



**Regular Meeting of the Planning Commission**

Tuesday, June 14, 2022

7 pm Regular Meeting

101 14<sup>th</sup> Street, Cloquet, MN 55720

**AGENDA**

1. Call to Order
2. Roll Call
3. Additions/Changes to the Agenda
4. Minutes from the May 10, 2022, Planning Commission meeting
5. Zoning Case 22-05; Don Proulx, Street Vacation \_\_\_\_\_
6. Hemp Growing – Discussion of \_\_\_\_\_
7. Commissioner’s Questions/Comments
8. Adjourn

**NEXT MEETING:  
July 12<sup>th</sup> @ 7 pm**



**Regular Meeting of the Planning Commission**

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

7:00 p.m.

101 14<sup>th</sup> Street, Cloquet, MN 55720

**CALL TO ORDER**

Chairman Wilkinson called the meeting to order at 7:00 p.m.

**ROLL CALL**

**Attending:** Planning Commission members: Terri Lyytinen, Uriah Wilkinson, Elizabeth Polling, Mark Cline and Philip Demers; City: Al Cottingham.

**Absent:** None.

**Others Present:** Jesse and Michelle Wick, Lyle and Judy Takkunen, Kevan and Nancy Johnson, and Judith Newlon.

**AGENDA ITEMS**

**Additions/Changes to the Agenda**

None.

**March 8, 2022, Meeting Minutes**

Chairman Wilkinson asked for any corrections or additions.

**Motion:** Commissioner Polling made a motion to approve the Planning Commission meeting minutes from March 8, 2022, Commissioner Lyytinen seconded. (Motion was approved 5-0).

**Zoning Case 22-04: Jesse Wick, Variance**

Chairman Wilkinson introduced Zoning Case 22-04, Variance for Jesse Wick and opened the public hearing. He asked Mr. Cottingham to provide an overview. Mr. Cottingham stated Jesse Wick was proposing a variance to the minimum lot size requirements in order to subdivide his property into two lots. The property is located at 1418 Janis Road. Mr. Wick wishes to split off the home on the east side of the property creating a vacant lot on the west side in order to construct a new home. The minimum lot size required is 1-acre (43,560 sq. ft.) and Mr. Wick is proposing lots of 31,250 Sq. Ft, approximately .75 acres. This is a public hearing, and a legal notice was published in the Pine Knot on April 29<sup>th</sup> and property owners within 350 feet were notified. Mr. Wick was present to answer any questions. He referenced that he had received an email from Frank McKean, 1411 Janis Road with his concerns about the water situation. A copy of his email was sent to the commission with the agenda packet.



**Regular Meeting of the Planning Commission**

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

7:00 p.m.

101 14<sup>th</sup> Street, Cloquet, MN 55720

Mr. Wick, 1418 Janis Road stated he has close to 1.5 acres which is more than most others in the area. By splitting the property in two he would still have more property than most homes in the area. His new well will be over 100 feet from any septic system. He is not sure when city utilities would be coming into the area.

Mr. Cottingham stated the city would be extending water down 14<sup>th</sup> Street this summer to Lawrence Road and then going west on Lawrence Road and under the Interstate to connect with a waterline on the west side of the Interstate. This is being done with money from the landfill.

Chairman Wilkinson inquired as to the depth of the well.

Mr. Wick stated it was 90 feet.

Commissioner Cline inquired when the minimum lot size was created and when this area was developed.

Mr. Cottingham stated that the area was platted in the 1950's when this area was in Knife Falls Township. In 2009 the Zoning Ordinance was amended, and the Suburban Residential District was created with a minimum lot size of 1-acre.

The commission discussed the septic systems in the area and the current requirements.

Lyle Takkunen, 1415 Janis Road stated he only had one lot. He bought the home in the 70's and has had to replace the pump on the well once. He is concerned with the possible lack of water. His well is approximately 90 feet deep.

Judy Takkunen, 1415 Janis Road stated the neighbor to the east had to replace both her well and septic system. She believes that the new well is over 100 feet deep.

Kevan Johnson, 1415 Jane Road stated that his septic system had to be replaced and they had to do everything themselves. He tried to find out from the county as to the minimum distance between a well and septic but the person he talked to wasn't sure. He believes it is 100 feet.

Nancy Johnson, 1415 Jane Road stated that she was concerned with the water situation and is concerned with the precedence this might cause if approved.

Judith Newlon, 1409 Janis Road stated she was concerned with the water issue in the area and this may only be just one new home but when will it stop.

The commission discussed the variance criteria and whether or not the request met the criteria.

Commissioner Cline stated he was concerned with the water and septic issues.



**Regular Meeting of the Planning Commission**

Tuesday, May 10, 2022

7:00 p.m.

101 14<sup>th</sup> Street, Cloquet, MN 55720

There being no further discussion Chairman Wilkinson closed the public hearing and called for a motion.

**Motion: Commissioner Polling made a motion to approve the lot size variance in the SR – Suburban Residential district for Jesse Wick, Commissioner Lyttinen seconded. (Motion passed 3-2 Cline and Demers)**

**Commissioner’s Questions/Comment**

None

**Next Meeting**

June 14, 2022

Meeting adjourned 7:40 p.m.

