota Statutes, section 152.022 (controlled substance crime in
11.4 the second degree);

11.5 (c) Minnesota Statutes, section 152.0262 (possession of substances with
11.6 intent to manufacture methamphetamine crime);

11.7 (d) Minnesota Statutes, section 152.0264, subdivision 1, clause (1) (sale
11.8 of cannabis to a minor);

11.9 (e) Minnesota Statutes, section 152.097 (counterfeit drugs);

11.10 (f) Minnesota Statutes, section 609.228 (great bodily harm caused by
11.11 distribution of drugs); or

11.12 (g) Minnesota Statutes, section 609.235 (use of drugs to injure or facilitate
11.13 crime).

11.14 (2) Human trafficking or labor trafficking crimes:

11.15 (a) Minnesota Statutes, section 609.282 (labor trafficking);

11.16 (b) Minnesota Statutes, section 609.322 (solicitation, inducement, and
11.17 promotion of prostitution; sex trafficking); or

11.18 (c) Minnesota Statutes, section 609.283 (unlawful conduct with respect
11.19 to documents in furtherance of labor or sex trafficking).

11.20 (3) Fraud or financial crimes:

11.21 (a) Minnesota Statutes, section 609.41 (false tax statement);

11.22 (b) Minnesota Statutes, section 609.42 (bribery);

11.23 (c) Minnesota Statutes, section 609.425 (corruptly influencing legislator);

- 12.1 (d) Minnesota Statutes, section 609.445 (failure to pay over state funds);
- 12.2 (e) Minnesota Statutes, section 609.48 (perjury);
- 12.3 (f) Minnesota Statutes, section 609.496 (concealing criminal proceeds);
- 12.4 (g) Minnesota Statutes, section 609.497 (engaging in business of
- 12.5 concealing criminal proceeds);
- 12.6 (h) a felony violation of Minnesota Statutes, section 609.52, subdivision
- 12.7 2, paragraph (a), clause (3), (4), (15), or (16), if the violation involves an insurance company
- 12.8 as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 60A.02, subdivision 4; a nonprofit health service
- 12.9 plan corporation regulated under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 62C; a health maintenance
- 12.10 organization regulated under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 62D; or a fraternal benefit society
- 12.11 regulated under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 64B (insurance fraud);
- 12.12 (i) Minnesota Statutes, section 609.54 (theft of public funds), Minnesota
- 12.13 Statutes, section 609.465 (presenting false claims to public officer or body), or Minnesota
- 12.14 Statutes, section 609.466 (medical assistance fraud);
- 12.15 (j) Minnesota Statutes, section 609.64 (recording, filing of forged
- 12.16 instrument);
- 12.17 (k) Minnesota Statutes, section 609.65, clause (1) (false certification by
- 12.18 notary public);
- 12.19 (l) Minnesota Statutes, section 609.651 (state lottery fraud);
- 12.20 (m) Minnesota Statutes, section 609.645 (fraudulent statements);
- 12.21 (n) Minnesota Statutes, section 609.825 (bribery of participant or official
- 12.22 in contest);
- 12.23 (o) Minnesota Statutes, section 609.86 (commercial bribery); or

13.1 (p) any offense involving fraud, deceit, or embezzlement as a necessary
13.2 element of the offense.

13.3 (4) Cannabis offenses under Minnesota Statutes, section 152.0264 (cannabis
13.4 sale crimes), of which the license holder or applicant was convicted after August 1, 2023.

13.5 (5) Other crimes:

13.6 (a) Minnesota Statutes, section 609.687 (adulteration); or

13.7 (b) Minnesota Statutes, section 609.89 (computer or electronic data theft).

13.8 B. A license holder or an applicant who has been convicted of an attempted crime
13.9 under Minnesota Statutes, section 609.17, or conspiring with another to commit a crime
13.10 under Minnesota Statutes, section 609.175, is disqualified from holding a license under this
13.11 chapter if the underlying crime is listed in item A.

13.12 C. A license holder or an applicant is disqualified from holding a license under
13.13 this chapter if:

13.14 (1) the license holder or applicant was convicted in another state or federal
13.15 court of a crime; and

13.16 (2) the elements of the crime are the same as the elements of a crime listed
13.17 in item A.

13.18 D. A cannabis license holder or an applicant for a license is not disqualified from
13.19 holding a license if:

13.20 (1) the license holder or applicant was charged with a drug-related crime
13.21 listed in Minnesota Statutes, section 152.18, subdivision 1, paragraph (a);

13.22 (2) the license holder or applicant was found guilty after a trial or pled guilty;

14.1 (3) a court stayed adjudication of the crime pursuant to Minnesota Statutes,
14.2 section 152.18, subdivision 1; and

14.3 (4) the court dismissed the proceedings against the license holder or applicant
14.4 and discharged the license holder or applicant from probation.

14.5 E. A cannabis license holder or an applicant for a license is not disqualified from
14.6 holding a license based on the license holder's or applicant's conviction for violating
14.7 Minnesota Statutes 1988, section 152.09, if the license holder's or applicant's conviction
14.8 was expunged according to Minnesota Statutes, section 152.18, subdivision 3.

14.9 Subp. 2. **Disqualifying civil offenses.**

14.10 A. A cannabis license holder or an applicant must be disqualified from holding
14.11 or receiving a cannabis business license for any violation of a statute substantiated by another
14.12 agency, local unit of government, or other jurisdiction whose statutory or regulatory authority
14.13 is recognized by this chapter if the office determines that the substantiated violation creates
14.14 a risk to public health or safety.

14.15 B. A cannabis license holder or an applicant is disqualified from holding or
14.16 receiving a cannabis business license in Minnesota if another state's cannabis authority has
14.17 previously disqualified, revoked, or prohibited the cannabis license holder or applicant from
14.18 operating in that jurisdiction.

14.19 C. A cannabis license holder or an applicant is disqualified from holding or
14.20 receiving a cannabis business license if the license holder or applicant, without holding a
14.21 cannabis or hemp license issued by the office, has violated Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342,
14.22 and was issued an administrative order under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.19, after
14.23 August 1, 2023.

15.1 **Subp. 3. Length of disqualification.**

15.2 A. For disqualifications under subpart 1, item A, subitem (4), a license holder's
15.3 or an applicant's disqualification expires five years from the date of the license holder's or
15.4 applicant's conviction.

15.5 B. For disqualifications under subpart 2, item C, a license holder's or an applicant's
15.6 disqualification expires five years from the date of the office's administrative order.

15.7 C. For disqualifying felony convictions, the length of a license holder's or
15.8 applicant's disqualification is permanent.

15.9 **Subp. 4. Permanent disqualification variance.**

15.10 A. A cannabis license holder or an applicant whose disqualification is permanent
15.11 under subpart 3 may seek to have a nonpermanent disqualification if the license holder or
15.12 applicant provides evidence to the office demonstrating that a permanent disqualification
15.13 does not serve the public interest. The office must use the criteria in item B to determine
15.14 whether a cannabis license holder's or an applicant's permanent disqualification would not
15.15 be in the public interest.

15.16 B. A cannabis license holder or applicant may establish that a permanent
15.17 disqualification does not serve the public interest by providing the office with:

15.18 (1) information regarding the nature and responsibility of the position that
15.19 the cannabis license holder or applicant with a conviction would hold, has held, or currently
15.20 holds in the cannabis business;

15.21 (2) information regarding the nature and seriousness of the crime or offense;

15.22 (3) information regarding the age of the cannabis license holder or applicant
15.23 when the felony was committed;

16.1 (4) information regarding the specific circumstances under which the felony
16.2 was committed;

16.3 (5) information demonstrating that at least five years has elapsed since the
16.4 cannabis license holder's or applicant's release from incarceration for the related offense or
16.5 the license holder's or applicant's conviction, whichever is more recent;

16.6 (6) information regarding whether the crime or offense was an isolated
16.7 incident;

16.8 (7) any evidence of the license holder's or applicant's rehabilitation, including:

16.9 (a) the license holder's or applicant's:

16.10 i. good conduct while incarcerated or in the community;

16.11 ii. successful participation in counseling or psychiatric treatment;

16.12 iii. successful participation in additional academic or vocational
16.13 education; or

16.14 iv. successful participation in a correctional work-release program;

16.15 or

16.16 (b) recommendations of people who have supervised the license holder
16.17 or applicant while the license holder or applicant was on probation, in a work environment,
16.18 or participating in a mentorship; and

16.19 (8) information regarding any benefit to the community that would result
16.20 from granting a license to the applicant or renewing the license holder's license.

16.21 **9810.1002 APPEAL.**

16.22 For any contested hearing under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342, the Office of
16.23 Administrative Hearings is the agent authorized under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.21,

17.1 subdivision 2, to conduct hearings, receive evidence, administer oaths, and examine
17.2 witnesses. The hearing record in such cases must be developed according to parts 1400.5010
17.3 to 1400.8401 and Minnesota Statutes, sections 14.48 to 14.62.

17.4 **9810.1003 PETITIONING THE OFFICE.**

17.5 Subpart 1. **Petitions for approval.** Any person may petition the office to:

- 17.6 A. approve a new medical cannabinoid product;
- 17.7 B. approve the use of a cannabinoid in lower-potency hemp edibles;
- 17.8 C. approve a new product category;
- 17.9 D. declare a cannabinoid nonintoxicating;
- 17.10 E. approve the use of a new medical delivery method for a cannabinoid product;
- 17.11 or
- 17.12 F. approve the manufacture and use of an artificially derived cannabinoid.

17.13 Subp. 2. **Petition process.**

- 17.14 A. To file a petition for approval with the office, an applicant must provide:
- 17.15 (1) the name and a description of the cannabinoid product, product category,
- 17.16 or delivery method;
- 17.17 (2) if applicable, evidence supporting the ability of the cannabinoid product
- 17.18 to be manufactured, packaged, labeled, and sold in compliance with this chapter;
- 17.19 (3) if applicable, proposed testing protocols for the product, including:
- 17.20 (a) identification of the applicable categories listed in part 9810.3100,
- 17.21 subpart 5, item B, which are appropriate for testing;

(b) proposed acceptance criteria for contamination levels in each identified category in part 9810.3100, subpart 5, item B; and

(c) scientific research from peer-reviewed sources that supports the proposed testing protocols; and

(4) if applicable, scientific research from peer-reviewed sources demonstrating that the cannabinoid product is safe for human use.

B. Beginning January 1, 2026, the office may consider petitions for approvals that are received by the office between the first and last business day in July.

C. No later than December 1 of the year in which the office receives the petition, the office must notify the petitioner of the office's decision regarding the petition and publish the office's decision on the office's website.

9810.1100 GENERAL OPERATIONS.

Subpart 1. **Compliance with existing laws.** A cannabis business must comply with all applicable state regulations governing the business's activities authorized by the office.

Subp. 2. Standard operating procedures.

A. A cannabis business and hemp business must establish and maintain written and up-to-date standard operating procedures in accordance with Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342. Standard operating procedures must include:

(1) the implementation procedures for the general operational requirements of cannabis businesses or hemp businesses under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342;

(2) worker training procedures as described under part 9810.1102;

(3) worker safety procedures as described under part 9810.1102;

19.1 (4) the creation and entry of accurate data in the statewide monitoring system
19.2 pursuant to parts 9810.1300 to 9810.1302 and Minnesota Statutes, section 342.24, subdivision
19.3 5;

19.4 (5) as described in part 9810.1104, the safe and sanitary storage of cannabis
19.5 plants, cannabis flower, and cannabis products, including maintaining the cleanliness of
19.6 any building or equipment that the business uses to store or display cannabis plants, cannabis
19.7 flower, and cannabis products;

19.8 (6) as required under part 9810.1200, the proper segregation and disposal of
19.9 a regulated product that:

19.10 (a) is damaged;

19.11 (b) has a broken seal;

19.12 (c) has been contaminated;

19.13 (d) has not been sold by the expiration date on the label; or

19.14 (e) is the subject of a recall under part 9810.1101;

19.15 (7) the proper designation of authorized personnel for specified duties of the
19.16 cannabis business or hemp business and the procedure for issuing necessary worker
19.17 identification for restricted-access areas.

19.18 (8) the proper designation of authorized personnel who have the authority to
19.19 access, enter, and update private and nonpublic consumer data;

19.20 (9) the procedure for responding to a data security breach, consistent with
19.21 Minnesota Statutes, sections 325E.61 and 325E.64;

19.22 (10) if applicable, the procedure for providing samples of the business's
19.23 ~~cannabis plants, cannabis flower, and cannabis~~ regulated products for testing and research
19.24 purposes as required by part 9810.3100; and

(11) the procedure for reporting all potential substances that the business uses during cultivating, manufacturing, and packaging processes to a testing facility licensed under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342, for batch safety testing.

B. Standard operating procedures must be available on-site to all personnel and to the office upon request.

Subp. 3. Record keeping.

A. Financial records must be maintained according to this item.

(1) A cannabis business must maintain accurate and comprehensive financial records.

(a) A cannabis business must maintain financial records identified in subitem (2) for the current fiscal year and previous three fiscal years or, if the business has existed for less than three years, for the length of time the business has been licensed to conduct business. A cannabis business must make all financial records available to the office for inspection upon the office's request.

(b) Tax records must be available for the office's inspection for the previous ten fiscal years or, if the business has existed for less than ten years, the number of tax years the cannabis business has been licensed to conduct business.

(2) A cannabis business must maintain accurate and comprehensive financial records prepared in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles to document income and expenses, including:

(a) cash logs;

(b) sale records;

(c) purchase of inventory;

(d) invoices;

- 21.1 (e) receipts;
- 21.2 (f) deposit slips;
- 21.3 (g) canceled checks;
- 21.4 (h) employee compensation records;
- 21.5 (i) security records; and
- 21.6 (j) vendor and business-to-business contact information.

21.7 B. A cannabis business must comply with the record-keeping requirements in this
21.8 item.

21.9 (1) A cannabis business must maintain the following records for three calendar
21.10 years:

- 21.11 (a) worker and volunteer training records;
- 21.12 (b) a security plan in compliance with part 9810.1500;
- 21.13 (c) security testing and maintenance records;
- 21.14 (d) a cultivation plan, if applicable;
- 21.15 (e) cultivation records as described in part 9810.2000, subpart 3, if
21.16 applicable;
- 21.17 (f) standard operating procedures and verification records for
21.18 manufacturing activities as described in part 9810.2000, if applicable;
- 21.19 (g) sanitation procedures and records;
- 21.20 (h) equipment maintenance procedures and records; and
- 21.21 (i) storage procedures and records.

22.1 (2) A cannabis business must make all records in subitem (1) available for
22.2 inspection by the office upon request.

22.3 C. A cannabis business must keep all records in a uniform manner and ensure that
22.4 the records are easily accessible so that the business can provide the records to the office
22.5 within 24 hours of the office's request.

22.6 Subp. 4. **Dwelling prohibitions.** A cannabis business must not conduct an activity
22.7 authorized by the office in a dwelling. A cannabis business must conduct an activity approved
22.8 by the office in an area of the premises that personnel may access without passing through
22.9 a dwelling space. This subpart does not apply to an activity that an individual is specifically
22.10 authorized to conduct under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.09.

22.11 Subp. 5. **Multiple locations.** A license holder endorsed for multiple activities may
22.12 perform each activity at a separate location if the license holder provides information about
22.13 the location to the office and receives any required local government permission to conduct
22.14 the activity at the location. Multiple license holders must not occupy or conduct activities
22.15 authorized by the office on the same premises.

22.16 Subp. 6. **General facilities required.** Any physical location or site where employees
22.17 routinely conduct activities authorized by the office must:

22.18 A. have at least one toilet facility located on the premises in a completely enclosed
22.19 room with a tight-fitting and self-closing door. Unless a toilet facility is being cleaned or
22.20 maintained, the toilet room door must be kept closed; and

22.21 B. comply with chapter 5205; Minnesota Statutes, chapter 182; Code of Federal
22.22 Regulations, title 29, part 1910; and all ~~applicable~~ applicable Minnesota state building and fire codes
22.23 and applicable federal and state environmental and workplace safety requirements and
22.24 policies.

Subp. 7. **Weighing and measuring equipment.** A cannabis business that owns or operates weighing or measuring equipment for the purpose of entering data in the statewide monitoring system must comply with chapter 7601. A cannabis business must develop and use written procedures to ensure the consistent and accurate use of weighing and measuring equipment for mandatory controls and the accurate entry of weights and measurements into the statewide monitoring system. A cannabis business must maintain weighing and measuring equipment in a sanitary manner that does not contaminate any products.

9810.1101 PRODUCT RECALL.

Subpart 1. **Factors for recall.** The office must require a ~~cannabis business~~ license holder to recall any regulated product if the office has evidence that the regulated product:

A. contains a contaminant level exceeding the acceptance criteria established by the office for foreign material, heavy metals, microbiological contaminants, mycotoxins, pesticide residues, or residual solvents;

~~B. contains a cannabinoid that is not approved by the office;~~

~~C.~~ B. contains an undeclared allergen, as defined in the Minnesota Food Law, Minnesota Statutes, chapter 31;

~~D.~~ C. is otherwise unfit for human use, consumption, or application;

~~E.~~ D. was not cultivated or manufactured by a licensed cannabis or hemp business as required by Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342;

~~F.~~ E. has packaging that fails to disclose a known allergen contained in the product;

~~G.~~ F. has packaging that does not comply with the labeling requirements in Minnesota Statutes, section 342.63; or

~~H.~~ G. otherwise poses a risk to public health or safety.

24.1 Subp. 2. **Mandatory recall process.** Upon the office's request, a ~~cannabis business~~
24.2 license holder must perform a traceback and trace-forward investigation to identify all
24.3 affected businesses, markets, and consumers and must respond to all information requests
24.4 made by the office related to the recall within 24 hours of the office's request. The office
24.5 may take control of a product recall process at any time.

24.6 A. If the office determines that a recall is necessary under subpart 1, the office
24.7 must:

24.8 (1) issue the ~~cannabis business~~ license holder a notice of recall with the
24.9 specific product subject to the recall and the basis for the recall under subpart 1; and

24.10 (2) post the notice of recall on the office's website.

24.11 B. If the office requires that a ~~cannabis business~~ license holder recall a regulated
24.12 product, the business must, within one day of receiving notice from the office:

24.13 (1) notify any other ~~cannabis~~ business impacted by the recall;

24.14 (2) notify all individuals who may have purchased the recalled product and
24.15 reimburse individuals for any returned product; and

24.16 (3) ensure that all products subject to the recall are destroyed in accordance
24.17 with this chapter and record the destruction in the cannabis business's seed-to-sale tracking
24.18 system.

24.19 C. A ~~cannabis business~~ license holder must notify the office of the ~~business's~~
24.20 license holder's compliance with item B, subitems (1) to (3), within three days of receiving
24.21 the notice of recall.

24.22 Subp. 3. **Voluntary recall process.** A ~~cannabis business~~ license holder may initiate
24.23 a product recall when the ~~cannabis business~~ license holder has information that a regulated

25.1 product is mislabeled, defective, or unsafe for consumption. A ~~cannabis business~~ license
25.2 holder initiating a recall must:

25.3 A. provide notice of the recall to the office, including a description of the recalled
25.4 product and the basis for the recall. Upon receipt, the office must post the notice on the
25.5 office's website with information that the license holder initiated the product recall; and

25.6 B. comply with subpart 2, item B.

25.7 **9810.1102 CANNABIS AND HEMP WORKERS.**

25.8 Subpart 1. **General requirements.** A cannabis business or licensed hemp business
25.9 must comply with worker safety and health provisions under chapter 5205; Minnesota
25.10 Statutes, chapter 182; and any standard adopted by the Department of Labor and Industry
25.11 related to Minnesota Statutes, chapter 182.

25.12 Subp. 2. **Worker training and qualifications.**

25.13 A. This subpart applies to cannabis workers and cannabis volunteers. This subpart
25.14 does not apply to hemp workers who do not meet the definition of a cannabis worker in
25.15 Minnesota Statutes, section 342.01, subdivision 23.

25.16 B. In addition to workplace training required by applicable federal, state, and local
25.17 laws, a ~~cannabis business~~ license holder must ensure that a cannabis or hemp worker or
25.18 volunteer receives annual training that applies to the role, authority, and responsibilities of
25.19 the cannabis or hemp worker or volunteer. The annual training must include:

25.20 (1) standard operating procedures required under part 9810.1100, subpart 2,
25.21 item A;

25.22 (2) state and applicable federal cannabis laws;

25.23 (3) state and federal laws regarding data privacy and confidentiality;

(4) the proper use of security measures and controls that have been adopted by the cannabis business in compliance with part 9810.1500 and Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342;

(5) procedures on responding to an emergency, including a fire, loss of electrical power, robbery, natural disaster, and workplace violence; and

(6) product recall procedures.

C. A ~~cannabis business~~ license holder must ensure that an edible cannabinoid product handler's endorsement is obtained by any person to whom Minnesota Statutes, section 342.07, subdivision 3, applies.

D. A ~~cannabis business~~ license holder must maintain records containing information about each worker who conducts activities authorized by the office, including records that the worker completed training required by this part. The ~~cannabis business~~ license holder must make the records available to the office upon request.

E. An applicant or a license holder must include a description of the applicant's or license holder's employee training and education program in the applicant's application for a license or license holder's application for license renewal.

