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**CITY OF FIFTY LAKES**  
**PLANNING COMMISSION/BOARD OF ADJUSTMENT**

**AGENDA**

October 24, 2023 6:00 pm

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*The meeting is being recorded and audio will be posted on the city website. Anyone wishing to speak please raise your hand until recognized by the chairperson then state your name and residence.*

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Additions or Deletions to Agenda
4. Public Hearings
  - a. None
5. Open Forum
6. Approval of Minutes
  - a. August 22, 2023
7. New Business
  - a. DRAFT Recreational Vehicle Ordinance Review
  - b. DRAFT Food Truck Ordinance Review
  - c. DRAFT Park Dedication Fee Ordinance Review
  - d. DRAFT Right to Inspection Ordinance Review
8. Old Business
9. Council Liaison Report: Gary Staples
10. P&Z Administrator's Report
11. Adjourn

CITY OF FIFTY LAKES  
MINUTES OF THE PLANNING COMMISSION  
August 22, 2023  
6:00 PM

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6 1. Call to order: 6:00 pm  
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8 **2. Roll Call:**

9 Planning Commission: Bob Stancer, Don Reiersen, Fred Strohmeier, Bruce Bissonnette, Mike Milbrath  
10 Staff: Justin Burslie, Planning and Zoning Administrator; Jessica Istvanovich, Deputy Clerk  
11 City Council: Gary Staples  
12

13 **3. Additions or Deletions to Agenda:**

14 The commission added a review of the bond amount for Horvath tower under “New Business”.

15  
16 **MOTION MADE BY MR. STROHMEIER AND SECONDED BY MR. MILBRATH TO APPROVE**  
17 **THE July 25<sup>TH</sup>, 2023 MEETING MINUTES AS PRESENTED.**

18 When polled: All members voted aye. Motion carried.  
19

20 **4. New Business:**

21 a) The commission welcomed Tom Langer, a Regulatory and Lakeshore Specialist, to have a discussion on  
22 shoreline management and ordinance review. The commission discussed the ecological and biological health  
23 of the city’s lakes and how further educating shoreline landowners with information on shoreline regulations  
24 regarding setbacks, construction, native plants and maintenance can benefit the quality of the lakes as a whole.  
25

26 b) Metes and Bonds Subdivision Application MB-02-23. Property Owner/Applicant: Travis Kent. The  
27 applicant is requesting to subdivide a 39.6-acre parcel into two tracts. The subject property is located at 39796  
28 Majestic Road and is zoned “Shoreland Residential” (Meyer Lake – Natural Environment.)  
29

30 **MOTION MADE BY MR. REIERSON AND SECONDED BY MR. STROHMEIER TO APPROVE**  
31 **METES AND BOUND SUBDIVISION MB-02-23 WITH THE 3 STAFF FINDINGS.**  
32

33 **Staff Findings:**

- 34 1. The request is to subdivide a 39.6-acre parcel (22320528) into two tracts.  
35 2. The subject property is located at 39796 Majestic Road and is zoned “Shoreland Residential” (Meyer  
36 Lake- Natural Environment.)  
37 3. All of the proposed tracts meet the minimum lot size and dimensional requirements of the “Shoreland  
38 Residential” Zone.  
39 a. Tract A: the proposed vacant parcel is 6.03 acres and has 66ft of frontage along Majestic Road  
40 which is a public road. The proposed parcel is 200 ft wide and contains 1.48 acres (64,469 sf)  
41 of buildable area. It is adequately sized for a subsurface sewage treatment system and well.  
42 The proposed parcel contains a steep slope located east of the building site and a luff area  
43 located along the north property line between the building site and shoreline.  
44 b. Tract B: The proposed parcel is 33.57 acres and is vacant. The parcel has adequate buildable  
45 area and shoreline along Meyer Lake and Four Acre Lake. It will be accessed via a 66’ wide  
46 easement across proposed Tract A.

47 When polled: All members voted aye. Motion carried.  
48

49 c) The Commission discussed the request from Horvath to reduce the bond amount for the tower. The current  
50 bond requirement:  $\$69,000.00 \times 150\% = \$103,500.00$ . Mr. Burslie spoke with the city engineer who is open to  
51 lowering the bond amount with consideration that costs with likely increase due to inflation over the next  
52 couple of decades.

53 **MOTION MADE BY MR. REIERSON AND SECONDED BY MR. STROHMEIER TO REDUCE**  
54 **THE HORVATH TOWER BOND AMOUNT TO \$75,000.00 ( $\$50,000.00 \times 125\% = \$75,000.00$ )<sup>2</sup>**

55 When polled: All members voted aye. Motion carried.

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**5. Old Business:**

Mr. Burslie presented the commission with a draft of the Recreational vehicle Ordinance. The commission discussed “General Use”, “Temporary Placement for Use”, and “Long-term Placement for Use”. Mr. Burslie to adjust the draft and present to the commission at a future meeting.

**6. P&Z Administrator’s Report:**

Mr. Burslie updated the commission on the current permit statuses in the city, an upcoming cannabis ordinance through the city council and future discussions on creating an ordinance for food trucks.

**MOTION MADE BY MR. STROHMEIER AND SECONDED BY MR. STANCER TO ADJOURN.**

**Meeting adjourned at 7:56 P.M.**

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Jessica Istvanovich, Deputy Clerk

DRAFT

7a.

## City of Fifty Lakes Recreational Vehicle Ordinance Draft Modifications – 10/24/23

### 9.06 Parking, Storage and Usage of Recreational Vehicles

#### 9.06.01 General.

- a) Recreational vehicles (RV) shall be stored inside or shall be located to reduce visibility (through use of topography and vegetation) as viewed from public water and adjacent property.
- b) RV's must meet dwelling setback requirements for the zone they are located in.
- c) There shall be a maximum of four units allowed on a property at any one time.
- d) One RV may be considered a "guest cottage" on a conforming lot if no other guest quarters or guest cottages are located on the property.

#### 9.06.02 Temporary Placement for Use.

- ~~a) Temporary placement for use of recreational vehicles other than in a campground shall be allowed with a land use permit for one (1) calendar year (June through May). The land use permit may be renewed for three (3) consecutive years. Any use of a recreational vehicle greater than three (3) years will require an interim use permit.~~
- b) a) Any owner or tenant on a lot may use a recreational vehicle for guests for a period of up to twenty-one (21) days in any six month period without a permit.
- ~~e) Temporary recreational vehicle placement for use shall be allowed only on lots having conforming water supply and subsurface sewage treatment systems.~~

#### 9.06.03 Long-term Placement for Use

- a) A one-time permit for long-term placement for use of recreational vehicles other than in a campground shall be allowed with a land use permit for up to three (3) years.
- b) Long-term placement for more than three (3) years shall require an interim use permit and installation of a conforming water supply and subsurface sewage treatment system.

7b.

## **City of Fifty Lakes Food Truck Ordinance Draft – 10/24/23**

### **Transient Food Unit**

**Established Boundaries and Permitted Hours of Operation.** Transient Food Units are permitted to operate in the Commercial and Commercial Mixed Use Zones.

**Permitted Uses.** Transient food units including trucks, trailers, wagons, carts, seasonal temporary food stands, etc. are allowed on public and private property subject to the following:

1. Transient food unit hours of operation shall be limited to 7:00 am to 11:00 pm.
2. Only food and non-alcoholic beverages can be sold.
3. At least one (1) trash receptacle with a tight-fitting lid shall be provided.
4. Operators must clean around their unit at the end of each day.
5. Operator cannot call attention to themselves by crying out, blowing a horn, ringing a bell, and playing music or other noise discernable beyond the unit.
6. Units must be kept in good repair and order and have a neat appearance.
7. Electrical cords and hookups to public utilities are not permitted.
8. Liquids from a food unit cannot be drained onto public property.
9. Generators must be self-contained and fully screened from view and not exceed 70 dbs.
10. Exterior lighting that will call attention to the setup is not permitted.
11. Follow applicable Department of Health regulations.
12. Copies of all required state licenses and insurance coverage.
13. One “A” frame sign not exceeding 12 square feet per side is permitted during operation.
14. Property owner written approval is required.
15. Units cannot be left unattended nor remain at an authorized operating location outside allowed hours of operation.
16. Proof of liability insurance is provided in accordance with City of Fifty Lakes requirements.
17. Transient food units are permitted to operate during festivals and community events provided it is approved by City of Fifty Lakes as part of a festival and community events permit.
18. Sales are permitted in a City park when approved by City of Fifty Lakes.
19. Maximum number of units per property:
  - a. Four (4) food trucks on lots less than 1 acre.
  - b. Five (6) food trucks on lots greater than 1 acre.