Respectfully submitted,

---

Al Cottingham, City Planner/Zoning Administrator



**Community Development Department**

101 14<sup>th</sup> Street • Cloquet MN 55720  
Phone: 218-879-2507 • Fax: 218-879-6555

---

To: Planning Commission  
From: Al Cottingham, City Planner/Zoning Administrator  
Date: June 8, 2022

---

**ITEM DESCRIPTION: ZONING CASE 22-05: STREET VACATION – VACATING A PORTION OF 7<sup>TH</sup> STREET AND TAYLOR AVENUE LYING WEST OF 911, 915 AND 919 8<sup>TH</sup> STREET**

---

**Background**

Don Proulx is proposing to vacate a portion of 7<sup>th</sup> Street lying north of Taylor Avenue and Taylor Avenue lying west of 7<sup>th</sup> Street. This is being requested since 7<sup>th</sup> Street and the north half of Taylor was platted with the Junitti's Addition in 1959, the south half of Taylor Avenue was platted with the Luomala's Addition in 1956 and have never been constructed. There are currently no utilities running within this right-of-way.

The right-of-way of Taylor Avenue between 7<sup>th</sup> and 8<sup>th</sup> Streets was vacated in June 2002 with no easements being maintained for future utilities. Staff was made aware of this on June 6, 2022, the Resolution was recorded with Carlton County but the legal description of the property was not changed to reflect this. Included in the Resolution that approved the vacation was the vacation of Taylor Avenue west of 7<sup>th</sup> Street. In researching this request from 2002 further the legal notice did not include the vacation west of 7<sup>th</sup> Street so even though the resolution stated so it would be a legal question as to whether it is officially vacated. This request will solve that issue.

A public hearing will be held on Tuesday, June 14, 2022 to consider a possible street vacation. A legal notice was published in the Pine Knot on May 27, 2022 and effected property owners were sent notices of the public hearing.

**Policy Objectives**

There is no formal requirement on determining if a street should be vacated. It is really up to a commonsense approach as to whether there is currently or will be in the future a need for the Street that is being vacated.



**Community Development Department**

101 14<sup>th</sup> Street • Cloquet MN 55720  
Phone: 218-879-2507 • Fax: 218-879-6555

**Financial Impacts**

The filing fee for the vacation of an alley is \$350.00. The applicant has paid that fee.

**Advisory Committee Action Requested**

The Planning Commission should listen to the testimony that is presented at the public hearing for the vacation. Following this testimony, the Planning Commission should review the vacation and either recommend approval or denial the vacation as submitted.

**Staff Recommendation**

Staff has reviewed the vacation request and would recommend approval of the vacation.

**Supporting Documents Attachments**

- Resolution No. 22-05
- Location Map
- Copy of Plat's

**STATE OF MINNESOTA**

**COUNTY OF CARLTON**

**CITY OF CLOQUET**

Commissioner \_\_\_\_\_ offered the following Resolution and moved its adoption.

**RESOLUTION NO. 22-05**

**A RESOLUTION RECOMMENDING APPROVAL OF THE VACATION OF A PORTION OF 7<sup>TH</sup> STREET LYING NORTH OF TAYLOR AVENUE AND TAYLOR AVENUE LYING WEST OF 7<sup>TH</sup> STREET**

**WHEREAS**, Don Proulx is proposing to vacate a portion of 7<sup>th</sup> Street lying north of Taylor Avenue and Taylor Avenue lying west of 7<sup>th</sup> Street; and

**WHEREAS**, As required by ordinance, notification was advertised in the Pine Knot and effected property owners have been notified. A public hearing was held to consider the application at the regular meeting of the Cloquet Planning Commission on June 14, 2022, at which time Zoning Case / Development Review No. 22-05 was heard and discussed; and

**WHEREAS**, the property of the proposed Vacation is located west of 911, 915 and 919 8<sup>th</sup> Street and is legally described as follows:

The West Half of 7<sup>th</sup> Street adjacent to Lots 4 - 6, Block 5, and that portion of Taylor Avenue lying west of the center line of 7<sup>th</sup> Street adjacent to Block 5, Junitti's Addition, Carlton County, Minnesota and that portion of Taylor Avenue lying west of the center line of 7<sup>th</sup> Street adjacent to Block 1, Luomala's Addition, Carlton County, Minnesota. And,

**WHEREAS**, the Planning Commission reviewed the staff report and recommends approval of the vacation.

**NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, BY THE PLANNING COMMISSION OF THE CITY OF CLOQUET, MINNESOTA**, that the Planning Commission recommends approval of Zoning Case 22-05 for a vacation of a portion of 7<sup>th</sup> Street north of Taylor Avenue and Taylor Avenue lying west of the centerline of 7<sup>th</sup> Street.