Subp. 3. **Worker safety.** A ~~cannabis business~~ license holder must ensure that the ~~business's~~ license holder's premises comply with all applicable federal Occupational Safety and Health Administration workplace safety laws and regulations in accordance with the general duty clause of the Occupational Safety and Health Act (Public Law 91-956) and Code of Federal Regulations, title 29. A ~~cannabis business~~ license holder must:

~~A. equip the premises with a functioning fire and smoke detection system and, if required by federal law, a fire suppression system;~~

~~B.~~ A. equip the premises with a functioning carbon monoxide detection system;

27.1 ~~€.~~ B. prominently display emergency procedures on the premises, including
 27.2 evacuation and shelter-in-place procedures;

27.3 ~~Đ.~~ C. under federal and state Right to Know regulations, provide each worker
 27.4 with information about hazardous materials with which the worker may come into contact
 27.5 on the premises; and

27.6 ~~£.~~ D. provide each worker with information about the procedures for safely
 27.7 handling and operating equipment or tools.

27.8 **9810.1103 PRODUCT SAMPLES.**

27.9 Subpart 1. **Samples.** A cannabis business must record in the statewide monitoring
 27.10 system any sample or regulated product, except lower-potency hemp edibles, that the business
 27.11 provides to an individual. A cannabis business must not provide a sample or regulated
 27.12 product to a person who is under 21 years of age.

27.13 Subp. 2. **Product samples to cannabis businesses.**

27.14 A. When providing a sample to a retailer or wholesaler, a cannabis business must:

27.15 (1) hold a valid license issued by the office;

27.16 (2) provide the sample to a retailer or wholesaler solely for the purpose of
 27.17 business-to-business marketing;

27.18 (3) ensure that the sample was tested according to part 9810.3100; and

27.19 (4) ensure that the sample is contained in product packaging in compliance
 27.20 with parts 9810.1400 to 9810.1403 and Minnesota Statutes, section 342.63.

27.21 B. A cannabis business must not:

27.22 ~~(1)~~ sell a sample to another cannabis business, a customer, a patient, or a
 27.23 designated caregiver; ~~or.~~

28.1 ~~(2) allow an individual to consume a sample on the premises of a cannabis~~
28.2 ~~business.~~

28.3 C. A sample must not be a cannabis seed or cannabis plant.

28.4 Subp. 3. **Product samples to cannabis workers.** A cannabis business must only
28.5 provide a sample of a regulated product to a cannabis worker in accordance with this subpart
28.6 and Minnesota Statutes, section 342.24. When providing a sample to a cannabis worker, a
28.7 cannabis business must:

28.8 A. provide the sample to the worker solely for quality control and educational
28.9 purposes;

28.10 B. ensure that the sample has been tested according to part 9810.3100; and

28.11 C. ensure that the sample is contained in product packaging in compliance with
28.12 parts 9810.1400 to 9810.1403 and Minnesota Statutes, section 342.63.

28.13 Subp. 4. **Nonintoxicating samples.** If a cannabis business produces a sample that is
28.14 designed to showcase the flavor or texture of an ingestible cannabis product but that does
28.15 not contain THC, the cannabis business must indicate on the marketing layer that the product
28.16 does not contain THC.

28.17 **9810.1104 PRODUCT STORAGE.**

28.18 Subpart 1. **Product storage.** A cannabis business must develop procedures for storing
28.19 regulated products in a controlled environment. The storage procedures must ensure that
28.20 regulated products are free from contamination. A cannabis business must ensure that all
28.21 cannabis or hemp workers employed by the business follow the business's storage procedures
28.22 and maintain a record of the cannabis or hemp workers' compliance with storage procedures.
28.23 A cannabis business must ensure that the business's storage procedures and records are
28.24 readily available for inspection by the office upon request. A cannabis business's storage
28.25 procedures must include the following requirements.

29.1 A. A cannabis business must ensure that product storage areas are used only for
29.2 the storage of regulated products. A cannabis business must store regulated products in a
29.3 manner that ensures that there is no mixing between batch numbers or different types of
29.4 regulated products.

29.5 B. A cannabis business must maintain and have available for inspection records
29.6 that describe the date and time of each occasion when a product storage area was accessed
29.7 by an individual, the name of the individual, and the regulated products that were added or
29.8 removed from the storage area.

29.9 Subp. 2. **Storage area specifications.** A cannabis business must store regulated
29.10 products at least six inches above the ground of any storage area. A storage area must be
29.11 clean, well ventilated, and free from condensation, sewage, dust, dirt, pests, chemicals, and
29.12 other contaminants.

29.13 Subp. 3. **Secure access.** A cannabis business must keep a storage area locked with
29.14 access restricted only to authorized personnel. A cannabis business must post signage that
29.15 indicates "Restricted Access. Authorized Personnel Only" at the entrance of a storage area.

29.16 Subp. 4. **Cleaning.** While cleaning a storage area, a cannabis business may remove
29.17 a regulated product from the storage area to prevent the contamination of regulated products.
29.18 When regulated products are removed for cleaning, a cannabis business may store regulated
29.19 products temporarily outside of the storage area in a manner that prevents contamination
29.20 or mixing of batch numbers or different product types.

29.21 Subp. 5. **Cannabis waste storage.** A cannabis business must store cannabis waste,
29.22 including products that failed testing, in a secure and separate location from saleable cannabis
29.23 products until the business has disposed of or remediated the cannabis waste or failed
29.24 products. For purposes of this subpart, a secure and separate location includes a container,
29.25 closet, or room that is able to be locked or secured.

30.1 **9810.1200 ENVIRONMENTAL STANDARDS AND DISPOSAL.**

30.2 Subpart 1. **Compliance with existing regulations.**

30.3 A. A cannabis business must not cultivate, process, manufacture, sell, handle, or
30.4 store cannabis unless the business complies with the following business operation
30.5 requirements:

30.6 (1) water standard requirements for disposal systems under chapter 7049, as
30.7 administered by the Pollution Control Agency;

30.8 (2) solid waste requirements under chapter 7035, as administered by the
30.9 Pollution Control Agency;

30.10 (3) hazardous waste requirements under chapter 7045, as administered by
30.11 the Pollution Control Agency;

30.12 (4) energy standard requirements established in statute or under applicable
30.13 rules of the Department of Commerce;

30.14 (5) odor standard requirements as established in ordinance by a local unit of
30.15 government or by Minnesota Statutes, section 116.064, or rules adopted thereunder; and

30.16 (6) pesticide controls and requirements under Minnesota Statutes, chapter
30.17 18B, and rules adopted thereunder.

30.18 B. If the agency authorized to enforce a requirement in item A finds that an
30.19 applicant or a license holder has failed to comply with the requirement, the office may deny
30.20 the applicant's license application, revoke the license holder's license, deny renewal of the
30.21 license holder's license, or take any other enforcement action under the office's authority
30.22 under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342.

30.23 Subp. 2. **Waste and disposal.** A cannabis business must determine the classification
30.24 of all waste, including cannabis waste, of the business. A cannabis business must ensure

31.1 that all waste is stored, secured, maintained, and disposed of in accordance with this chapter
31.2 and all other applicable local, state, and federal laws and regulations.

31.3 Subp. 3. **Disposal of nonhazardous cannabis waste.** A cannabis business must render
31.4 nonhazardous cannabis waste for disposal unusable and unrecognizable before allowing
31.5 the nonhazardous cannabis waste to leave the premises of the business. A cannabis business
31.6 must follow the requirements of part 7035.2836 when composting unusable and
31.7 unrecognizable nonhazardous cannabis waste.

31.8 Subp. 4. **Disposal of hazardous cannabis waste.** A cannabis business must render
31.9 hazardous cannabis waste nonretrievable before allowing the hazardous cannabis waste to
31.10 leave the premises of the business. A cannabis business must follow the requirements of
31.11 chapter 7045 when handling hazardous cannabis waste.

31.12 Subp. 5. **Cannabis waste exceptions.** The following materials are not considered
31.13 cannabis waste and do not require treatment to render the materials unusable and
31.14 unrecognizable or nonretrievable, provided that the cannabis does not contain any cannabis
31.15 flower or leaves with any visible trichomes:

31.16 A. root balls, soil, or growing media;

31.17 B. stalks of cannabis plants; and

31.18 C. leaves and branches removed from immature cannabis plants.

31.19 Subp. 6. **Reducing packaging waste.**

31.20 A. A cannabis business may reuse a container that is designed and constructed
31.21 for reuse if:

31.22 (1) all previous labels or marketing have been removed from the container;

31.23 and

(2) the container has been cleaned and sanitized to remove all traces of cannabinoid products and any harmful substances that were previously held by the container.

B. A cannabis business that reuses packaging must develop procedures for cleaning and sanitizing reusable containers. A cannabis business must maintain records reflecting the business's compliance with procedures for cleaning and sanitizing reusable containers. A cannabis business must ensure that records are available for inspection by the office upon request.

Subp. 7. **Cannabis waste records.** A cannabis business must enter and maintain accurate and comprehensive waste-tracking records in the statewide monitoring system. A cannabis business must ensure that waste-tracking records describe all the operator's activity related to the disposal of cannabis waste and cannabis plant material.

9810.1300 TRACK AND TRACE; GENERAL REQUIREMENT.

Subpart 1. **Mandatory tracking.** Unless exempted by this chapter or Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342, a cannabis business must comply with all applicable requirements under parts 9810.1300 to 9810.1302 when purchasing, producing, selling, or possessing any regulated products.

Subp. 2. **Weights and measures.** A cannabis business that owns or operates weighing or measuring equipment for purposes of entering data in the statewide monitoring system must comply with chapter 7601.

9810.1301 TRACK AND TRACE; SYSTEM ADMINISTRATION.

Subpart 1. **Statewide monitoring system.** A cannabis business must use the office's statewide monitoring system, including software, tagging, and labeling tools, to fulfill the inventory and tracking requirements of this chapter. A cannabis business is solely responsible for all costs to purchase and use the statewide monitoring system.

33.1 Subp. 2. **Adult-use cannabis.** A cannabis business without a medical cannabis
33.2 cultivation, processor, or retail endorsement under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.52, must
33.3 only record data in the adult-use statewide monitoring system.

33.4 Subp. 3. **Medical cannabis.** A cannabis business with a medical cannabis cultivation,
33.5 processor, or retail endorsement under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.52, must record data
33.6 for medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products in the medical statewide
33.7 monitoring system.

33.8 Subp. 4. **System administrator.** A cannabis business subject to Minnesota Statutes,
33.9 chapter 342, must designate one or more individuals as system administrators. A system
33.10 administrator must manage permissions that grant access to the statewide monitoring system
33.11 by other users from the cannabis business.

33.12 Subp. 5. **Training.** A system administrator must successfully complete training in the
33.13 use of the statewide monitoring system.

33.14 Subp. 6. **Statewide monitoring system access; user accounts.** A cannabis business
33.15 may designate one or more of the business's employees or owners as system users. A system
33.16 user may use the statewide monitoring system to conduct inventory and tracking functions.
33.17 A system user must not add, terminate, or manage other users or manage settings of the
33.18 statewide monitoring system. A cannabis business must ensure that each system user is
33.19 trained in the use of the statewide monitoring system and is supervised by a system
33.20 administrator.

33.21 Subp. 7. **Administrative holds.** A cannabis business must comply with all
33.22 administrative holds and any other restrictions on the sale or transfer of regulated products
33.23 issued through the statewide monitoring system.

33.24 Subp. 8. **Record of administrators and users.** A cannabis business must maintain
33.25 a record of the name and log-in credentials of all system administrators and system users

who have had access within the past 12 months to the business's account in the statewide monitoring system. A cannabis business must ensure that the record of system administrators and system users is available for inspection by the office upon request.

Subp. 9. System security; responsibility for use of statewide monitoring system. A cannabis business must control access to the statewide monitoring system to prevent any unauthorized use, unlawful use, or inaccurate reporting. Each individual authorized to access the statewide monitoring system must have unique log-in credentials. An individual must not access the statewide monitoring system with another individual's log-in credentials. A system administrator must terminate the accounts of inactive users and individuals who are no longer employed by the cannabis business within 24 hours of receiving notice that the user has become inactive or left employment.

Subp. 10. Supplemental software allowed. A cannabis business may use additional software that interfaces with the statewide monitoring system. A cannabis business must report all information required by this chapter in the statewide monitoring system, regardless of whether the information was created or stored in another system.

9810.1302 TRACK AND TRACE; INVENTORY AND TRACKING REQUIREMENTS.

Subpart 1. Inventory management. A cannabis business must conduct inventory and tracking functions using the statewide monitoring system.

Subp. 2. System inventory. A cannabis business must use the statewide monitoring system to maintain an accurate inventory of all regulated products that the business has in the business's possession. The system inventory must include:

- A. the product category for each product in the business's possession;
- B. the quantity of each product in the business's possession, either by weight or units, as appropriate for the product category;

35.1 C. the batch number assigned to each product in the statewide monitoring system;

35.2 D. for all living cannabis plants:

35.3 (1) the plant's current growth phase; and

35.4 (2) for plants over eight inches in height, a unique identification number
35.5 assigned to the plant; and

35.6 E. the product's location in a facility.

35.7 Subp. 3. **Waste.** A cannabis business must report the production and disposal of all
35.8 cannabis waste as described in part 9810.1200 in the statewide monitoring system.

35.9 Subp. 4. **Tagging.**

35.10 A. All cannabis plants over eight inches in height or width must be physically
35.11 tagged with a unique identifier recorded in the statewide monitoring system.

35.12 B. All units packaged for transfer or sale, other than for final sale or delivery to
35.13 a customer, patient, or designated caregiver, must be physically tagged with a unique
35.14 identifier recorded in the statewide monitoring system.

35.15 Subp. 5. **Additional tracking requirements.** In addition to system inventory
35.16 maintenance requirements in subpart 2, a cannabis business must report the following
35.17 actions, events, and information related to regulated products in the statewide monitoring
35.18 system:

35.19 A. the sale, distribution, transfer, or receipt of products. When reporting a sale in
35.20 the statewide monitoring system, a business must include the actual price of the product
35.21 and any discount amount;

35.22 B. each application of a crop input to plants in the cannabis business's possession;

36.1 C. a written description of any products removed from a cannabis business's
36.2 inventory due to intentional or accidental destruction. The written description must provide
36.3 the business's justification for intentionally destroying the products, if applicable;

36.4 D. a written description of any products removed from a cannabis business's
36.5 inventory as a result of sampling for routine inspection purposes. The description must
36.6 include the date the sample was collected and the quantity of the sample collected;

36.7 E. the theft or loss of any products. A cannabis business must report the theft or
36.8 loss of a product to the office within eight hours of discovering the theft or loss. A cannabis
36.9 business must also notify local law enforcement of the theft or loss immediately upon
36.10 learning of the theft or loss;

36.11 F. the justification for any adjustment to the weight or quantity of any products
36.12 in the cannabis business's system inventory. A business must report the justification for an
36.13 adjustment to weight or quantity in the statewide monitoring system at the time that the
36.14 business makes the adjustment;

36.15 G. notice of any products that the cannabis business removes from the business's
36.16 system inventory for laboratory testing. If the business removes a product from the business's
36.17 system inventory for testing, the business must record the product as a laboratory sample
36.18 package and must only transfer the product to a licensed testing facility;

36.19 H. notice of any products that the business removes from the business's inventory
36.20 for an approved demonstration purpose, such as:

36.21 (1) a sample for an employee;

36.22 (2) a display sample that the business provides to a cannabis retailer; or

36.23 (3) a promotional sample that the business provides to a licensed cannabis
36.24 business; and

I. all information that this chapter and Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342, require for a cannabis business to physically transport products before the products leave the business's facility. This requirement applies to transfers between facilities when both facilities belong to a single license holder and to transfers from one license holder to another.

Subp. 6. System reconciliation.

A. A cannabis business must update the system inventory and ensure the system inventory's accuracy at the end of each business day. A cannabis business must ensure that the business's inventory records are available to the office for inspection upon the request of the office.

B. A cannabis business must develop and make available for inspection a written procedure and schedule for verifying the accuracy of the business's system inventory. A cannabis business must design and implement the procedure to ensure that the business's system inventory is accurate. A cannabis business must update and maintain records regarding the business's compliance with the procedure for verifying accuracy. A cannabis business must ensure that compliance records are available for inspection by the office upon request.

C. A cannabis testing facility must report the results of any laboratory testing in the statewide monitoring system in the record of the batch tested. In the case of a failed test, a cannabis business must record any remediation steps that the business has taken to address the failure and the results of subsequent testing.

Subp. 7. License category-specific requirements.

A. The reporting requirements in part 9810.2700 apply to cannabis retailers participating in a cannabis event authorized by the office.

B. In addition to meeting all applicable requirements in part 9810.2600, a licensed cannabis delivery service must report the receipt and delivery of regulated products in the statewide monitoring system as specified in this item.

(1) A licensed cannabis delivery service must report the receipt of a product from a retailer by the end of the business day when the product was received or before the product is delivered to a customer, whichever is sooner.

(2) A licensed cannabis delivery service must report the delivery of a product to a customer, patient, or designated caregiver by the end of the business day in which the product was delivered.

Subp. 8. **Outages and manual reporting.** If the statewide monitoring system suffers an outage or failure or is otherwise unavailable, a cannabis business:

A. may record and report all cannabis activity to the office in writing for three calendar days;

B. after the statewide monitoring system has been unavailable for three calendar days, must cease to record and report all cannabis activity in writing to the office except as provided in item C;

C. may continue reporting to the office in writing regarding cultivating cannabis plants during the entire time that the statewide monitoring system is unavailable; ~~and~~

D. must promptly enter the information from all written reporting under this subpart in the statewide monitoring system when the system becomes available, no later than 12 hours following the time that the statewide monitoring system becomes available; ~~and~~

E. must not make any sales while the statewide monitoring system is suffering an outage or failure or is otherwise unavailable.

9810.1400 PACKAGING AND LABELING REQUIREMENTS.

Subpart 1. **General requirements.** A business that is licensed or endorsed by the office to manufacture or produce a regulated product must comply with all applicable

39.1 packaging and labeling requirements under this chapter and Minnesota Statutes, chapter
39.2 342. All labels required under part 9810.1401, subparts 2 to 7, must comply with items A
39.3 to E. A cannabis business must:

39.4 A. ensure that all words on the packaging or label of regulated products are written
39.5 in English. In addition to written English words on the label, a license holder may include
39.6 an additional, accurate foreign language translation on the label that otherwise complies
39.7 with this part;

39.8 B. affix a label to the marketing layer of the package or container;

39.9 C. place a label in an unobstructed and conspicuous manner so that a consumer
39.10 can easily read the label. A business may affix multiple labels to the marketing layer if none
39.11 of the information required by this part is obstructed;

39.12 D. include the universal symbol under subpart 3 on a label and affix the label to
39.13 the marketing layer; and

39.14 E. for cannabis products and hemp-derived consumer products, include the batch
39.15 number assigned to the product in the statewide monitoring system.

39.16 Subp. 2. **Universally applicable packaging requirements.** All packaging for a
39.17 regulated product must comply with the following requirements:

39.18 A. packaging must not contain or be coated with any perfluoroalkyl substance;

39.19 B. packaging must not expose a product to any toxic or harmful substances;

39.20 C. a product must not be packaged in a container that is composed, in whole or
39.21 in part, of any poisonous or deleterious substance that may render the contents injurious to
39.22 an individual's health or safety; and

39.23 D. packaging must be designed to maximize the shelf life of a product.

Subp. 3. **Universally applicable labeling requirements.**

A. A cannabis business must include a universal symbol on each label affixed to the marketing layer of a regulated product. The universal symbol must:

(1) be no smaller than 0.5 inches by 0.5 inches and be printed legibly and conspicuously; and

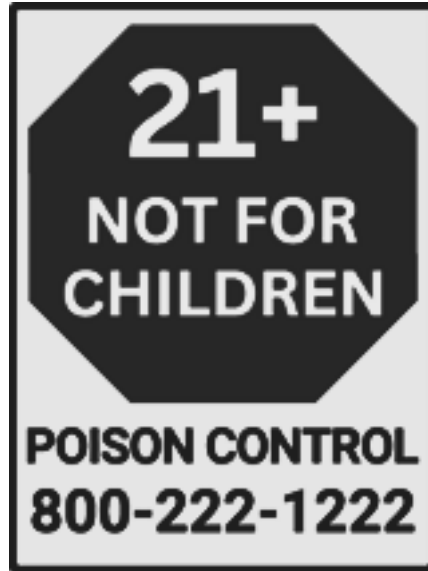
(2) replicate the following International Intoxicating Cannabinoid Product Symbol (IICPS), American Society for Testing and Materials (ASTM) D8441 with the letters THC underneath the IICPS:



B. A cannabis business must include a warning symbol on each label. The warning symbol must:

(1) be no smaller than 0.75 inches tall and 0.6 inches wide and must be printed legibly and conspicuously; and

(2) replicate the following in form with a yellow background, ~~white~~ black text, and ~~red~~ a symbol with white text on a red background:



41.1 C. A cannabis business must include a warning statement on each label in no less
41.2 than size 6 font. The warning statement must state:

41.3 "Keep this product out of reach of children. This product may be unlawful outside the
41.4 state of Minnesota."

41.5 **9810.1401 PACKAGING AND LABELING REQUIREMENTS FOR RETAIL SALE.**

41.6 Subpart 1. **Labeling requirements applicable to immature cannabis plants and**
41.7 **cannabis seedlings.** Immature cannabis plants and seedlings sold to customers or patients
41.8 must be labeled with:

41.9 A. the name and license number of the cannabis business that cultivated the
41.10 immature cannabis plants or seedlings;

41.11 B. the weight or volume of the plant or seedlings sold, not including the weight
41.12 or volume of the package or container;

41.13 C. the average or projected cannabinoid profile based on the variety; and

41.14 D. the statement: "This plant or seedling is not required to be and has not been
41.15 tested for safety compliance under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.61."

