

WELCOME TO THE WEBINAR

- Hello and thank you for joining today's webinar hosted by the Public Health Law Center. *We will be getting started shortly.*
- **Closed captioning is available.** You can turn this feature on and off using the live transcript (“cc” icon) option in the bottom panel of the Zoom window.
- **All attendees are muted.** Questions will be held until the designated Q&A section at the end of the presentation but feel free to submit them at any time. **To submit a question:** click the black Q&A button in the bottom panel of the Zoom window.
- Please complete the **webinar evaluation survey**, which will pop up when you exit the webinar. Your feedback will help us improve future webinars.
- **This webinar is being recorded.** If you miss details or would like to share it, a link to both the slides and recording will be available at www.publichealthlawcenter.org/webinars/archived usually within 48 hours.

A Public Health and Prevention Take on the Marijuana Landscape in Minnesota: A Special Webinar for Minnesota Prevention Professionals

July 24, 2023 2:00 pm CST



PUBLIC HEALTH
LAW CENTER
at Mitchell Hamline School of Law

Hosted by the Public Health Law Center, in collaboration with the MN Regional Prevention Coordinators,

funded by the MN Department of Human Services,
Behavioral Health Division

Land Acknowledgement

Every community owes its existence and vitality to generations from around the world who contributed their hopes, dreams, and energy to making the history that led to this moment. Some were brought here against their will, some were drawn to leave their distant homes in hope of a better life, and some have lived on this land for more generations than can be counted. Truth and acknowledgment are critical to building mutual respect and connection across all barriers of heritage and difference.

We begin this effort to acknowledge what has been buried by honoring the truth. We are standing on the ancestral lands of the Dakota people. We want to acknowledge the Dakota, the Ojibwe, the Ho Chunk, and the other nations of people who also called this place home. We pay respects to their elders past and present. Please take a moment to consider the treaties made by the Tribal nations that entitle non-Native people to live and work on traditional Native lands. Consider the many legacies of violence, displacement, migration, and settlement that bring us together here today. Please join us in uncovering such truths at any and all public events.*

*This is the acknowledgment given in the USDAC Honor Native Land Guide – edited to reflect this space by Shannon Geshick, MTAG, Executive Director Minnesota Indian Affairs Council

Housekeeping

- Speaker view is best view of slides and presenter
- This is a webinar format so all guests are muted
- Use the Q/A function to ask questions or comment
- Please fill out the follow up survey and evaluation at the end
- This training is recorded and will be available through PHLC's website and the MPRC website



Resources

+

Data

+

1-on-1 Support

+

You

=

**Successful
Prevention**



Prevention Champions

substance abuse professionals,
researchers, law enforcement,
social workers, educators, faith
leaders, community coalitions



**PUBLIC HEALTH
LAW CENTER**
at Mitchell Hamline School of Law

About our Presenter and Moderators



Kayla Baker, MS, CHES, Regional Prevention Coordinator, Region 7



Rachel Callanan, JD, MNM, Lead Senior Staff Attorney, Public Health Law Center



Maris Katz, JD, Staff Attorney, Public Health Law Center









PUBLIC HEALTH
LAW CENTER
at Mitchell Hamline School of Law

THE PUBLIC HEALTH LAW CENTER



LEGAL TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE

This presentation should not be considered legal advice or a substitute for obtaining legal advice from an attorney who can represent you. If you have specific legal questions, we recommend that you consult with an attorney familiar with the laws of your jurisdiction.

-  Legal Research
-  Policy Development, Implementation, Defense
-  Publications
-  Trainings
-  Direct Representation
-  Lobby

EQUALITY:

Everyone gets the same – regardless if it's needed or right for them.



EQUITY:

Everyone gets what they need – understanding the barriers, circumstances, and conditions.



Copyright 2022 Robert Wood Johnson Foundation



10,000-FOOT OVERVIEW

- What products are legal now and will be legal in the future?
- Where can/can't people use?
- State v. local regulation--Who's in charge?
- How is adult-use cannabis taxed and where does the money go?
- Is there funding for prevention?
- What are the opportunities to shape implementation?
- Where can I find more information?