The foregoing motion was duly seconded by Commissioner \_\_\_\_\_ and being put to vote members voted: AYE: \_\_\_\_ NAY: \_\_\_\_ ABSENT: \_\_\_\_

MARK CLINE	_____	PHILIP DEMERS	_____
TERRI LYYTINEN	_____	ELIZABETH POLLING	_____
URIAH WILKINSON	_____		

Passed and adopted this 14<sup>th</sup> day of June 2022.

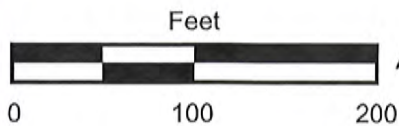
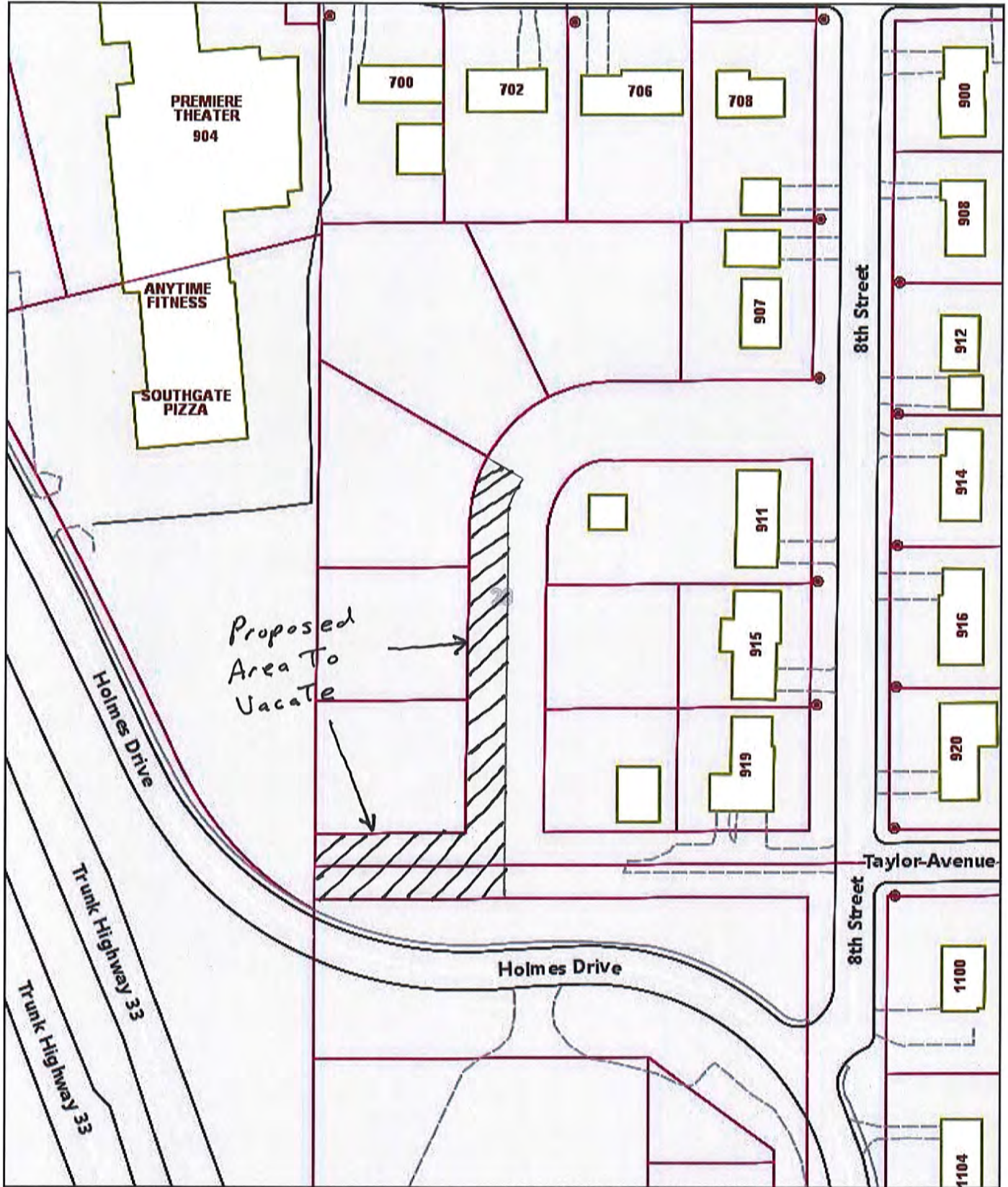
CITY OF CLOQUET