Subp. 2. **Labeling requirements applicable to dried cannabis flower products.** In addition to the labeling requirements under parts 9810.1400, 9810.1402, and 9810.1403, and Minnesota Statutes, section 342.63, dried cannabis flower product labels must include:

- A. the product's cannabinoid profile ~~and terpene profile~~;
- B. the product's strain or cultivar name, listed by scientific terms, if available;
- C. the date that the product is best if used by; and
- D. if the product includes cannabis concentrate, the information in subpart 4.

Subp. 3. **Labeling requirements applicable to ingestible cannabis products and lower-potency hemp edibles.** In addition to the labeling requirements under parts 9810.1400, 9810.1402, and 9810.1403, and Minnesota Statutes, section 342.63, ingestible cannabis product and lower-hemp edible product labels must include:

- A. the cannabinoid ~~components~~ profile of the product;
- B. all other ingredients in the product, including excipients, listed in a separate section of the ingredient list in descending order of predominance by weight;
- C. the net weight or net volume of the product;
- D. the serving size of the product and number of servings per container;
- E. the THC content and CBD content per serving, expressed in milligrams per serving;
- F. the THC content and CBD content for the package in its entirety, expressed in milligrams per package;
- G. the expiration date when the product is no longer fit for consumption and when the product must be destroyed; and
- ~~H. a nutritional fact panel for the product; and~~

43.1 ~~±~~ H. major allergens in the product declared in common name consistent with the
43.2 Minnesota Food Law.

43.3 Subp. 4. **Labeling requirements applicable to cannabis concentrate products.** In
43.4 addition to the labeling requirements under parts 9810.1400, 9810.1402, and 9810.1403,
43.5 and Minnesota Statutes, section 342.63, a cannabis concentrate product label must include
43.6 the following information:

43.7 A. the name of the cannabis business that produced the product;

43.8 B. the date that the product was made;

43.9 C. the amount of cannabis concentrate per serving, as measured in grams;

43.10 D. the amount of cannabis concentrate per package, as measured in grams;

43.11 E. the method used to create the cannabis concentrate;

43.12 F. a list of ingredients in the product;

43.13 G. major allergens in the product declared in common name consistent with the
43.14 Minnesota Food Law;

43.15 H. the expiration date when the concentrate product is no longer fit for consumption
43.16 and when the product must be destroyed; and

43.17 I. the warning statement "Do Not Eat."

43.18 Subp. 5. **Labeling requirements applicable to ~~hemp-derived~~ topical products.** In
43.19 addition to the labeling requirements under parts 9810.1400, 9810.1402, and 9810.1403,
43.20 and Minnesota Statutes, section 342.63, ~~hemp-derived~~ topical product labels must include
43.21 the following information:

43.22 A. the manufacturer name, location, and website;

44.1 B. the name of the independent, accredited laboratory used by the manufacturer
44.2 to test the product;

44.3 C. the net weight or net volume of the product in the package or container;

44.4 D. a potency statement describing the cannabinoid profile of the product;

44.5 E. the list of all ingredients in the product in descending order of predominance
44.6 by weight or volume;

44.7 F. the product's recommended amount for use at any one time; and

44.8 G. the warning statement "For Topical Application - Do Not Eat or Smoke."

44.9 Subp. 6. **Labeling requirements applicable to hemp-derived consumer products.** In
44.10 addition to the labeling requirements under parts 9810.1400, 9810.1402, and 9810.1403,
44.11 and Minnesota Statutes, section 342.63, hemp-derived consumer products must:

44.12 A. comply with subpart 2 if the product is a hemp-derived consumer product under
44.13 Minnesota Statutes, section 342.01, subdivision 37, paragraph (a), clause (1); or

44.14 B. comply with subpart 4 if the product is a hemp-derived consumer product under
44.15 Minnesota Statutes, section 342.01, subdivision 37, paragraph (a), clause (2).

44.16 Subp. 7. **Labeling requirements for imported hemp-derived consumer**
44.17 **products.** All hemp-derived consumer products imported into the state must be labeled in
44.18 a manner that provides customers substantially similar information to the requirements
44.19 applicable to hemp-derived consumer products under this chapter and Minnesota Statutes,
44.20 section 342.63. In addition, imported hemp-derived consumer products must contain the
44.21 following information on the label:

44.22 A. the state of the product's origin; and

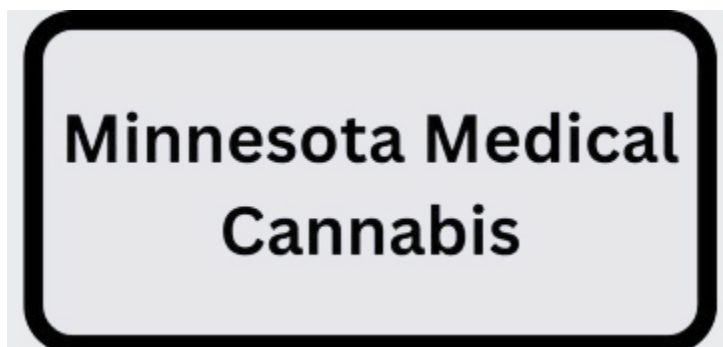
44.23 B. the name and business address of the product's manufacturer.

Subp. 8. **Labeling requirements for products containing artificially derived cannabinoids.** In addition to the labeling requirements under parts 9810.1400, 9810.1402, and 9810.1403 and Minnesota Statutes, section 342.63, products that contain artificially derived cannabinoids must be labeled with the following statement: "Contains artificially derived cannabinoids. Not all safety hazards have been evaluated."

9810.1402 PACKAGING AND LABELING FOR MEDICAL PATIENTS.

Subpart 1. **Universal medical label.** In addition to the labeling requirements under part 9810.1400 and Minnesota Statutes, section 342.63, medical cannabis flower and a medical cannabinoid product must be labeled with a universal symbol indicating that the product was cultivated, manufactured, and packaged for sale to medical patients.

A. The universal symbol must replicate the following in form with black text on a yellow background:



B. The symbol must be no smaller than 0.5 inches wide by 0.35 inches tall and must be printed legibly and conspicuously.

Subp. 2. **Patient-specific label.** In addition to the information required by Minnesota Statutes, section 342.63, subdivision 4, a medical cannabis combination business or cannabis retailer, microbusiness, or mezzobusiness with a medical cannabis retailer endorsement must include the following information on a patient-specific label affixed to medical cannabis flower or a medical cannabinoid product:

46.1 A. the name and address of the medical cannabis manufacturer that manufactured
46.2 the medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid product;

46.3 B. the chemical composition of the medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid
46.4 product;

46.5 C. the recommended dosage of the flower or product;

46.6 D. directions for use of the flower or product; and

46.7 E. the statement "This medical cannabis is for therapeutic use only. Diversion of
46.8 this product is unlawful and may result in revocation of the patient's registration."

46.9 **9810.1403 PACKAGING AND LABELING PROHIBITIONS.**

46.10 A product regulated under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342, that is intended for sale in
46.11 Minnesota must comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 342.62, and must not be labeled,
46.12 packaged, or presented to a consumer in a manner that:

46.13 A. obscures identifying information on the label or uses a false or deceptive label;
46.14 or

46.15 B. represents the product as organic unless the cannabis plants and all ingredients
46.16 used in the product are produced, processed, and certified in a manner that is consistent
46.17 with the national organic standards established by the United States Department of
46.18 Agriculture in accordance with the Organic Foods Production Act of 1990, United States
46.19 Code, title 7, section 6501 et seq.

46.20 **9810.1500 SECURITY.**

46.21 Subpart 1. **Responsibilities.**

46.22 A. A cannabis business must provide security at the cannabis business premises.

46.23 B. A cannabis event organizer must provide security while cannabis clones,
46.24 cannabis seedlings, cannabis plants, adult-use cannabis flower, adult-use cannabis products,

47.1 lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products are on site at a temporary
47.2 cannabis event.

47.3 Subp. 2. **Required security measures.**

47.4 A. Security measures under this part must include:

47.5 (1) an alarm system;

47.6 (2) video surveillance;

47.7 (3) lighting;

47.8 (4) locks; and

47.9 (5) an immediate response protocol that must be initiated within 30 minutes
47.10 after a security event occurs.

47.11 B. A cannabis business may implement additional security features that do not
47.12 violate local, state, and federal laws.

47.13 C. Cannabis delivery and cannabis transport licensees are exempt from item A,
47.14 subitem (2).

47.15 Subp. 3. **Testing security measures.**

47.16 A. A cannabis business must establish a protocol for testing and maintaining
47.17 security measures required by this part. The protocol for testing and maintaining security
47.18 measures must include:

47.19 (1) periodic testing and inspection that occurs at least once every 90 days. A
47.20 cannabis business may fulfill this requirement by contracting with an outside resource
47.21 capable of meeting testing and inspection needs, such as a security business; and

47.22 (2) prompt repairs as described in this subitem to ensure that the alarm system
47.23 works properly.

(a) A cannabis business must complete all repairs of an alarm system within 72 hours after the alarm system's failure. If a business is not able to complete a repair within 72 hours after the alarm system's failure and the alarm system is not able to operate as required by this chapter and Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342, then the business must cease all operations until repairs have been completed.

(b) If all or part of an alarm system is inoperable due to the need for repair and the business is unable to make the repair within 72 hours after the alarm system's failure, a cannabis business may contact the office to request an extension.

B. A cannabis business must maintain records of the business's compliance with the protocols for testing and maintaining security measures. A cannabis business must make the compliance records available for inspection by the office upon request.

Subp. 4. **People and resource protection.** A cannabis business must develop, document, implement, and maintain security measures to protect:

A. business assets;

B. facilities;

C. regulated products;

D. workers;

E. visitors; and

F. the community.

Subp. 5. **Theft and diversion.** A cannabis business must develop, document, implement, and maintain effective security measures to guard against:

A. the theft of cannabis clones, cannabis plants, cannabis seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, hemp plant parts, hemp

49.1 concentrate, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, or currency;
49.2 and

49.3 B. the diversion of cannabis clones, cannabis plants, cannabis seedlings, cannabis
49.4 flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, hemp plant parts, hemp
49.5 concentrate, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, or currency.

49.6 Subp. 6. **Worker access.** All cannabis workers must have an employment identification
49.7 badge issued by the cannabis business. The badge must display a visual coding system
49.8 indicating the activities that the worker may perform and which areas of the premises that
49.9 the worker may access. Employment identification badges must always be visibly displayed
49.10 on each worker's person when the worker is conducting activities on behalf of the cannabis
49.11 business. A cannabis business must post signage, not less than 12 inches in height and not
49.12 less than 12 inches in width at all points of access to areas containing cannabis stating "Do
49.13 Not Enter - Access Limited to Authorized Employees Only" in lettering no smaller than
49.14 one inch in height.

49.15 Subp. 7. **Unauthorized access.** A cannabis business must develop, document,
49.16 implement, and maintain security measures to guard against unauthorized access to:

49.17 A. the premises of the cannabis business;

49.18 B. motor vehicles used in the transport or delivery of cannabis clones, cannabis
49.19 plants, cannabis seedlings, cannabis flower, cannabis products, artificially derived
49.20 cannabinoids, hemp plant parts, hemp concentrate, lower-potency hemp edibles, and
49.21 hemp-derived consumer products;

49.22 C. electronic business and customer records created and maintained by the cannabis
49.23 business; and

49.24 D. paper records created and maintained by the cannabis business.

Subp. 8. **Alarm requirements.**

A. A cannabis business must install, operate, and maintain in good working order a security alarm system on the business's premises. The alarm system must be active 24 hours per day, seven days per week. The alarm system must be monitored by a contracted security company or a cannabis worker employed by the cannabis business. The alarm system must provide the cannabis business with:

(1) immediate alerts to authorized personnel and local law enforcement of an unauthorized breach of the cannabis business's premises or an alarm system failure;

(2) immediate alerts to authorized personnel and local emergency services of any hazardous conditions detected on the business's premises;

(3) a back-up alarm system that activates immediately and automatically upon the loss of electricity and alerts authorized personnel of the loss of electricity;

(4) an audible alarm capable of being heard by an individual within a 100-foot radius from entrances and exits of the premises; and

(5) the capability to remotely disable the audio alarm by authorized personnel.

B. A cannabis business must promptly notify local law enforcement and the office in the event of an alarm system failure that is expected to last longer than eight hours and must implement alternative security measures according to the security plan required under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.14, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (6).

C. If no alternative security measure is in place or an alternative security measure fails, a cannabis business must not continue operations until either the primary or alternative security system is operational.

51.1 **Subp. 9. Video surveillance requirements.**

51.2 A. A cannabis business must maintain video surveillance of all premises associated
51.3 with the business's license. A cannabis business must ensure that video surveillance is active
51.4 during the entirety of any temporary cannabis event.

51.5 B. Video surveillance must be active 24 hours per day, seven days per week, on
51.6 the premises of a cannabis business.

51.7 C. Video surveillance must consist of video cameras that are:

51.8 (1) placed in locations that allow the cameras to clearly record activity
51.9 occurring within a radius of at least 20 feet from all points of entry and exit;

51.10 (2) affixed to the exterior and interior of the cannabis business's premises to
51.11 identify individuals entering and exiting the premises, limited-access areas, and
51.12 restricted-access areas; and

51.13 (3) at temporary cannabis events, mounted in a manner to record activity
51.14 occurring in the area accessible to the public, including any designated retail areas, and
51.15 points of entry and exit.

51.16 D. Video cameras must monitor each entry and exit point of the perimeter,
51.17 limited-access areas, and restricted-access areas of a cannabis business's premises. Video
51.18 cameras must be permanently placed around the cannabis business's premises to allow the
51.19 viewing, in its entirety, of any areas where:

51.20 (1) cannabis is cultivated;

51.21 (2) cannabis is manufactured;

51.22 (3) cannabis is stored;

51.23 (4) cannabis is packaged and labeled;

- 52.1 (5) cannabis is prepared for transfer;
- 52.2 (6) cannabis is displayed or sold at a point-of-sale area;
- 52.3 (7) cannabis is collected as samples for mandatory testing and prepared and
- 52.4 sealed for transport to a cannabis testing facility; and
- 52.5 (8) cannabis waste is destroyed or made unusable.

52.6 E. Video cameras must have:

- 52.7 (1) video files produced by the video surveillance system that the cannabis
- 52.8 business stores in a secure place for a minimum of 90 days;
- 52.9 (2) 24-hour recording at a minimum of 15 frames per second;
- 52.10 (3) a minimum camera resolution of 720p;
- 52.11 (4) date-and-time stamps on all recordings; and
- 52.12 (5) the capability to continue recording for an additional eight hours during
- 52.13 a power outage.

52.14 F. A cannabis business must ensure that 24-hour recordings from all video cameras

52.15 are:

- 52.16 (1) available for viewing by the office upon request;
- 52.17 (2) saved in an industry standard file format that can be played by office staff
- 52.18 without the purchase of particular software or equipment;
- 52.19 (3) retained for at least 90 calendar days;
- 52.20 (4) maintained free of alteration or corruption; and
- 52.21 (5) erased and destroyed before disposal.

Subp. 10. **Lighting.** A cannabis business must maintain all lighting in good working order inside and outside the business's premises and any temporary cannabis event. Lighting must deter nuisance and criminal activity by allowing observers to see and cameras to record any activity within a radius of at least 20 feet around all entrances and exits. A cannabis business must ensure that exterior lighting does not disturb surrounding businesses or neighbors by adjusting the lumens or radius of exterior lighting to only illuminate the areas described in this part. A cannabis business must repair any deficient or inoperable lighting within 48 hours of detecting the deficiency or inoperability of the lighting.

Subp. 11. **Motion sensors.** A cannabis business may install motion sensors on the cannabis business's premises to:

A. provide lighting in required areas that have low-light conditions; or

B. protect cultivation light-dark cycles.

Subp. 12. **Locks.** A cannabis business must ensure that all external entrances to indoor facilities and perimeter windows on the business's premises are in good condition and can be locked. A cannabis business must ensure that all doors, windows, gates, and fences have commercial-grade locks. All perimeter entry doors must have electronic locks and keypads.

Subp. 13. **Access to restricted areas.** An individual must meet the requirements under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.24, subdivision 3, to enter a restricted area of a cannabis business's premises. A cannabis business must maintain a record of the names of individuals who enter restricted areas for at least three years. A cannabis business must make the records available to the office upon request.

Subp. 14. **Fencing.** Unless required under this chapter or Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342, a cannabis business may erect a commercial-grade fence around the perimeter of the cannabis business's premises. Fencing on a cannabis business's premises must meet the requirements of local law.

54.1 Subp. 15. **Outdoor cultivation areas.** A cannabis business must ensure that an outdoor
54.2 cultivation area is enclosed by fencing and locked gates to prevent access to the area by
54.3 unauthorized persons. A cannabis business must ensure that all fencing and gates are secure,
54.4 are at least six feet high, and obscure or have a cover that obscures the fenced area from
54.5 being readily viewed from outside the fenced area. A cannabis business must ensure that
54.6 fencing around an outdoor cultivation area on the business's premises is commercial or
54.7 security grade, is not agricultural or residential grade, and is designed to prevent access to
54.8 the cultivation area by unauthorized persons.

54.9 Subp. 16. **Security personnel.** Except when required under Minnesota Statutes, section
54.10 342.40, a cannabis business may employ or contract with security guards, as defined under
54.11 Minnesota Statutes, section 326.32, subdivision 13. A security guard for a cannabis business
54.12 must be at least 21 years of age or older and meet the training requirements in Minnesota
54.13 Statutes, section 326.3361.

54.14 Subp. 17. **Transportation security requirements.**

54.15 A. This subpart applies to persons and businesses engaged in the transport or
54.16 delivery of cannabis.

54.17 B. A cannabis business must ensure that each transport and delivery vehicle:

54.18 (1) is equipped with a storage compartment that complies with Minnesota
54.19 Statutes, section 342.36, subdivision 3, or 342.42, subdivision 5, as applicable;

54.20 (2) is equipped with a global positioning system (GPS) device for identifying
54.21 the geographic location of the vehicle at all times when the vehicle is in operation, regardless
54.22 of whether the vehicle's engine is running, either permanently or temporarily affixed to the
54.23 vehicle while the vehicle is in operation. GPS data identifying the geographic location of
54.24 the vehicle must be saved and maintained for at least 30 days. A cannabis business must

55.1 make GPS data of all cannabis transportation vehicles and cannabis delivery vehicles
55.2 available for inspection by the office upon request;

55.3 (3) is equipped with functioning heating and air conditioning systems that
55.4 maintain appropriate temperatures for properly storing cannabis;

55.5 (4) carries the appropriate amount of insurance as required by the Department
55.6 of Transportation, Department of Commerce, and applicable federal regulations; and

55.7 (5) is equipped with a secure form of communication for a cannabis worker's
55.8 use, such as a mobile phone, at all times when transporting or delivering regulated products.

55.9 C. A cannabis worker must:

55.10 (1) possess a cannabis business identification card and the worker's own valid
55.11 nonprobationary driver's license appropriate for the type of delivery vehicle driven at all
55.12 times while transporting or delivering cannabis and must present the identification card and
55.13 valid driver's license to the office or law enforcement officials upon request;

55.14 (2) not leave cannabis clones, cannabis plants, cannabis seedlings, cannabis
55.15 flower, cannabis products, artificially derived cannabinoids, hemp plant parts, hemp
55.16 concentrate, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products in an
55.17 unattended vehicle; and

55.18 (3) not leave cannabis in a vehicle overnight or outside the operating hours
55.19 of the cannabis business conducting the transportation or delivery of cannabis.

55.20 **9810.2000 CULTIVATION.**

55.21 Subpart 1. **Applicability.** To cultivate cannabis for a commercial purpose, a person
55.22 must have a license issued under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342, which authorizes
55.23 cultivation. This part does not apply to the cultivation of cannabis solely for personal use

56.1 as allowed under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.09, or by a caregiver on behalf of a patient
56.2 as allowed under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.52.

56.3 **Subp. 2. Authorized activities.**

56.4 A. A cannabis cultivator must submit a cultivation plan to the office for:

56.5 (1) an initial license application or an annual renewal;

56.6 (2) an endorsement application, if applicable; or

56.7 (3) a notification of a change in business activity under item C.

56.8 B. A cannabis cultivator may conduct only the activities approved by the office
56.9 in the cannabis cultivator's submitted cultivation plan.

56.10 C. A cannabis cultivator must notify the office of any changes to the cultivator's
56.11 cultivation plan at least ten business days before implementing the change. A cannabis
56.12 cultivator must describe a change to the cultivator's cultivation plan on forms approved by
56.13 the office that the cultivator submits with all applicable fees pursuant to Minnesota Statutes,
56.14 chapter 342.