# Food Truck/ Trailer License Application

City of Brainerd

501 Laurel Street ♦ Brainerd, MN 56401 ♦ 218.828.2307 ♦ 218.828.2316 (fax)

[www.ci.brainerd.mn.us](http://www.ci.brainerd.mn.us)

**Transient food units** including trucks, trailers, wagons, carts, seasonal temporary food stands, etc.

**Annual City of Brainerd License Fee: \$300.00**

**Annual City of Brainerd & Brainerd Parks License Fee: \$350.00**

**Park Vendor Fee per day: \$50.00**

## Business Information

Name of Truck/ Trailer \_\_\_\_\_ Truck/ Trailer Size \_\_\_\_\_

DBA Name (if different) \_\_\_\_\_

Owner's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Federal ID # \_\_\_\_\_ License Plate # \_\_\_\_\_

Address/ City/ State/ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

Phone: \_\_\_\_\_ Cell Phone: \_\_\_\_\_

Email: \_\_\_\_\_

## Proposed Operating Location & Times (City License)

Location / Area	Days	Hours of Operaton
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____
_____	_____	_____

## Park Event Information

Event Date(s) \_\_\_\_\_ Event Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Event Location(s) \_\_\_\_\_ Hours of Operation \_\_\_\_\_

Is access to electrical power needed?      Yes                  No                  If YES, vendor must provide power cords.

*Issuance of permits will be at the discretion of the Parks Department. Placement of mobile food units will be coordinated with the Parks Department. Applications should be submitted at least one week prior to the event date.*

**Other Required Application Submittals**

Please submit the following with the completed application to:  
**Brainerd Community Development Department, 501 Laurel Street, Brainerd MN 56401**

- Copy of Minnesota Department of Health Permit
- Certificate of Liability Insurance
- Certificate of Minnesota Worker’s Compensation
- Submittal of City of Brainerd Authorization & Release Form
- Written approval from property owner/ approval from parks department.
- Site plan with location of proposed food truck

**Park Disclaimer Information**

*Please pick up all trash and dispose of it properly. No glass containers are allowed in the parks. The sale and/or consumption of liquor/strong beer is prohibited. Amplified entertainment equipment is prohibited. Small canopies up to 12’ X 12’ are allowed; large tent canopies are NOT.*

*In consideration of my application for facility use, I hereby for myself or any representatives of my organization or family waive and release any and all rights and claims for damages I or representatives of my organization or family have against the Brainerd Parks and Recreation Department and its representatives for any and all injuries suffered at any activity held at or sponsored by a Brainerd Parks and Recreation facility. I also assume full responsibility for any damages to equipment or to the facility during our use. For after-hours emergency maintenance issues call 218-851-8455 or 218-513-0172.*

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*I hereby agree, if granted this license, to comply with the Brainerd City requirements pertaining to food trucks/trailers:*

Owner’s Signature: \_\_\_\_\_ Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Print Name: \_\_\_\_\_

*See attached list of requirements and information related to food truck/trailer operation in the City of Brainerd.*

# Certificate of Compliance Minnesota Workers' Compensation Law

PRINT IN INK or TYPE.

Minnesota Statutes, Section 176.182 requires every state and local licensing agency to withhold the issuance or renewal of a license or permit to operate a business or engage in any activity in Minnesota until the applicant presents acceptable evidence of compliance with the workers' compensation insurance coverage requirement of Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 176. The required workers' compensation insurance information is the name of the insurance company, the policy number, and the dates of coverage, or the permit to self-insure. If the required information is not provided or is falsely stated, it shall result in a \$2,000 penalty assessed against the applicant by the commissioner of the Department of Labor and Industry.

**A valid workers' compensation policy must be kept in effect at all times by employers as required by law.**

BUSINESS NAME (Individual name only if no company name used)	LICENSE OR PERMIT NO (if applicable)
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DBA (doing business as name) (if applicable)

BUSINESS ADDRESS (PO Box must include street address)	CITY	STATE	ZIP CODE
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**YOUR LICENSE OR CERTIFICATE WILL NOT BE ISSUED WITHOUT THE FOLLOWING INFORMATION. You must complete number 1, 2 or 3 below.**

**NUMBER 1 COMPLETE THIS PORTION IF YOU ARE INSURED:**

INSURANCE COMPANY NAME (not the insurance agent)

WORKERS' COMPENSATION INSURANCE POLICY NO.	EFFECTIVE DATE	EXPIRATION DATE
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**NUMBER 2 COMPLETE THIS PORTION IF SELF-INSURED:**

I have attached a copy of the permit to self-insure.

**NUMBER 3 COMPLETE THIS PORTION IF EXEMPT:**

I am not required to have workers' compensation insurance coverage because:

I have no employees.  
 I have employees but they are not covered by the workers' compensation law. (See Minn. Stat. § 176.041 for a list of excluded employees.) Explain why your employees are not covered: \_\_\_\_\_

Other: \_\_\_\_\_

**ALL APPLICANTS COMPLETE THIS PORTION:**

I certify that the information provided on this form is accurate and complete. If I am signing on behalf of a business, I certify that I am authorized to sign on behalf of the business.

APPLICANT SIGNATURE (mandatory)	TITLE	DATE
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**NOTE: If your Workers' Compensation policy is cancelled within the license or permit period, you must notify the agency who issued the license or permit by resubmitting this form.**  
This material can be made available in different forms, such as large print, Braille or on a tape. To request, call 1-800-342-5354 (DIAL-DLI) Voice or TDD (651) 297-4198.



CITY OF BRAINERD

FORM SP:C1 - TAX CLEARANCE INFORMATION

Pursuant to Minnesota Statute 270.72 Tax Clearance: Issuance of Licenses. The licensing authority is require to provide to the Minnesota Commissioner of Revenue your Minnesota business tax identification number and the social security number of each license applicant.

Under the Minnesota Government Data Practices Act and the Federal Privacy Act of 1974, we are required to advise you of the following regarding the use of this information:

1. This information may be used to deny the issuance, renewal or transfer of your license in the event you owe the Minnesota Department of Revenue delinquent taxes, penalties, or interest:
2. Upon receiving this information, the licensing authority will supply it only to the Minnesota Department of Revenue. However, under the Federal Exchange of Information Agreement the Department of Revenue may supply this information to the Internal Revenue Services :
3. Failure to supply this information may jeopardize or delay the processing of your licensing insurance or renewal application.

Please supply the following information and return along with your application to the agency issuing this license. Do not return to the Department of Revenue.

LICENSE BEING APPLIED FOR OR RENEWED:

LICENSING AUTHORITY: City of Brainerd

LICENSE RENEWAL DATE:

PERSONAL INFORMATION (if applicable):

Applicant's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Applicant's Address \_\_\_\_\_

City _____	State _____	Zip Code _____
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Social Security Number \_\_\_\_\_

BUSINESS INFORMATION (If applicable):

Business Name \_\_\_\_\_

Business Address \_\_\_\_\_

City _____	State _____	Zip Code _____
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Minnesota Tax Identification Number \_\_\_\_\_

Federal Tax Identification Number \_\_\_\_\_

If Minnesota Tax Identification number is not required, please explain on the reverse side.

Signature _____	Position(Officer, Partner, Individual, Etc.) _____
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**BRAINERD, MN**  
**Chapter 515 ZONING**

**515-3-39 Transient Food Unit**

- A. **Established Boundaries and Permitted Hours of Operation.** Transient Food Units are permitted to operate on any Non-Residential Zoning District as identified on Appendix A Table of Uses. Transient Food units are also permitted to operate on property owned by Central Lakes College, the Franklin Arts Center, and Independent School District 181 regardless of Base Zoning District.
1. Transient food unit hours of operation shall be limited to 7:00 am to 11:00 pm.
- B. **Relationship to other Applicable Regulations.** Property located within a PUD Overlay District shall be subject to the provisions of the Base Zoning District.
- C. **Permitted Uses.** Transient food units including trucks, trailers, wagons, carts, seasonal temporary food stands, etc. are allowed on public and private property subject to the following:
1. Only food and non-alcoholic beverages can be sold.
  2. At least one (1) trash receptacle with a tight-fitting lid shall be provided.
  3. Operators must clean around their unit at the end of each day.
  4. Operator cannot call attention to themselves by crying out, blowing a horn, ringing a bell, and playing music or other noise discernable beyond the unit.
  5. Units must be kept in good repair and order and have a neat appearance.
  6. Electrical cords and hookups to public utilities are not permitted.
  7. Liquids from a food unit cannot be drained onto public property.
  8. Generators must be self-contained and fully screened from view and not exceed 70 dbs.
  9. Exterior lighting that will call attention to the setup is not permitted.
  10. Follow applicable Department of Health regulations.
  11. Copies of all required state licenses and insurance coverage.
  12. One "A" frame sign not exceeding 12 square feet per side is permitted during operation.
  13. Property owner written approval is required.
  14. Units cannot be left unattended nor remain at an authorized operating location outside allowed hours of operation.
  15. Sales cannot be made to individuals parked or stopped in a public street or alley. Sales to customers on a sidewalk are not allowed.
  16. Units cannot locate within 300 feet from the property perimeter of any festival (including the Crow Wing County Fairgrounds), sporting event and civic event unless a license is issued to be a part of the festival or event.
  17. Proof of liability insurance is provided in accordance with City of Brainerd requirements.
  18. Transient food units are permitted to operate during festivals and community events provided it is approved by City of Brainerd as part of a festival and community events permit.
  19. Sales are permitted in a City park when approved by City of Brainerd Parks and Recreation Board.
  20. Maximum number of units per property:
    - a. Two (2) food trucks on lots of one-half acre or less.
    - b. Three (3) food trucks on lots between one-half acre and 1 acre.
    - c. Four (4) food trucks on lots greater than 1 acre.
  21. A primary use must be operating on the property in order for food unit operations to be allowed.