\_\_\_\_\_  
URIAH WILKINSON  
CHAIR

ATTEST: \_\_\_\_\_  
Alan Cottingham  
City Planner/Zoning Administrator



# GIS Mapping



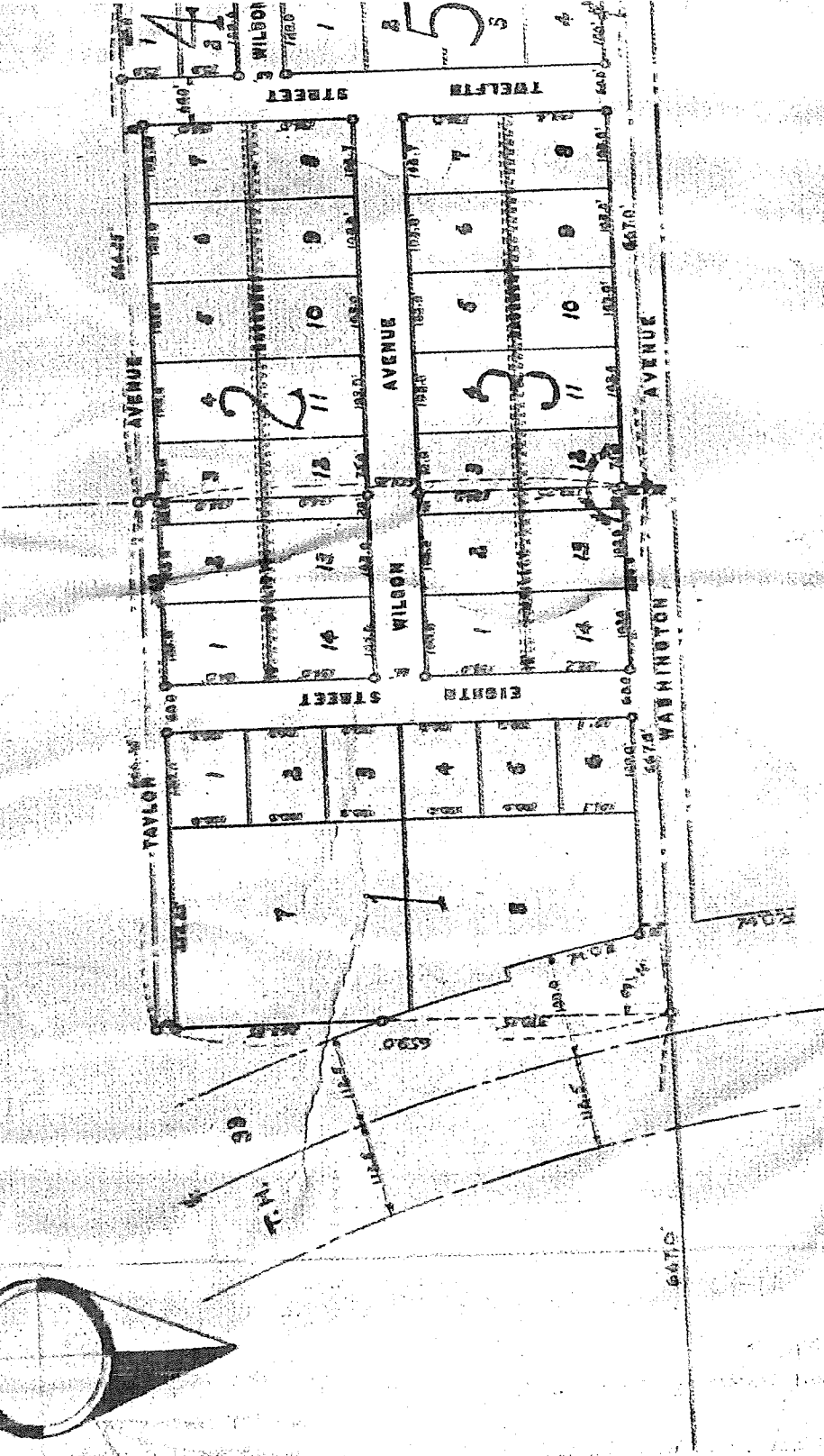
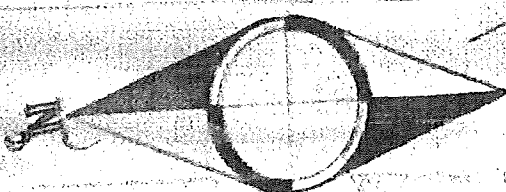
This product is for informational purposes and may not have been prepared for, or be suitable for legal, engineering, or surveying purposes. Users of this information should review or consult the primary data and information sources to ascertain the usability of the information.



# Woods Addition

Plotted by  
 J. H. Woods

Section 27 of 4th N.W. 4th E.





**Community Development Department**

101 14<sup>th</sup> Street • Cloquet MN 55720  
Phone: 218-879-2507 • Fax: 218-879-6555

---

To: Planning Commission  
From: Al Cottingham, City Planner/Zoning Administrator  
Date: June 8, 2022

---

**ITEM DESCRIPTION: DISCUSSION OF HEMP GROWING**

---

Staff has been approached as to the requirements and location for growing hemp. The growing of hemp is regulated by the Department of Agriculture and the location is regulated by local governments. I would currently tell the Commission that the growing is allowed in the FR – Farm Residential District as an allowed use.

The question is being raised as to the growing in the Industrial District inside of a building. Staff is looking at this as being no different than a warehousing operation but wanted to discuss this with the Commission. The growing would still be regulated by the Department of Agriculture we would just be determining the location. There may be some building code issues but they would need to address those with the building official.