56.15 **Subp. 3. Cultivation plan requirements.**

56.16 A. A cannabis cultivator must indicate in the cultivator's cultivation plan whether
56.17 the cultivator plans to cultivate cannabis indoors or outdoors. In addition to application and
56.18 business plan requirements in Minnesota Statutes, sections 342.14 and 342.25, a cultivation
56.19 plan for indoor or outdoor cultivation must include information describing:

56.20 (1) the proposed size and layout of the facility areas that the cultivator will
56.21 use exclusively for cultivation, including a diagram indicating the total canopy;

56.22 (2) a diagram of the proposed ventilation and air filtration systems;

57.1 (3) plans for providing electricity, water, and other utilities necessary for the
57.2 normal operation of any cultivation activities;

57.3 (4) plans for wastewater disposal and solid waste disposal for any cultivation
57.4 activities;

57.5 (5) plans for recycling any supplies or environmental inputs for cultivation,
57.6 including water and packaging materials;

57.7 (6) a pest management protocol that incorporates integrated pest management
57.8 principles as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 17.114, subdivision 2, paragraph (b),
57.9 to control or prevent the introduction of pests to the cultivation site;

57.10 (7) the vendor name, vendor contact information, and invoices for all products
57.11 intended for propagation, including propagative material such as seeds and clones, fertilizers,
57.12 nutrients, and pest control products that are chemical or biological;

57.13 (8) procedures for operational record keeping to accurately identify all crop
57.14 inputs that the cultivator will enter into the statewide monitoring system and declare for
57.15 laboratory testing, regulatory review, and inspection;

57.16 (9) a description of batch numbering that the cultivator will use;

57.17 (10) growing schedules that include each seeding date, planting date, or
57.18 cutting and propagation cycle date, as applicable;

57.19 (11) harvesting timelines and methods;

57.20 (12) methods for drying, curing, and storing cannabis; and

57.21 (13) a security plan as described in part 9810.1500.

57.22 B. A cultivator must:

57.23 (1) regularly update the cultivator's cultivation plan; and

58.1 (2) provide the office a copy of the cultivation plan upon request.

58.2 Subp. 4. **Canopy.** A cultivator's total canopy is determined as follows.

58.3 A. For indoor cultivation, the canopy is measured by calculating the total square
58.4 footage of each distinct cultivation area containing mature, flowering cannabis plants.
58.5 Distinct cultivation areas include trays, tables, and shelves or may be demarcated by trellising,
58.6 tiers, or other identifiable boundaries.

58.7 B. For outdoor mixed-light facilities, outdoor mixed-light cultivation may occur
58.8 in a greenhouse or hoophouse. The canopy acreage is the total area of the outdoor mixed-light
58.9 facility containing mature, flowering cannabis plants minus any clearly demarcated walkways.

58.10 C. The canopy acreage for cultivation occurring completely outdoors is the total
58.11 area of the field containing mature, flowering cannabis plants minus any vehicle access
58.12 roads and completely fallow areas where no cultivation is occurring.

58.13 Subp. 5. **Compliance-related activities and access.**

58.14 A. A cannabis cultivator must provide the office with access to:

58.15 (1) all areas where cannabis plants are growing or being harvested;

58.16 (2) all land, buildings, and other structures that the cultivator uses for
58.17 cultivating, handling, producing, and storing cannabis plants;

58.18 (3) all locations identified in the cannabis cultivator's license application,
58.19 business plan, and cultivation plan; and

58.20 (4) all records related to the production and propagation of cannabis plants,
58.21 including trimming, culling, pest scouting and control, sampling, and testing reports.

58.22 B. A cannabis cultivator must allow the office to collect cannabis plant and
58.23 cannabis flower for material laboratory analysis to establish whether the cultivator is in

59.1 compliance with this chapter and Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342. A cannabis cultivator
59.2 must provide the office with cannabis plants and cannabis flower for this purpose at no cost.

59.3 Subp. 6. **Restrictions.**

59.4 A. A cannabis cultivator must not plant, propagate, harvest, or store cannabis
59.5 plants in an area that is not identified in the cultivation plan or at a site that is not approved
59.6 by the office to cultivate cannabis.

59.7 B. The total area in square feet in which cannabis plants are cultivated must never
59.8 exceed the total area for which the cannabis cultivator is approved by the office.

59.9 Subp. 7. **Prohibited sales.** A cannabis cultivator must not sell any propagative cannabis
59.10 material resulting from cannabis cultivation activities to a buyer if the cannabis cultivator
59.11 knows or should reasonably know that the buyer would use the material to engage in activities
59.12 prohibited by Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342, or applicable local or state law.

59.13 Subp. 8. **Cannabis cultivation premises; requirements.**

59.14 A. A cannabis cultivator must ensure that growing, drying, processing, and storing
59.15 cannabis plants and cannabis flower does not occur in dwellings unless the activity is
59.16 specifically authorized under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.09. A cannabis cultivator
59.17 must ensure that all activities approved by the office occur in an area of the cultivator's
59.18 premises that can be accessed without passing through a dwelling.

59.19 B. A cannabis cultivator must ensure that the premises regulated under this subpart
59.20 comply with all security requirements described in part 9810.1500.

59.21 C. A cannabis cultivator must ensure that all electrical equipment, including
59.22 growing lights, cultivation equipment, and packaging equipment, are evaluated and approved
59.23 for applicable use by an organization recognized by the Occupational Safety and Health
59.24 Administration's Nationally Recognized Testing Laboratory Program.

D. A cannabis cultivator must configure each production area to allow authorized individuals to have unobstructed access to, observation of, and the ability to conduct an inventory of all plant canopy.

E. A cannabis cultivator must ensure that all cultivation activities take place in an area that complies with part 9810.1500.

F. When selling cannabis directly to consumers on the premises where cultivation is authorized by the office, a cannabis cultivator must ensure that a wall or another barrier with proper security measures is in place to separate customer areas of the premises from limited-access areas, including any area where the cultivator collects, packages, and seals cannabis samples for mandatory testing for transport to a cannabis testing facility.

Subp. 9. Sources of plants and seeds.

A. After December 1, 2025, a cannabis cultivator must obtain cannabis seeds, immature cannabis plants, cannabis mother plants, cannabis plants, and other cannabis plant sources intended for propagation from a source authorized by the office to sell those products.

B. A cannabis cultivator must destroy or dispose of volunteer cannabis plants using a method under part 9810.1200.

Subp. 10. Plant identification and reporting. A cannabis cultivator must label each cannabis plant with the plant's batch number according to part 9810.1302.

Subp. 11. Crop inputs.

A. A cannabis cultivator must ensure that crop inputs:

(1) are handled and applied in a manner that prevents the contamination of cannabis plants with filth, residues, or other substances that would likely render products of the cannabis plant injurious to human health;

61.1 (2) comply with Minnesota Statutes, chapters 18B, 18C, and 18D, and other
61.2 applicable laws;

61.3 (3) are stored in the original containers with the original labels intact or in
61.4 working containers of diluted or prepared applications labeled with information required
61.5 by Minnesota Statutes, chapters 18B, 18C, and 18D, and other applicable laws; and

61.6 (4) are documented in the statewide monitoring system according to parts
61.7 9810.1300 to 9810.1302.

61.8 B. A cannabis cultivator must ensure that all crop inputs, rinsate, and containers
61.9 are diluted, applied, stored, and disposed of according to label instructions and in compliance
61.10 with all applicable laws and regulations.

61.11 Subp. 12. **Sanitary practices.** The following sanitary practices apply to all cannabis
61.12 cultivation activities, including harvesting, drying, curing, and storage.

61.13 A. A cannabis cultivator must conduct cultivation in a manner to limit the exposure
61.14 of immature cannabis plants and cannabis plants to conditions that would likely render the
61.15 products of the cannabis plants injurious to human health.

61.16 B. A cannabis cultivator must handle a harvested cannabis plant product intended
61.17 for human consumption at temperatures and in environmental conditions that protect the
61.18 product from physical, chemical, and microbial contamination and deterioration of the
61.19 product as it is described on the product's labeling.

61.20 C. A cannabis cultivator must ensure that utensils and equipment, including storage
61.21 containers, that come into direct contact with harvested product are cleanable, constructed
61.22 of materials that will not transfer to the harvested product, and maintained in good condition
61.23 to prevent contamination of the harvested product.

62.1 D. A cannabis cultivator must store and handle packaging materials that come
62.2 into direct contact with the harvested product in a manner to prevent contamination from
62.3 the environment. A cannabis cultivator must:

62.4 (1) clean packing materials between uses if the materials are designed to be
62.5 cleaned and used multiple times; or

62.6 (2) discard packing materials after a single use.

62.7 Subp. 13. **Record keeping.**

62.8 A. A cannabis cultivator must keep and maintain records of the cultivator's
62.9 cultivation activities in the statewide monitoring system according to parts 9810.1300 to
62.10 9810.1302. At a minimum, a cannabis cultivator must document:

62.11 (1) the initiation of cultivation for each batch according to item C;

62.12 (2) the application of crop inputs to the growing medium, plants, or plant
62.13 material used in production according to item D;

62.14 (3) a description of plant maintenance, including dates, that involves culling
62.15 plant parts or plant disposal; and

62.16 (4) the date that each plant batch is harvested.

62.17 B. A cannabis cultivator must include the following information in the cultivator's
62.18 records:

62.19 (1) the date that a worker conducted cultivation;

62.20 (2) the name of the worker conducting cultivation or the name of the
62.21 responsible worker when there is more than one worker conducting cultivation;

62.22 (3) the name and description of the specific cultivation activity under
62.23 Minnesota Statutes, section 342.01, subdivision 27, that the worker performed;

63.1 (4) the batch number of the plants; and

63.2 (5) a description of the area where the worker conducted cultivation.

63.3 C. A cannabis cultivator must include the following information in the cultivator's
63.4 records for the initiation of cultivation:

63.5 (1) a description of the source of immature cannabis plants or seeds; and

63.6 (2) the volume as measured.

63.7 D. A cannabis cultivator must include the following information in the cultivator's
63.8 records for crop inputs:

63.9 (1) the weight and concentration of the crop input that was applied to the
63.10 plant;

63.11 (2) a copy of the label of the crop input applied to the plant; and

63.12 (3) the vendor or other origin of the crop input.

63.13 Subp. 14. **Medical and adult-use cannabis cultivation.** A license holder that is
63.14 endorsed or authorized by the office to cultivate both medical cannabis and adult-use cannabis
63.15 must comply with this subpart to cultivate medical and adult-use cannabis on the same
63.16 premises.

63.17 A. A cannabis business may cultivate both medical cannabis and adult-use cannabis
63.18 only if:

63.19 (1) the business's cultivation plan submitted under subpart 2 addresses both
63.20 medical cannabis and adult-use cannabis; and

63.21 (2) the business has a valid medical cannabis endorsement issued under
63.22 Minnesota Statutes, section 342.51, or is licensed under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.515.

B. If a cannabis business is cultivating both medical cannabis and adult-use cannabis on the same premises, the cannabis business must:

(1) cultivate medical cannabis in an area separated from the area used to cultivate adult-use cannabis;

(2) track all medical cannabis separately from adult-use cannabis;

(3) store all medical cannabis separately from adult-use cannabis;

(4) ensure that medical cannabis is never cultivated simultaneously with adult-use cannabis on the same piece of equipment; and

(5) keep a log for each piece of equipment that the facility uses to cultivate both medical cannabis and adult-use cannabis. The cannabis business must make the log available to the office upon request. The log must contain:

(a) the name of the cannabis worker who operated the equipment;

(b) the tracking information for the cannabis or cannabis concentrate that was processed using the equipment;

(c) the date, time, and duration that the worker used the equipment; and

(d) the tracking information for the resulting cannabis concentrate or cannabis product.

9810.2100 APPROVED PRODUCT CATEGORIES AND CANNABINOIDS.

Subpart 1. **Cannabis flower and cannabis products.** The following product categories, including products manufactured by changing the physical shape or texture of these products, are approved for sale in Minnesota to both adult-use customers and medical registry participants.

A. The following product categories are approved dried cannabis flower products:

- 65.1 (1) dried raw cannabis flower;
- 65.2 (2) fresh cannabis flower; and
- 65.3 ~~(3) trim;~~
- 65.4 ~~(4)~~ (3) shake; ~~and.~~
- 65.5 ~~(5) pre-rolls.~~

65.6 B. The following product categories are approved ingestible cannabis products:

- 65.7 (1) edible products; ~~and~~
- 65.8 (2) beverage products; and
- 65.9 (3) cannabis-derived tinctures.

65.10 C. The following product categories are approved cannabis concentrates:

- 65.11 ~~(1) dabs;~~
- 65.12 ~~(2) shatter;~~
- 65.13 ~~(3) wax;~~
- 65.14 ~~(4)~~ (1) hash (hashish);
- 65.15 ~~(5)~~ (2) hash oils;
- 65.16 ~~(6)~~ (3) cured or live resin;
- 65.17 ~~(7)~~ (4) cured or live rosin;
- 65.18 ~~(8)~~ (5) kief;
- 65.19 ~~(9) tinctures; and~~
- 65.20 ~~(10)~~ (6) full extract cannabis oil; and
- 65.21 (7) distillate.

D. Cannabis combination products contain both dried cannabis flower products and cannabis concentrate products. The following product categories are approved cannabis combination products:

(1) infused pre-rolls; and

(2) infused dried raw cannabis flower.

E. Transdermal or topical cannabis products intended only for application to external parts of the body.

Subp. 2. **Lower-potency hemp edible products.** Lower-potency hemp edibles are defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 342.01, subdivision 50. The following product categories are approved lower-potency hemp edible products:

A. edible products; ~~and~~

B. beverage products; and

C. hemp-derived tinctures.

Subp. 3. **Hemp-derived consumer products.** The following are approved hemp-derived consumer products:

A. dried raw hemp flower; and

B. hemp-derived oils intended to be consumed by combustion or vaporization of the product and inhalation of smoke, aerosol, or vapor from the product.

Subp. 4. **Cannabinoids.**

A. The following cannabinoids are approved for use in lower-potency hemp edibles: hemp-derived delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol.

B. The following cannabinoids are designated as nonintoxicating:

(1) cannabichromene (CBC);

- 67.1 (2) cannabidiol (CBD);
- 67.2 (3) cannabigerol (CBG); and
- 67.3 (4) cannabinol (CBN).

67.4 **9810.2101 PRODUCTION AND POTENCY LIMITS.**

67.5 Subpart 1. **Cannabis manufacturing production limits.** On an annual basis, the

67.6 following license holders may not use more than the following volume of cannabis or its

67.7 dry-weight equivalent of raw concentrates to manufacture regulated products:

- 67.8 A. mezzobusiness license: 30,000 pounds;
- 67.9 B. microbusiness license: 10,000 pounds; and
- 67.10 C. medical combination business: 90,000 pounds, of which at least two-thirds
- 67.11 must be used for the medical market.

67.12 Subp. 2. **Potency limits.** Unless otherwise stated in law, a product must not exceed

67.13 the potency limitations in items A to C.

67.14 A. Cannabis concentrate products designed for vaporized delivery methods for

67.15 sale in the adult-use market must not exceed ~~70~~ 80 percent THC potency.

67.16 B. Hemp-derived consumer products must not exceed 0.3 percent THC potency.

67.17 C. Cannabis combination products must not exceed 50 percent total THC.

67.18 D. Transdermal or topical cannabis products must not exceed 1,000 mg of THC

67.19 per package.

68.1 **9810.2102 MANUFACTURING.**

68.2 Subpart 1. **Authorized activities.**

68.3 A. A cannabis business must have the office's approval before manufacturing
68.4 regulated products. To obtain the office's approval to manufacture regulated products, a
68.5 cannabis business must submit a manufacturing plan to the office for:

68.6 (1) an initial license application or an annual renewal application;

68.7 (2) an endorsement application, if applicable; or

68.8 (3) a notification of a change in business activity under item C.

68.9 B. A cannabis business may conduct only the manufacturing activities in the
68.10 operator's manufacturing plan approved by the office.

68.11 C. A cannabis business must notify the office of any changes to the manufacturing
68.12 plan at least ten business days before implementing the change. A cannabis business must
68.13 describe the change to the manufacturing plan on forms approved by the office and pay all
68.14 applicable fees pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342. If the change to the
68.15 manufacturing plan includes relocating the licensed manufacturing facility, a cannabis
68.16 business must pay additional fees pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 342.12, at the
68.17 time that the cannabis business submits the change to the office.

68.18 Subp. 2. **Manufacturing plan requirements.**

68.19 A. In addition to application and business plan requirements in Minnesota Statutes,
68.20 sections 342.14 and 342.25, a manufacturing plan must include information describing:

68.21 (1) planned regulated product types and planned volumes of production;

68.22 (2) the proposed size and layout of the facility areas that the cannabis business
68.23 will use exclusively for manufacturing, including a diagram indicating the placement of
68.24 equipment;

- 69.1 (3) a diagram of the proposed ventilation and air filtration systems;
- 69.2 (4) plans for providing electricity, water, and other utilities necessary for
- 69.3 manufacturing activities;
- 69.4 (5) plans for wastewater disposal and solid waste disposal for manufacturing
- 69.5 activities;
- 69.6 (6) plans for recycling supplies, inputs, ingredients, and work-in-progress
- 69.7 for manufacturing, including water and packaging materials;
- 69.8 (7) a pest management protocol to control or prevent the introduction of pests
- 69.9 to the manufacturing site;
- 69.10 (8) the sources of all ingredients and inputs that the cannabis business intends
- 69.11 to use in the manufacturing process;
- 69.12 (9) all processing steps that the cannabis business will take, including all
- 69.13 potential product-related biological, chemical, and physical hazards that may occur during
- 69.14 each step and the business's planned actions to control the identified hazards;
- 69.15 (10) standard operating procedures for sanitary handling of ingredients,
- 69.16 in-process product, finished products, and packaging materials;
- 69.17 (11) a description of batch numbering and plant identifier control systems
- 69.18 that the cannabis business will use;
- 69.19 (12) methods for securing inputs and ingredients regulated under Minnesota
- 69.20 Statutes, chapter 342, and in-process products after the addition of the inputs and ingredients;
- 69.21 and
- 69.22 (13) procedures for keeping records of each batch that accurately identify all
- 69.23 inputs, processes, and waste that the cannabis business must enter into the statewide
- 69.24 monitoring system and declare for laboratory testing, regulatory review, and inspection.

B. A cannabis business must:

(1) regularly update the manufacturing plan with any changes to reflect current practices; and

(2) provide the office with an updated manufacturing plan whenever the cannabis business makes a change to the plan.

Subp. 3. **Compliance-related activities and access.**

A. A cannabis business must provide the office access to:

(1) all areas where the cannabis business receives, handles, processes, stores, and ships regulated products;

(2) all land, buildings, and other structures that the cannabis business uses for manufacturing and storing regulated products;

(3) all technical specifications for products, processes, and equipment that the cannabis business uses in the production of regulated products; and

(4) all of the cannabis business's records related to the production of regulated products, including all analysis and testing requests and reports.

B. A cannabis business must allow the office to collect inputs, ingredients, in-process products, packaging, and finished products for laboratory analysis to establish whether the business is in compliance with this chapter and Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342. A cannabis business must provide items collected for this purpose to the office at no cost.

Subp. 4. **Restrictions.**

A. A cannabis business must not conduct manufacturing in an area that is not identified in the manufacturing plan or at a site that is not approved by the office to manufacture regulated products.

71.1 B. A cannabis business must not produce regulated products in excess of:

71.2 (1) the limit established in part 9810.2101; and

71.3 (2) the amount of products approved by the office.

71.4 C. A cannabis business may manufacture only products and product types approved
71.5 under part 9810.2100. A cannabis business must ensure that all products comply with
71.6 Minnesota Statutes, section 342.06.

71.7 Subp. 5. **Prohibited sales.** A cannabis business must not sell any cannabinoid product
71.8 resulting from cannabis manufacturing to a buyer if the cannabis business knows or should
71.9 reasonably know that the buyer would be engaging in prohibited activities under Minnesota
71.10 Statutes, chapter 342, or applicable local or state law with the obtained cannabinoid plant
71.11 product.

71.12 Subp. 6. **Cannabis manufacturing premises requirements.**

71.13 A. Manufacturing must take place in a facility that meets the applicable
71.14 requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 342.26. A manufacturing facility must:

71.15 (1) have adequate physical space for all manufacturing, including storage, in
71.16 a fully enclosed and secured indoor facility according to part 9810.1104;

71.17 (2) be supplied with electrical service, water service, sewer service or
71.18 treatment, and other utilities necessary for operations approved by the office;

71.19 (3) have ventilation and air-handling systems with temperature and humidity
71.20 controls that are adequate for safe processing and sanitary operations;

71.21 (4) be supplied with lighting fixtures that are adequate to perform
71.22 manufacturing and sanitation functions in a safe and sanitary manner;

72.1 (5) have floors, walls, and ceilings in the manufacturing area that are
72.2 constructed with surfaces that can be easily cleaned and maintained in good repair to inhibit
72.3 microbial growth; and

72.4 (6) have hand-washing facilities located in all manufacturing areas where
72.5 unpackaged product is handled.

72.6 B. If a cannabis business sells regulated products to consumers on the premises
72.7 where manufacturing is authorized by the office, the cannabis business must ensure that a
72.8 fence or other adequate security measure is in place to separate customer areas of the premises
72.9 from limited-access areas, including any area where samples for mandatory testing are
72.10 collected, packaged, and sealed for transport to a cannabis testing facility.

72.11 C. A facility that manufactures dried cannabis flower must follow additional
72.12 requirements under part 9810.2203.

72.13 D. A facility that manufactures ingestible and lower-potency hemp edibles must
72.14 follow additional requirements under part 9810.2204.

72.15 E. A facility that manufactures cannabis concentrate must follow additional
72.16 requirements under part 9810.2205.

