

MINNESOTA REGULATION OF LEGALIZED CANNABIS: FAQ

Public Health Options



In 2023, Minnesota legalized recreational adult-use cannabis. The state's recently established Office of Cannabis Management will oversee this new industry through the implementation of a still-developing regulatory framework that will encompass both the cannabis industry and the hemp-derived consumer products industry.

“Cannabis” vs. “hemp”

“Cannabis businesses” and “hemp businesses” are treated very differently under Minnesota state law. Cannabis businesses are defined to include the cannabis-specific businesses that will be licensed under the law, including cannabis microbusinesses, mezzobusinesses, cultivators, manufacturers, retailers, wholesalers, transporters, testing facilities, event organizers, delivery services, and medical cannabis businesses. Minn. Stat. § 342.01, subd. 14. Hemp businesses are defined as lower-potency hemp edible manufacturers and retailers licensed by the Office of Cannabis Management (OCM). Minn. Stat. § 342.01, subd. 34. While there is some overlap in the state regulation for cannabis businesses and hemp businesses, there are also many important differences, particularly in the context of local regulatory authority. This document specifies when cannabis businesses or hemp businesses are being referenced.



While the Public Health Law Center does not hold a position in support of or against cannabis legalization, either in Minnesota or elsewhere, we have been engaged in ongoing research and analysis of the new cannabis law to better answer questions about the public health implications of cannabis legalization in Minnesota and what local governments can do to safeguard the public health, safety, and welfare of citizens.

The following Frequently Asked Questions (FAQs) provide answers to common questions concerning regulatory options for local units of government to promote public health ranging from retail sales, on-site events, zoning, and other areas.

Implementation of the law

Implementation of Minnesota’s cannabis law will be phased in over the next several years. Many provisions in the law are subject to interpretation by the Office of Cannabis Management and may be further fleshed out through the administrative rulemaking process. This document is meant to provide a snapshot-in-time analysis of what is known and understood about the operation of this new law. This document will be updated periodically as more information comes to light through OCM interpretation and implementation.

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General Authority

Q1: Which jurisdictions in Minnesota are considered “local units of government”?

A1: Minnesota’s cannabis law defines “local unit of government” as a home-rule charter or statutory city, county, town, or other political subdivision. Note that the terms town and township have historically been used interchangeably in Minnesota law, with “town” referring to an organized governmental unit and “township” referring to a geographic area,¹ but both would fall under local units of government as defined under the law.

Q2: How can local units of government respond to legalization of cannabis?

A2: Two timeframes need to be considered in addressing this question. First, a local unit of government may adopt an *interim ordinance* to regulate cannabis businesses and/or adopt a moratorium on cannabis businesses, which may be in effect until January 1, 2025. A moratorium, prohibiting all cannabis businesses, is allowed if the jurisdiction has authorized and is conducting a study of time, place, and manner restrictions for the purpose of protecting the planning process and the overall health, safety, and welfare of its citizens. The study may entail looking into density and zoning matters particular to the jurisdiction, including how best to prevent underage access and use, and to otherwise protect public health. The ordinance may regulate, restrict, or prohibit the operation of a cannabis business until January 1, 2025, when it must expire.² This provision in the new law is an important tool for protecting public health because it allows time for local government to assess and implement safeguards against youth access and other public health measures before cannabis retail sales operations are up and running in 2025.

After January 1, 2025, local units of government will have more limited authority to regulate cannabis businesses. The OCM will be licensing all cannabis businesses, but the OCM is required, before granting licenses, to confirm with the local unit of government that the licensee has met all local zoning and other requirements of local law.³ Local units of government will not have the ability to require separate local licensing for cannabis or hemp businesses.⁴ Additionally, the OCM will be required to work with local units of government to develop model ordinances for reasonable restrictions on time, place, and manner of the operation of cannabis businesses, as well as model policies and procedures for retail registration and compliance checks.⁵ Because the OCM has yet to develop its regulatory framework and promulgate rules under the new law, it is unclear how broad such restrictions will be in these model ordinances, or whether local units of government will be able to enact more stringent restrictions than what will be contained in the OCM’s model ordinances.