**Supporting Documents Attachments**

- Dept of Ag Annual Report

# 2021 Hemp Program Annual Report

Plant Protection Division  
Prepared February 2022

In accordance with the Americans with Disabilities Act, this information is available in alternative forms of communication upon request by calling 651-201-6000. TTY users can call the Minnesota Relay Service at 711. The MDA is an equal opportunity employer and provider.

# Minnesota Hemp Program

---

The 2014 Farm Bill contained a provision to allow state departments of agriculture to administer pilot programs to study the growth, cultivation, and marketing of hemp. In 2015, the Minnesota Industrial Hemp Development Act (IHDA) (MINN. STAT. 18K) became law. This allowed the Minnesota Department of Agriculture (MDA) to create a hemp pilot program. The Minnesota Hemp Pilot Program operated from 2016 through 2020.

The 2018 Farm Bill officially legalized hemp cultivation nationally for commercial purposes and removed it from the Controlled Substances Act. On October 31, 2019, the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) released the Interim Final Rule (7 CFR part 990), which formed the regulatory framework for all hemp cultivation nationwide. Each state and tribal authority are required to submit a plan to the USDA for approval to regulate hemp within their jurisdictions. The Minnesota State Plan was approved in July 2020 and became effective January 1, 2021.

On January 15, 2021, the USDA released the Final Rule (86 FR 5596). The Final Rule contains key changes from the Interim Final Rule based on comments from states, growers, and others in the hemp industry. The revised Minnesota State Plan, updated to incorporate the federal Final Rule for commercial hemp regulation, was approved by USDA and went into effect on May 6, 2021. The [Minnesota plan](#) can be viewed in its entirety on the USDA website.

This report only covers the activities included under the MDA Hemp Program. The [hemp plans for tribal entities in Minnesota](#) are also available on the USDA website.



*Figure 1. Hemp plants growing in Minnesota.*

## Background

To become licensed under the MDA Hemp Program, applicants must register their specific growing and processing locations and pay the annual program fees. Table 1 provides an overview of licensing by the Minnesota Hemp Program since it began in 2016.

**Table 1. Minnesota Licensing and Acreage Statistics 2016-2021**

Statistic	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
Applicants	7	47	65	505	586	459
Licensed Growers	6	33	43	353	461	348
Licensed Processors	0	5	21	214	232	247
Outdoor Acreage Planted	38	1,202	709	7,353	4,690	2,830
Indoor Square Footage Planted	0	0	54,618	403,304	282,790	318,713

*\*Some licensees hold both Grower and Processor license categories; they are included in each category in this table.*

The greatest amount of acreage was planted for CBD production in 2021 (Table 2). Grain production followed at 39% of the total percentage of acres planted, with significantly smaller amounts for the cannabinoid CBG and fiber.

**Table 2. Percentage of acreage grown per crop type by year**

Statistic	2016	2017	2018	2019	2020	2021
% Acres Planted for Grain	94.7%	99.3%	89.5%	25.2%	48%	39%
% Acres Planted for CBD	0.0%	0.4%	9.6%	74.4%	38.6%	52%
% Acres Planted for CBG	-	-	-	-	4.7%	3%
% Acres Planted for Fiber	5.3%	0.3%	0.9%	0.4%	8.7%	6%

## THC Testing

---

Hemp is defined under state and federal law as the plant *Cannabis sativa* L. with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) concentration of no more than 0.3% by dry weight. The 2018 Farm Bill specified that delta-9 THC must be determined by post-decarboxylation (Total THC). Compliance of a hemp lot is based on whether the percentage of Total THC result determined on a dry weight basis includes a value of 0.30% within a range specified by a measurement of uncertainty. The measurement of uncertainty adopted by the MDA Hemp Program is based on the laboratory measurement of uncertainty plus sampling variability. The measurement of uncertainty for 2021 was approximately +/- 24% of the value of the percent Total THC test results.

Growers are required by law to report the location of each variety and lot of hemp that they plant to the MDA for regulatory sampling no more than 30 days prior to harvest. To sample a hemp lot, the inspector takes a cutting from 30 different plants randomly selected throughout the population. The top five inches of the female flower are cut from each of the 30 plants, and the cuttings are placed in a single paper bag. The plant material is dried and homogenized by grinding prior to the laboratory analysis for Total THC. Lots which have less than 30 plants are sampled proportionally. All planted varieties are sampled and tested separately.

The pilot program and original state plan required the MDA to sample and test every hemp lot produced in Minnesota. The revised state plan allows the MDA to sample based on random and risk-based factors, as long as the sampling plan ensures 95% confidence that hemp entering the marketplace meets the legal threshold for THC. In 2021, 33 lots were deemed to be low risk based on the parameters laid out in the state plan. Thirty of those lots were still sampled by the MDA because the grower was growing other lots that were high risk, and since the inspector was going to the site to sample the high risk lots they sampled all lots present, regardless of risk factor. A total of three low risk lots were sampled by the growers themselves according to a sampling protocol supplied by MDA and sent to the same lab that processes all the regulatory samples. All the grower sampled low risk lots passed.