72.17 Subp. 7. **Sources of ingredients from cannabis and hemp.**

72.18 A. All regulated products that are used in the manufacturing process must be
72.19 purchased, acquired, ~~and~~ or received from a cannabis business permitted to distribute
72.20 regulated products or from a Minnesota Tribally licensed cannabis business.

72.21 B. Hemp-derived ingredients must:

72.22 (1) be sourced from compliant hemp grown under the authority of a federally
72.23 compliant hemp program; or

73.1 (2) be purchased, acquired, and received from a cannabis business permitted
73.2 to distribute hemp-derived products regulated by the office or from a Minnesota Tribally
73.3 licensed cannabis business.

73.4 Subp. 8. **Batch identification and reporting.** Each plant used in manufacturing must
73.5 be labeled with a batch number according to part 9810.1302.

73.6 Subp. 9. **Manufacturing inputs and ingredients.**

73.7 A. All products other than cannabis-derived ingredients and hemp-derived
73.8 ingredients must be:

73.9 (1) safe for the intended purpose and use in the manufacturing process. Any
73.10 solvent used in manufacturing must be safe for human consumption and approved for use
73.11 in foods by the federal Food and Drug Administration;

73.12 (2) handled and used in a manner that prevents contamination with filth,
73.13 residues, or other substances that would likely render products of the cannabis plant injurious
73.14 to human health;

73.15 (3) in conformance with applicable sections of Minnesota Statutes, chapters
73.16 18B, 18C, and 18D, and other applicable laws; and

73.17 (4) stored in original containers with original labels intact or in working
73.18 containers of diluted or prepared applications labeled with information required by Minnesota
73.19 Statutes, chapters 18B, 18C, and 18D, and other applicable laws.

73.20 B. All manufacturing inputs, ingredients, and containers must be used, stored,
73.21 and disposed of according to label instructions and in compliance with all other applicable
73.22 laws and regulations.

74.1 Subp. 10. **Sanitary practices.**

74.2 A. A cannabis business must follow sanitary practices during all manufacturing,
74.3 including receiving, storing, processing, handling, packaging, and labeling regulated products.

74.4 At a minimum, a cannabis business's sanitary practices must:

74.5 (1) ensure that an individual who has a communicable disease or other illness
74.6 does not perform any tasks that might contaminate regulated products;

74.7 (2) ensure that hand-washing facilities in manufacturing areas are supplied
74.8 with:

74.9 (a) hot and cold running water;

74.10 (b) effective hand-cleaning and sanitizing solutions; and

74.11 (c) sanitary drying functions, such as electronic drying devices, single-use
74.12 towels, or a sanitary towel service;

74.13 (3) ensure that a worker who comes into direct contact with regulated products
74.14 uses hygienic practices, including maintaining the cleanliness of the worker's outer garments
74.15 and washing hands thoroughly in a hand-washing area before starting work and at any other
74.16 time when the worker's hands may have become soiled or contaminated;

74.17 (4) control environmental conditions and ensure that workers use sanitary
74.18 handling practices to protect products against physical, chemical, and microbial contamination
74.19 and store products in a manner to prevent the growth of microorganisms;

74.20 (5) control environmental conditions to prevent the deterioration of products
74.21 or contents that are described on the products' labeling;

74.22 (6) ensure that tools, utensils, and equipment, including storage containers,
74.23 that come into direct contact with ingredients, in-process products, and finished products

75.1 are cleanable and constructed from materials that will not transfer to ingredients or finished
75.2 products; and

75.3 (7) ensure that all product-contact surfaces, utensils, and equipment are
75.4 cleaned before being used to manufacture products and are maintained in a condition that
75.5 prevents contamination of ~~harvested~~ ingredients or regulated products.

75.6 B. Packaging materials that come into direct contact with ingredients, in-process
75.7 products, or finished products must be:

75.8 (1) safe for use with the intended products;

75.9 (2) stored and handled in a manner to prevent contamination of materials
75.10 from the environment; and

75.11 (3) cleaned between uses if designed for cleaning and multiple uses or
75.12 discarded after single use.

75.13 C. A cannabis business must make efforts to prevent pests by:

75.14 (1) using screening or other protection against the entry of pests; and

75.15 (2) promptly disposing of waste to minimize odors and the potential for waste
75.16 to attract, harbor, or become a breeding place for pests.

75.17 D. A cannabis business must store toxic cleaning compounds, sanitizing agents,
75.18 and other potentially harmful chemicals in a separate location away from regulated products
75.19 and in accordance with applicable local, state, and federal workplace safety requirements.

75.20 Subp. 11. **Record keeping.**

75.21 A. A cannabis business must keep records of each batch of manufactured products.

75.22 A cannabis business must enter manufacturing and batch information in the statewide
75.23 monitoring system as required by parts 9810.1400 to 9810.1402.

B. At a minimum, manufacturing records must include the following information for all manufacturing that the cannabis business conducts:

- (1) the date that a worker conducted manufacturing;
- (2) the name of the worker conducting manufacturing or the name of the responsible worker when more than one worker conducts manufacturing;
- (3) a description of manufacturing that was conducted;
- (4) process control measurements; and
- (5) the batch number of the products involved in manufacturing.

Subp. 12. **Medical cannabinoid product and adult-use cannabis product manufacturing.** A license holder that is endorsed or authorized by the office to manufacture both medical cannabinoid products and adult-use cannabis products must comply with this subpart to manufacture medical cannabis and adult-use cannabis products on the premises of the same facility.

A. A cannabis business's manufacturing facility may manufacture both medical cannabis and adult-use cannabis products on the premises of the same facility if:

- (1) the cannabis business's manufacturing plan indicates that the cannabis business will manufacture both medical cannabis and adult-use cannabis products on the premises of the same facility;
- (2) the office has approved the cannabis business's manufacturing plan; and
- (3) the cannabis business has a valid endorsement under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.51, to process medical cannabinoid products.

B. If a cannabis business is manufacturing both medical cannabis and adult-use cannabis on the premises of the same facility, the facility must:

- 77.1 (1) track all medical cannabis separately from adult-use cannabis;
- 77.2 (2) store all medical cannabis separately from adult-use cannabis;
- 77.3 (3) ensure that medical cannabis is not manufactured simultaneously or
- 77.4 contemporaneously with adult-use cannabis on the same piece of equipment; and
- 77.5 (4) update and maintain records for each piece of equipment that the facility
- 77.6 uses to manufacture both medical cannabis and adult-use cannabis. A cannabis business
- 77.7 must make the records available to the office upon request. The records must contain:
- 77.8 (a) the name of the individual who operated the equipment;
- 77.9 (b) tracking information for the cannabis or cannabis concentrate that
- 77.10 was processed using the equipment;
- 77.11 (c) the date, time, and duration that the equipment was used; and
- 77.12 (d) tracking information for the resulting products.

77.13 **9810.2203 DRIED CANNABIS FLOWER PRODUCT; MANUFACTURING**

77.14 **REQUIREMENTS.**

77.15 Subpart 1. **Authorized activity.** A manufacturer may manufacture dried cannabis

77.16 flower products into saleable cannabis products.

77.17 Subp. 2. **Labeling.** A manufacturer may sell multiple uniform dried cannabis flower

77.18 products to another cannabis business under a single label so long as the label reflects the

77.19 number of units or weight of the product being sold.

77.20 Subp. 3. **Infused smokeable products.** A manufacturer with an endorsement to

77.21 produce cannabis or hemp concentrate may manufacture dried cannabis flower products

77.22 combined with cannabis concentrate, except an infused dry cannabis flower product must

77.23 not be infused with any product other than a cannabis-derived product.

78.1 **9810.2204 INGESTIBLE CANNABIS PRODUCT; MANUFACTURING**
78.2 **REQUIREMENTS.**

78.3 Subpart 1. **Authorized activity.** A manufacturer may only produce ingestible cannabis
78.4 products or lower-potency hemp-derived edibles if the manufacturer has a license or a
78.5 product handler endorsement for producing ingestible cannabis products or lower-potency
78.6 hemp-derived edibles under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342.

78.7 Subp. 2. **Minnesota food laws.** A manufacturer must manufacture ingestible cannabis
78.8 products and lower-potency hemp-derived edibles in accordance with Minnesota Food Law,
78.9 including applicable sections of Code of Federal Regulations that are adopted by reference
78.10 in Minnesota Statutes, section 31.101, except that a product is not adulterated solely due to
78.11 the presence of cannabis or hemp ingredients.

78.12 Subp. 3. **Homogenous products.** An ingestible cannabis product or a lower-potency
78.13 hemp edible manufacturer must use production methods that result in a finished product
78.14 batch with consistent servings and consistent packages, prepared in a manner to ensure that
78.15 each individual serving has a consistent amount of cannabinoid ingredients pursuant to part
78.16 9810.3100. At a minimum, a manufacturer must:

78.17 A. develop stable product formulations that consider and address specific
78.18 ingredients and the nature of the finished product;

78.19 B. establish written procedures for preparing edible cannabis products or
78.20 lower-potency hemp edibles specific to the manufacturing site; and

78.21 C. maintain batch records that demonstrate the manufacturer's compliance with
78.22 product formulations and the manufacturer's written procedures.

78.23 **9810.2205 CANNABIS AND HEMP CONCENTRATE; MANUFACTURING**
78.24 **REQUIREMENTS.**

78.25 Subpart 1. **Facilities.** Cannabis or hemp extraction and concentration systems must
78.26 be designed to effectively and consistently function, operate safely, and provide sanitary

production conditions. A cannabis or hemp manufacturer must have the manufacturer's electrical, gas, fire suppression, and exhaust systems and storage and disposal plans for hazardous substances certified by an industrial hygienist or a professional engineer qualified to conduct the certification through education, experience, or professional credentialing.

A. A certifying individual must include the individual's qualifications in writing as part of a facility's record of certification.

B. The certification of a facility must include an assessment of:

(1) all electrical, gas, fire suppression, and exhaust systems in the facility;
and

(2) the facility's plan for safe storage and disposal of hazardous substances, including any volatile chemicals.

C. A facility's certification must be completed by a certifying individual, documented, and approved by the office before the facility manufactures any product intended for sale or distribution.

Subp. 2. **Inactive ingredients.** A cannabis business may use cannabis-derived ingredients to manufacture cannabis concentrate or hemp-derived concentrate. A cannabis business may use only non-cannabis-derived inactive ingredients listed in the federal Food and Drug Administration inactive ingredient database to manufacture cannabis concentrate or hemp-derived concentrate that is intended for use through a vaporizer delivery device or pressurized metered dose inhaler.

Subp. 3. **Prohibited ingredients.** When manufacturing cannabis concentrate, a manufacturer must ensure that:

A. any ~~diluent~~ concentrate used to create a solution for vaporization or inhalation is 100 percent naturally occurring plant-derived terpene oil;

80.1 B. a product for inhalation does not contain artificial or synthetic compounds;

80.2 C. a solution prepared for vaporization or inhalation does not contain:

80.3 (1) medium-chain triglycerides (MCT);

80.4 (2) polyethylene glycol (PEG);

80.5 (3) vegetable glycerin (VG);

80.6 (4) vitamin E acetate;

80.7 (5) diacetyl; or

80.8 (6) squalene.

80.9 Subp. 4. **Requirements for manufacturers of artificially derived cannabinoid**
80.10 **products.** An artificially derived cannabinoid product must not contain any artificially
80.11 derived cannabinoids other than delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol, except that a product may
80.12 include artificially derived cannabinoids created during the process of creating delta-9
80.13 tetrahydrocannabinol that is added to the product, if no artificially derived cannabinoid is
80.14 added to the ingredient containing delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol and the ratio of delta-9
80.15 tetrahydrocannabinol to all other artificially derived cannabinoids is no less than 20 to one.
80.16 An artificially derived cannabinoid product may contain nonpsychoactive naturally occurring
80.17 cannabinoids, such as cannabidiol, cannabigerol, cannabinol, or cannabichromene.

80.18 **9810.2300 TRANSPORTATION.**

80.19 Subpart 1. **Applicability.** A cannabis business holding a valid transporter license must
80.20 establish a standard operating procedure to ensure compliance with this chapter and
80.21 Minnesota Statutes, chapters 221 and 342. A cannabis business holding a valid transporter
80.22 license must comply with all commercial vehicle requirements imposed by the Department
80.23 of Public Safety, the Department of Commerce, and the Department of Revenue.

81.1 Subp. 2. **Covered products.** A cannabis transporter must comply with this part when
81.2 transporting regulated products.

81.3 Subp. 3. **Shipping manifest.**

81.4 A. Before accepting regulated products from a cannabis business, a cannabis
81.5 transporter must obtain a shipping manifest. A cannabis transporter must produce a shipping
81.6 manifest using the statewide monitoring system. A shipping manifest must include:

81.7 (1) the name, phone number, address, and license number of the cannabis
81.8 transporter;

81.9 (2) the name, phone number, address, and license number of the product
81.10 shipper;

81.11 (3) the name, phone number, address, and license number of the product
81.12 recipient;

81.13 (4) the type and quantity of all products being transported;

81.14 (5) the name of each employee or contractor of the cannabis transporter who
81.15 will participate in the transportation of the products;

81.16 (6) the make, model, year, and license plate number of each cannabis delivery
81.17 vehicle;

81.18 (7) the planned route;

81.19 (8) the date and time of the cannabis transporter's estimated departure; and

81.20 (9) the date and time of the cannabis transporter's estimated arrival.

81.21 B. A copy of the shipping manifest must accompany the products until the products
81.22 are delivered. The shipping manifest must be available for inspection by the office at any

82.1 time during transportation. A cannabis transporter may provide the office with a shipping
82.2 manifest in digital or physical form.

82.3 Subp. 4. **Motor vehicle registration.** Motor vehicles used for cannabis transport and
82.4 regulated under this part must be registered in the state of Minnesota.

82.5 Subp. 5. **GPS tracking.** A cannabis delivery vehicle must be equipped with an active
82.6 global positioning system or other similar satellite-based tracking system.

82.7 Subp. 6. **Product secured during transportation.**

82.8 A. During transportation, all regulated products must be stored in either a locked
82.9 compartment of a cannabis delivery vehicle or a locked container inside a cannabis delivery
82.10 vehicle.

82.11 B. The entire cargo bay, cargo area, or trunk of a cannabis transportation vehicle
82.12 may be used for holding products if:

82.13 (1) the cargo bay, cargo area, or trunk is protected by a locking mechanism
82.14 with a lock or keypad separate from vehicle door locks;

82.15 (2) the cargo bay, cargo area, or trunk is inaccessible from the driver and
82.16 passenger areas of the cannabis delivery vehicle; and

82.17 (3) products stored in the cargo bay, cargo area, or trunk are not visible from
82.18 outside the cannabis delivery vehicle.

82.19 C. A cannabis transporter may use a container that is not integral to the cannabis
82.20 delivery vehicle for holding regulated products if:

82.21 (1) the container is locked;

82.22 (2) the container is secured to prevent removal from the vehicle; and

83.1 (3) products stored in the container are not visible from outside the cannabis
83.2 delivery vehicle.

83.3 Subp. 7. **Identifying logos and business names.** A cannabis transportation vehicle
83.4 or cannabis delivery vehicle must not contain images prohibited by Minnesota Statutes,
83.5 section 342.36, and must comply with Minnesota Statutes, section 221.031, subdivision 6,
83.6 and Code of Federal Regulations, title 49, section 390.21.

83.7 Subp. 8. **Transportation routes.**

83.8 A. A cannabis transporter must make reasonable efforts to ensure that driving
83.9 routes and delivery times are randomized. At a minimum, the same individual must not, on
83.10 a reoccurring scheduled basis:

83.11 (1) deliver regulated products to the same business;

83.12 (2) deliver regulated products on the same day of the week; and

83.13 (3) deliver regulated products at the same time of day.

83.14 B. A cannabis transporter must not deviate unnecessarily from a planned route or
83.15 schedule. A cannabis transporter must include the following information in the shipping
83.16 manifest and record this information in the statewide monitoring system:

83.17 (1) any necessary stops that the vehicle makes, other than stops made in
83.18 compliance with traffic laws;

83.19 (2) any changes to a route;

83.20 (3) any changes to departure times; and

83.21 (4) any changes to delivery times.

83.22 Subp. 9. **Vehicle occupants.** A cannabis delivery vehicle that is transporting regulated
83.23 products must be staffed by at least two individuals, and at least one individual must remain

84.1 with the vehicle at all times. All occupants of a cannabis delivery vehicle must be cannabis
84.2 workers employed by or contracted with the cannabis transporter who:

84.3 A. are at least 21 years of age; and

84.4 B. must carry a valid driver's license with proper endorsements while operating
84.5 a cannabis delivery vehicle.

84.6 Subp. 10. **Inspection.** All vehicles used by a cannabis business for transporting
84.7 regulated products must comply with all applicable laws, statutes, regulations, and rules for
84.8 commercial vehicle inspection.

84.9 **9810.2400 WHOLESALE.**

84.10 Subpart 1. **Additional authorized activities.** A licensed cannabis wholesaler under
84.11 Minnesota Statutes, section 342.33, may purchase lower-potency hemp edibles from a
84.12 lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer.

84.13 Subp. 2. **Imported hemp-derived consumer products.** A cannabis wholesaler that
84.14 imports a hemp-derived consumer product from outside the state of Minnesota must record
84.15 the following information in the statewide monitoring system before distributing, selling,
84.16 or transferring imported hemp-derived consumer products:

84.17 A. the manufacturer's name, address, and contact information;

84.18 B. finished product-testing results showing that contaminant levels in the following
84.19 categories do not exceed the acceptance criteria established by the office:

84.20 (1) foreign material;

84.21 (2) heavy metals;

84.22 (3) microbiological contaminants;

84.23 (4) mycotoxins;

85.1 (5) pesticide residue; and

85.2 (6) residual solvents; and

85.3 C. finished product-testing results demonstrating that the finished product was
85.4 tested for all contaminants in item B unless the cannabis wholesaler demonstrates that:

85.5 (1) the cannabis or hemp-derived ingredient used was previously tested and
85.6 shown to meet the office's acceptance criteria; and

85.7 (2) the manufacturer used a production process that complied with this chapter
85.8 and Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342.

85.9 **9810.2500 GENERAL RETAIL.**

85.10 Subpart 1. **Applicability.** This part applies to retail sales of all regulated products.

85.11 Subp. 2. **Sanitary and clean conditions.** Retail areas must be kept in a clean and
85.12 sanitary condition and must comply with the requirements specified in this subpart.

85.13 A. Retail areas must have ventilation and filtration for odor control as required
85.14 by state and local law.

85.15 B. Handling edibles and beverages must be performed pursuant to chapter 4626
85.16 and any other relevant local, state, and federal law.

85.17 C. A retailer must develop, document, implement, and maintain the procedures
85.18 in this item for handling cannabis regulated products, ~~flower, plants, and lower-potency~~
85.19 ~~hemp products~~.

85.20 (1) A retailer must maintain accurate records documenting compliance with
85.21 the handling procedures in this subpart.

85.22 (2) A retailer must ensure that the retailer's records are available for inspection
85.23 by the office upon request.

Subp. 3. **Fraudulent identification.** A retailer must develop, document, implement, and maintain procedures for retaining fraudulent identification documents as required under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.27, subdivision 4. A retailer must ensure that the records are available for inspection by the office upon request.

Subp. 4. **Signage.**

A. A cannabis business or hemp business must post signage as required by the Department of Labor and Industry.

B. A cannabis business or hemp business may post signage that states the business's hours of operation.

Subp. 5. **Inspections.** A cannabis retailer must comply with inspections and requests for records by the office. A cannabis retailer must permit the office entry for inspection. During an inspection, a cannabis retailer must allow the office to take samples for regulatory testing at no cost.

9810.2501 ADULT-USE CANNABIS RETAIL.

Subpart 1. **Retail area.**

A. A retailer must establish an area for conducting retail sales that is open to individuals who are 21 years or older or registered in the medical cannabis patient registry.

B. A retail area must include a point-of-sale system that is validated and integrated with the statewide monitoring system.

C. Each point of ingress to a retail area must have conspicuous signage with the following statement: "No persons under 21 allowed."

87.1 Subp. 2. **Age verification.**

87.2 A. A retailer must confirm that an individual in the retail area is 21 years of age
87.3 or older, enrolled in the medical cannabis patient registry, or a registered caregiver for a
87.4 patient enrolled in the medical cannabis patient registry.

87.5 B. A retailer must confirm an individual's age or enrollment in the medical cannabis
87.6 patient registry when selling any regulated product.

87.7 C. Retailers must confirm an individual's age using a form of identification required
87.8 by Minnesota Statutes, section 342.27, subdivision 4, paragraph (b).

87.9 Subp. 3. **Restricted-access areas.**

87.10 A. A retailer must control access to restricted-access areas. A retailer must ensure
87.11 that only authorized personnel or members of the office have access to restricted-access
87.12 areas.

87.13 B. A retailer must maintain an entry log that records the entry of an individual to
87.14 a restricted-access area that includes:

87.15 (1) the individual's name;

87.16 (2) the date of the individual's entry;

87.17 (3) the time of the individual's entry; and

87.18 (4) the time of the individual's exit.

87.19 C. A retailer must mark all entries to restricted-access areas with conspicuous
87.20 signage that states: "WARNING: RESTRICTED AREA, AUTHORIZED PERSONNEL
87.21 ONLY."

88.1 **Subp. 4. Display samples.**

88.2 A. Displays may include up to one sample of each product that the retailer offers
88.3 for sale.

88.4 B. A retailer must use methods to prevent theft and access to a display sample.

88.5 C. A retailer must treat a display sample as a contaminated product.

88.6 D. A retailer must destroy a display sample no later than 90 days after the product
88.7 is designated as a display sample.