## 7c. Park Dedication Fee Comparison

Fifty Lakes	Nisswa	Crosslake	Emily	Pequot Lakes
<p><b>Plats only.</b> 1% of the “fair market land value” of the land within such plat or subdivision</p>	<p><b>Subdivisions creating three or more lots.</b>(1) 0.016 acres per resident expected in the proposed developmen(2)A payment of up to \$416.00 per expected resident in the proposed subdivision 3)A combination of land dedication and cash payment to the city</p>	<p><b>All subdivisions.</b> (a) \$1,500.00 per lot for a commercial- or industrial-zoned subdivision and \$1,500.00 per residential unit created in a residentially zoned subdivision, or a combination of land dedication and payment of cash in lieu of land according to the formula set forth in this Code</p>	<p><b>Subdivisions creating three or more lots.</b> 10%, of the fair market value of the land to be subdivided</p>	<p><b>Plats only.</b> A) 0.016 acres per resident expected in the proposed development, B) A payment of up to \$416 per expected resident C) Combination</p>

7d.

**City of Fifty Lakes Right of Inspections Ord.  
Draft – 10/24/23**

City of Fifty Lakes

2.06 Right of Inspection

An applicant for any permit, subdivision and/or variance request under this ordinance gives ~~the City staff, zoning administrator, city council members and planning commission members~~ the right of access to the premises concerned for inspection, and enforcement of this ordinance. Additionally, the Zoning Administrator is authorized to enter upon lands within the incorporated area of the City for the purpose of carrying out the duties and functions imposed under this ordinance, and/or make investigations of any violations of this ordinance and/or cause proceedings to be instituted when warranted.

City of Crosslake

Sec. 26-73 Right of Inspection An applicant for any permit under this Chapter does thereby give the Administrator and/or his/her agent right of access to the premises concerned for inspection, and enforcement of this Chapter. Additionally, the Administrator and/or his/her agent are authorized to enter upon lands within the incorporated area of the City for the purpose of carrying out the duties and functions imposed under this Chapter, and/or make investigations of any violations of this Chapter and/or cause proceedings to be instituted when warranted.

Crow Wing County

3.7 RIGHT OF INSPECTION An applicant for any permit under this Ordinance does thereby give the Administrator and/or his/her agent right of access to the premises concerned for inspection, and enforcement of this Ordinance. Additionally, the Administrator and/or his/her agent is authorized to enter upon lands within the unincorporated area of the 19 County for the purpose of carrying out the duties and functions imposed under this Ordinance, and/or make investigations of any violations of this Ordinance and/or cause proceedings to be instituted when warranted.

**2023 Land Use Permits**

NUMBER	DATE RECD	DATE APPRVD	PROPERTY ADDRESS	LAST	FIRST	ZONE	PIN	DESCRIPTION	FEE
01-23	2/3	4/28	40324 W Fox Lake Road	Drill	David & Erica	SR	22280577	Construct 2,156 sf dwelling addition	300
02-23	3/3	3/10	41441 East Eagle Lake Ln	Moldenhauer	Donald	SR	22240575	Construct 1,120 sf dwelling addition in accordance with Variance V-05-22	200
03-23	3/10	4/17	12730 Manhattan Point Blvd	Steinbauer	Nathan & Joanna	SR	22310509	Construct 2' wide paverwalkway in SIZ 1 & 2	100
04-23	4/5	4/14	43953 KEGO LAKE RD	Bailey	Jackie	SR	22150514	Shoreline alteration: sand blanket, walkway and rip rap	100
05-23	4/19	4/28/23	39098 Ox Lake Cir	Gibbs	Ben	SR	22320517	Apprx 8 cu yd grading in SIZ I.	100
06-23	4/21	5/8/23	16246 Eagles Turn	Wright	Thomas	SR	22230522	Construct 28' x 42' (1,176 sf) accessory structure	200
07-23	5/5/23	5/8/23	41325 Peninsula Rd	Salo	Robert & Lois	SR	22220599	Construct wood boardwalk/entry ramp	150
08-23	5/5/23	5/8/23	tbd E Fox Heights Rd	Faber	Mike	SR	22220590	Construct 10' x 12' water oriented accessory structure and install 15' (l) x 10' (w) sand area	300
09-23	5/1/23	5/8/23	40293 Fox Glen Rd	Siemers	Scott & Nicole	RR	22270568	Construct 60' x 60' (3,600 sf) single family dwelling	550
10-23	5/8/23	5/12/23	16594 Fawn Cir	Bengtson	Tim	SR	22110502	Construct 32' x 48' (1,536 sf) accessory structure	200

NUMBER	DATE RECD	DATE APPRVD	PROPERTY ADDRESS	LAST	FIRST	ZONE	PIN	DESCRIPTION	FEE
11-23	5/12/23	5/12/23	40366 Co Rd 3	City of Fifty Lakes		C	22250500	Construct 60' x 60' (3,600 sf) pickle ball courts	n/a
12-23	5/15/23	5/19/23	12248 Northgate Ln	Frederiksen	Scott & Heidi	SR	22310549	Construct 1,216 sf accessory structure and garden fence	200
ATF13-23	5/22/23	5/22/23	15122 CO RD 1	Thalacker	Craig & Linda	SR	22270579	grading permit. 4' wide stairs. Remove boulder wall in SIZ 1, restore grade and vegetate. Amended 9/11/23 to include 16' diameter fire/patio in SIZ II	1100
14-23	5/19/23	5/22/23	15156 Edgewild Ln	Grudem	Jerome	SR	22220622	Construct 3' x 90'+ wooden stairway	100
15-23	5/19/23	5/22/23	43252 County Road 136	Gilman	Gary	SR	22120548	Replace existing accessory structure with 36' x 40' (1,440 sf) accessory structure	200
16-23	5/26/23	6/8/23	17594 Emerald Ln	Baskfield	John	SR	22240543	Construct a 10' x 24' (240 sf) patio and 3' wide stairway/walkway	100
17-23	5/23/23	6/8/23	12864 Manhattan Point Blvd	Trout Lodging LLC		SR	27320535	15' (length along shoreline) x 10' wide sand area	100
18-23	6/12/23	6/16/23	17709 Emerald Dr.	Lang	Dale	SR	22240552	Construct two retaining walls and general site grading in SIZ 2 and RLZ to mitigate erosion. Construct 4' wide stairway and 120 sf accessory structure	200
19-23	6/14/23	6/16/23	14082 West Fox Ln	Hupperts	Greg	SR	22280606	Convert existing patio into 4' wide walkway and construct a walkway and fire pit/patio in SIZ 2	100
20-23	6/16/23	9/26/23	40946 Peninsula Rd	Kirchoff	John	SR	22220571	Construct 4' wide walkway in SIZ 1	100
21-23	6/30/23	6/30/23	43292 Buck Trl	Hilton	Gerald & A	SR	22130571	Seasonal placement of recreational vehicle	50

NUMBER	DATE RECD	DATE APPRVD	PROPERTY ADDRESS	LAST	FIRST	ZONE	PIN	DESCRIPTION	FEE
22-23	6/21/23	6/30/23	43314 Buck Trl	Kremer	Greg	SR	22130580	Construct a 2,490 sf single family dwelling.	450
23-23	6/14/23	6/30/23	17374 Pitch Pine Ln	Maloney	Richard	SR	22130512	Construct 2,280 sf single family dwelling with attached deck	450
24-23	6/30/23	6/30/23	41282 Peninsula Rd	Johnson	Lary	SR	22220605	Construct 640 sf dwelling addition partially within OHW level setback in accordance with Variance V-01-23 and reconstruct 8' x 46' (368 sf) pre-existing deck.	200
25-23	6/30/23	7/3/23	41170 W Fox Lake Rd	Nibbe	James	SR	22210504	Place 7' x 7' (49 sf) accessory structure on property	75
26-23	7/6/23	7/10/23	tbd W Eagle Lake Rd	McGuire	John	SR	22140514	Construct 10' wide driveay	50
27-23	7/14/23	7/14/23	15634 Co Rd 1, Unit #15	Jorgensen	Alan	WOC	22270512	Construct 9' x 10' (90 sf) deck	75
28-23	7/14/23	7/14/23	TBD County Rd 3	Anderson	Jerry	Ag	22350540	Construct 10' x 20' accessory building	100
29-23	7/3/23	7/14/23	43835 Kego Lk Rd	Cronister	Jason	SR	22150510	Construct 10' x 12' (120 sf) water oriented accessory structure	100
30-23	7/21/23	8/28/23	39796 Majestic Rd	Kent	Travis	SR	22320528	Construct 4,054 sf single family dwelling	650
31-23	7/31/23	8/4/23	TBD	Potz	David	RR	TBD (new parcel)	Construct a 30' x 40' (1,200 sf) single family dwelling	350
32-23	8/4/23	8/7/23	39855 Majestic Road	Berger	Vanessa	SR	22320510	Construct a 20' x 32' (640 sf) dwelling addition (4 season porch/awning). Amended 9/22/23 to include 16'x24' accessory structure.	200