Photo Credit: Rachel Callanan, PHLC

WHAT ARE THE MOST FREQUENTLY ASKED QUESTIONS YOU AND YOUR COLLEAGUES ARE GETTING ABOUT THE NEW CANNABIS LAW?



WHAT PRODUCTS ARE, AND WILL BE, LEGAL? FOR SALE/USE/POSSESSION/MANUFACTURE

Currently legal:

- Medical cannabis
- Certain non-intoxicating hemp products
- Hemp-derived THC edibles (will be called “lower-potency hemp edible”)

What will be legal:

- Adult-use cannabis concentrate
- Adult-use cannabis flower
- Adult-use cannabis product
- Artificially derived cannabinoid
- Cannabis paraphernalia
- Cannabis seed
- Edible cannabis products

WHEN WILL ADULT-USE CANNABIS BE “LEGAL”? FOR USE/POSSESSION

2023 AUGUST						
SUN	MON	TUE	WED	THU	FRI	SAT
		1 	2	3	4	5
6	7	8	9	10	11	12
13	14	15	16	17	18	19
20	21	22	23	24	25	26
27	28	29	30	31		

LEGAL SALES DATE... TO BE DETERMINED

- **Sales anticipated to begin early 2025** (on non-Tribal lands)
 - Office of Cannabis Management established
 - Rulemaking completed
 - Licensing, inspections, testing, etc. established
 - Local registration of cannabis retailer required
- **Tribal Lands:** Legal sales begin by the Red Lake Nation on Aug. 1, 2023 and other Tribes may also establish legal sale on Tribal lands before wide availability on non-Tribal lands.



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](#)

REMINDER: MINNESOTA MADE SOME EDIBLE PRODUCTS LEGAL IN 2022

Before July 1, 2022



After July 1, 2022



TRANSITION WITH TEMPORARY REGULATIONS FOR EDIBLE CANNABINOID PRODUCTS

AKA “hemp-derived THC edibles,” AKA “Lower-potency hemp edibles”

- **Registration is required** for sale to consumers as of Oct. 1, 2023. (Registration opens Aug. 1, 2023)
- Hemp-derived THC may still be **Delta-8 THC or Delta-9 THC** (but other isomers such as Delta 10, THC-P, THC-O, and HHC, are not allowed) (See PHLC [webinar](#) on Delta-8)
- **Exclusive liquor stores** may now sell (as of May 31, 2023)
- **Packaging, labeling, and testing** requirements were updated and strengthened
- **MN Dept. of Health took over regulation**
- See Ch. 63 Article 7 for temporary regulations

LOWER-POTENCY HEMP EDIBLES

TEMPORARY REGS EXPIRE MARCH 1, 2025

- **Beginning March 1, 2025** they can only contain hemp-derived Delta-9 THC
 - No longer Delta-8 or other isomers
 - No more than 5 mg of Delta-9 THC per serving and max of 10 servings per package
 - Cannot contain other cannabis
 - Must be edibles or beverages—no combustibles or electronic devices (vapes)
- License required to manufacture and sell
- On-site consumption is allowed if retailer has on-site endorsement (See 342.46 Subd. 8)

WHERE CAN PRODUCTS BE SOLD?

DIFFERENT RULES FOR DIFFERENT PRODUCTS

Newly Legal Intoxicating Cannabinoids

- Licensed cannabis business
- Store is limited to selling cannabis related products
- No employees or contractors under 21
- Restricted access to products
- Must have a security plan
- Cannot sell liquor
- Limited hours of operation
- No drive-through or vending

Currently Legal Lower-Potency Edibles/Beverages

- Licensed hemp business or cannabis business
- May be sold where wide variety of other products are sold
- May be sold where persons under 21 are allowed (workers/customers)
- Restricted access—behind counter or in a locked case (except for L-P beverages!)
- Liquor stores
- No limits on hours of operation

CANNABIS EVENT LICENSES

ART. 1 §§ 39 AND 40

- Whole new ball game...
- Use and sales may be allowed, but limited, at these temporary events
- Only 21+ allowed
- Requires local approval



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-NC-ND](#)

WHAT ARE PERSONAL POSSESSION LIMITS?