In the meantime, local jurisdictions have broad powers to restrict or prohibit any cannabis business operations until January 1, 2025.

Q3: Can a local unit of government prohibit cannabis businesses from operating in its jurisdiction after January 1, 2025?

A3: No. After January 1, 2025, a local unit of government may not prohibit the establishment or operation of a licensed cannabis business within its jurisdiction.⁶ Local governments may, however, adopt reasonable restrictions on the time, place, and manner of cannabis business operations, so long as they do not interfere with or otherwise prohibit the establishment or operation of these businesses. Additional information about time, place, and manner restrictions is below.

Note this provision explicitly applies to “cannabis businesses” and not hemp businesses that sell lower-potency hemp edibles.⁷ The law does not expressly prevent local government from prohibiting the establishment and operation of hemp businesses. Many local units of government have restricted or prohibited the operation of retailers selling lower-potency hemp edibles since they were made legal in Minnesota on July 1, 2022. Local units of government should consult with their attorney before passing an ordinance prohibiting hemp businesses that sell lower-potency hemp edibles. (See more about hemp businesses below.)

Q4: Can a local unit of government prohibit all possession or use of cannabis in its jurisdiction?

A4: No. The new law expressly states that a local unit of government may not outright prohibit the possession, transportation, or use of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products.⁸ However, local governments may restrict public use (see below), as well as implement restrictions on use and possession in their capacity as employers.

Q5: If a county adopts an ordinance regulating cannabis businesses, does that apply to all cities and towns within its boundaries?

A5: Yes. Both cities and counties are permitted under the cannabis law to regulate time, place, and manner restrictions of cannabis businesses. (More information on time, place, and manner restrictions is below.) A county ordinance regulating cannabis businesses would likely apply to the cities and towns within its boundaries. This is because Minnesota law grants counties the broad authority to promote and protect public health. Under Minn. Stat. § 145A.05, subd. 1, “a county board may adopt ordinances for all or part of its jurisdiction to regulate actual or

potential threats to public health ..., unless the ordinances are preempted by, in conflict with, or less restrictive than standards in state law or rule.” Because the new cannabis law does not specifically address the issue of county authority over cities and towns located in the county, and because other state law allows counties to adopt ordinances for all (not just part) of its jurisdiction, a county ordinance that restricts the time, place, and manner of cannabis businesses would, therefore, likely apply to those cities and towns located within its borders.

Cities or towns may also adopt ordinances relating to public health that is authorized by law; however, Minn. Stat. § 145A.05, subd. 9 states that such ordinances must not conflict with or be less restrictive than ordinances adopted by the county board within whose jurisdiction the city or town is located. Counties, cities, and towns may consider collaboration to enact and enforce policies that best fit the community’s needs.

Time/Place/Manner Restrictions

Q6: Can local units of government restrict or prohibit all use of cannabis in public places?

A6: Yes. Local government may adopt an ordinance prohibiting any method of using cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products in a public place, *other than* a private residence (including the curtilage or yard), private property not generally accessible by the public (unless explicitly prohibited by the property owner), or the premises of an establishment or event licensed to permit on-site consumption.⁹ The methods of consumption that may be restricted or prohibited include smoking, vaping, consumption of edibles, and other possible methods of consumption. There are many reasons why a local unit of government may wish to restrict or prohibit use of these products in public. Such rationales include, but are not limited to, preventing youth access and exposure, preventing normalization of use, minimizing public intoxication and impaired driving, and avoiding the litter and other product waste that result from allowing public use.

Similar to local restrictions on commercial tobacco use and alcohol use, it is a public health best practice for local government to enact ordinances that protect people from secondhand smoke exposure and reduce the availability and accessibility of these products. Local units of government will need to work with their attorneys to craft ordinances expressly defining where public use of cannabis will be prohibited.

The goal of limiting public use, however, is *not* to recriminalize the use of cannabis. While state law establishes a petty misdemeanor offense for a person who unlawfully uses in violation of

a local ordinance, local government should consider equitable enforcement of its laws. Using racial impact analysis tools developed by local public health or public safety units is encouraged to avoid profiling and other inequities in enforcement. Local governments should also consider ensuring transparency through community engagement, as well as using historical data on cannabis use and possession enforcement to ensure their policy development does not perpetuate the harms of cannabis criminalization.