88.8 E. A retailer must use measures to prevent a sample from being consumed by a
88.9 customer if the retailer offers the sample for the customer to smell.

88.10 **Subp. 5. Preorders.**

88.11 A. A cannabis business with a retail endorsement may accept orders and payment
88.12 for regulated products on the Internet, using a mobile app, or by telephone.

88.13 B. A cannabis retailer that uses online and telephone sales must:

88.14 (1) require all submitted orders to include the customer's name, address,
88.15 phone number, email address, and date of birth; and

88.16 (2) before providing the ordered product to the customer in a store, verify:

88.17 (a) the customer's name on the form of identification provided under
88.18 Minnesota Statutes, section 342.27, subdivision 4, paragraph (b); and

88.19 (b) that the customer is 21 years of age or older using a form of
88.20 identification required by Minnesota Statutes, section 342.27, subdivision 4, paragraph (b).

88.21 C. A retailer may accept payment from a customer using any legal method of
88.22 payment, gift card prepayments, or prepayment accounts established with the retailer, except

89.1 that a customer must not make a payment for a regulated product with an electronic benefits
89.2 transfer services card.

89.3 D. A retailer must collect only the information necessary to complete a transaction.
89.4 A retailer must only use collected information for the purpose of completing the transaction.
89.5 A retailer must establish a standard operating procedure for data security and privacy that
89.6 applies to the cannabis retailer and any third party with whom the cannabis retailer contracts
89.7 for the purpose of offering online sales.

89.8 Subp. 6. **Transaction limits.** In a single transaction, a cannabis retailer must not sell
89.9 more regulated products to a customer than the customer is able to legally transport.

89.10 **9810.2502 MEDICAL CANNABIS RETAIL.**

89.11 Subpart 1. **Applicability.** This part applies to retail sales of all medical cannabis
89.12 flower, medical cannabinoid products, and other regulated products sold by a medical
89.13 cannabis retailer.

89.14 Subp. 2. **Identity verification.** Before distributing medical cannabis flower or medical
89.15 cannabinoid products, a medical cannabis retailer must verify the identity of the recipient
89.16 and, if applicable, the associated patient's enrollment in the registry. A patient or caregiver
89.17 must provide the medical cannabis retailer with:

89.18 A. the patient's or caregiver's valid government-issued photo identification; and

89.19 B. the patient's medical cannabis program verification document or registry number
89.20 or other proof that the patient is actively enrolled in the registry.

89.21 Subp. 3. **Patient self-evaluation.** During the first year of enrollment, a patient must
89.22 complete a patient self-evaluation when first purchasing medical cannabis flower or medical
89.23 cannabinoid products and every three months thereafter. A medical cannabis retailer must
89.24 only distribute medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products to a patient with
89.25 an up-to-date self-evaluation in the registry, as applicable. A patient may complete the

90.1 patient's self-evaluation on-site before receiving medical cannabis flower or medical
90.2 cannabinoid products.

90.3 Subp. 4. **Patient self-evaluation; verification.** Before distributing medical cannabis
90.4 to a patient or caregiver, a medical cannabis retailer must verify that the patient has completed
90.5 a self-evaluation as required under subpart 3. If a self-evaluation is required and the patient
90.6 has not completed the self-evaluation, a medical cannabis retailer must assist the patient in
90.7 completing the self-evaluation.

90.8 Subp. 5. **Patient consultation.** A licensed pharmacist or certified medical cannabis
90.9 consultant must be available to provide a consultation to the patient or caregiver to determine
90.10 the proper medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid product, recommended dosage,
90.11 and paraphernalia for the patient if required under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.51,
90.12 subdivision 3, paragraph (a). A patient consultation must include:

90.13 A. review of patient information in the registry;

90.14 B. review of the range of chemical compositions of medical cannabis flower or
90.15 medical cannabinoid products intended for distribution;

90.16 C. an assessment of the perceived effectiveness of the medical cannabis flower
90.17 or medical cannabinoid product intended for purchase at treating the condition or symptoms
90.18 of the condition; and

90.19 D. as applicable, any relevant information on the use of medical cannabis
90.20 paraphernalia.

90.21 Subp. 6. **Patient-specific labeling.** Before distributing medical cannabis flower and
90.22 medical cannabinoid products to a patient or caregiver, a pharmacist or certified medical
90.23 cannabis consultant must apply a patient-specific label to the medical cannabis flower and
90.24 medical cannabinoid products in accordance with part 9810.1402.

91.1 **9810.2503 RETAIL SALES OF LOWER-POTENCY HEMP EDIBLES.**

91.2 Subpart 1. **General requirements.**

91.3 A. This part applies to the retail sale of lower-potency hemp edibles by a
91.4 lower-potency hemp edible retailer. A retailer regulated by Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342,
91.5 must:

91.6 (1) ensure that all products sold comply with the requirements for packaging
91.7 and labeling under parts 9810.1400 to 9810.1403;

91.8 (2) ensure that all displays of lower-potency hemp edibles comply with part
91.9 9810.2501, subpart 4, and Minnesota Statutes, section 342.46, subdivision 4, except that
91.10 lower-potency hemp edibles that are intended for consumption as a beverage may be stored
91.11 in a refrigerator or similar cooling unit; and

91.12 (3) verify the age of the customer, as required by Minnesota Statutes, section
91.13 342.27, subdivision 4, before any sale.

91.14 B. A retailer may sell beverages in multipack units such as cases if the label on
91.15 the packaging describes the number of individual units contained inside the packaging,
91.16 describes the potency and number of servings per unit, and complies with part 9810.1400,
91.17 subparts 2 and 3.

91.18 Subp. 2. **Inspections.** All lower-potency hemp edible retailers must comply with
91.19 regulatory inspections and requests for records by the office.

91.20 Subp. 3. **On-site consumption.**

91.21 A. A retailer with an on-site consumption endorsement may permit a customer to
91.22 consume lower-potency hemp edibles on-site under the following conditions:

91.23 (1) the retailer must ensure that testing of the lower-potency hemp edibles
91.24 has been completed by batch to verify the edibles' compliance with acceptable contaminant

92.1 levels for beverages prepared off-site in bulk and dispensed individually, such as from kegs;
92.2 and

92.3 (2) the manufacturer of the bulk beverages must have completed testing of
92.4 the lower-potency hemp edibles for homogeneity and shelf-stability to ensure that the
92.5 dispensed beverage has consistent potency over time.

92.6 B. Lower-potency hemp beverages stored in bulk and dispensed individually,
92.7 such as from kegs, must:

92.8 (1) be dispensed only in a single serving of no less than eight fluid ounces;
92.9 and

92.10 (2) contain no more than five mg of THC per serving.

92.11 C. ~~A trained server may mix a lower-potency hemp beverage on-site if:~~

92.12 ~~(1) the lower-potency hemp beverage does not contain any alcohol and is not~~
92.13 ~~served with alcohol;~~

92.14 ~~(2) the lower-potency hemp beverage contains only a hemp-derived~~
92.15 ~~cannabinoid emulsion mixed with no more than two other ingredients, such as a flavoring~~
92.16 ~~or carbonated water;~~

92.17 ~~(3) the trained server dispenses the hemp-derived cannabinoid emulsion with~~
92.18 ~~a calibrated pump. The retailer must test the pump quarterly to verify the accuracy of the~~
92.19 ~~pump; and~~

92.20 ~~(4) the retailer develops procedures for mixing beverages to ensure consistent~~
92.21 ~~and accurate potency and provides training to servers on the procedures. A retailer must~~
92.22 ~~update and maintain records of the training. A retailer must provide the records to the office~~
92.23 ~~upon request.~~

93.1 **9810.2600 DELIVERY.**

93.2 Subpart 1. **General requirements.** A cannabis business holding a valid cannabis
93.3 delivery license must establish a standard operating procedure to ensure that the business
93.4 complies with part 9810.1100 and Minnesota Statutes, chapters 221 and 342. A cannabis
93.5 business holding a valid delivery license must comply with all commercial vehicle
93.6 requirements imposed by the Department of Public Safety, the Department of Commerce,
93.7 and the Department of Revenue.

93.8 Subp. 2. **Delivery limits.** A delivery driver may not transport more than \$5,000 worth
93.9 of regulated products on a single delivery route.

93.10 Subp. 3. **Operational requirements for delivery businesses.**

93.11 A. Drivers of delivery vehicles must possess a valid Minnesota driver's license.

93.12 B. Any vehicle used by a cannabis delivery license holder must:

93.13 (1) be in working condition, with no defects that prevent the vehicle from
93.14 being operated in a manner that complies with all applicable traffic and safety laws;

93.15 (2) have a security system to prevent the theft of cannabinoid products; and

93.16 (3) carry the amount of insurance required by the Department of
93.17 Transportation, Department of Commerce, or applicable federal regulations.

93.18 C. Drivers of delivery vehicles may only make deliveries of regulated products
93.19 on behalf of a cannabis business with a retail license or an endorsement to a customer who
93.20 has paid for the product before the delivery.

93.21 D. For each delivery of regulated products, a driver must have a shipping manifest
93.22 that includes:

93.23 (1) the customer's name;

93.24 (2) the address of the customer receiving the delivery;

94.1 (3) the form of identification that the customer provided to the driver;

94.2 (4) the identification number on the government-issued form of identification
94.3 provided by the customer to the driver;

94.4 (5) the name of the delivery driver;

94.5 (6) the vehicle's time of departure from the cannabis business where the sale
94.6 was initiated;

94.7 (7) the time of the delivery of the cannabinoid product to the customer; and

94.8 (8) a description of the delivered cannabinoid product, including the type of
94.9 product, amount, and weight; and.

94.10 ~~(9) the time that the vehicle returned to the cannabis business where the sale~~
94.11 ~~was initiated.~~

94.12 E. A driver must deliver a cannabinoid product to a customer in person. A delivery
94.13 driver must verify that a cannabinoid product was received by the customer whose name is
94.14 on the order. Before taking physical possession of a delivered cannabinoid product, a
94.15 customer must:

94.16 (1) provide the driver with government-issued photo identification; and

94.17 (2) sign the shipping manifest or delivery record.

94.18 F. A delivery driver must not deliver a cannabinoid product to a customer if:

94.19 (1) the delivery driver is unable to verify the identity of the receiving
94.20 customer;

94.21 (2) the customer does not sign the shipping manifest or delivery record;

94.22 (3) the cannabis business has not received payment for the product before
94.23 the delivery; or

95.1 (4) the customer is a patient or designated caregiver and has not provided
95.2 evidence of the patient's registry enrollment to the cannabis business before the delivery.

95.3 G. A delivery driver must immediately report a failed delivery to the cannabis
95.4 business originating the sale. The delivery driver must ensure that all undeliverable products
95.5 are returned to the retailer and provide details of the failed delivery to the cannabis business,
95.6 including:

95.7 (1) the time that the driver attempted to complete the delivery; and

95.8 (2) the reason that the driver was unable to complete the delivery.

95.9 H. A cannabis business must enter the details of each delivery of a regulated
95.10 product to a customer in the statewide monitoring system.

95.11 Subp. 4. **Other regulated products in vehicle.** During the delivery of a ~~cannaboid~~
95.12 regulated product to a customer, a delivery driver must not have any other regulated product
95.13 that was not ordered by ~~the~~ a customer in the delivery vehicle.

95.14 **9810.2700 EVENTS.**

95.15 Subpart 1. **Duration.**

95.16 A. A cannabis event must not last more than four days. The first day that the
95.17 cannabis event is open to the public is the first day of the event. Every calendar day after
95.18 the first day is an additional day.

95.19 B. On the application required under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.14,
95.20 subdivision 1, a cannabis event organizer must list the start time and end time for each day
95.21 of a cannabis event according to Minnesota Statutes, section 342.39, subdivision 2, clause
95.22 (6).

95.23 C. Before a cannabis event, a cannabis event organizer must obtain approval of
95.24 the cannabis event from the local government where the event is to be held.

96.1 Subp. 2. **Secure storage area.**

96.2 A. A retailer must store all cannabis plants, cannabis flower, cannabis products,
96.3 lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products sold at a cannabis event
96.4 in a secure storage area as required under part 9810.1500 and Minnesota Statutes, section
96.5 342.40.

96.6 B. A retailer must store all products for retail sale in a limited-access area that
96.7 restricts access to persons at least 21 years of age.

96.8 C. A retailer must ensure that all cannabis plants, cannabis flower, cannabis
96.9 products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products that are not
96.10 on display, pursuant Minnesota Statutes, section 342.40, subdivision 7, are contained in a
96.11 locked storage container that has a separate key or combination pad only accessible to
96.12 authorized personnel of the retailer.

96.13 Subp. 3. **On-site consumption areas.** A cannabis event organizer licensed to permit
96.14 on-site consumption by event attendees must ensure that:

96.15 A. only individuals 21 years of age or older have access to the consumption area,
96.16 pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 342.40, subdivision 4; and

96.17 B. commercial-grade fencing surrounds the entire perimeter of the consumption
96.18 area.

96.19 Subp. 4. **Promotional items.**

96.20 A. A retailer must not give cannabis flower or cannabis products to an event
96.21 attendee for no remuneration or to another cannabis business.

96.22 B. A vendor or an event organizer license holder may provide cannabis
96.23 paraphernalia and merchandise to an event attendee for no remuneration.

Subp. 5. **Authorized event retailer registration.** An applicant for a cannabis event organizer license that includes retail sales must provide the office with the names and license numbers of all retailers that will sell regulated products at the cannabis event.

Subp. 6. **Retail sales and record keeping.** A retailer at a cannabis event must update the record of sales within 24 hours of a sale in the statewide monitoring system.

9810.3000 TESTING FACILITY STANDARDS.

Subpart 1. Incorporation by reference.

A. ISO/IEC Standard 17025: General Requirements for the Competence of Testing and Calibration Laboratories (Edition 3 2017) is incorporated by reference. The standard is published by the International Organization for Standardization (ISO), is subject to frequent change, and is available through the Minitex interlibrary loan system.

B. ISO/IEC Standard 17043, Conformity Assessment - General Requirements for the Competence of Proficiency Testing Providers (Edition 2 2023) is incorporated by reference. The standard is published by the ISO, is subject to frequent change, and is available through the Minitex interlibrary loan system.

C. Official Methods of Analysis of AOAC International (22nd edition 2023) is incorporated by reference. The methods of analysis are published by AOAC International, are subject to frequent change, and are available through the Minitex interlibrary loan system.

Subp. 2. **Testing facility inspection.** A testing facility that tests regulated products must submit to an inspection by the office upon request. A testing facility must ensure that all protocols and records that the facility must maintain under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.38, are readily available to the office upon request.

Subp. 3. **Testing facility reports.** A testing facility regulated under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342, must provide all information requested by the office regarding sample handling, testing facility practices, copies of relevant analytical records, and all other information

98.1 required by the office relevant to determining the testing facility's compliance with this
98.2 chapter and Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342.

98.3 Subp. 4. **General operations.**

98.4 A. A testing facility must operate formal management systems under the
98.5 International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and obtain and maintain ISO/IEC
98.6 Standard 17025 accreditation through a laboratory-accrediting organization.

98.7 B. A testing facility may demonstrate the facility's analytical capability and
98.8 performance to the office through a combination of:

98.9 (1) existing certificates and approvals;

98.10 (2) documented demonstrations of analytical capabilities; or

98.11 (3) annual participation and passing performance in a proficiency testing
98.12 program accredited under ISO/IEC Standard 17043.

98.13 C. A testing facility must maintain written standard operating procedures describing
98.14 the actions to receive, prepare, and test all representative samples under Minnesota Statutes,
98.15 chapter 342, for each regulated product that the testing facility handles. A testing facility's
98.16 standard operating procedures must include:

98.17 (1) the procedure for receiving samples;

98.18 (2) the procedure for handling samples;

98.19 (3) the procedure for representative subsampling when the whole sample is
98.20 not used for analysis;

98.21 (4) sample testing procedures; and

98.22 (5) sample testing acceptance criteria.

99.1 D. A testing facility must maintain the identity and integrity of all samples handled
99.2 from the time that the testing facility receives the samples. A testing facility must report to
99.3 the office all analytical results from received samples and must report how any untested
99.4 samples were disposed of.

99.5 E. A testing facility must notify the office in writing of any planned operational
99.6 change at least 30 days before the change occurs.

99.7 Subp. 5. **Prohibited activities.** A testing facility must not:

99.8 A. misrepresent approval from the office of any document or marketing material;

99.9 B. refuse inspection of the premises of the testing facility and related records by
99.10 authorized representatives of the office; or

99.11 C. falsify, misreport, or misrepresent any testing data or test results to the office
99.12 or to another cannabis business.

99.13 Subp. 6. **Approvals by the office.** A testing facility may seek the office's approval
99.14 to use specific procedures to test the allowable product types and analytes. To maintain an
99.15 active license under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342, a testing facility must have office
99.16 approval for at least one field of testing. A testing facility is not required to seek approval
99.17 for all fields of testing to maintain licensure. To receive approval from the office, a testing
99.18 facility must:

99.19 A. specify one or more fields of testing for which the facility seeks office approval;

99.20 B. use analytical testing methods for the safety tests required by part 9810.3100,
99.21 subpart 4, and Minnesota Statutes, section 342.61, subdivision 2, that are based upon
99.22 published peer-reviewed methods, have been validated for cannabis testing by an independent
99.23 third party, and have been internally verified by the testing facility according to Appendix
99.24 J or K of the Official Methods of Analysis, which are incorporated by reference in subpart
99.25 1;

100.1 C. ensure that the facility's method validation procedures for testing methods meet
100.2 the validation guidelines of the Official Methods of Analysis; and

100.3 D. ensure that method verification results have sufficient specificity and sensitivity
100.4 to meet the reporting limit requirements for each analyte for which the testing facility is
100.5 requesting approval.

100.6 Subp. 7. **Revocation conditions.** The office must revoke a testing facility's approval
100.7 for any and all analytical testing methods when the testing facility has failed to:

100.8 A. submit accurate application materials to the office as required in Minnesota
100.9 Statutes, chapter 342;

100.10 B. comply with application requirements under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342;

100.11 C. comply with all applicable law;

100.12 D. allow the office to physically inspect the testing facility; or

100.13 E. submit copies of inspection and corrective reports issued by the approved
100.14 ISO/IEC 17025 accreditation body or proficiency testing program when requested by the
100.15 office.

100.16 Subp. 8. **Personnel; training; oversight.** A testing facility must operate under the
100.17 direction of at least one technical manager responsible for the testing facility's ability to
100.18 achieve and maintain the quality and analytical standards of practice.

100.19 Subp. 9. **Record keeping.**

100.20 A. In addition to other record-keeping requirements under this chapter and
100.21 Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342, a testing facility must record all testing facility data
100.22 packages in the statewide monitoring system. A testing facility must maintain a record of
100.23 a data package for at least three years.

100.24 B. A record of a data package must include:

101.1 (1) a case narrative written on cannabis testing facility letterhead that:

101.2 (a) describes any sample receipt, preparation, or analytical issues that
101.3 the facility encounters and any method nonconformances or exceedance of quality assurance
101.4 or quality control criteria used by the cannabis testing facility; and

101.5 (b) identifies the preparation and analytical methods used by the testing
101.6 facility;

101.7 (2) a signed statement by a testing facility authorized representative verifying
101.8 the accuracy, completeness, and compliance with the analytical testing methods of the results
101.9 presented;

101.10 (3) a summary of analytical results with sufficient data to evaluate the testing
101.11 results, including a summary of laboratory quality assurance or quality control results; and

101.12 (4) a copy of the sample result report required under subpart 10.

101.13 C. When reporting a testing facility's results, the testing facility report must include:

101.14 (1) chain-of-custody information or other information indicating requested
101.15 analyses; and

101.16 (2) documentation of sample collection and receipt.

101.17 Subp. 10. **Sample result reporting.**

101.18 A. All samples received and processed by the testing facility must have a completed
101.19 sample result report that is recorded in the statewide monitoring system.

101.20 B. A sample result report must state whether:

101.21 (1) the complete sample was homogenized and tested as received; or

101.22 (2) a portion was sampled by the testing facility for analysis.

102.1 C. A testing facility must report measurement uncertainty and limits of detection
102.2 or limits of quantitation with the results of testing representative samples of products.

102.3 D. For each sample submitted for analysis, a testing facility must provide to the
102.4 submitting entity a certificate of analysis that includes:

102.5 (1) the testing facility's name and license number issued by the office;

102.6 (2) the submitting entity's name and license number issued by the office;

102.7 (3) the product category, product type, and name of the product being sampled;

102.8 (4) the product batch number represented by the sample;

102.9 (5) a summary of the analytical results, including the sample identifier, the
102.10 methods that the facility performed, the target compounds, the sample result, the reporting
102.11 limit, the proper qualifier according to laboratory standard procedures, the units of measure
102.12 used, the preparation date, if applicable, and the analysis date; and

102.13 (6) for homogeneity and contaminant analysis, a determination of whether
102.14 the analytical results meet the acceptance criteria established by the office.

102.15 Subp. 11. **Disposal.** A testing facility must dispose of unanalyzed portions of a sample
102.16 according to part 9810.1200 unless the facility is holding the samples at the office's request
102.17 or for stability testing.