NUMBER	DATE RECD	DATE APPRVD	PROPERTY ADDRESS	LAST	FIRST	ZONE	PIN	DESCRIPTION	FEE
33-23	8/4/23	8/11/23	17175 N Mitchell Lake Rd	Widman	Craig	SR	22120533	Repair existing retaining wall, and add apprx 8 cu yd sand to existing sand area.	100
34-23	8/4/23	8/11/23	17175 N Mitchell Lake Rd	Widman	Craig	SR	22120532	Construct 4' wide walkway, repair existing retaining wall, and add apprx 10 cu yd sand to existing sand area.	100
35-23	8/7/23	8/11/23	17011 Buchite Rd	Ness	Randy	RR	22360516	Construct 10' x 30' (300 sf) accessory structure addition, 9' x 20' (180 sf) accessory structure addition, new 12' x 20' (240 sf) accessory structure and 12' x 12' (144 sf) lean-to addition.	150
36-23	8/7/23	8/15/23	13755 County Road 1	Morton	Jeanne	SR	22320534	Construct 30' x 32' (960 sf) single family dwelling	250
37-23	8/21/23	8/21/23	16851 N Eagle Lake Rd	Laloo	Neal	SR	22240598	Replace existing deck with 16.5' x 12' patio and 8.5' x 12' deck	100
38-23	8/15/23	8/25/23	16240 Eagles Turn	Kourajian	Paul & Jane	SR	22230520	Construct 3,664 sf single family dwelling and 26' x 38' (988 sf) accessory structure.	650
39-23	8/25/23	8/28/23	13257 Meyer Lake Rd	Green	Jay	SR	22320529	Construct 12' x 16' (192 sf) accessory structure	100
40-23	8/31/23	9/1/23	16633 Eaglewood Dr	Witt	Mike	SR	22230531	Construct a 4' wide stairway	100
41-23	8/29/23	9/1/23	tbd	Atwater	Troy	FM	22220627	Construct 46' x 80' (3,680) non-commercial storage building as principal use on 30 ac parcel	550
42-23	8/25/23	9/1/23	14096 W Fox Lake Rd	Lenz	Paul & Lana	SR	22280608	Construct three dwelling additions totaling 1,014 sf	200
43-23	9/1/23	9/8/23	15634 County Rd 1 Unit #19	Lombardi	Mark	SC	22270528	Replace existing 7' x 7' (49 sf) deck and construct 4' wide stairway	75
44-23	9/11/23	9/22/23	17385 N. Mitchell Lake Road	Ireland	Paul	SR	22120518	Replace existing 4' wide walkway, 3 cu yd grading in SIZ 1, construct 200 sf fire pit/patio and 20' long retaining wall in SIZ 2	150
45-23	9/8/23	9/22/23	15634 County Rd 1, Unit #23	Halek	Jim	WOC	22270524	Construct 12' x 24' (288 sf) accessory structure.	100
46-23	9/18/23	9/25/23	43953 Kego Lake Rd	Bailey	Jackie	SR	22150514	Construct 9' x 13' (117 sf) water-oriented accessory structure	100
47-23	9/18/23	9/25/23	43322 Buck Trl	Hiler	Dylan	SR	22130579	Construct 24' x 24' (576 sf) accessory structure	150
48-23	9/18/23	9/25/23	17354 Buchite Rd	Walsten	Trevor & Bev	SR	22360505	Construct 180 sf deck addition	100



NUMBER	DATE RECD	DATE APPRVD	PROPERTY ADDRESS	LAST	FIRST	ZONE	PIN	DESCRIPTION	FEE
49-23	9/15/23	9/25/23	12357 Northgate Ln	Haughey	Jacqueline Haughey	SR	22310515	Replace existing 251 sf patio, retaining walls < 4' high, and steps	100

## 2023 SSTS Permits

Permit #	Date Rec.	Date Apprvd.	New or Rep.	PIN	Location	Last Name	First Name	Type
SSTS01-23	5/1/23	5/8/23	New	22270568	40293 Fox Glen Rd	Siemers	Scott & Ni	1- rock trenches, 300 gpd, 1 tank
SSTS02-23	5/19/23	5/19/23	New/upgr	22310549	12248 Northgate Ln	Frederiksen	Scott & He	1- Add 1500 gal tank to existing system
SSTS03-23	5/19/23	5/19/23	New	22130582	tbd N Eagle Lake Rd	Gleason	John	3?- Privy
SSTS04-23	5/30/23	5/30/23	New	22320534	tbd County Rd 1	Morton	Jeanne	1- rock trenches, 300 gpd, 1 tank
SSTS05-23	05/23/23	6/8/23	Rep	14050626	12864 Manhattan Poir	Trout Lodging LLC		1- pressure bed, 750 gpd, 2 tanks
SSTS06-23	6/23/23	6/26/23	New	22270549	tbd Old Co Rd 1	Adas	Pat	1- rock trenches, 450 gpd, 1 tank
SSTS07-23	6/14/23	6/30/23	Rep	22130512	17374 Pitch Pine Ln	Maloney	Richard	1- rock trenches, 450 gpd, 1 tank
SSTS08-23	7/21/23	8/28/23	New	22320528	39796 MAJESTIC RD	Kent	Travis	1- rock trenches, 600 gpd, 1 tank
SSTS09-23	7/31/23	8/4/23	New	TBD (new	TBD	Potz	David	1- rock trenches, 300 gpd, 1 tank
SSTS10-23	8/18	8/21	Rep	22220585	41379 Old Kego Lake R	Johnson	Mary	1- pressure bed, 450 gpd, 2 tanks
SSTS11-23	8/15/23	8/25	New	22230520	16240 Eagles Turn	Kourajian	Paul & Jar	1- mound, 450 gpd, 1 tank
SSTS12-23	8/25/23	8/28/23	Rep (NC system)	22130546	17139 N EAGLE LAKE R	Spevacek	Jeffrey	1- mound, 750 gpd, 2 tanks



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# Adult-Use Cannabis: What Cities Need to Know

Published: June 12, 2023

*Updated Aug. 1, 2023*

A new law enacted at the end of the 2023 legislative session legalizes adult-use cannabis in Minnesota and establishes a regulatory framework over the cannabis industry. Since the enactment of the law, the League of Minnesota Cities has been researching and collecting information from state agencies and stakeholders to answer questions pertaining to local regulatory authority, law enforcement, taxing, and employment.

[Read the full bill](#)

The following frequently asked questions (FAQs) aim to provide information to cities about the new law to assist local governments in making decisions related to the law. The League will continually update this information as necessary.

## Get answers to FAQs regarding the new law on adult-use cannabis

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- Q55. If an employee is injured while being under the influence of cannabis at work, are they still entitled to workers' compensation benefits?
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- Q58. Can employees use cannabis products off-duty?
- Q59. How does this impact the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act?

Q60. Should my city continue to include cannabis as a pre-employment panel screen for my non-DOT/safety-sensitive employees?

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### **Edible cannabinoid products**

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Q62. What are the labeling requirements for edible cannabinoid products? *(added Aug. 1, 2023)*

Q63. What are the restrictions on edible cannabinoid products? *(added Aug. 1, 2023)*

Q64. Can edible cannabinoid products be sold for on-site consumption? *(added Aug. 1, 2023)*

Q65. Can an exclusive liquor store sell edible cannabinoid products? *(added Aug. 1, 2023)*

Q66. Do retailers that sell edible cannabinoid products need to register with the state? *(added Aug. 1, 2023)*

Q67. Who should I contact if a retailer is selling noncompliant products in my city? *(added Aug. 1, 2023)*

Q68. Where can I find more information on edible cannabinoid products? *(added Aug. 1, 2023)*

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## **General information**

### **Q1. What does the new law do?**

**A1.** The new law legalizes the possession, use, manufacturing, and sale of certain cannabis products within the state. It establishes the Office of Cannabis Management (OCM), which is charged with, among other things, enforcing an organized system of regulation for the cannabis industry and the hemp consumer industry. The law also:

- Establishes labor standards for the use of cannabis and hemp products by employees and testing of employees.
- Establishes expungement procedures for certain individuals previously convicted of a crime related to cannabis.

Possession, use, and home growth under this new law will be legal beginning Aug. 1, 2023, and legal sales are expected to begin in January of 2025. Various other effective dates are noted throughout these FAQs as they apply.

[Access the Office of Cannabis Management's website](#)

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### **Q2. How much cannabis can a person legally possess?**

**A2.** This law allows a person of 21 years of age or older to:

- Use, possess, or transport cannabis paraphernalia.
- Possess 2 ounces or less of cannabis flower in a public place.
- Possess 2 pounds or less of cannabis flower in a person's residence.
- Possess or transport 8 grams or less of adult-use cannabis concentrate.

- Possess or transport edible products infused with a total of 800 milligrams or less of tetrahydrocannabinol.
- Give away cannabis flower and products in an amount that is legal for a person to possess in public.

The law authorizes an individual to use adult-use cannabis flower and adult-use cannabis products:

- In a private residence including the individual's curtilage or yard.
- On private property, unless the owner of the property prohibits the use of the products.
- On the premises of an establishment or event licensed to permit on-site consumption.

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### Q3. Are cannabis products legal under federal regulations?

**A3.** Marijuana remains a Schedule I drug under federal law, meaning it is illegal, with limited exceptions, to grow, process, sell or possess marijuana from a federal standpoint.

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### Q4. Can a person grow their own cannabis?

**A4.** The law authorizes a person to cultivate up to eight cannabis plants, of which four or fewer may be mature, flowering plants provided that it is in an enclosed, locked space that is not open to public view.

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### Q5. Does the Clean Indoor Air Act apply to cannabis products?