ART. 1 § 9

- Cannabis flower
 - Possess up to 2 ounces in public
 - Possess up to 2 pounds in private residence
- Cannabis concentrate
 - 8 grams
- Edible or lower-potency hemp edibles
 - Edibles infused with no more than 800 milligrams THC total



One ounce of flower

Source: Lindsey Bartlett/Insider May 13, 2022

WHERE CAN/CAN'T PEOPLE USE?

ART. 1 § 9 SUBD. 1 (a)(7)

Use allowed

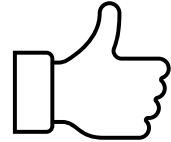
- Private residence including curtilage or yard
- On private property not generally accessible to the public (but owner can restrict)
- On premises of licensed establishment or licensed event

Use not allowed

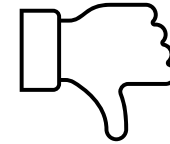
- In a motor vehicle
- If smoke/aerosol/vapor then cannot be used where smoking prohibited by MN Clean Indoor Air Act
- Public school
- Correctional facility
- “Vaporize” or smoke where could be inhaled by a “minor”

DIFFERENCE OF OPINION ABOUT USE IN PUBLIC SIDEWALKS, PARKS, ETC.

Use allowed



Use not allowed



Sen. Lindsey Port

“Cities can put ordinances in for outdoors as they do with cigarette smoking,’ Port said. They could restrict it from a certain distance from building entrances, for example. ‘But assuming that the city doesn’t have an ordinance against it, you could smoke outside, in parks, if you’re a certain distance from children’s play areas.’”

Source: MINNPOST, July 11, 2023.

<https://www.minnpost.com/state-government/2023/07/where-you-can-and-cant-smoke-marijuana-in-minnesota-come-aug-1/>



“But Alex Hassel, a lobbyist for the League of Minnesota Cities, said she hadn’t interpreted the law to explicitly allow marijuana smoking and vaping on sidewalks and outside bars.”

OTHER RESTRICTIONS ON USE/POSSESSION DEPENDS ON LOCATION, TYPE OF BUSINESS, & PRODUCT

- **Cannabis events**--may consume on premises in restricted area (Art. 1 § § 39, 40)
- **Cannabis businesses** (Art. 1 § 24) on-site consumption allowed if:
 - Employees consuming medical cannabis
 - Testing samples for quality control
 - Must have an on-site consumption endorsement from the office and follow limitations
- **Multifamily housing**—
 - Smoking/vaping nonmedical cannabis is prohibited Mar. 1, 2025 (Art. 1 § 57) (\$250 civil fine)
 - Landlord cannot prohibit possession or use of adult use products that are not smoked/vaped (Art. 6 § 56)
 - Nuisance provision (Art. 1 § 74)
- **Workplace:** Employer not required to allow adult use cannabis use/possession while employee working (Art. 6 § 38)
- **“Sober homes”** may prohibit program participants from possession and use (Art. 6 § 56)

MORE RESTRICTIONS ON USE/POSSESSION

ART. 1 § 9

- May not operate motor vehicle under the influence
- Cannot give to a person under 21
- Business cannot give free samples
- Family or group family day care must disclose if cannabis use is allowed outside hours of operation, must post conspicuous notice, and must keep products secure



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA](#)

SCHOOL-SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

PROHIBITS (MOST) POSSESSION/USE AT SCHOOL

Art. 1 § 9 (new Minn. Stat. § 342.09 (b)(4)):