*Figure 2. An MDA inspector taking a sample of a hemp plant.*



In 2021, the MDA collected 520 samples. Of those, 69 tested above the 0.3% THC threshold. The failure rate for initial THC tests was 12%. The failure rates for 2019 and 2020 were similar, with 10% in 2020 and 13% in 2019. The range of the THC concentration for the 2021 failed samples is provided in the table below. A negligent violation was issued to growers that grew cannabis that tested above 1% Total THC. A grower can only receive one negligent violation per year. Furthermore, under the state plan and the federal final rule, if a grower receives three negligent violations in a five year period, the grower cannot participate in the hemp program for five years.

**Table 3. Range of THC concentration test results for 2021 failed hemp samples (Total Delta-9 THC post-decarboxylation)**

THC Results Range	0.40-0.49	0.50-0.59	0.60-0.69	0.70-0.79	0.80-0.89	0.90-0.99	1.0-1.99	2.0 +
Sample Count	18	14	11	7	1	2	11	5

High-cannabidiol (CBD) varieties accounted for 100% of the total failed samples in 2021. [Research from Cornell University](#) has shown that 33 of the 35 high-CBD varieties they tested eventually went above the 0.3% THC threshold if allowed to reach maturity. The MDA has observed on multiple occasions that the Certificate of Analysis (COA) provided by some seed sellers does not accurately represent the hemp lot when sampled according to the MDA’s sampling protocol, which has been reviewed and approved by USDA. In order for growers to have useful information to choose good genetics, they need access to COAs that reflect the true Total THC level of the variety at the point of maturity that the MDA will sample. Hopefully, now that USDA’s final rule has been established and all states and tribes are required to adhere to specific sampling and testing methods, seed suppliers and sellers will be able to use the same methodologies for their parental varieties, thus improving labeling accuracy for growers.

In an effort to help growers make better choices when selecting varieties, the [MDA publishes a spreadsheet](#) each year which summarizes the following information about each hemp variety grown in Minnesota:

- Number of samples collected
- Average Total THC level
- Lowest and highest recorded Total THC level
- Number of samples that have results in the following ranges:
  - ≤0.300%
  - 0.301- 0.500%
  - 0.501- 0.999%
  - ≥1.000%

## Remediation

---

Remediation is the process of rendering non-compliant cannabis lots to become compliant. This was the first year remediation was available to growers that had lots testing between 0.3% and 1% Total THC. Growers can choose from two different remediation options. Remediation can occur by removing and destroying floral material, while retaining stalk, stems, leaf material, and seeds. Remediation can also occur by shredding the entire plant into a homogenized biomass mixture. This material must then be retested and meet the definition of hemp. Remediated lots receive a Fit for Commerce Certificate. In 2021, remediation was attempted on 17 non-compliant lots. Of those 17 lots, 11 were successfully remediated. At a 65% success rate, remediation may not be a viable option for all non-compliant lots, but does provide the grower with an alternative to the destruction of the lot.

## Variety Information

---

Growers must use caution when sourcing genetics. Despite assurances from the vendor claiming that a variety is guaranteed to be low in THC, there is always the possibility of the plants testing above the THC threshold. In addition to the genetic basis for THC, there are environmental factors that affect THC production, including nutrients, light regime, genetics, and length of time under cultivation. Correct timing, testing, and harvesting is essential. In Minnesota, there have been hemp crops grown from the same seed source, planted in different fields, in which one failed and the other passed the THC regulatory test. We recommend that growers establish a testing program to monitor Total THC in their lots so that they can better time harvest to ensure compliance.

It is also important to plant seed that has been produced under controlled conditions. Hemp plants that have been open-pollinated are unpredictable. There have been several growers in Minnesota that saved and grew seed harvested from their previous production, without controlling the cross-pollination, and the offspring were much higher in THC than the parent plants.

The MDA Hemp Program does not test for CBD or other cannabinoid concentrations during the regulatory testing, only Total THC as required by law. The MDA does not have comprehensive data on these other cannabinoids. One important point to note is that seed companies will often provide their buyers a Certificate of Analysis (COA) of the variety at full maturity to show the highest potential CBD level. However, the THC levels are almost certainly above 0.3% at that same maturity level, so it may not be realistic to achieve the yields portrayed on the COA and also pass a THC regulatory test. This industry is still in its infancy, and although genetics for cannabinoid varieties of hemp are improving, growers still need to be vigilant regarding where they source their genetics.

## Harvest

The 2021 growing season presented several challenges. In mid-July the entire state entered into a period of significant drought. Because of differing production systems, many CBD/CBG growers had access to irrigation; whereas, the majority of grain and fiber growers did not. Approximately 5% of the hemp lots planted were destroyed due to drought or disease conditions. The most common hemp diseases encountered included Septoria leaf spot and Sclerotinia white mold. Botrytis gray mold, bud rot, powdery mildew, and fusarium wilt were also observed in lesser frequency. Several insect species were also reported as concerns by growers, but no direct crop losses have been calculated. Hemp growers continue to struggle with disease and pest management as they are not sure where to find more information.