Q7: Can local units of government ban the smoking or vaping of cannabis in public places?

A7: Yes. Local units of government may adopt an ordinance prohibiting the smoking or vaping of cannabis flower, cannabis products, or hemp-derived consumer products in a public place. The cannabis legalization law allows local restrictions on public use (see above). Additionally, under the Minnesota Clean Indoor Air Act (MCIAA), local units of government are authorized to enact and enforce more stringent regulations than required under state law to protect individuals from secondhand smoke or involuntary exposure to aerosol or vapor from electronic delivery devices.¹⁰ Local governments have historically used this local control provision of the MCIAA to prohibit commercial tobacco smoking and vaping in parks, restaurant patios, and distances around business entrances. Because the MCIAA defines “smoking” to include “marijuana, or other plant, whether natural or synthetic,”¹¹ local units of government would have the same authority to prohibit cannabis smoking and vaping in those areas, as well.

It should be noted, however, that while the MCIAA provides broad authority for local governments to restrict smoking and vaping, the cannabis law expressly prohibits local units of government from adopting an ordinance prohibiting use of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products in: (1) a private residence, including the person’s curtilage or yard; (2) private property not generally accessible by the public, unless the person is explicitly prohibited from consuming cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products on the property by the owner of the property; or (3) the premises of an establishment or event licensed to permit on-site consumption.¹² As a result, local government may be limited in regulating smoking or use of cannabis in multiunit housing, or other private properties not generally accessible by the public. The OCM may provide clarification as it promulgates rules, or the legislature could address the conflict between the MCIAA’s broad authority of local government to regulate smoking and vaping and the limitations of local government to regulate more stringently in private residences and other private properties not generally accessible by the public. In the meantime, local governments should work with their attorneys as they interpret both the MCIAA and the cannabis legalization law.

Q8: Can a local unit of government limit a cannabis business's hours of operation?

A8: Yes. A local unit of government may adopt an ordinance that restricts the hours of operation for the retail sale of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products. Restricting hours of operation best protects public health by reducing opportunities for increased use, normalization of product use, access by underage persons, and combined consumption with alcoholic beverages.

Local units of government may adopt an ordinance limiting hours of operation between 10 a.m. and 9 p.m., seven days a week.¹³ State statute prohibits the sale of cannabis between 2 a.m. and 8 a.m., Monday through Saturday, and between 2 a.m. and 10 a.m. on Sundays.¹⁴ Therefore, a local unit of government cannot expand the hours of operation beyond these state limits.

Both the statewide restriction on hours of operation and any local government ordinance that further restricts hours of operation require cannabis retail businesses to remain completely closed for business and prohibits them from selling any other products during the proscribed hours.¹⁵

Q9: Can local government more stringently restrict advertising and marketing for cannabis businesses?

A9: The cannabis legalization law provides a wide array of limitations on advertising. These include the prohibition of false or misleading statements, unverified claims about health or therapeutic benefits, the promotion of overconsumption, the depiction of persons under age 21 consuming cannabis products, the inclusion of images designed or likely to appeal to persons under 21 (e.g., cartoons, toys, animals, children, or likeness to images, characters or phrases designed to be appealing to those under 21), and required warnings as specified by the OCM regarding impairment and health risks.¹⁶ Outdoor advertising is also prohibited, except that businesses are permitted to erect up to two fixed signs on the exterior of the building or property of the business.¹⁷ In addition, print, radio, television, and other media advertisements are not allowed if thirty percent (30 %) of the audience is under 21, unsolicited pop-up advertising on the Internet is prohibited, and age verification is required for targeted advertising.¹⁸

The law does not expressly prohibit local units of government from enacting more stringent limitations on advertising and marketing. If local governments wish to further restrict advertising or marketing beyond what is already prohibited under state law, they should consult with their attorneys to ensure compliance with commercial free speech protections under applicable law.

Q10: Can local governments restrict the sales of certain cannabis products?