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

(4) use or possess cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products in a public school, as defined in section 120A.05, subdivisions 9, 11, and 13, or in a charter school governed by chapter 124E, including all facilities, whether owned, rented, or leased, and all vehicles that a school district owns, leases, rents, contracts for, or controls;

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

SCHOOL-SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

CRIME TO OPERATE SCHOOL BUS UNDER INFLUENCE

Sec. 29. Minnesota Statutes 2022, section 169A.31, subdivision 1, is amended to read:

Subdivision 1. Crime described. It is a crime for any person to drive, operate, or be in physical control of any class of **school bus or Head Start bus** within this state when there is physical evidence present in the person's body of the consumption of any alcohol, cannabis flower, a cannabis product, an artificially derived cannabinoid, or tetrahydrocannabinols.

EFFECTIVE DATE. This section is effective August 1, 2023, and applies to crimes committed on or after that date.

SCHOOL-SPECIFIC PROVISIONS

LOCAL CONTROL--MAY LIMIT BUSINESSES

- Art. 1 § 13 (new Minn. Stat. § 342.13 (c)):
- (c) 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 prohibit the establishment or operation of cannabis businesses. A local unit of government 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 a playground or athletic field.

HOME CULTIVATION ALLOWED AUG. 1, 2023

LIMITS/RESTRICTIONS

- Cannabis plants may be grown at a private residence:
 - Must be primary residence of person 21 or older
 - Up to 8 plants
 - Not more than 4 mature at one time
 - May be grown on curtilage or yard
 - Must be in an enclosed, locked space not open to public view
- Art. 1 § 9 (new Minn. Stat. §342.09 subd. 2)



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-NC-ND](#)

WHAT ARE THE PACKAGING REQUIREMENTS?

ART. 1 § 63

- Child-resistant, tamper-evident, opaque
- Or placed in plain, child-resistant, tamper-evident, opaque packaging at final point of sale
- Servings must be indicated with scoring, wrapping, etc.
- Cannot:
 - resemble common commercial or trademarked product,
 - be designed to appeal to under 21,
 - contain PFAs,
 - edibles must not be packaged in anything not approved by FDA for food

WHAT LABELING IS REQUIRED?

ART. 1 § 64

Cannabis flower and hemp-derived consumer prod:

- Name/license number of cultivator business
- Net weight, batch number, cannabinoid profile
- Universal symbol to indicate it's a cannabis product
- Verification of testing and that product meets standards
- "the maximum dose, quantity, or consumption that may be considered medically safe within a 24-hour period"
- "Keep this product out of reach of children."
- Other statements required by the Office.

Cannabinoid products also require:

- Name/license number of manufacturer
- Net weight/volume, serving size, type of product, the cannabinoid profile per serving and in total, ingredients
- A warning symbol—highly visible, “stop” image, not for children, poison control number

Medical cannabis products must include:

- Patient's information

WHO'S IN CHARGE?

- Office of Cannabis Management will be established
 - Commissioner of Agriculture will establish the Office
 - Until the Office is fully established:
 - MDH will continue to operate the Office of Medical Cannabis
 - MDH will take over responsibility for regulating the currently legal lower-potency edibles from the Board of Pharmacy
- Local Control
 - Opportunities for local governments to institute regulations, but limited (cannot prohibit cannabis business outright)

OFFICE OF CANNABIS MANAGEMENT ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Must promote public health/welfare/safety AND meet market demand and promote “craft industry”
- All regulations and programming for cannabis
- Licensing and endorsement of range of businesses (16 types of licenses)
- May adopt additional warnings/label requirements



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA-NC](#)

OFFICE OF CANNABIS MANAGEMENT ROLES AND RESPONSIBILITIES

- Range of studies including annual market analysis
- Statewide monitoring system
- Approval of products—
 - “product category”
 - may set THC potency limits
- Set agricultural and food safety practices
- Set environmental standards



[This Photo](#) by Unknown Author is licensed under [CC BY-SA-NC](#)