There were 1,897 acres harvested in Minnesota in 2021. Although the acreage grown for hemp in 2021 was lower than previous years, Minnesota is still one of the nation's leaders in the amount of acreage harvested. Minnesota came in third in the amount of acres harvested in 2021, following Colorado and Montana. The average yields for grain, fiber, CBD flower, and CBD biomass for 2020 and 2021 are shown in Figure 3 and 4.

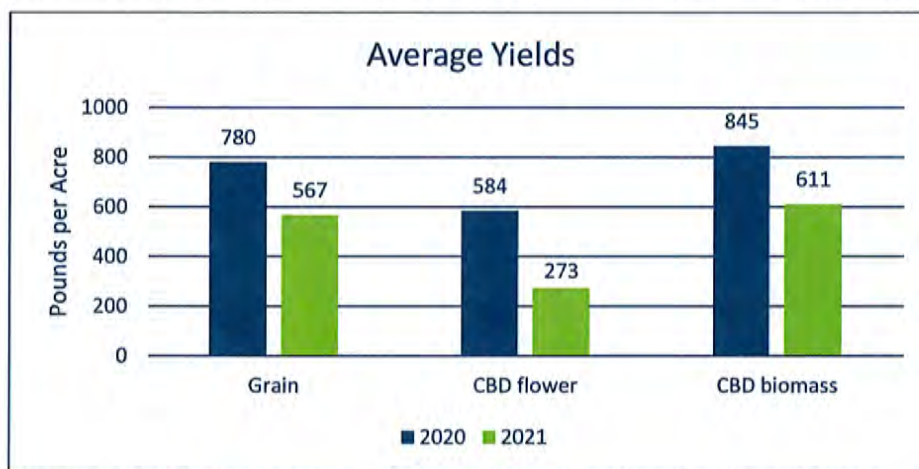


Figure 3. The average yields for grain, CBD flower, and CBD biomass in 2020 and 2021.

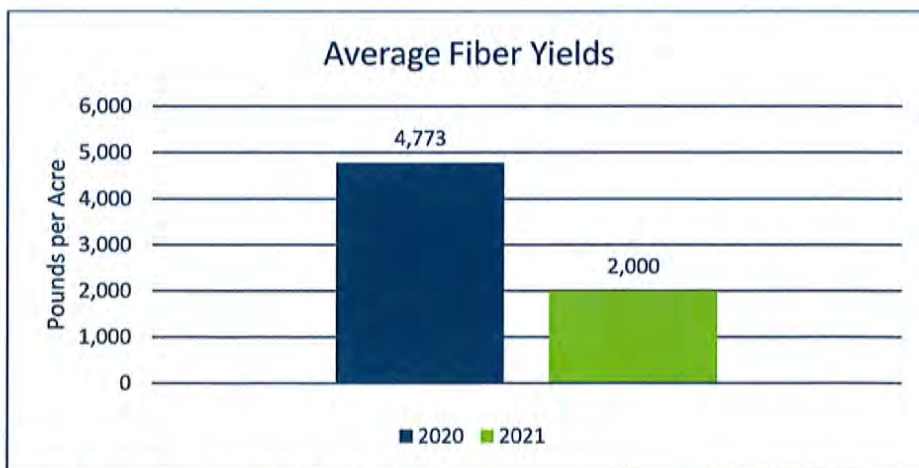


Figure 4. The average fiber yields in 2020 and 2021.

## National Statistics

The first National Hemp Report was released on February 17, 2022, by the National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS). The report in its entirety can be found on the [NASS website](#). According to the National Hemp Report, in 2021, the value of hemp production in the United States totaled \$824 million. There were 54,152 acres planted nationwide in 2021 with a total of 33,480 acres harvested. Minnesota was in the top five for the largest amount of acres planted in 2021 and ended up coming in third for the highest amount of acres harvested.

Contract prices for hemp grain in the Midwest averaged \$0.66 per pound. The majority of the fiber grown in the United States was in Montana, and the overall contract prices for fiber in 2021 were \$1.50 per pound. The cost of hemp production is considerable, especially for first-time, small-scale CBD- or CBG- type hemp growers.

The National Hemp Report also included some demographics on hemp growers (Figure 5). Just over half of the hemp growers' primary occupation was farming; while 48% had a different occupation. The majority of hemp growers had five years or less operating any farm. In addition, the age of hemp growers was more evenly distributed with the majority of them between the ages of 35-64.

