

Industrial Hemp Advisory Board (IHAB) Meeting
California Department of Food and Agriculture (CDFA)

1220 N Street, Auditorium
Sacramento, CA 95814

Tuesday, April 24, 2018
9:00 AM – 12:00 PM

Board Members

Van Butsic
Rick Gurrola
Allison Justice
Matt McClain
Valerie Mellano
Tom Pires
David Robinson
John Roulac
Lawrence Serbin
Richard Soria

CDFA & Guests

G.V. Ayers
Stacy Aylesworth
Jack Bennett
George Bianchini
Chris Boucher
Poonam Chandra
Joshua Chase
Jeff Chedester
Cynthia Crook
Justin Eve
Ted Fitzgerald
Jacob Freepons
Tim Gibson
Patrick Goggin
Al Goodwin
Jay Healy
Tyler Hoff
Joshua Kress
Erin Lovig

Jessica Mackenzie
Alex Mkandawire
Jake Meyers
Jered Micheli
Dee Morizono
Nitin Patel
Carl Pfeiffer
Michelle Phillips
Scott Renteria
Wayne Richman
Dodee Schmitt
Roosevelt Shannon
Conor Stephen
Raymond Strack
Ned Thimmayya
Tiffany Tu
Cathy Vue
Brian Webster
Luke Wilson
Marie Ziegel

1. Roll Call and Opening Remarks

Meeting called to order at 9:02 AM by Joshua Kress, Program Supervisor of the CDFA Nursery, Seed, and Cotton Program. Board members and Program staff provided self-introductions.

Kress announced Eric Carlson was no longer serving on the Industrial Hemp Advisory Board effective February 19, 2018. The vacancy was advertised on March 15, 2018 and the posting closed on April 19, 2018.

Lawrence Serbin, Vice Chair, briefly reviewed the meeting's agenda. Kress reviewed general housekeeping information. Kress also reminded board members to submit travel receipts for processing their travel expense claims.

2. Review of Minutes from October 19, 2017 and January 18, 2018 Board Meetings

The draft minutes from the October 19, 2017 Board Meeting were presented to the Board. No changes were requested.

Board Motion #1: Richard Soria moved to accept the minutes for the October 19, 2017 Board Meeting as presented. Valerie Mellano seconded the motion.

There were no further discussions or comments.

The Board voted on Motion #1 as follows:

Yes: Van Butsic, Rick Gurrola, Allison Justice, Matt McClain, Valerie Mellano, Tom Pires, David Robinson, John Roulac, Lawrence Serbin, and Richard Soria
No: None
Abstained: None
Absent: None

Motion carried.

The draft minutes from January 18, 2018 Board Meeting were presented to the Board. No changes were suggested.

Board Motion #2: David Robinson moved to accept the minutes for the January 18, 2018 Board Meeting as presented. Tom Pires seconded the motion.

There were no further discussions or comments.

The Board voted on Motion #2 as follows:

Yes: Van Butsic, Rick Gurrola, Allison Justice, Matt McClain, Valerie Mellano, Tom Pires, David Robinson, John Roulac, Lawrence Serbin, and Richard Soria
No: None
Abstained: None
Absent: None

Motion carried.

There were no public comments regarding this item.

3. Industrial Hemp Standard for Seed Certification

Alex Mkandawire, California Crop Improvement Association (CCIA), presented information on industrial hemp standards for seed certification (attached).

Mkandawire provided a brief overview of CCIA, variety certification, field and seed standards for seed certification, and the seed certification process. Mkandawire also noted that CCIA's Board of Directors approved the industrial hemp standards for seed certification for California on February 22, 2018.

Serbin asked Mkandawire if CCIA worked with out-of-state farmers for seed certification. Mkandawire explained that out-of-state farmers would work with CCIA's sister organizations. However, CCIA would recognize and accept seed certification completed by their sister organizations.

Serbin asked Mkandawire if that same relationship applies to variety certification. Mkandawire confirmed that CCIA would recognize and accept seed certification completed by their sister organizations.

Serbin asked Mkandawire if CCIA would be notified by their sister organizations when certified seeds entered the state. Mkandawire explained that CCIA's sister agencies would notify CCIA by forwarding the interstate certificate.

John Roulac asked if there was a process to test cultivars that had been approved in a different environment. Mkandawire noted that CCIA did not have the capabilities to conduct variety trials.

Matt McClain asked if CCIA approved the industrial hemp variety list and seed certification standards. Mkandawire stated that CCIA's Board of Directors met on February 22, 2018 and approved both the variety list and the seed certification standards.

McClain asked if the seed certification process was required for all fruits and vegetables grown in California. Mkandawire explained that CCIA's seed certification process applied mostly to row crops and a few vegetable seeds.

McClain asked if the seed certification process was unique to industrial hemp. Mkandawire stated that the CCIA's seed certification standards for industrial hemp was based on the accepted standards from AOSCA and CCIA's sister organizations.