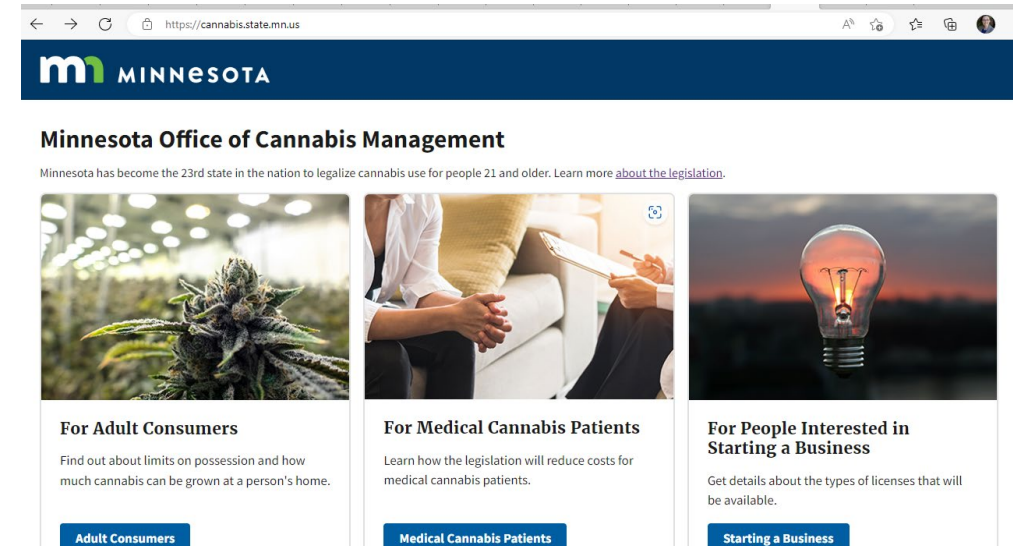
CANNABIS ADVISORY COUNCIL

MEMBERSHIP = 51

- **Director of the Office of Cannabis Management**
- **Commissioners or their designees of:** DEED, Revenue, MDH, DHS, Public Safety, Human Rights, Dept. of Labor, Ag., Pollution Control, BCA, State Patrol, Office of Traffic Safety
- **Local Government:** League of MN Cities, Assoc. of MN Counties, municipal law enforcement, Local Public Health Association
- **Business/economic development experts:** minority business dev., ec. development in under-resourced communities, farmers, cannabis workers, employers, minority business ownership, women-owned business, cannabis retailing, cannabis product manufacturing, legal services to cannabis businesses, cannabis cultivation
- **Misc. experts:** Social welfare/social justice, criminal justice reform, treatment/recovery, toxicology, a veteran, pediatric medicine, adult medicine, 3 patient advocates (2 medical cannabis and 1 mental health/substance), 2 licensed mental health professionals
- **Tribes:** One member from each of the 11 recognized Tribes in MN

CANNABIS ADVISORY COUNCIL DUTIES

- Review national cannabis policy
- Examine effectiveness of state cannabis policy
- Review developments in the industry
- Review developments in research
- Take public testimony
- Make recommendations to the Office



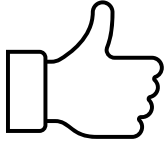
The screenshot shows the website for the Minnesota Office of Cannabis Management. The browser address bar displays "https://cannabis.state.mn.us". The page features a dark blue header with the "m MINNESOTA" logo. Below the header, the title "Minnesota Office of Cannabis Management" is displayed, followed by a sub-header: "Minnesota has become the 23rd state in the nation to legalize cannabis use for people 21 and older. Learn more [about the legislation](#)." The main content area is divided into three columns, each with a representative image and a call-to-action button:

- For Adult Consumers:** Image of cannabis plants. Text: "Find out about limits on possession and how much cannabis can be grown at a person's home." Button: "Adult Consumers".
- For Medical Cannabis Patients:** Image of two people in a consultation. Text: "Learn how the legislation will reduce costs for medical cannabis patients." Button: "Medical Cannabis Patients".
- For People Interested in Starting a Business:** Image of a lit lightbulb. Text: "Get details about the types of licenses that will be available." Button: "Starting a Business".