**A5.** A person may not use cannabis flower, cannabis products, or hemp-derived consumer products in a manner that involves the inhalation of smokes, aerosol, or vapor at any location where smoking is prohibited under the Clean Indoor Air Act.

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### Q6. What types of licenses will the OCM issue?

**A6.** The OCM will issue the following types of licenses:

- Cannabis microbusiness.
- Cannabis mezzobusiness.
- Cannabis cultivator.
- Cannabis manufacturer.
- Cannabis retailer.
- Cannabis wholesaler.
- Cannabis transporter.
- Cannabis testing facility.
- Cannabis event organizer.

- Cannabis delivery service.
- Lower-potency hemp edible manufacturer.
- Medical cannabis cultivator.
- Medical cannabis processor.
- Medical cannabis retailer.

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## Q7. Can cannabis start to be sold now?

**A7.** Cannabis will not be able to be sold until the Office of Cannabis Management is established and able to issue licenses. Communication from state agencies indicate an intended timeline of January 2025 for when sales will be live to the public. Before beginning sales, a cannabis retailer must obtain a local retail registration. Any business attempting to sell cannabis products before licenses are issued should be reported to the Department of Health.

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## Q8. Under the new law, where can adult-use cannabis be sold?

**A8.** Cannabis products and hemp derived consumer products may only be sold in business with a license issued by the OCM.

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## Q9. Could my city's municipal liquor store sell adult-use cannabis?

**A9.** The law adds edible cannabinoid products as an item allowed to be sold at exclusive liquor stores, including municipal liquor stores. The ability of cities to sell cannabinoid products at a liquor store is unique to Minnesota and may create new and complex coverage and liability questions around these products. The League and the League of Minnesota Cities Insurance Trust (LMCIT) are working on guidance for cities considering selling cannabinoid products at their municipal liquor stores. This information will be updated when such guidance is drafted.

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## Q10. Can my city have a municipal cannabis retail store?

**A10.** The new law authorizes cities to operate a municipal cannabis retail store. This is a unique opportunity for Minnesota cities and more research is needed to determine the legal ramifications of such an operation.

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## Q11. Can a retailer sell cannabis seeds for home growth of cannabis?

**A11.** A retailer or a seed labeler may begin selling cannabis seed starting Aug. 1, 2023. Seeds must meet the state requirements for seed labeling. [More information on cannabis seeds can be found from the Minnesota Department of Agriculture \(pdf\).](#)

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## Taxation and revenue

### Q12. How will these new products be taxed?

**A12.** A tax equal to 10% of gross receipts from retail sales of taxable cannabis products will be imposed on any taxable cannabis product retailer that sells cannabis products to customers.

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### Q13. Can our city impose its own cannabis tax?

**A13.** Cities are prohibited from imposing a tax solely on the sale of taxable cannabis products.

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### Q14. Do sales taxes apply?

**A14.** The state sales tax and local sales taxes apply to cannabis and hemp-derived cannabinoid products.

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### Q15. Who receives taxes collected from the sale of cannabis products?

**A15.** Revenues from the retail sales of cannabis products will be divided, with 80% going to the general fund and 20% to the local government cannabis aid account. Cities will receive 50% of the amount certified to the local government cannabis aid account.

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### Q16. What is considered a “taxable cannabis product retailer?”

**A16.** A taxable cannabis product retailer is a retailer that sells any taxable cannabis products. This includes a cannabis retailer, cannabis microbusiness, cannabis mezzobusiness, and lower-potency hemp edible retailer. Minn. Stat § 295.81, subd. 1(s).

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### Q17. How much revenue will cities receive from the local government cannabis aid fund?

**A17.** Half of the amount certified in the cannabis local government aid fund will go to cities. Cities will receive a distribution proportional to the number of cannabis businesses located in the city as compared to the number of cannabis businesses in all cities.

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### Q18. When will cities receive revenue from the local government cannabis aid account?

**A18.** The gross receipts tax goes is effective for gross receipts received after June 30, 2023. The law requires the Department of Revenue to certify the amount to be paid to each city by Sept. 1, 2024, and every year after, and the full amount must be paid on Dec. 26, 2024, and every year after.

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## Enforcement and public safety

### Q19. How is the new law enforced?

**A19.** All licensing issues will be enforced by the Office of Cannabis Management. Until the OCM is up and running, the currently legal hemp-derived edible products under Minn. Stat. § 151.72 will be temporarily regulated by the Department of Health, which is taking over the enforcement of edible cannabis products previously done by the Board of Pharmacy. Local law enforcement may still enforce illegal possession or use crimes where applicable.

[Access the Department of Health's site on the temporary regulation of lower-potency hemp edibles](#)

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### Q20. What are penalties for someone selling edible cannabis products that do not meet the state's requirements?

**A20.** If a retailer is found to be selling edible cannabis products that do not meet state requirements, the Department of Health may embargo the products and potentially destroy the products with the retailer paying for all court costs and fees, storage, and other proper expenses.

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### Q21. Can a person still be charged with possession of cannabis products?

**A21.** Beginning Aug. 1, 2023, the following actions are considered cannabis possession crimes:

- *Possession of cannabis in the first degree.* (Punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years or payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both).
  - More than 2 pounds but not more than 10 kilograms of cannabis flower.
  - More than 160 grams but not more than 2 kilograms of cannabis concentrate.
  - Edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products infused with more than 16 grams but not more than 200 grams of THC.
- *Possession of cannabis in the second degree.* (Punishable by imprisonment for not more than one year or payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both).
  - More than 1 pound but not more than 2 pounds of cannabis flower in any place other than the person's residence.
  - More than 80 grams but not more than 160 grams of cannabis concentrate.
  - Edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products infused with more than 8 grams but not more than 16 grams of THC.
- *Possession of cannabis in the third degree.* (Punishable by imprisonment for not more than 90 days or payment of a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both).
  - More than 4 ounces but not more than 1 pound of cannabis flower in any place other than the person's residence.
  - More than 16 grams but not more than 80 grams of cannabis concentrate.

- Edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products infused with more than 1,600 milligrams but not more than 8 grams of THC.
- *Possession of cannabis in the fourth degree.* (Punishable as a petty misdemeanor).
  - More than 2 ounces but not more than 4 ounces of cannabis flower in any place other than the person's residence.
  - More than 8 grams but not more than 16 grams of cannabis concentrate.
  - Edible cannabinoid products infused with more than 800 milligrams but not more than 1,600 milligrams of THC.

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## Q22. Can a person still be charged with sale of cannabis products?

**A22.** Beginning Aug. 1, 2023, the following actions are considered cannabis sale crimes:

- *Sale of cannabis in the first degree.* Punishable by imprisonment for not more than five years or to a payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000 or both if a person unlawfully sells more than 2 ounces of cannabis flower; more than 8 grams of cannabis concentrate; or edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products infused with more than 800 milligrams of THC:
  - To a minor and the defendant is more than 36 months older than the minor.
  - Within 10 years of two or more convictions of sale in the second or third degree.
  - Within 10 years of a conviction of first degree
- *Sale of cannabis in the second degree.* May be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both if an adult:
  - Unlawfully sells more than 2 ounces of cannabis flower; more than 8 grams of cannabis concentrate; or edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products infused with more than 800 milligrams of THC:
    - In a school zone, a park zone, or a drug treatment facility; or
    - Within 10 years of a conviction of sale of cannabis in the first, second, or third degree.
  - Unlawfully sells cannabis flower, cannabis concentrate, edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products to a minor.
- *Sale of cannabis in the third degree.* An adult may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than 90 days or to payment of a fine of not more than \$1,000, or both, if the adult unlawfully sells:
  - More than 2 ounces of cannabis flower.
  - More than 8 grams of cannabis concentrate.
  - Edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products infused with more than 800 milligrams of THC.
- *Sale of cannabis in the fourth degree.* An adult is guilty of a petty misdemeanor if they unlawfully sell:
  - Not more than 2 ounces of cannabis flower.
  - Not more than 8 grams of cannabis concentrate.

- Edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products infused with not more than 800 milligrams of THC.

A sale for no remuneration by an individual over the age of 21 to another individual over the age of 21 is not unlawful as cannabis sale in the fourth degree.

- *Sale of cannabis by a minor.* A minor is guilty of a petty misdemeanor if the minor unlawfully sells:

- Not more than 2 ounces of cannabis flower.
- Not more than 8 grams of cannabis concentrate.
- Edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products infused with not more than 800 milligrams of THC.

A minor is guilty of a misdemeanor if the minor unlawfully sells:

- More than 2 ounces of cannabis flower.
- More than 8 grams of cannabis concentrate.
- Edible cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products infused with more than 800 milligrams of THC.

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## Q23. Can a person be charged with a crime for cultivating cannabis?

**A23.** Beginning Aug. 1, 2023, the following are crimes related to the cultivation of cannabis.

- *Cultivation of cannabis in the first degree.* A person is guilty of cultivation of cannabis in the first degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than five years or to payment of a fine of not more than \$10,000, or both, if the person unlawfully cultivates more than 23 cannabis plants.
- *Cultivation of cannabis in the second degree.* A person is guilty of cultivation of cannabis in the second degree and may be sentenced to imprisonment for not more than one year or to payment of a fine of not more than \$3,000, or both, if the person unlawfully cultivates more than 16 cannabis plants but not more than 23 cannabis plants.