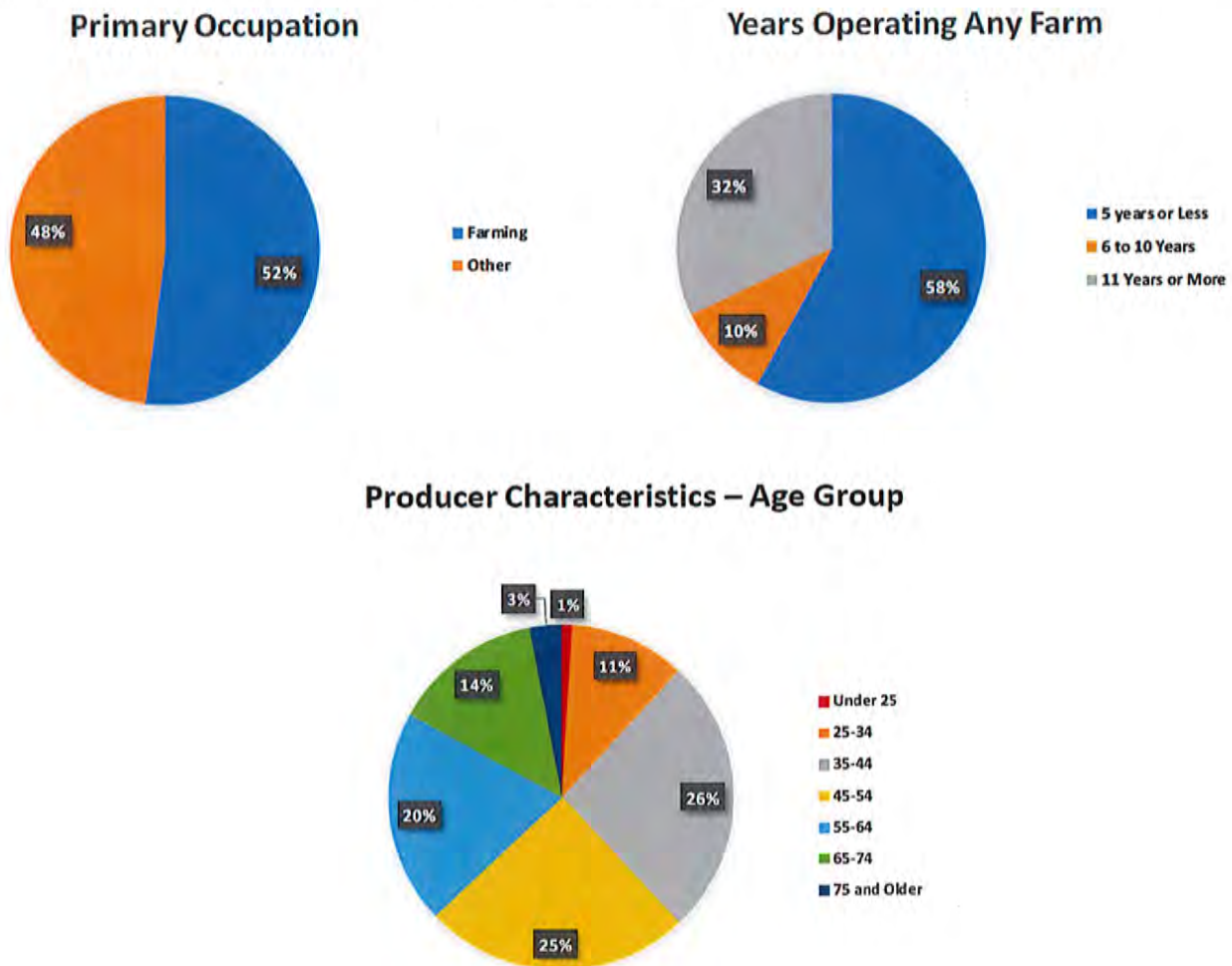


Figure 5. Pie charts showing the primary occupation, years operating any farm, and age demographics from the National Hemp Report.

## Processors

---

There were 247 hemp processors licensed in Minnesota in 2021. A processor is defined as any person or business that converts raw hemp into a product. An MDA Hemp Program license is not required for hemp product manufacturing after it is processed out of its raw form, nor for retail sales. There is still a bottleneck when it comes to processing, as many of the licensed processors do not purchase and process raw hemp on a large scale.

Processors continue to ask for additional regulations to be put in place to promote a fair and even marketplace. In 2021, processor inspections were proposed to the hemp working group. With industry input on the inspection framework, inspections of processing facilities will start in 2022.

## Summary

---

The federal Final Rule made key changes which eased some of the regulatory burden on hemp growers. Random and risk-based sampling and remediation were implemented in 2021. While remediation is a welcome change to the hemp program, it does not solve all the problems.

Growing and processing hemp have certainly provided good opportunities for some in the MDA Hemp Program but have also resulted in crop and financial loss for others. Growers need some way of connecting with trustworthy buyers and help with marketing their product. Proper plant breeding and genetic selection will be extremely important for the hemp industry to flourish moving forward. Until more transparency, consistency, and stability comes to the hemp marketplace, growing and processing hemp will continue to have risks.

When looking back over the past six years of the Minnesota Hemp Program, hemp has dramatically increased in popularity, public awareness, and acceptance, and the overall program has expanded significantly. More investment in processing infrastructure, demand for products, and new innovations continue to foster a brighter future. In order to build a sustaining industry, it will also be important to continue to establish regulations that support farmers and processors while creating an equitable and safe marketplace for the increasing number of consumers who are purchasing hemp products.

## For More Information

---

### Minnesota Hemp Program

651-201-6600

[hemp.mda@state.mn.us](mailto:hemp.mda@state.mn.us)

[www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/hemp](http://www.mda.state.mn.us/plants/hemp)