LOCAL CONTROL AND PREEMPTION

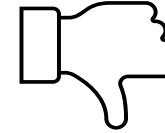
ART. 1 § 13

Allowed:



- Reasonable restrictions on the time, place, and manner of the operation of a cannabis business but cannot prohibit the establishment or operation
- May prohibit cannabis business within 1,000 feet of a school, or 500 feet of a day care, residential treatment facility, or an attraction in public park used by minors
- Adopt an interim ordinance to protect health/safety/welfare, including regulate/restrict or prohibit cannabis business until Jan. 1, 2025
- May adopt ordinance to limit retailers to 1 per 12,500 residents
- Approve/reject cannabis event (Art. 1 § 40)

Not allowed:

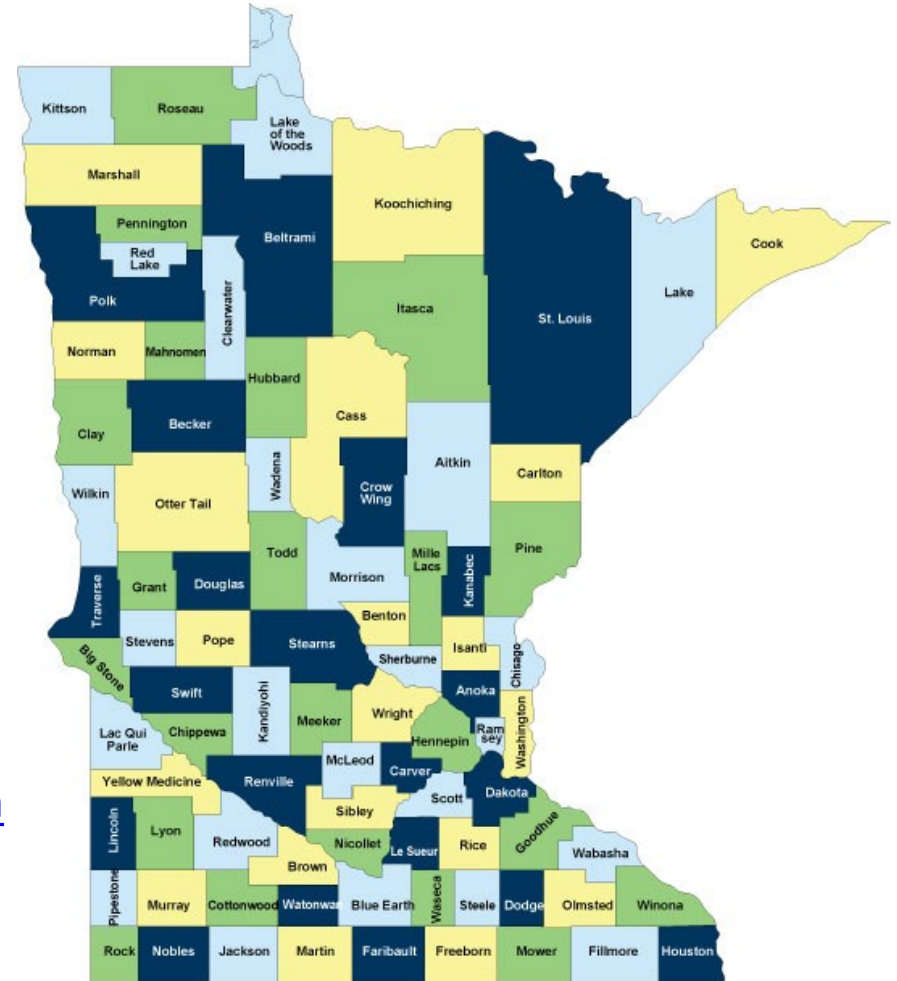


- Cannot prohibit possession, transport, or use within jurisdiction
- May not prohibit establishment or operation of cannabis business (except as allowed under § 342.22)
- Allowable time restrictions are specified (Art. 1 § 27)