102.18 Subp. 12. **Variance.**

102.19 A. A testing facility licensed by the office may seek a variance from this chapter.

102.20 B. A request for a variance must contain:

102.21 (1) the rule part and language for which the variance is sought;

102.22 (2) the reasons for the request;

103.1 (3) alternate measures that the testing facility will take if the office grants the
103.2 facility's request for a variance;

103.3 (4) the proposed length of time of the variance; and

103.4 (5) data that the testing facility will provide to the office to ensure that
103.5 analytical results have equal or better reliability, if applicable.

103.6 C. The office must evaluate a testing facility's request for a variance and approve
103.7 the request if:

103.8 (1) the variance request contains the information required in item B;

103.9 (2) granting the variance would have no potential adverse effect on public
103.10 health, safety, or the environment;

103.11 (3) the alternative measures that the testing facility would take if the variance
103.12 is granted are equivalent to or better than the measures required by this chapter;

103.13 (4) strict compliance with this chapter would impose an undue burden on the
103.14 applicant or on the industry as a whole;

103.15 (5) the variance does not deviate from a statutory standard or violate federal
103.16 laws or regulations; and

103.17 (6) the variance has only a future effect.

103.18 D. If the office grants a variance:

103.19 (1) any alternative measures or conditions of a variance approved by the
103.20 office are enforceable according to Minnesota Statutes, section 14.055; and

103.21 (2) a violation of the alternative measures or conditions of a variance approved
103.22 by the office subjects the testing facility to the enforcement actions and penalties provided
103.23 in law or rule.

104.1 E. The office must deny, revoke, or refuse to renew a variance when the applicant
104.2 has not met the criteria in item C or does not comply with the additional measures or
104.3 conditions according to item D.

104.4 **9810.3100 PRODUCT TESTING AND PRODUCT SAMPLING PROTOCOLS.**

104.5 Subpart 1. **Office authority.** To ensure public health and safety, the office may, at
104.6 any time, require immediate testing of a regulated product suspected to be a potential human
104.7 health hazard or threat to public safety.

104.8 Subp. 2. **Prohibited actions.** A person must not offer any regulated product in the
104.9 product's final packaging for wholesale distribution or retail sale if the product:

104.10 A. has not undergone testing required by this chapter and Minnesota Statutes,
104.11 chapter 342; or

104.12 B. does not meet the acceptance criteria established by the office for the regulated
104.13 product.

104.14 Subp. 3. **Standard operating procedures.**

104.15 A. A testing facility must maintain written standard operating procedures describing
104.16 how to collect all representative samples for each regulated product that the facility handles.
104.17 Standard operating procedures must:

104.18 (1) address all requirements for sample and data collection and laboratory
104.19 analysis;

104.20 (2) contain detail necessary for accurate and consistent actions by assigned
104.21 staff; and

104.22 (3) contain the process for supervisors to verify that sample collection
104.23 procedures are completed accurately by assigned staff.

105.1 B. Staff conducting sampling activities or sample testing must be knowledgeable
105.2 in standard operating procedures necessary to perform actions accurately and consistently.
105.3 Training records of staff conducting sampling activities or sample testing must be maintained
105.4 for three years.

105.5 Subp. 4. **Testing methods.**

105.6 A. A testing facility must grind a representative sample to create a homogeneous
105.7 composite batch sample for testing, except a testing facility is not required to create a
105.8 homogeneous composite batch sample when the facility is performing gross foreign matter,
105.9 microbiological, or homogeneity testing. When a testing facility is performing gross foreign
105.10 matter, microbiological, or homogeneity testing, the testing facility must take a representative
105.11 sample before creating a homogeneous composite batch sample for other mandatory testing.

105.12 B. A testing facility must grind a raw cannabis sample and may also use a paddle
105.13 blender on all or part of a representative sample to produce a homogeneous composite batch
105.14 sample.

105.15 C. A testing facility must perform required testing on a homogeneous composite
105.16 batch sample.

105.17 Subp. 5. **Mandatory testing.**

105.18 A. A testing facility must test a batch of regulated products to verify:

105.19 (1) the potency and stability of the cannabinoids ~~or terpenes~~ in the products
105.20 for accurate labeling; and

105.21 (2) the homogeneity of the cannabinoids in each serving in the batch to meet
105.22 the acceptance criteria established by the office and for accurate labeling.

105.23 B. If a testing facility finds any of the following contaminants in a batch of
105.24 regulated products, the batch does not meet the acceptance criteria established by the office:

- 106.1 (1) foreign material;
- 106.2 (2) heavy metals;
- 106.3 (3) microbiological contaminants;
- 106.4 (4) mycotoxins;
- 106.5 (5) pesticide residue; or
- 106.6 (6) residual solvents.

106.7 C. A cannabis-derived ingredient testing report or hemp-derived ingredient testing
106.8 report meets the testing requirement in this subpart if:

106.9 (1) the production process of the cannabis consumer product does not
106.10 introduce a contaminant or increase the potential for introducing a contaminant into the
106.11 regulated product; or

106.12 (2) handling the product has not altered the stability, potency, or homogeneity
106.13 of the regulated product.

106.14 D. A product offered for sale is not required to be tested for a contaminant when
106.15 the contaminant is not hazardous and the cannabis business provides supporting written
106.16 documentation to the office that the contaminant is not hazardous.

106.17 E. A testing facility must test a batch for stability and homogeneity ~~before~~
106.18 ~~packaging~~ after the batch has been packaged as a regulated product. A testing facility ~~must~~
106.19 may test a batch for contaminants and potency before ~~packaging~~ the batch has been packaged
106.20 as a regulated product.

106.21 F. A testing facility must test a batch of a regulated product for stability, except
106.22 that the first batch of a regulated product may have a six-month expiration date.

107.1 G. A testing facility must maintain a testing report produced by the facility for at
107.2 least three years from the date of the report. A testing facility must make all testing reports
107.3 available for inspection by the office upon request.

107.4 Subp. 6. **Annual report for testing thresholds.**

107.5 A. No later than July 1 each year, the office must publish on the office's website
107.6 an annual report for testing thresholds that identifies:

107.7 (1) approved analytical methods for contaminant tests under each category
107.8 in subpart 5, item B;

107.9 (2) the specific contaminants listed in subpart 5, item B, required to be tested
107.10 for each product type in part 9810.2100;

107.11 (3) the acceptance criteria by product category and contaminant type;

107.12 (4) analytical methods and acceptance criteria for homogeneity; and

107.13 (5) reporting requirements for the analytical test labs for each analyte and
107.14 product category.

107.15 B. A licensed testing facility must ensure that the facility's testing protocols and
107.16 standard operating procedures are updated to reflect any changes in the annual report no
107.17 later than August 1 each year.

107.18 C. The office must only amend the annual report for testing thresholds outside
107.19 the schedule in item A if the office determines an addition or revision is necessary to protect
107.20 public health and safety.

107.21 Subp. 7. **Sample collection methods.**

107.22 A. A ~~testing facility~~ cannabis or hemp business must use methods of sample
107.23 collection that ensure the accurate representation of the batch. Representation of the batch
107.24 must be based upon established criteria such as random sampling and must consider:

108.1 (1) the statistical criteria for component variability, confidence levels, and
108.2 degree of precision desired;

108.3 (2) the inherent characteristics of the regulated product that may impact batch
108.4 consistency; and

108.5 (3) the quantity needed for specific laboratory analysis.

108.6 B. A ~~testing facility~~ cannabis or hemp business must design methods of sample
108.7 collection that maintain the integrity of the sample. A ~~testing facility~~ cannabis or hemp
108.8 business must:

108.9 (1) ensure that sample containers, collection tools, and supplies do not alter
108.10 the accuracy of the sample analysis;

108.11 (2) clean sample containers, collection tools, and supplies and handle sample
108.12 containers, collection tools, and supplies in a manner to prevent contaminants from being
108.13 introduced into the sample;

108.14 (3) perform sample collection in a manner visible to mandatory recording
108.15 devices;

108.16 (4) open, fill, and reseal a sample container in a manner designed to prevent
108.17 the contamination of the container's contents and contamination of other samples;

108.18 (5) use sterile equipment, utensils, and aseptic sampling techniques for the
108.19 sample analysis;

108.20 (6) identify collected samples with the product's name, the product batch
108.21 number, the date on which the sample was taken, and the identity of the person who collected
108.22 the sample; and

109.1 (7) seal sample containers immediately after collecting the sample in a manner
109.2 to indicate when tampering has occurred or when the integrity of the sample has been
109.3 compromised.

109.4 Subp. 8. **Responsibilities of ~~cannabis business~~ license holder.** A ~~cannabis business~~
109.5 license holder is responsible for ensuring that:

109.6 A. workers responsible for sample collection have been properly trained on
109.7 sampling procedures;

109.8 B. all mandatory testing is completed by a testing facility licensed by the office;

109.9 C. the identity and integrity of all samples collected are maintained from the time
109.10 of sample collection until the testing facility or the licensed transporter receives the sample;
109.11 and

109.12 D. the ~~business~~ license holder makes complete and accurate disclosures to the
109.13 testing facility of all cultivation and production methods required in Minnesota Statutes,
109.14 section 342.61, subdivision 4, or other information necessary for the accurate laboratory
109.15 analysis and reporting of testing results.

109.16 Subp. 9. **Remediation.**

109.17 A. A ~~cannabis business~~ license holder must ensure that batches of regulated
109.18 products that fail to meet acceptance criteria established by the office for contaminant
109.19 categories or homogeneity are:

109.20 (1) disposed of according to part 9810.1200; or

109.21 (2) remediated according to a plan approved by the office under this subpart.

109.22 B. A ~~cannabis business~~ license holder must submit to the office a written
109.23 remediation plan on forms prescribed by the office.

110.1 C. A ~~cannabis business~~ license holder must not conduct any remediation activities
110.2 with a batch-tested product until the office approves the ~~business's~~ license holder's
110.3 remediation plan.

110.4 D. A ~~cannabis business~~ license holder must identify and quarantine any product
110.5 awaiting remediation or disposal to prevent the product's use. A ~~cannabis business~~ license
110.6 holder must not use any method of ~~disposal or~~ remediation that is not described in the
110.7 ~~business's~~ license holder's remediation plan approved by the office.

110.8 E. A ~~cannabis business~~ license holder must ensure that all remediated material
110.9 meets the office's acceptance criteria, standards, and specifications as part of the approved
110.10 remediation plan.

110.11 F. The office must approve a remediation plan that renders a product compliant
110.12 with this chapter and Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342. The office must not approve of a
110.13 remediation plan that relies on increasing the batch size to achieve compliance with this
110.14 chapter and Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342.

110.15 Subp. 10. **Mandatory notifications.**

110.16 A. A ~~cannabis business~~ license holder whose product fails to meet mandatory
110.17 testing criteria must notify the office of all noncompliant testing reports and include the
110.18 following information in the notice:

110.19 (1) the mandatory testing criteria that was not met;

110.20 (2) the production status of the batch represented; and

110.21 (3) the ~~business's~~ license holder's decision to dispose of the batch or remediate
110.22 the batch under subpart 9.

111.1 B. A ~~cannabis business~~ license holder must notify the office of all testing results
111.2 of regulated products, including batches that have completed production processes and
111.3 batches that have not completed production processes.

111.4 Subp. 11. **Research and development.** Cannabis flower and cannabis product batches
111.5 are exempt from the requirements of this part if:

111.6 A. a cannabis microbusiness licensed under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.28,
111.7 subdivision 1a, produces the cannabis flower or cannabis product batches solely for the
111.8 purposes of research and development; and

111.9 B. the cannabis flower or cannabis product batches are not consumed by humans.

111.10 **9810.4000 MEDICAL CANNABIS PATIENT REGISTRY; PATIENT**
111.11 **ENROLLMENT.**

111.12 Subpart 1. **Registry enrollment application for patients.** To enroll in the medical
111.13 cannabis patient registry, an applicant, an applicant's parent or legal guardian, or an
111.14 applicant's spouse must apply for the registry on forms provided by the office that meet the
111.15 requirements of Minnesota Statutes, section 342.52, subdivision 2, including signed
111.16 disclosures.

111.17 Subp. 2. **Proof of Minnesota residency.** An applicant seeking to enroll in the medical
111.18 cannabis registry must provide proof of Minnesota residency to the office. If an applicant
111.19 is a minor or a person subject to guardianship, the applicant's parent or legal guardian must
111.20 provide the office with proof of Minnesota residency. An applicant or applicant's parent or
111.21 legal guardian may establish proof of Minnesota residency by providing to the office:

111.22 A. one of the following issued by the Department of Public Safety: a valid,
111.23 unexpired copy of the applicant's Minnesota driver's license, instruction permit, or
111.24 identification card; or

112.1 B. a valid, unexpired copy of another state, federal, or Tribal government-issued
112.2 photo identification card and at least one form of other documentation that contains the
112.3 name and current address of the applicant or the applicant's parent or legal guardian.

112.4 Subp. 3. **Alternative registry application for veterans.** The office must make
112.5 available on the office's website a veteran registry application form that collects all
112.6 information required under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.52, subdivision 3, and must
112.7 enroll in the medical cannabis registry any veteran that submits to the office:

112.8 A. a signed and completed veteran registry application form;

112.9 B. proof of Minnesota residency by providing the documentation described in
112.10 subpart 2; and

112.11 C. a copy of the applicant's veteran identification card.

112.12 Subp. 4. **Patient application review.** The office must review applications for
112.13 completeness and any basis of denial. When the office determines that a patient's application
112.14 is complete and finds that no basis for denial exists under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.52,
112.15 subdivision 4, the office must approve a qualified applicant and enroll the patient in the
112.16 medical cannabis registry. The office must notify the patient and caregiver, if applicable,
112.17 of approval or denial of the patient's application. If approved, the office must issue the
112.18 patient a unique registry number. If denied, the office must provide written notice of the
112.19 denial to the patient, including all reasons for denying enrollment.

112.20 Subp. 5. **Suspension of patient registration.** The office must suspend the registration
112.21 of a patient if the office finds that the patient provided false, misleading, or incorrect
112.22 information to the office. The office must suspend the patient's registration until the patient
112.23 corrects the information and the office determines whether the patient is eligible to enroll
112.24 in the medical cannabis registry.

113.1 **Subp. 6. Revocation of patient registration.**

113.2 A. The office must revoke patient registration if:

113.3 (1) the patient fails to submit certification from a health care practitioner that
113.4 the patient is currently diagnosed with a qualifying medical condition;

113.5 (2) a patient who is a veteran fails to submit confirmation that the patient is
113.6 currently diagnosed with a qualifying medical condition in a form and manner consistent
113.7 with the veteran's application;

113.8 (3) the patient's certifying health care practitioner files a declaration that the
113.9 patient's qualifying diagnosis no longer exists and the patient does not submit another
113.10 certification within 30 days of the health care practitioner's declaration according to
113.11 Minnesota Statutes, section 342.52, subdivision 2, paragraph (c);

113.12 (4) the patient discontinues regularly scheduled treatment for their qualifying
113.13 medical condition from their health care practitioner;

113.14 (5) the patient fails to report changes in their qualifying medical condition
113.15 to their health care practitioner;

113.16 (6) the office has reason to believe or has received evidence of the patient
113.17 intentionally selling or diverting medical cannabis flower or medical cannabis products in
113.18 violation of Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342; or

113.19 (7) the office receives notice of the patient's death.

113.20 B. Except under item A, subitem (7), the office must provide notice of revocation
113.21 to the patient and the patient's health care practitioner and the reasons for revoking the
113.22 patient's registration. If the office revokes the patient's enrollment in the registry program
113.23 under this subpart, the patient may reapply for enrollment 12 months after the date on which
113.24 the patient's enrollment was revoked.

114.1 Subp. 7. **Enrollment renewal.** A patient seeking to continue the patient's registration
114.2 must renew every three years after the patient's enrollment date using forms provided by
114.3 the office.

114.4 **9810.4001 MEDICAL PATIENT REGISTRY; CAREGIVER ENROLLMENT.**

114.5 Subpart 1. **Registered designated caregiver application and approval.** To be
114.6 approved as a patient's registered designated caregiver, an applicant must apply for
114.7 registration on forms provided by the office. The office must review an application and
114.8 approve an applicant as a registered designated caregiver if the office determines that the
114.9 application is complete and no basis for denial exists under Minnesota Statutes, section
114.10 342.52, subdivision 9.

114.11 Subp. 2. **Parents, legal guardians, and spouses acting as caregivers.** A patient's
114.12 parent, legal guardian, or spouse may act as the patient's caregiver and be designated as a
114.13 patient's caregiver in the registry. A patient or a patient's parent, legal guardian, or spouse
114.14 must notify the office that the patient's parent, legal guardian, or spouse will provide care
114.15 to the patient and provide documentation of the patient-caregiver relationship on forms
114.16 provided by the office.

114.17 Subp. 3. **Registered designated caregivers; responsibilities.** A registered designated
114.18 caregiver must:

114.19 A. notify the office of any name or address change within 30 days of the change;

114.20 B. notify the office within ten calendar days following the death of the patient for
114.21 whom the designated caregiver provides care; and

114.22 C. dispose of all unused medical cannabis flower, medical cannabinoid products,
114.23 or associated medical cannabis paraphernalia using the methods described in subpart 9 as
114.24 soon as possible but no later than ten days after:

115.1 (1) the patient's disenrollment in the program for any reason, including the
115.2 death of the patient; or

115.3 (2) the recall of the medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid product.

115.4 Subp. 4. **Registered designated caregivers; authorized actions.** A registered
115.5 designated caregiver may:

115.6 A. transport the patient to and from a licensed cannabis business;

115.7 B. obtain and transport a supply of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid
115.8 products from a licensed cannabis business on behalf of the patient;

115.9 C. prepare medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products for
115.10 self-administration by the patient;

115.11 D. administer medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products to the
115.12 patient;

115.13 E. on behalf of the patient, complete any available patient self-evaluations or other
115.14 surveys;

115.15 F. on behalf of the patient, notify the office of any change to the patient's name
115.16 or address within 30 business days after the change;

115.17 G. participate in the registry program as a patient if approved by the office using
115.18 the process in part 9810.4000, subparts 1 to 4; and

115.19 H. cultivate up to eight cannabis plants on behalf of one patient household at the
115.20 caregiver's home according to subpart 5. A designated caregiver must not cultivate more
115.21 than four mature, flowering plants at a time for a patient.

115.22 Subp. 5. **Home cultivation of cannabis on behalf of patient.** If a patient allows the
115.23 patient's designated caregiver to cultivate cannabis plants on behalf of the patient's household,
115.24 the patient must notify the office that the patient has assigned the patient's right to cultivate

116.1 cannabis plants for adult use to the patient's designated caregiver. The patient may revoke
116.2 the assignment of the patient's right to cultivate cannabis plants to a designated caregiver
116.3 by notifying the office.

116.4 Subp. 6. **Registered designated caregivers; prohibited actions.** A registered
116.5 designated caregiver must not:

116.6 A. consume, by any means, medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid
116.7 products that have been dispensed on behalf of the patient; or

116.8 B. sell, provide, or otherwise divert medical cannabis flower or medical
116.9 cannabinoid products that have been dispensed for a patient.

116.10 Subp. 7. **Suspension of designated caregiver registration.**

116.11 A. The office must suspend registration of a registered designated caregiver if:

116.12 (1) the office has reason to believe the designated caregiver is serving more
116.13 than six patient households at a time. Patients who reside in the same residence are considered
116.14 one patient;

116.15 (2) the office has reason to believe that the designated caregiver provided
116.16 false, misleading, or incorrect information to the office;

116.17 (3) the office has reason to believe the patient is being mistreated; or

116.18 (4) the office received a patient complaint.

116.19 B. The office must suspend a designated caregiver's registration until the office
116.20 determines that the designated caregiver has cured the basis for suspension and the office
116.21 determines that the designated caregiver is eligible to register as a designated caregiver.

116.22 Subp. 8. **Revocation of designated caregiver registration.** The office must revoke
116.23 the registration of a designated caregiver if:

117.1 A. the office has reason to believe that the designated caregiver is misusing or
117.2 diverting medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products; or

117.3 B. the office received a request by the patient to revoke the designated caregiver's
117.4 registration.

117.5 Subp. 9. **Disposal of medical cannabis.** Medical cannabis flower or medical
117.6 cannabinoid products must be disposed of by:

117.7 A. depositing the medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products with
117.8 a licensed cannabis business; or

117.9 B. rendering the medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products
117.10 nonretrievable and disposing of the cannabis flower or products in a manner consistent with
117.11 applicable state and local solid waste laws.

117.12 Subp. 10. **Qualifying patient and designated caregiver responsibilities.** A qualifying
117.13 patient or designated caregiver who is no longer registered with the medical cannabis patient
117.14 registry must not transfer, share, give, sell, or deliver any unused medical cannabis in the
117.15 patient's or caregiver's possession to any other person, regardless of whether the person is
117.16 participating in the medical cannabis patient registry program. A qualifying patient or
117.17 designated caregiver who is no longer registered with the medical cannabis patient registry
117.18 program must, within ten calendar days after the patient or caregiver ceases to be registered
117.19 or eligible, dispose of any unused medical cannabis in the patient's or caregiver's possession
117.20 by:

117.21 A. depositing the unused medical cannabis with a medical cannabis distribution
117.22 site located in Minnesota;

117.23 B. depositing the unused medical cannabis with a law enforcement agency that
117.24 has local jurisdiction for destruction;

118.1 C. disposing of the unused medical cannabis at a government-recognized drug
118.2 take-back program located in Minnesota; or

118.3 D. rendering the unused medical cannabis nonrecoverable pursuant to part
118.4 9810.1200.

118.5 **9810.4003 MEDICAL CANNABIS PATIENT REGISTRY; HEALTH CARE**
118.6 **PRACTITIONER QUALIFICATIONS AND DUTIES.**

118.7 Subpart 1. **Health care practitioner qualifications.** Except for patients who are
118.8 veterans, the office may accept electronic certifications of a patient's qualifying medical
118.9 condition for the therapeutic use of medical cannabis only from health care practitioners
118.10 who hold an active license in good standing under Minnesota Statutes, chapter 147, for
118.11 physicians; Minnesota Statutes, chapter 147A, for physician assistants; or Minnesota Statutes,
118.12 sections 148.171 to 148.285, for advanced practice registered nurses.