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## Q24. Can a person be charged with a crime for using cannabis in public?

**A24.** Beginning Aug. 1, 2023, a city may adopt an ordinance establishing a petty misdemeanor offense for a person who unlawfully uses cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products in a public place other than the following.

- A private residence including the person's curtilage or yard.
- 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.
- The premises of an establishment or event licensed to permit on-site consumption.

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## Q25. How do our officers determine if a driver is under the influence of adult-use cannabis?

**A25.** Officers will need to use the same process for determining if a person is under the influence of cannabis while operating a vehicle as they would have prior to the new law being enacted.

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## Q26. Is it a crime to use cannabis products while operating a motor vehicle?

**A26.** It is a misdemeanor for a person to use cannabis flower, a cannabis product, a lower-potency hemp edible, a hemp-derived consumer product, or any other product containing an artificially derived cannabinoid in a motor vehicle when the vehicle is on a street or highway.

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## Q27. Is it a crime to possess cannabis products in a motor vehicle?

**A27.** Beginning Aug. 1, 2023, a person may be charged with a misdemeanor if they possess cannabis products in a motor vehicle on a street or highway if the products meet any of the following conditions:

- Do not meet the packaging requirements set in statute.
- Have been removed from the packaging in which they were sold.
- Are in packaging that has been opened, or the seal has been broken.
- Are in packaging in which the contents have been partially removed.

It is not considered a crime if the cannabis products are in the trunk of the vehicle or in another area of the vehicle not normally occupied by the driver and passengers if the vehicle is not equipped with a trunk. A utility compartment or glove compartment is deemed to be within the area occupied by the driver and passengers.

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## Q28. Could cities prohibit the sale of adult-use cannabis entirely?

**A28.** Cities may not prohibit the possession, transportation, or use of cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products authorized by the new law.

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## Q29. Is our city required to adopt regulations under the new law?

**A29.** Cities are not required to adopt any new regulations under the new law. However, they will be required to register retail sellers and perform compliance checks.

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## Q30. Are prior convictions for cannabis use expunged and what is the city's role in that process?

**A30.** Certain cannabis-related convictions will be expunged by the Bureau of Criminal Apprehension. Upon receipt of a notice of expungement, cities are required to seal all records

related to the expungement, including the records of the person's arrest, indictment, trial verdict, and dismissal or discharge of the case.

Certain felony convictions will be reviewed by the Cannabis Expungement Board to determine what, if any, action should be taken related to a prior conviction. Cities will be required to provide the Cannabis Expungement Board free access to records held by law enforcement agencies or prosecuting authorities.

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### Q31. Can a city prohibit the use of cannabis in public places?

**A31.** A city may adopt an ordinance establishing a petty misdemeanor offense for a person who unlawfully uses cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products in a public place other than the following:

- A private residence including the person's curtilage or yard.
- 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.
- The premises of an establishment or event licensed to permit on-site consumption.

Cities will need to work with their city attorney to craft an ordinance defining the areas where cannabis use will be prohibited.

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### Q32. Can our city ban the smoking of cannabis in public places?

**A32.** A city may adopt an ordinance establishing a petty misdemeanor offense for a person who unlawfully uses cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, or hemp-derived consumer products in a public place other than the following:

- A private residence including the person's curtilage or yard.
- 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.
- The premises of an establishment or event licensed to permit on-site consumption.

In addition, under the Minnesota Clear Indoor Air Act, cities are authorized to adopt more stringent regulations on smoking to protect individuals from secondhand smoke or from involuntary exposure to aerosol or vapor from electronic smoking devices. Cities have used this authority to prohibit smoking of tobacco products in public areas including parks, distances from business entrances, and outdoor restaurant patios. This same authority could be used to prohibit the smoking of cannabis in those areas.

Cities should check their ordinances to determine if a prohibition on smoking tobacco products in public places would also apply to cannabis products.

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## City regulation

### Q33. Can the city require sellers to have a city-issued license?

**A33.** A city may not require additional licenses other than the cannabis licenses issued by the OCM. However, the OCM will forward applications to cities for them to certify whether the proposed cannabis business complies with local zoning ordinance and, if applicable whether the proposed business complies with the state fire and building code. The OCM may not issue a license to a cannabis business that does not meet local zoning and land use laws.

In addition, upon receipt of an application for a cannabis license, the OCM will contact the city in which the business would be located and provide the city with 30 days in which to provide input on the application. This is the city's opportunity to provide the OCM with any additional information it believes is relevant to the OCM's decision on whether to issue a license, including but not limited to identifying concerns about the proposed location of a cannabis business, or sharing public information about the applicant.

Before a cannabis business begins making retail sales, it will be required to register with the city in which it is located.

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### Q34. When is our city required to issue retail registration to a cannabis retail business?

**A34.** A city is required to issue a retail registration to a cannabis microbusiness with a retail operations endorsement, cannabis mezzobusiness with a retail operations endorsement, cannabis retailer, medical cannabis retailer, or lower-potency hemp edible retailer that:

- Has a valid license issued by the OCM.
- Has paid the registration fee.
- Is found to be in compliance with the requirements of the applicable state laws through a preliminary compliance check performed by the city.
- Is current on all property taxes and assessments at the location where the retail establishment is located.

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### Q35. Can a retail registration issued by our city be transferred?

**A35.** Retail registration may not be transferred.

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### Q36. Is our city required to conduct compliance checks on businesses with a cannabis retail registration?

**A36.** Cities will be required to conduct compliance checks on retail cannabis businesses with a retail registration by the city. The OCM will develop standardized forms and procedures for these compliance checks.

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### Q37. Can our city charge a fee for a cannabis retail registration?

**A37.** city may impose an initial retail fee of \$500 or up to half the amount of the applicable initial license fee charged by the OCM, whichever is less. The city may also charge a renewal retail registration fee of \$1,000 or up to half the amount of the applicable renewal license fee charged by the OCM, whichever is less.

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### Q38. Can my city limit the number of cannabis retailer licenses issued in our city?

**A38.** A city that issues cannabis retailer registrations may, by ordinance, limit 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. In addition, if a county has one active registration for every 12,500 residents, a city within the county is not obligated to register any additional cannabis businesses.

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### Q39. How does this impact my city's existing license for THC products?

**A39.** It appears that cities may continue to license edible cannabinoid products until the OCM begins issuing licenses. Those businesses that sell edible cannabinoid products to consumers must register with the Minnesota Department of Health by Oct. 1, 2023. However, once the OCM begins issuing lower-potency hemp edible retailer licenses, cities are likely preempted from continuing to issue their own licenses and would begin registering retailers through the city's cannabis retailer registration process.

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### Q40. Which state agency is charged with regulating edible cannabinoid products until the OCM begins licensing cannabis products?

**A40.** The Minnesota Department of Health is now charged with the regulations of edible cannabinoid products until the OCM begins issuing licenses. [Learn more on the Minnesota Department of Health website.](#)

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### Q41. What changes have been made to the edible cannabinoid law adopted in 2022?

**A41.** The new law allows for the continued sale of certain edible cannabinoid products with new limitations including:

- Manufacturers must have each batch of products tested to certify they comply with the standards adopted by the Minnesota Department of Health.
- Manufacturers must disclose information regarding foreign materials applied or added to the products.
- Labels must contain a batch number.



- Beverages cannot contain more than two servings per container.
- Edible cannabinoid products may not contain artificially derived or synthetic cannabinoids.
- Edible cannabinoid products, other than beverages, must be displayed behind a checkout counter.
- Retailers must verify age of purchaser.

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#### Q42. Can edible cannabinoid products be sold for on-site consumption?

**A42.** Until the OCM begins issuing licenses, the on-site consumption of edible cannabinoid products is limited to those businesses with an on-sale liquor license issued under Minnesota Statutes, Chapter 340A. In addition, the following conditions must be met:

- Products must be served in original.
- Products may not be sold to an intoxicated customer.
- Products must not be permitted to be mixed with alcoholic beverages.
- Products removed from packaging must remain on premises.

After the OCM is set up, it will issue on-site consumption endorsements for cannabis license holders.

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#### Q43. Will I be able to prohibit cannabis events in my city?

**A43.** The new law authorizes temporary cannabis events lasting no more than four days. To be approved for a cannabis event license, applicants must obtain any necessary permits or licenses issued by a local unit of government. Cities may not prohibit cannabis events, but they may set standards which the event organizer must meet. Cities may also permit on-site consumption for events but are not required to.

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#### Q44. How does this impact my city's existing THC license program?

**A44.** Local THC licenses may continue until the OCM begins issuing its own licenses, which state agencies anticipate beginning in January of 2025. When the OCM licensing begins, cities will need to follow the retail registration procedures outlined in the law.

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#### Q45. How does the new law impact my city's existing THC moratorium?

**A45.** The new law does not affect a current moratorium. If a city adopted a moratorium on low-potency edibles, it remains in place and will expire as noted when it was adopted.

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## Q46. Can the city's zoning regulation restrict where a business can operate?

**A46.** Cities are allowed to adopt reasonable restrictions on the time, place, and manner of the operations of a cannabis business provided that such restrictions do not prohibit the establishment or operation of cannabis businesses. Cities may prohibit the operations 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.

The OCM will develop model ordinances for reasonable restrictions on the time, place, and manner of a cannabis business.