MINNESOTA COUNTIES WITH POPULATION UNDER 12,500 = 17

(j) If a county has one active registration for every 12,500 residents, a city or town within the county is not obligated to register a cannabis business.

https://www.minnesota-demographics.com/counties_by_population



LOCAL REGISTRATION OF RETAILERS

ART. 1 § 22

Local unit of government:

- Can charge specified registration fee
- Cannot charge an application fee
- “shall” issue retail registration if meets all criteria
- “shall” renew retail registration
- “shall” conduct compliance checks
 - Age verification
 - Operations requirements
 - Limits on different types of products
- May suspend registration if out of compliance and report violations to Office of Cannabis Mgt



TAXATION

- Tax rate is 10% on gross receipts (in addition to state sales tax of 6.875% plus local taxes)
- How does Minnesota rank?
 - MN total tax rate is just under 17%.
 - Michigan's is 16%
 - New Mexico's is 17%
 - 20% for Oregon, Massachusetts, Vermont
 - Highest rate is Washington with 43.5% plus local sales tax
- Anticipated revenues: Dept. of Revenue anticipates \$18.7M for 2024, 55M in 2025, 90.7M in 2026 and 121.8M in 2027.
- 80% goes to general fund with 20% going to local government cannabis account

APPROPRIATIONS

Not funded until 7/1/24

- \$5M to MDH for youth education grants
- \$2M to MDH for education grants for pregnant/breastfeeding individual
- \$10M for Local and Tribal Health Depts

Funded beginning 7/1/23

- \$910,000 MDH Poison Control
- \$1,107,000 MDH temporary lower potency edibles regulation
- \$719,000 MDH for cannabis testing
- \$141,000 for DHS background checks
- \$1.5M District Courts—treatment courts
- \$180,000 MDE for schools and districts cannabis/substance use resources
- \$2.6M to U of M for cannabis research

GOOD NEWS: TREATMENT/RECOVERY/PREV. GRANTS

Art. 1 § 70 (new Minn. Stat §342.72 Subd. 3 (1))

Subd. 3. Disposition of money; grants. (a) Money in the substance use treatment, recovery, and prevention grant account must be distributed as follows:

(1) at least 75 percent of the money is for grants for substance use disorder and mental health recovery and prevention programs. Funds must be used for recovery and prevention activities and supplies that assist individuals and families to initiate, stabilize, and maintain long-term recovery from substance use disorders and co-occurring mental health conditions. Recovery and prevention activities may include prevention education, school-linked behavioral health, school-based peer programs, peer supports, self-care and wellness, culturally specific healing, community public awareness, mutual aid networks, telephone recovery checkups, mental health warmlines, harm reduction, recovery community organization development, first episode psychosis programs, and recovery housing; and...

MEDIOCRE NEWS

FUNDING FOR PUBLIC AWARENESS AND STUDENT ED

- OCM required to develop annual report to the legislature by 1/15/24 on recommended funding level for:
 - **Education program:** (i) a coordinated education program to address and raise public awareness about the top three adverse health effects, as determined by the commissioner of health, associated with the use of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products by individuals under 21 years of age;
 - **Model programs for students:** “model programs to educate middle school and high school students on the health effects on children and adolescents of the use of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, and other intoxicating or controlled substances”
 - Art. 1 § 4 (g) (9)

HEAD-SCRATCHING NEWS

MODEL EDUCATIONAL PROGRAM BY JUNE 1, 2025

Art. 6 § 7

Sec. 7. [120B.215] EDUCATION ON CANNABIS USE AND SUBSTANCE USE.