118.13 Subp. 2. **Health care practitioner requirements.** Before issuing an electronic
118.14 certification of a patient's qualifying medical condition, a health care practitioner must:

118.15 A. have a medical relationship between the health care practitioner and patient;

118.16 B. assess the patient's medical and family history and current medical condition,
118.17 including:

118.18 (1) examine the patient and medical and family history to confirm the
118.19 diagnosis of the qualifying medical condition. A health care practitioner may conduct the
118.20 examination remotely by secure videoconference, telephone, or other remote means; and

118.21 (2) communicate with subspecialists also treating the patient;

118.22 C. determine, in the health care practitioner's medical judgment, whether a patient
118.23 has a qualifying medical condition and, if so determined, provide the patient with certification
118.24 of the diagnosis;

119.1 D. advise patients, registered designated caregivers, and parents, legal guardians,
119.2 and spouses acting as caregivers of any nonprofit patient support groups or organizations;

119.3 E. provide to patients explanatory information from the office, including
119.4 information about the therapeutic use of cannabis and the possible risks, benefits, and side
119.5 effects of the proposed treatment;

119.6 F. advise patients on potential drug interactions with current medications; and

119.7 G. advise patients on the potential risks of cannabis use related to the patient's
119.8 medical condition and history; and.

119.9 ~~H. agree to continue treatment of the patient's qualifying medical condition and~~
119.10 ~~to report the practitioner's findings related to the patient to the office.~~

119.11 Subp. 3. **Health care practitioner duties.** When a health care practitioner receives
119.12 notice from the office that a patient has been enrolled in the registry program, the health
119.13 care practitioner must:

119.14 A. participate in the patient registry reporting system for each patient for whom
119.15 the practitioner has written a certification of a qualifying medical condition. A health care
119.16 practitioner must transmit patient data as required by Minnesota Statutes, section 342.55,
119.17 subdivision 4;

119.18 B. be available to provide continuing treatment of the patient's qualifying medical
119.19 condition;

119.20 C. maintain and report health records under subpart 6 for all patients for whom
119.21 the practitioner has issued a written certification of a qualifying medical condition;

119.22 D. make a copy of the records that support the certification of the qualifying
119.23 medical condition available to the office and otherwise provide information to the office

120.1 upon request about the patient's qualifying medical condition, course of treatment, and
120.2 patient outcomes in compliance with this chapter and Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342;

120.3 E. every three years, if the patient wishes to continue the patient's enrollment in
120.4 the registry, assess whether the patient continues to have the qualifying medical condition
120.5 and, if so, issue the patient a new certificate of that diagnosis; and

120.6 F. notify the office in writing in a manner prescribed by the office within 14
120.7 calendar days after learning of the death of a patient whose qualifying medical condition
120.8 was certified by the health care practitioner.

120.9 Subp. 4. **Certification of a qualifying medical condition.** A certifying health care
120.10 practitioner must complete an electronic certification of a patient's qualifying medical
120.11 condition on a form provided by the office. The written certification of a patient's qualifying
120.12 medical condition must:

120.13 A. acknowledge that the patient is under the health care practitioner's care, either
120.14 for the patient's primary care or for the qualifying medical condition;

120.15 B. confirm the patient's diagnosis of the qualifying medical condition;

120.16 C. contain an affirmation that the health care practitioner has:

120.17 (1) established a patient-provider relationship;

120.18 (2) conducted an examination appropriate to confirm the diagnosis;

120.19 (3) reviewed the patient's medical and family history to confirm that the
120.20 diagnosis is within the health care practitioner's professional standards of practice; and

120.21 (4) advised the patient on potential drug interactions and the appropriateness
120.22 of cannabis use in consideration of the patient's medical and family history;

120.23 D. include the date that the health care practitioner completed the certification of
120.24 the qualifying medical condition; and

121.1 E. include any additional information that the office requests to assess the
121.2 effectiveness of medical cannabis in treating the patient's qualifying medical condition or
121.3 associated symptoms.

121.4 Subp. 5. **Health care practitioner prohibitions.** A health care practitioner who has
121.5 issued or intends to issue a written certification of a patient's qualifying medical condition
121.6 must not:

121.7 A. advertise as a retailer or producer of cannabis flower or cannabis products;

121.8 B. knowingly refer patients to a cannabis business or to a designated caregiver;

121.9 C. issue certifications while holding a financial interest in a cannabis business;

121.10 D. issue a written certification for the health care practitioner's participation in
121.11 the registry program;

121.12 E. directly or indirectly accept, solicit, or receive anything of value from a licensed
121.13 cannabis business, a licensed hemp business, an employee of a licensed cannabis or hemp
121.14 business, a manufacturer, or any other person associated with a licensed cannabis or hemp
121.15 business;

121.16 F. offer a discount or any other item of value to a patient who uses or agrees to
121.17 use a particular registered designated caregiver, licensed cannabis business or hemp business,
121.18 or medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products;

121.19 G. directly or indirectly benefit from a patient obtaining a written certification for
121.20 the qualifying medical condition, except that a health care practitioner may charge an
121.21 appropriate fee for the patient visit;

121.22 H. hold a financial or management interest in an enterprise that produces, sells,
121.23 or provides cannabis flower or cannabis products to customers or patients; or

122.1 I. perform examinations for the certification of qualifying medical conditions or
122.2 complete certifications of qualifying medical conditions at the location of any cannabis
122.3 business.

122.4 Subp. 6. **Records maintained by the health care practitioner.** A health care
122.5 practitioner must maintain a health record for each patient for whom the health care
122.6 practitioner has certified the qualifying medical condition for at least three years after the
122.7 last patient visit, or for seven years, whichever is greater. The records need not be maintained
122.8 separately from the health care practitioner's established records for the ongoing medical
122.9 relationship with the patient. The records must be legible, accurately reflect the patient's
122.10 evaluation and treatment, and include:

122.11 A. the patient's name and dates of visits and treatments;

122.12 B. the patient's case history as it relates to the qualifying medical condition;

122.13 C. the patient's health condition as determined by the health care practitioner's
122.14 examination and assessment;

122.15 D. the results of all diagnostic tests and examinations as the results relate to the
122.16 qualifying medical condition and any diagnosis resulting from the examination;

122.17 E. the patient's plan of care, which must state with specificity the patient's
122.18 condition, functional level, treatment objectives, medical orders, plans for continuing care,
122.19 and any modifications to that plan; and

122.20 F. a list of drugs prescribed, administered, and dispensed and the quantity of the
122.21 drugs.

122.22 Subp. 7. **Health care facilities; return of items.** If a patient is discharged, transferred,
122.23 or dies, a health care facility must return all of the patient's medical cannabis flower or
122.24 medical cannabinoid products to the patient or another person authorized to possess medical
122.25 cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products. If the health care facility is unable to

123.1 return the remaining medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid products to the patient
123.2 or another authorized person, the facility must destroy the medical cannabis flower or
123.3 medical cannabinoid products in a manner consistent with part 9810.4001, subpart 9.

123.4 **9810.4100 MEDICAL CANNABIS CONSULTANT PROGRAM.**

123.5 Subpart 1. **Medical cannabis consultant certificate application.** An applicant for a
123.6 medical cannabis consultant certificate must submit to the office:

123.7 A. a complete initial application on forms provided by the office;

123.8 B. a certificate of successful completion from a training program approved under
123.9 subpart ~~12~~ 11; and

123.10 C. pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 342.27, subdivision 4, paragraph (b),
123.11 a copy of the applicant's valid driver's license or other government-issued identification
123.12 card, a valid Tribal identification card as defined in Minnesota Statutes, section 171.072,
123.13 paragraph (b), a valid passport issued by the United States or another country, or a valid
123.14 instructional permit issued under Minnesota Statutes, section 171.05.

123.15 Subp. 2. **Consultation limitations.** A medical cannabis consultant certificate holder
123.16 may only provide services when acting as an employee on behalf of a licensed cannabis
123.17 business that holds a valid medical cannabis retail endorsement under Minnesota Statutes,
123.18 section 342.51.

123.19 Subp. 3. **Certified medical cannabis consultant; authorized actions.** A medical
123.20 cannabis consultant certificate holder may assist an enrolled patient, a registered designated
123.21 caregiver, or an enrolled patient's parent, legal guardian, or spouse acting as a caregiver
123.22 with:

123.23 A. selecting medical cannabis flower, medical cannabinoid products, and associated
123.24 paraphernalia sold at the cannabis business that may treat or alleviate the enrolled patient's
123.25 qualifying medical condition or associated symptoms;

124.1 B. understanding the risks and benefits of medical cannabis flower, medical
124.2 cannabinoid products, and associated paraphernalia sold at the cannabis business;

124.3 C. understanding the potential pharmacological impacts and risks associated with
124.4 cannabis use and its interactions with other common pharmacological drugs;

124.5 D. understanding the risks and benefits of methods of administration of medical
124.6 cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products;

124.7 E. providing advice about the safe handling and storage of medical cannabis flower
124.8 and medical cannabinoid products, including strategies to prevent access to the flower and
124.9 products by minors; and

124.10 F. instructing and demonstrating proper use and administration or application of
124.11 medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products.

124.12 Subp. 4. **Certified medical cannabis consultant; responsibilities.** When discussing
124.13 a cannabis product with an enrolled patient, a registered designated caregiver, or an enrolled
124.14 patient's parent, legal guardian, or spouse acting as a caregiver, a medical cannabis consultant
124.15 certificate holder must refer to the medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products
124.16 by using the cannabinoid profile labeling required by Minnesota Statutes, section 342.63,
124.17 in addition to the represented strain name, if applicable.

124.18 Subp. 5. **Certified medical cannabis consultant; prohibited actions.** A certificate
124.19 holder must not:

124.20 A. offer or undertake to diagnose or cure any physical or mental disease, ailment,
124.21 injury, infirmity, deformity, pain, or other condition by using medical cannabis flower or
124.22 medical cannabinoid products or by any other means;

124.23 B. recommend or suggest modifying or eliminating any course of treatment that
124.24 does not involve the therapeutic use of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid
124.25 products;

125.1 C. solicit or accept any form of remuneration directly or indirectly in exchange
125.2 for recommending a certain product, manufacturer, retailer, designated caregiver, or health
125.3 care practitioner;

125.4 D. provide free samples of medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid
125.5 products to a patient ~~unless the cannabis business also holds a valid on-site consumption~~
125.6 ~~endorsement~~; or

125.7 E. allow a patient to consume medical cannabis flower or medical cannabinoid
125.8 products on the premises unless the cannabis business also holds a valid on-site consumption
125.9 endorsement.

125.10 Subp. 6. **Display of certificate.** A cannabis business must display a copy of the
125.11 certificate of the medical cannabis consultant employed by the cannabis business in a place
125.12 and manner visible to customers at each retail location where the consultant provides services
125.13 for the business.

125.14 Subp. 7. **Denial, suspension, and revocation of certificate.** The office must deny,
125.15 suspend, or revoke a medical cannabis consultant certificate if:

125.16 A. the certificate was obtained through fraud, misrepresentation, or deceit; or

125.17 B. the applicant or certificate holder has violated any part of this chapter or
125.18 Minnesota Statutes, chapter 342.

125.19 Subp. 8. **Denial, suspension, and revocation of certificate; procedure.** The office
125.20 must provide an applicant or a medical cannabis consultant certificate holder with written
125.21 notice of the office's denial, suspension, or revocation of a certificate. If the applicant or
125.22 certificate holder believes the information in the office's written notice of a denial, suspension,
125.23 or revocation of the certificate is in error, the applicant or certificate holder may ask the
125.24 office to reconsider the parts of the order that are alleged to be in error. The request for
125.25 reconsideration must be in writing, must be delivered to the office by certified mail within

126.1 seven business days after receipt of the order, and must provide documentation to support
126.2 the allegation of error. The office must respond to a request for reconsideration within 15
126.3 business days after receiving the request. The office's disposition of a request for
126.4 reconsideration is final.

126.5 Subp. 9. **Certificate renewal** A medical cannabis consultant certificate holder must
126.6 renew a medical cannabis consultant certificate every three years. If a medical cannabis
126.7 consultant certificate holder does not receive a courtesy renewal notice from the office, the
126.8 certificate holder is not relieved or exempted from the requirement to renew the certificate
126.9 every three years. To renew a medical cannabis consultant certificate, a certificate holder
126.10 must submit to the office:

126.11 A. a complete renewal application on forms provided by the office; and

126.12 B. proof that the certificate holder completed an office-approved training program
126.13 within the last three years before renewal.

126.14 Subp. 10. **Name and address changes.** A medical cannabis consultant certificate
126.15 holder must provide the office with the certificate holder's correct name and address and
126.16 must update the office with any change to the certificate holder's name or address. A medical
126.17 cannabis consultant certificate holder must submit a written notice of a name or address
126.18 change to the office. A medical cannabis consultant certificate holder requesting a name
126.19 change must provide the office with documentation showing that the certificate holder's
126.20 name was legally changed in addition to the written request for a name change.

126.21 Subp. 11. **Approval of training program.** The office must approve any training
126.22 program that meets the requirements of this subpart. The authorized representative of the
126.23 training program must request approval on an application provided by the office. An
126.24 application requesting approval of a training program must include:

126.25 A. a detailed syllabus that includes training topics on drug interactions;

- 127.1 B. the identities and qualifications of instructors;
- 127.2 C. training locations and facilities;
- 127.3 D. an outline of a curriculum plan that includes all training topics and the length
- 127.4 in hours that each subject will be taught;
- 127.5 E. a duration of at least 30 hours of class time;
- 127.6 F. training objectives;
- 127.7 G. whether the training will be provided in person or virtually;
- 127.8 H. methods of evaluating the course and instructors by the training program and
- 127.9 by training participants;
- 127.10 I. policies and procedures for maintaining training and testing records; and
- 127.11 J. a sample of the training program's certificate of successful completion that will
- 127.12 be issued to training participants who complete the training program. At a minimum, the
- 127.13 certificate must contain:
- 127.14 (1) the name and contact information of the training program;
- 127.15 (2) the name of the training participant; and
- 127.16 (3) the date that the student successfully completed the program.
- 127.17 Subp. 12. **Notice of change.** The authorized representative of a training program must
- 127.18 notify the office in writing of all changes to information provided in the application, including
- 127.19 instructor changes or changes to an instructor's credential status within 30 days of the change.
- 127.20 Subp. 13. **Renewal of training program.** A training program approved by the office
- 127.21 under this part must:
- 127.22 A. reapply for approval from the office every three years using the same process
- 127.23 for initial approval described in subpart ~~12~~ 11; and

128.1 B. comply with any changes to this part to maintain the program's approved status.

128.2 Subp. 14. **Closure of an approved training program.** When a training program
128.3 approved under this part closes, the training program must notify the office in writing,
128.4 stating the reason for the closure and the date of the closing.

128.5 **9810.4200 MEDICAL CANNABIS COMBINATION BUSINESS.**

128.6 Subpart 1. **Integrated facilities.** A medical cannabis combination business may
128.7 perform any cannabis activities for sale in the adult-use or medical cannabis market in the
128.8 same facility if the activity performed is designated for only one market. A medical
128.9 combination business must not comeingle adult-use cannabis flower or cannabis products
128.10 and medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products. A medical combination
128.11 business seeking to cultivate medical and adult-use cannabis in the same facility must comply
128.12 with part 9810.2000, subpart 14.

128.13 Subp. 2. **Annual verification and authorization procedure.**

128.14 A. No later than 45 days after the office has approved a medical cannabis
128.15 combination business's license renewal application, the office must:

128.16 (1) issue a letter verifying the business's medical cultivation canopy and sales
128.17 in the medical cannabis market in the previous year; and

128.18 (2) notify the business of the amount of canopy that the business may cultivate
128.19 for sale in the adult-use cannabis market.

128.20 B. In order to verify the amount of canopy that a medical cannabis combination
128.21 business used to sell products in the medical cannabis market, the office must verify:

128.22 (1) the business's most recent cultivation plan submitted pursuant to part
128.23 9810.2000, subpart 3, identifying the amount of the business dedicated to plant canopy;

129.1 (2) the business's sales of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid
129.2 products to other cannabis businesses;

129.3 (3) the business's sales of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid
129.4 products to medical registry participants;

129.5 (4) if the medical cannabis combination business has previously cultivated
129.6 adult-use cannabis under Minnesota Statutes, section 342.515, the business's sales of cannabis
129.7 flower and cannabis products to other cannabis businesses; and

129.8 (5) if the business has previously cultivated adult-use cannabis under
129.9 Minnesota Statutes, section 342.515, the business's sales of cannabis flower and cannabis
129.10 products to adult-use consumers.

129.11 C. The office must annually determine the amount of canopy that a medical
129.12 cannabis combination business has used to sell in the medical cannabis market during the
129.13 preceding year.

129.14 (1) To determine the amount of canopy that a medical cannabis combination
129.15 business used during the first year that the business was licensed, the office must:

129.16 (a) conduct four inspections of the business's cultivation facility to
129.17 determine the total amount of canopy space identified for cultivation in the cultivation plan
129.18 that contains mature, flowering plants. The total amount of used canopy is the average of
129.19 the measured square footage of each of the four inspections;

129.20 (b) determine using the statewide monitoring system the total amount
129.21 of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products that the business sold during
129.22 the first year; and

129.23 (c) calculate the medical canopy ratio by dividing the amount of medical
129.24 product sales by the observed canopy.

130.1 (2) To determine the amount of canopy that a medical cannabis combination
130.2 business used during the years after the business's first year, the office must:

130.3 (a) determine using the statewide monitoring system the total amount
130.4 of medical cannabis flower and medical cannabinoid products that the business sold during
130.5 the previous year; and

130.6 (b) calculate the total medical canopy that the business used by
130.7 multiplying the medical canopy ratio by the previous year's medical sales.

130.8 D. Based on the determination in item C, the office must calculate ~~one-third~~
130.9 one-half of the medical canopy for use as the adult-use canopy and issue an authorization
130.10 to a medical cannabis combination business stating the total canopy that the business may
130.11 use to cultivate adult-use cannabis products.

130.12 E. If a medical cannabis combination business believes that the office has
130.13 miscalculated the medical canopy ratio, the business may, within 30 days of receiving the
130.14 letter described in this subpart, request the office's review of the medical ratio. If a medical
130.15 cannabis combination business believes that the medical canopy ratio is inaccurate based
130.16 on changed circumstances, the business may request, no more than once every five years,
130.17 that the office reestablish the ratio through the process described in item C, subitem (1),
130.18 except that during an inspection, the office must only measure cultivation areas that contain
130.19 medical cannabis.

130.20 **9810.5000 LOCAL GOVERNMENTS.**

130.21 Subpart 1. **Expedited complaints.** A local government that believes a licensed cannabis
130.22 business within its jurisdiction is in violation of this chapter or Minnesota Statutes, chapter
130.23 342, may request an inspection by the office by giving the office notice via the online
130.24 complaint form. If the online complaint form is offline, a local government may submit an
130.25 email complaint to the office's director.

131.1 **Subp. 2. Complaint process.**

131.2 A. A local unit of government may file an expedited complaint with the office
131.3 according to Minnesota Statutes, section 342.13, using the complaint method identified on
131.4 the office's website. The office must issue to the local unit of government an expedited
131.5 complaint report, once the office's investigation is complete, detailing its findings. If the
131.6 office determines that an inspection is not necessary, the office must notify the local unit
131.7 of government of that decision as part of the office's expedited complaint report.

131.8 B. If a local unit of government suspends a cannabis or hemp business's retail
131.9 registration, it must notify the office using the reporting method identified on the office's
131.10 website. The office must issue to the local unit of government a suspension of registration
131.11 review report, once the office's investigation is complete, detailing its findings.

131.12 **Subp. 3. Retail registration caps.**

131.13 A. Pursuant to Minnesota Statutes, section 342.13, paragraphs (i) and (j), a local
131.14 unit of government may limit the number of retail registrations issued within its jurisdiction.
131.15 For purposes of determining a cap:

131.16 (1) the population of a city and county must be determined based on the most
131.17 recent population estimates from the state demographer; and

131.18 (2) a city that delegates its authority to issue retail registrations under
131.19 Minnesota Statutes, section 342.22, subdivision 1, must notify the office on the form provided
131.20 on the office website.

131.21 B. A local unit of government may include in its count of active retail registrations
131.22 any retail locations operating under:

131.23 (1) a Tribal compact entered into under Minnesota Statutes, section 3.9224
131.24 or 3.9228; or

132.1 (2) a Tribally issued license or registration.

132.2 Subp. 4. **Local approval.** Local units of government responsible for issuing retail
132.3 registrations must:

132.4 A. notify the office of the person, persons, or officer designated to provide the
132.5 office notice of local approval through the statewide monitoring system; and

132.6 B. notify the office of any delegation of registration authority under Minnesota
132.7 Statutes, section 342.22.