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## Q47. Can cities adopt a moratorium prohibiting the sale, manufacturing, or distribution of adult-use cannabis to study the issue?

**A47.** Cities may adopt an interim ordinance if:

- It is conducting studies.
- Has authorized a study to be conducted.
- Has held or has scheduled a hearing for the purpose of considering adoption or amendment of reasonable restriction on the time, place, and manner of the operation of a cannabis business as defined in the new law.

Before adopting an interim ordinance, the city must hold a public hearing on the issue. The interim ordinance may be in place until Jan. 1, 2025. The authority for an extended moratorium does not apply to the sale or production of low-potency hemp edible products.

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## Q48: What if my city has complaints about a licensed cannabis business?

**A48.** The OCM will establish an expedited complaint process to receive, review, and respond to complaints made by cities about a cannabis business. The OCM will be required to respond to the complaint within seven days and perform any necessary inspections within 30 days. If certain cannabis businesses are deemed by the city to pose an immediate threat to the health or safety of the public, the OCM must respond within one business day.

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## Q49: Can a city deny a liquor license if they find that the business is selling cannabis or low-potency hemp products without a license?

**A49.** Yes. The new law prohibits a retail license from being issued to a person who has had a license or registration issued under ch. 342 or Minn. Stat. § 151.72, subd. 5b revoked; has been convicted of an offense under Minn. Stat. § 151.72, subd. 7; or has been convicted under any other statute for the illegal sale of marijuana, cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, or edible cannabinoid products and the sale took place on the premises of a business that sells intoxicating liquor or 3.2% malt liquor.

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**Q50. Can a city suspend or revoke a tobacco license if they find that they are selling cannabis or low-potency hemp products without a license?**

**A50.** Yes. The new law allows a tobacco license to be suspended or revoked if the licensee has a registration or licensed under ch. 342 or Minn. Stat. § 151.72, subd. 5b revoked; is convicted of an offense under Minn. Stat. § 151.72, subd. 7; or has been convicted under any other statute for the illegal sale of marijuana, cannabis flower, cannabis products, lower-potency hemp edibles, hemp-derived consumer products, or edible cannabinoid products and the sale took place on the premises of a business that sells tobacco. A city must provide notice and an opportunity for a hearing before suspension or revocation.

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## City employment and personnel issues

**Q51. Does the new law allowing adult-use cannabis change anything about how we do drug testing for CDL holders?**

**A51.** No, cities with positions requiring an employee to hold a commercial driver's license (CDL) will recall these positions are regulated by federal law, and those regulations are supervised by the Federal Department of Transportation (DOT). Federal law preempts state law related to cannabinoid use; in fact, the DOT states in its [DOT Recreational Marijuana Notice](#) that it does not authorize the use of Schedule I drugs, including marijuana, for any reason. As a result, cities should continue to follow their drug-testing procedures related to CDL holders and may enforce prohibitions against any use of cannabinoids for CDL holders, regardless of state law protections.

Cities can find more information on existing drug testing policies in the [LMC Drug and Alcohol Testing Toolkit](#), starting on page 22. An updated model Non-DOT Drug, Alcohol and Cannabis Policies will be available once legal consultants have reviewed.

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**Q52. Does the new law change anything related to employees who carry a firearm?**

**A52.** No. Public safety employees who carry a firearm cannot lawfully use marijuana under federal law. Federal law prohibits cities from providing firearms or ammunition to an employee it knows or has reason to think is using marijuana. Although there is a legal difference between marijuana products and hemp products, it may not be possible to differentiate the products in a drug test. Officers should be mindful of any substance they ingest because they are ultimately responsible if those products lead to a positive marijuana test.

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**Q53. Besides positions requiring a CDL or carrying a firearm, are there any other positions which are not affected by the new law?**

**A53.** Yes. The law excludes the following seven position classes from the law's changes:

1. A safety-sensitive position, as defined in as defined in Minn. Stat. § 181.950, subd. 13.

2. A peace officer position, as defined in Minn. Stat. § 626.84, subd. 1.
3. A firefighter position, as defined in Minn. Stat. § 299N.01, subd. 3.
4. A position requiring face-to-face care, training, education, supervision, counseling, consultation, or medical assistance to:
  1. Children.
  2. Vulnerable adults, as defined in Minn. Stat. § 626.5572, subd. 21.
  3. Patients who receive health care services from a provider for the treatment, examination, or emergency care of a medical, psychiatric, or mental condition.
5. A position funded by a federal grant.
6. Any other position for which state or federal law requires testing of a job applicant or employee for cannabis.
7. A position requiring a commercial driver's license or requiring an employee to operate a motor vehicle for which state or federal law requires drug or alcohol testing of a job applicant or employee.

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## Q54. Can we still prohibit employees from being under the influence of cannabis while at work? Does the League have a model policy with updated language?

**A54.** Yes, employers can continue to prohibit employees from being under the influence of cannabis products, while at work. For employers, a key focus will be workplace safety with the consideration that cannabis is more difficult to detect and test than alcohol. Employers may continue to maintain drug-free policies at the workplace and discipline employees who use cannabis during working hours or who report to work impaired.

Under the [Occupational Safety and Health Administration's \(OSHA\) General Duty Clause](#) of the Occupational Safety and Health Act, employers are required to furnish a workplace free from recognized hazards that are likely to cause serious physical harm. This provision of the Act is typically used in accident cases where toxicology screens are positive. [OSHA's new electronic recordkeeping rule, clarified on Oct. 11, 2018](#), states "If the employer chooses to use drug testing to investigate the incident, the employer should test all employees whose conduct could have contributed to the incident, not just employees who reported injuries," with respect to using drug testing to evaluate the root cause of a workplace incident that harmed or could have harmed employees. Thus, a non-DOT drug and cannabis-city testing policy with protocols following this guidance is important.

Under the new law, employers can enact and enforce work policies prohibiting the use, possession, and impairment of cannabis while at work or operating employer vehicles, equipment, and machinery. It is difficult to test for cannabis to determine if an employee is currently under the influence due to the drug's ability to be detectable for weeks after it is used. With the prohibitions on disciplining employees other than those listed in Q3, employers will be in a difficult position to take action against an employee who tests positive for cannabis. A best practice is for cities to train supervisors about the behavioral signs and symptoms of drug and cannabis use as well as how to document observations of potential impairment so should a situation occur in the workplace, supervisors can effectively respond and document what they observed leading to the situation.

An updated model Non-DOT Drug, Alcohol and Cannabis Policies will be available once legal consultants have reviewed.

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### Q55. If an employee is injured while being under the influence of cannabis at work, are they still entitled to workers' compensation benefits?

**A55.** While each case is very fact-specific, the general rule is that if the injury was intentionally self-inflicted or the intoxication of the employee is the proximate cause of the injury, then the employer is not liable for compensation. The burden of proof of these facts is upon the employer.

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### Q56. Can employees be in possession of edibles or other cannabis products while at work?

**A56.** Cities may enact policies prohibiting employees from bringing cannabis products, including edibles, to work. A best practice is for cities to train supervisors about the behavioral signs and symptoms of drug and cannabis use as well as documenting observations of potential impairment so should a situation occur in the workplace, supervisors can effectively respond and document what they observed leading to the situation.

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### Q57. Do we need to change anything in our collective bargaining agreement (CBA) regarding discipline of employees who use cannabis products?

**A57.** Maybe. If cities have policies within their CBAs that relate to cannabis use and discipline, cities should consult with their city attorney to determine if any changes are needed. CBAs may address cannabis and cannabis testing, but the CBAs must at least meet the minimum employee rights guaranteed by the statute.

Ensure your city's drug and cannabis-testing policies have been updated and your supervisors are trained on the behavioral signs and symptoms associated with impairment as well as documenting observations of potential impairment. If the CBA includes language that policy changes need to be negotiated, then there would need to be a meeting with the union if the city's policy changes.

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### Q58. Can employees use cannabis products off-duty?

**A58.** It depends. See [Q1](#), [Q2](#), and [Q3](#) for a list of employees who can be prohibited from using cannabis products both on and off duty due to federal or state regulations. Other employees would be able to use cannabis products while they are off duty, if they are not impaired at work. If there are any questions regarding whether an employee could be prevented from using cannabis products while off-duty, please consult your city attorney before any action is taken.

In addition, the law prohibits an employer from taking adverse employment action against an employee who is a patient in the state's medical cannabis program unless a failure to do so

would violate federal or state law or regulations, or cause an employer to lose a monetary or incensing-related benefit under federal law or regulations.

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## Q59. How does this impact the requirements of the Drug-Free Workplace Act?

**A59.** It does not. The Drug-Free Workplace Act of 1988 (DFWA) requires federal grantees and contractors to implement a drug-free workplace policy and establish a drug-free awareness program as a precondition for receiving a federal grant or a contract. However, the DFWA does not require covered employers to test employees for drugs or terminate them for drug-related violations, so the new Minnesota state law does not impact the DFWA directly. Minnesota law allows employers to prohibit employees from bringing legal cannabis products to work and permits employers to prohibit employees from being under the influence while at work. It would be best practice for cities with drug-free work policies to keep those in effect. If a city wishes to do so, it can update its policy to include lawful cannabis products within its scope.

An updated model Non-DOT Drug, Alcohol and Cannabis Policies will be available once legal consultants have reviewed.