A10: The state law gives the OCM authority to approve cannabis “product categories” as well as set potency limits.¹⁹ Certain product requirements and restrictions are specified in state law, including packaging, labeling, and product types (e.g., the OCM cannot approve lollipops or ice cream as cannabis products).²⁰

The new law does not expressly prohibit local units of government from enacting more stringent limitations on product types or potency of products, as well as packaging or labeling restrictions. If local governments wish to further restrict the sale of certain product types or require additional packaging or labeling restrictions beyond what is already prohibited or required under state law, they should consult with their attorneys to ensure they are in compliance with state law.

Retailer Registration/Licensure/Renewal

Q11: Can local units of government require their own licenses for cannabis business operations?

A11: No. Local units of government cannot require additional licenses other than those issued by the OCM. The OCM will forward to local governments the applications for licensure within their jurisdiction. Within thirty days, a local unit of government must certify whether the proposed cannabis business complies with local zoning ordinances, state fire and building codes, or any other information local government believes to be relevant to OCM’s decision on whether to issue a license.²¹ This 30-day window provides local government an opportunity to convey any additional concerns or other information relevant to licensure, such as proposed location or information about the applicant that may affect the public health, safety, and welfare of its citizens.²² The OCM, however, maintains exclusive authority to issue and renew licenses.²³ If a proposed business does not meet zoning, building, and/or fire code requirements, the OCM will not issue a license.

Q12: Is a licensed retail cannabis business required to register with the local unit of government in which it is located? Is there a fee for that registration?

A12: Yes. Cannabis microbusinesses, mezzobusinesses, medical cannabis retailers, medical cannabis combination businesses, and lower-potency hemp retailers that engage in retail operations must register with the local unit of government in which the retail establishment is located. Local governments may impose an initial retail registration fee of \$500 or up to half the amount of the initial license fee charged by the OCM, whichever is less. Local governments may

also charge a renewal retail registration fee of \$1,000 or up to half the amount of the renewal license fee charged by the OCM, whichever is less. Local governments must renew registrations when the OCM renews a license. Local governments cannot charge any registration or licensing fee beyond the fees required in state statute.²⁴

Note that a local unit of government must issue a retail registration to a business that meets the following requirements: (1) it has a valid OCM-issued license; (2) it has paid the registration fee; (3) it is found to be in compliance with applicable state law requirements through a preliminary compliance check conducted by local government; and (4) it is current on all property taxes and assessments where the business is located.²⁵ However, local governments are not required to register a cannabis retailer if the population threshold of one retailer per 12,500 residents has been met. See [Q15](#) below.

Q13: Can a local unit of government suspend a retail cannabis business's registration?

A13: Yes. A local unit of government can suspend registration of a retail cannabis business or retail hemp business for up to 30 days. Local governments must provide notice of the suspension to the OCM at the time of the suspension. If a local unit of government determines a violation has been cured, it may reinstate the registration. Otherwise, the OCM will review the suspension and, after investigation, may order reinstatement, further suspension, revocation of license, or other penalties, including enforcement action. Local governments may impose civil penalties of up to \$2,000 for registration violations.²⁶

A suspended registration is warranted if a local unit of government determines that a cannabis business or hemp business with a retail registration is not operating in compliance with the requirements of any part of the new law, or that the operation of the business poses an immediate threat to the health or safety of the public.²⁷

Density Limits and Zoning

Q14: Can local units of government adopt zoning ordinances to control where cannabis businesses are located?

A14: Yes. A local unit of government may adopt reasonable restrictions on the time, place, and manner of the operation of a cannabis business, provided that such restrictions do not completely prohibit the establishment or operation of cannabis businesses.²⁸

The cannabis law specifically provides that local units of government may adopt ordinances to 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 regularly used by minors, including playgrounds or athletic fields.²⁹ The law does not define the terms “school,” “day care,” “residential treatment facility,” or “regularly used by minors,” so local governments may wish to seek clarification from the OCM if there is uncertainty as to whether a particular place would fall under these terms.