Subdivision 1. Model program. The commissioner of education, in consultation with the commissioners of health and human services, local district and school health education specialists, and other qualified experts, shall identify one or more model programs that may be used to educate middle school and high school students on the health effects on children and adolescents of cannabis use and substance use, including but not limited to the use of fentanyl or mixtures containing fentanyl, consistent with local standards as required in section 120B.021, subdivision 1, paragraph (a), clause (6), for elementary and secondary school students. The commissioner must publish a list of model programs that include written materials, resources, and training for instructors by June 1, 2025. A model program identified by the commissioner must be medically accurate, age and developmentally appropriate, culturally inclusive, and grounded in science, and must address:

(1) the physical and mental health effects of cannabis use and substance use by children, adolescents, and persons under 25 years of age, including effects on the developing brains of children, adolescents, and persons under 25 years of age;

(2) unsafe or unhealthy behaviors associated with cannabis use and substance use;

(3) signs of substance use disorders;

(4) treatment options; and

(5) healthy coping strategies for children and adolescents.

MORE HEAD-SCRATCHING NEWS

MANDATORY COMPREHENSIVE ED PROGRAM IN 2026-27 SCHOOL YEAR

Art. 6 § 7

Sec. 7. [120B.215] EDUCATION ON CANNABIS USE AND SUBSTANCE USE.

Subd. 2. School programs. (a) **Starting in the 2026-2027** school year, a school district or charter school must implement a comprehensive education program on cannabis use and substance use, including but not limited to the use of fentanyl or mixtures containing fentanyl, for students in middle school and high school. The program must include instruction on the topics listed in subdivision 1 and must:

(1) respect community values and encourage students to communicate with parents, guardians, and other trusted adults about cannabis use and substance use, including but not limited to the use of fentanyl or mixtures containing fentanyl; and

(2) refer students to local resources where students may obtain medically accurate information about cannabis use and substance use, including but not limited to the use of fentanyl or mixtures containing fentanyl, and treatment for a substance use disorder.

(b) District efforts to develop, implement, or improve instruction or curriculum as a result of the provisions of this section must be consistent with sections 120B.10 and 120B.11.

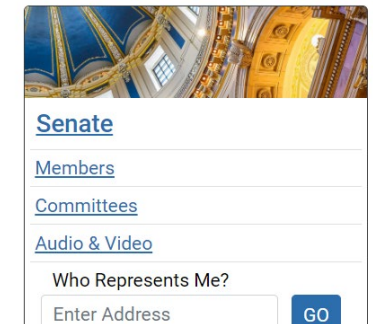
DISCUSSION/Q/A



**PUBLIC HEALTH
LAW CENTER**
at Mitchell Hamline School of Law

WHAT ARE THE OPPORTUNITIES TO SHAPE IMPLEMENTATION?

- Appointments:
 - Governor will appoint director of the Office of Cannabis Management
 - Governor and other entities will appoint/select Advisory Council members (<https://commissionsandappointments.sos.state.mn.us/Agency/Details/332>)
- Local government regulation
- Smoke-free policies
- Employment policies
- Educate public
- Complaints of violations to Office of Cannabis Management (Art. 1 § 19), or Dept. of Ag. and MDH before OCM established



WHERE CAN I FIND MORE INFORMATION?

- [2023 Session Law Chapter 63](#)
- Fiscal summary may be found here:
<https://assets.senate.mn/fiscalpol/tracking/2023/Adult-Use-Cannabis-Conference-Agreement.pdf>
- Office of Cannabis Management website: <https://cannabis.state.mn.us/>
- MDH site re: Lower-Potency Hemp Edible Products
<https://www.health.state.mn.us/people/cannabis/edibles/index.html>
- League of Minnesota Cities [website](#)
- Minnesota School Boards Association legislative recap <https://mnmsba.org/wp-content/uploads/2023/06/MSBALegislativeRecap2023.pdf>

CONTACT US



651.290.7506



publichealthlawcenter@mitchellhamline.edu



www.publichealthlawcenter.org



[@phealthlawctr](https://twitter.com/phealthlawctr)



facebook.com/publichealthlawcenter

Thank you!

- Regional Prevention Coordinators - rpcmn.org



Funded by the MN Department of Human Services, Behavioral Health Division