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## Q60. Should my city continue to include cannabis as a pre-employment panel screen for my non-DOT/safety-sensitive employees?

**A60.** The new Minnesota law prohibits an employer from refusing to hire an applicant simply because of a positive cannabis drug test. There are exceptions for positions where such testing and denial of job offer is required under applicable federal or state law. Cities will want to refer to the Q3, which provides a list of positions excepted from cannabis testing prohibitions. Practically speaking, if a position is not excepted, cities will need to determine whether they want to continue to test for cannabis in light of the limitation of the testing and confer with their city attorney before taking an action as a result of a positive test.

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## Edible cannabinoid products

### Q61. What is an edible cannabinoid product?

**A61.** An edible cannabinoid product is any product that is intended to be eaten or consumed as a beverage by humans, contains a cannabinoid in combination with food ingredients and is not a drug. The edible product must contain a maximum of 5 mg THC per serving. Edible cannabinoid products do not include products that are intended to be smoked or vaped.

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### Q62. What are the labeling requirements for edible cannabinoid products?

**A62.** Label's on THC edible products must include the following:

- Name, location, phone number, and website of manufacturer.

- Name and address of independent accredited laboratory used to test product.
- Batch number
- Amount or percentage of cannabinoids in each unit of the product.
- Statement stating that the product does not claim to diagnose, treat, cure, or prevent any disease and has not been evaluated or approved by the FDA.
- No claim that the product may be used or is effective for the prevention, treatment, or cure of a disease; or that it may be used to alter the structure or function of human or animal bodies, unless the claim has been approved by the FDA.
- Serving size
- Cannabinoid profile per serving and total.
- Ingredients
- The following Statement, “Keep this product out of reach of children.”

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### Q63. What are the restrictions on edible cannabinoid products?

**A63.** Edible cannabinoid product in Minnesota must meet the following requirements:

- Products may not bear likeness or contain cartoon-like characteristics of a real or fictional person, animal, or fruit that appeals to children.
- Products may not be modeled after a brand of products primarily consumed by or marketed to children.
- Products may not be made by applying cannabinoids to a commercially available candy or snack food item.
- Products may not contain other non-FDA approved ingredients.
- Products may not be packaged in a way that resembles other commercially available food products.
- Products may not be packaged in a container that includes items that could reasonably mislead a person to believe the package contains anything but an edible cannabinoid product.
- Must be packaged in child resistant, tamper-evident, and opaque packaging except if intended to be consumed as beverage.
- Contain no more than 5 mg THC per serving.
- Contain no more than 50 mg THC per package.
- Only contain Delta-8 or Delta-9 THC.
- Must be stored behind counter or in locked space.
- Must not be sold to those under the age of 21.

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## Q64. Can edible cannabinoid products be sold for on-site consumption?

**A64.** Edible cannabinoid products can be sold for on-site consumption if the seller also holds an on-sale liquor license. Products sold for on-site consumption may not be mixed with alcohol and may not be sold to a customer who the retailer knows or reasonably should know is intoxicated.

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## Q65. Can an exclusive liquor store sell edible cannabinoid products?

**A65.** An exclusive liquor store is authorized under state law to sell edible cannabinoid products.

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## Q66. Do retailers that sell edible cannabinoid products need to register with the state?

**A66.** Sellers of edible cannabinoid products must register with the state of Minnesota by Oct. 1, 2023. A registration system is being developed by the state and should be open on Aug. 1, 2023.

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## Q67. Who should I contact if a retailer is selling noncompliant products in my city?

**A67.** The Minnesota Department of Health (MDH) has established a complaint form to be used if a person suspects that an edible cannabinoid product is being sold in violation of state law. [Access the MDH complaint form](#). In addition, MDH has created a [Hemp-Derived Cannabinoid Product Compliance Fact Sheet for retailers \(pdf\)](#).

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## Q68. Where can I find more information on edible cannabinoid products?

**A68.** Visit the [Minnesota Department of Health webpage of frequently asked questions about edible cannabinoid products](#). In addition, MDH has created a [Hemp-Derived Cannabinoid Product Compliance Fact Sheet for retailers \(pdf\)](#).

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Your LMC Resource

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[Access online form to submit a question](#), or call us: (651) 281-1200 or (800) 925-1122





## CITY OF FIFTY LAKES

August 21, 2023

Shawn & Laura Gagnon  
5212 Nelmark Ave NE  
Saint Michael, MN 55376

**Re: Deck/Stairway Project  
City of Fifty Lakes**

Mr. & Mrs. Gagnon,

Thank you for meeting with me on August 11 to review the deck/stairway project recently completed on your property. Per our onsite discussion, a land use permit is not required for replacement decking (on existing dock posts—not attached to the ground/frame), new railings and new lattice. The “deck/dock” structure was included on your conditional use permit approval in 2000.

Feel free to contact me at (218) 895-4151 if you have any questions. Thanks again for your attention to this matter.

Sincerely,

CITY OF FIFTY LAKES

Justin Burslie  
Planning and Zoning Administrator



## CITY OF FIFTY LAKES

August 25, 2023

Ashlee Roher  
Horvath Communications Inc.  
312 West Colfax Ave  
South Bend, IN 46601

**Re: Revised Bond Requirement  
City of Fifty Lakes**

Ms. Roher,

The City of Fifty Lakes Planning Commission revised the performance security for future site reclamation for the telecommunications tower located at 41972 Kego Lake Road to **\$75,000** (\$50,000 x 150%) in accordance with Section 9.16.07 "Permit Application Requirements," "Subpart m," and Section 3.16 "Performance Security" of the City of Fifty Lakes Land Use Ordinance.

The revised determination was made based on the price quote you submitted from Vinco Inc. dated August 10, 2023 (enclosed) and consultation with the city engineer.

If you have questions, please feel free to contact me at (218) 763-3113 or [pz@fiftylakesmn.com](mailto:pz@fiftylakesmn.com).

Sincerely,

CITY OF FIFTY LAKES

Justin Burslie  
Planning and Zoning Administrator

Enclosure



P.O. Box 907 • Forest Lake, MN 55025  
Ph: 651-982-4642 • Fax: 651-982-4621

August 10, 2023

Horvath Communications  
Attn: Jeff DeLauder

Subject: Horvath HV1496 Fifty Lakes, MN – Decom/Site Restoration

Dear Mr. DeLauder,

Thank you for providing us with the opportunity to submit this budgetary pricing for the above-referenced project. Based on the scope of work and qualifications defined below, the estimated cost to complete the tower/site removal and site restoration is \$25,000.

Scope of Work

1. Remove and dispose of site fencing.
2. Remove and dispose of electric H-frame and metering equipment.
3. Remove electric conductors and cut/cap conduits below grade.
4. Remove and dispose of tower.
5. Remove and dispose of tower compound aggregate surfacing.
6. Remove and dispose of tower foundation to depth of three (3) feet below grade.
7. Final grade work area and spread grass seed.

Qualifications

1. Proposal pricing is for budgetary purposes only and does not include the following:
  - a. Utility disconnect coordination.
  - b. Conduit(s) and grounding conductors will be cut off below grade and abandoned in place.
  - c. Access road removal.
  - d. Removal of any carrier equipment/foundations/utilities.
  - e. Watering/warranty of landscaping/grass seed.
2. All work can take place in non-winter conditions.

If you have any questions or need additional information, let me know.

Sincerely,

Mike Bultsma  
Director, Wireless Operations



## CITY OF FIFTY LAKES

August 28, 2023

Travis Kent  
627 5<sup>th</sup> Ave S  
St. Cloud, MN 56301

**Re: Metes and Bounds Application MB-02-23  
City of Fifty Lakes**

Mr. Kent,

The City of Fifty Lakes approved your metes and bounds subdivision request to 39.6 acre parcel into two tracts.

The approval was made by planning commission at their meeting held on August 22, 2023 based on the following findings of fact. There were no conditions of approval.

#### Findings of Fact:

1. The request is to subdivide a to subdivide a 39.6 acre parcel (22320528) into two tracts.
2. The subject property is located at 39796 Majestic Road and is zoned "Shoreland Residential" (Meyer Lake- Natural Environment.)
3. All of the proposed tracts meet the minimum lot size and dimensional requirements of the "Shoreland Residential" Zone.
  - a. Tract A: The proposed vacant parcel is 6.03 acres and has 66 ft of frontage along Majestic Road which is a public road. The proposed parcel is 200 ft wide and contains 1.48 acres (64,469 sf) of buildable area. It is adequately sized for a subsurface sewage treatment system and well. The proposed parcel contains a steep slope located east of the building site and a bluff area located along the north property line between the building site and shoreline.
  - b. Tract B: The proposed parcel is 33.57 acres and is vacant. The parcel has adequate buildable area and shoreline along Meyer Lake and Four Acre Lake. It will be accessed via a 66' wide easement across proposed Tract A.

Please deliver the deed for the new parcel to city hall for the city clerk to sign prior to recording at Crow Wing County.

If you have questions or concerns, please feel free to contact me at (218) 763-3113 or [pz@fiftylakesmn.com](mailto:pz@fiftylakesmn.com).

Sincerely,

CITY OF FIFTY LAKES

  
Justin Burslie  
Planning and Zoning Administrator

Cc: Jim Kramer (KLD), Surveyor- via email only