Zoning codes are an important tool for public health because they ensure that inconsistent property uses are not located close together. Zoning may be particularly useful in limiting cannabis business operations near residential areas, near the inconsistent property uses already listed in the law (schools, etc.) but also other youth-oriented facilities, places of worship, or other areas in which cannabis business operations would be incompatible with existing property uses. However, the cannabis law does not permit zoning ordinances to be used in a manner resulting in the outright prohibition of cannabis businesses. Local governments, on the other hand, are not prohibited from enforcing other local ordinances like a public nuisance ordinance, if the cannabis business is creating an environment that constitutes a nuisance, such as improperly stored or disposed of solid waste, lack of odor management, or drug manufacturing that is unauthorized by law.

Q15: Can local units of government limit cannabis retail businesses based on density limits?

A15: Yes. A local unit of government may adopt an ordinance limiting the number of licensed cannabis retailers, cannabis mezzobusinesses with a retail operations endorsement, and cannabis microbusinesses with a retail operations endorsement to no fewer than one registration for every 12,500 residents.³⁰ If a county has one active registration for every 12,500 residents, a city or town within the county is not then obligated to register an additional cannabis business.³¹

If a local government has a population of 10,000 people, it can limit retail registration to one cannabis business. However, a local unit of government cannot outright prohibit registration, even if its population is under 12,500. The OCM may provide further clarification as it promulgates rules under the new law. In the meantime, local units of government should consult with their attorneys to ensure any ordinance pertaining to density limits complies with the new law. Generally, limiting the number and density of cannabis businesses can be beneficial to public health by avoiding overconcentration, youth exposure, and normalization of use.

Inspections and Compliance Checks

Q16: Can a local unit of government control inspections or compliance checks for cannabis and hemp businesses?

A16: The OCM retains the authority to conduct inspections of cannabis and hemp businesses at any time with the ownership and operation requirements under the law; however, local units of government can request the OCM to promptly conduct an inspection of a cannabis or hemp business that is subject to a complaint by a local unit of government.³²

Local units of government have greater responsibility for cannabis and hemp retailer inspections and compliance checks under the state requirement to register these businesses. State law requires that local governments conduct compliance checks of every cannabis business and hemp business with a retail registration issued by the local unit of government. These checks must assess compliance with age verification requirements, applicable operation requirements, and applicable limits on the types of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products being sold.³³

Local units of government are also required to conduct unannounced age verification, applicable operation, and applicable product limit compliance checks at least once each calendar year.³⁴ Local governments may conduct more than the state-mandated minimum of one compliance check per year. From a public health standpoint, more frequent compliance checks and inspections allow for closer monitoring to ensure the law is followed.

A local unit of government may, before issuing a retail registration, conduct a preliminary compliance check to ensure that a cannabis business or hemp business is in compliance with applicable operation requirements and the limits on the types of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, and hemp-derived consumer products that may be sold.³⁵

A city or town may opt-out of overseeing registration, including the requirement to conduct compliance checks, by delegating to the county in which it is situated its registration and compliance check obligations.³⁶ This may be preferable if a city or town does not have adequate resources to oversee annual compliance checks and inspections.

Cannabis Events

Q17: Does a local unit of government have the authority to approve or deny cannabis events?

A17: Yes. A cannabis event organizer must receive local approval, including obtaining any necessary permits issued by a local unit of government, before holding a cannabis event.³⁷ The state law does not specify the reasons or basis for denial, but if there are public health, safety, or welfare concerns associated with a proposed cannabis event, a local unit of government would presumably be authorized to deny approval of that event.

Q18: Can a local unit of government prohibit all cannabis use at cannabis events within its jurisdiction?

A18: Yes. Local units of government may establish standards for cannabis events which the event organizer must meet, including restricting or prohibiting any on-site consumption.

Lower-Potency Hemp Edibles

Q19: What is the status of lower-potency hemp edibles before the OCM establishes licensing of hemp businesses?

A19: “Lower-potency” hemp edible products were made legal for manufacture and sale in Minnesota on July 1, 2022. At present, many local governments in Minnesota either have adopted an ordinance establishing a moratorium on lower-potency hemp edible retail sales or have adopted licensing regulations for these products, while many other local jurisdictions have chosen not to regulate them. A local unit of government may still adopt an ordinance placing a moratorium on the establishment of lower-potency hemp retailers businesses and on the sale of lower-potency hemp edibles under county public health authority and police powers.³⁸ An ordinance that regulates the licensing of these businesses will need to expire when the OCM begins licensing lower-potency hemp edible retailers. From a public health standpoint, local units of government may wish to explore other areas of regulatory authority apart from licensing that are aimed at reducing youth exposure, access to, and normalization of lower-potency hemp products (see next question below). It is possible, however, that the OCM will promulgate rules specific to hemp retailer licensing regulations that may further shape local governments’ regulations for these businesses.

Q20: What is the scope of local authority regarding lower-potency hemp edibles after the OCM takes over licensing?

A20: In general, a local unit of government may not prohibit the possession, transportation, or use of lower-potency hemp edibles or hemp-derived consumer products.³⁹ However, local jurisdictions have broad authority to regulate the businesses that sell and manufacture lower-potency hemp edible products. The cannabis law explicitly treats “hemp businesses” that sell or produce lower-potency edibles differently than cannabis businesses. While hemp businesses will be subject to OCM licensing requirements, they are not expressly included as part of the “cannabis business” regulatory scheme. As a result, express regulations provided in the law for cannabis businesses do not apply to these hemp businesses.

Because lower-potency hemp edibles are not explicitly included as part of many aspects of the “cannabis business” regulatory scheme, local units of government may have the authority to prohibit the establishment and operation of lower-potency hemp edible retail businesses in their jurisdictions, or more stringently regulate them beyond what local government is able to do under the law regarding cannabis businesses. For example, local governments could consider restricting lower-potency hemp edible products and further restrict where these products may be sold, require that they be sold only in locations that admit persons 21 and older, prohibit the sale of the lower-potency hemp beverages, or require that they be sold behind the counter or in a locked case. Note that the extent of a local unit of government’s authority to regulate hemp retailers is not entirely clear; therefore, local governments should consult with their attorneys to determine whether any ordinance banning, or otherwise restricting hemp retailers, is done in accordance with state law.

Local Government as Municipal Cannabis Retailer

Q21: Can a local unit of government operate its own municipal cannabis retail store?

A21: Yes. The cannabis law authorizes cities and counties to establish, own, and operate a municipal cannabis retail store.⁴⁰ From a public health standpoint, this provision of the law creates a favorable opportunity for local government to safeguard the public health, welfare, and safety of its citizens by maintaining exclusive control over cannabis retail sales. Additional research is needed in this area, including the legal liability and insurance coverage implications for local government.

In addition, if a local unit of government owns and operates municipal liquor stores, it can decide to also sell lower-potency hemp edibles at those stores, but beginning October 1, 2023, all lower-potency hemp edibles retailers must be registered with the state, and these retailers will be required to apply for a license to sell lower-potency hemp edibles when licensing begins in 2025. (Edible cannabinoid products can also be sold at non-municipally run exclusive liquor stores.)

Taxes and Revenue for Local Governments

Q22: How will cannabis and hemp-derived products be taxed, and will local units of government be able to receive tax revenue generated from the sale of these products?

A22: A ten percent (10%) gross receipts sales tax from the retail sale of cannabis flower, cannabis product, cannabis solution product, hemp-derived consumer product, lower-potency hemp edible, and any substantially similar item will be collected by the state.⁴¹ Local units of government cannot themselves impose a local tax solely on the retail sale of cannabis and hemp-derived products.⁴²

Eighty percent (80%) of the revenue generated from retail sales of cannabis and hemp-derived products will be placed into the state's general fund. Twenty percent (20%) of revenue will be distributed into the local government cannabis aid account.⁴³

Revenue aid to counties:

Beginning in 2024, the amount available for aid to counties will comprise fifty percent (50%) of the amount certified in that year and each year thereafter.⁴⁴ Of that amount, twenty percent (20%) will be distributed equally among all counties across the state, and eighty percent (80%) will be distributed proportionally to each county according to the number of cannabis businesses located within its jurisdiction as compared to the number of cannabis businesses in all counties.⁴⁵

Revenue aid to cities:*

Beginning in 2024, the amount available for aid to cities will comprise the other fifty percent (50%) of the amount certified in that year and each year thereafter.⁴⁶ This amount will be distributed proportionally to each city according to the number of cannabis businesses located in the city as compared to the number of cannabis businesses in all cities statewide.⁴⁷

* For purposes of this section of the law, "city" means a statutory or home rule charter city.

The commissioner of revenue must compute the amount of aid payable to counties and cities and certify that amount by September 1 of each year, beginning in 2024, and thereafter pay to each county and city their respective shares on December 26 annually.⁴⁸

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Endnotes

- 1 MN House Research, *Terms Used in Local Government Law* (Nov. 2019), <https://www.house.mn.gov/hrd/pubs/ss/sslterms.pdf>.
- 2 MINN. STAT. § 342.13(e) (2023).
- 3 *Id.* at § 342.13(f)-(g).
- 4 MINN. STAT. § 342.02, subd. 2(a)(6); 342.13 (2023).
- 5 MINN. STAT. § 342.13(d)(1)-(3) (2023).
- 6 *Id.* at § 342.13(b).
- 7 MINN. STAT. § 342.01, subd. 50, defines “lower-potency hemp edible” to include any product that, in part, is intended to be eaten or consumed as a beverage, contains hemp concentrate or an artificially derived cannabinoid in combination with food ingredients, and consists of servings no more than five milligrams of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol or other combinations of cannabidiol, cannabigerol, or cannabinoids not exceeding regulated amounts. Several terms have been used synonymously to describe these products, such as Delta-9, THC edibles, hemp edibles, and the like. For purposes of consistency, this document will utilize the statutorily defined term “lower-potency hemp edible” throughout.
- 8 *Id.* at § 342.13(a).
- 9 MINN. STAT. § 152.0263, subd. 5 (2023).
- 10 MINN. STAT. § 144.417, subd. 4 (2023).
- 11 MINN. STAT. § 144.413, subd. 4 (2023).
- 12 MINN. STAT. § 152.0263, subd. 5 (2023).
- 13 MINN. STAT. § 342.27, subd. 7(b) (2023).
- 14 *Id.* at § 342.27, subd. 7(a).
- 15 *Id.* at § 342.27, subd. 7(c).
- 16 MINN. STAT. § 342.64, subd. 1(1)-(6) (2023).
- 17 *Id.* at § 342.64, subd. 2.
- 18 *Id.* at § 342.64, subds. 3-6.
- 19 MINN. STAT. §§ 342.02, subd. 2(a)(4); 342.06 (2023).
- 20 MINN. STAT. § 342.06; 342.62 (2023).

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- 21 MINN. STAT. § 342.13(f) (2023).
- 22 Id. at § 342.13(g).
- 23 MINN. STAT. § 342.02, subd. 2(a)(6) (2023).
- 24 MINN. STAT. § 342.22, subd. 2 (2023).
- 25 Id. at § 342.22, subd. 3.
- 26 Id. at § 342.22, subd. 5.
- 27 Id. at § 342.22, subd. 5(a).
- 28 MINN. STAT. § 342.13(c) (2023).
- 29 Id.
- 30 Id. at § 342.13(i).
- 31 Id. at § 342.13(j).
- 32 MINN. STAT. § 342.19, subd. 4(d) (2023).
- 33 MINN. STAT. § 342.22, subd. 4(a) (2023).
- 34 Id. at § 342.22, subd. 4(b).
- 35 Id. at § 342.22, subd. 3(b).
- 36 Id. at § 342.22, subd. 1.
- 37 MINN. STAT. § 342.40, subd. 1 (2023).
- 38 MINN. STAT. §§ 145A.05, subd. 1; 462.355 (2023).
- 39 MINN. STAT. § 342.13(a) (2023).
- 40 MINN. STAT. § 342.32, subd. 5 (2023).
- 41 MINN. STAT. § 295.81, subs. 1(r) and 2 (2023).
- 42 MINN. STAT. § 295.82 (2023).
- 43 MINN. STAT. § 295.81, subd. 10(a)(1)-(2) (2023).
- 44 MINN. STAT. § 477A.32 (2023).
- 45 Id.
- 46 Id.
- 47 Id.
- 48 Id.