McClain asked about the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration permit requirements in the seed certification process. Mkandawire explained that CCIA had no recommendations regarding compliance with federal law.

Allison Justice asked a question regarding certified industrial hemp clones. Mkandawire stated that AOSCA was meeting in June 2018 to discuss how to certify industrial hemp clones.

Wayne Richman, Executive Director of the California Hemp Association, asked about the relationship between established agricultural research institutions and CCIA. Mkandawire explained CCIA worked closely with the county agricultural commissioners, but that further clarification was needed for working with establish agricultural research institutions for the seed certification process.

Tyler Hoff, Bulk Seed Warehouse, asked for an approved varieties list broken down by post-harvest use. Mkandawire stated that CCIA was currently compiling that information.

Raymond Strack commented that there was a lack of information on the approved cultivars list online and asked about the variety certification process. Mkandawire stated that an overview of variety certification was provided at the January 18, 2018 board meeting.

Robinson asked for a timeline of when the additional information would be made available on the approved cultivar list. Mkanadawire replied that it may take a month to compile and post the information. McClain noted that some of the information was available on the AOSCA website.

Justin Eve, 7 Generations, asked if CCIA was the only seed certification agency in California. Kress explained that CCIA was recognized as the State's seed certifying agency.

Josh Chase, TekCor, asked if other crops needed certified seeds and if there was a possibility to remove the requirement of using certified seed. Serbin replied that this was going to be discussed during the discussion on pending legislation.

There were no motions regarding this item.

4. Sampling and Testing Task Force Report and Review and Approval of Minutes from February 22, 2018 Task Force Meeting

Allison Justice and Richard Soria presented information regarding sampling and testing of industrial hemp compiled from the task force meeting on February 22, 2018, as well as their recommendations (attached). The task force meeting included representatives from Colorado, Indiana, Kentucky, Steep Hill Laboratories, and CDFA's Center for Analytical Chemistry,

Roulac asked if practices from Canada were taken into consideration during the development of the recommendations. Justice noted that there was no representation from Canada during the task force meeting. Kress explained that Canada's practices were referenced by the other state's representatives during the task force meeting.

Justice and Soria presented their recommendations on sampling timeline, sample collection method, sample handling, THC testing method, sample laboratory preparation and storage, sample retention and disposal, and THC determination and actions:

- Sampling to be done no more than 30 days prior harvest.
- Samples to be taken randomly by inspector with the farmer physically present.
- At least five random samples from different plants taken per variety to be milled and combined to one composite sample.
- Samples to include stem, stalks, flowers, leaves, seeds, and buds (all parts intended to be included in the extraction process).
- Avoid sampling field edges.
- No sampling of male plants.
- Indoor and outdoor growing areas to be treated as separate sampling areas even if they are the same variety.
- Samples to be placed in a brown paper bag (or other breathable bag), properly labeled chain-of-custody (signed by both farmer and inspector), and sealed in a manner to show evidence of tampering.
- Samples to be kept in a cool storage.
- Samples to be tested for THC content using gas chromatography with a flame ionization detector.
- Each variety (5 samples from different plants) to be dried and then milled to a homogenous powder-like consistency at lab.
- Different varieties to be kept and tested separately.
- Laboratories do not determine which parts of the plants are used for testing
- If THC content is passing, sample to be retained by lab for 30 days.
- If THC content is over 0.3% or under 1%, sample to be retained for 60 days.
- Registrant to be notified within 10 days of sampling results.
- If farmer chooses to harvest prior to the 10 days allocated to receive testing results and still wishes to qualify for a retest, farmer must keep each variety in properly labeled batches. This includes the drying process as well as after milling and storage. For retest, the farmer can submit samples in which they would later send to the extraction process (ex. Grinded flower/stem/seed).

Serbin asked if Justice and Soria had recommendations on who would conduct the field inspections and sampling. Soria noted that there were certified laboratories throughout California already conducting cannabis testing and reasoned that using certified laboratories would alleviate the responsibilities on the counties. Justice agreed and stated that using certified laboratories

would potentially expedite the testing process since there would be enough staff from certified laboratories to handle the workload, and the counties would not have to take the sampling and testing responsibilities into consideration in determining the registration fee.

Serbin asked who would receive a copy of the laboratory testing results. Justice stated that the laboratory should forward the results to both the farmer and the county.

Robinson asked about the recommendation to not test male plants. Justice explained that male plants had very low THC content.

Serbin asked about sampling plants harvested prior to flowering. Soria suggested to include guidelines that allowed the inspectors to use discretion in determining whether sampling was required for plantings that have not flowered.

Serbin asked about the recommendation requiring laboratories to retain samples for 30 days. Kress noted that sample retention was mainly for regulatory purposes like retesting and evidence.

Pires asked if there was portable testing for THC content available. Justice stated that there were options for portable testing, however, they were found to be inaccurate. Serbin noted that he was aware that portable testing kits were available for approximately 50 dollars.

McClain asked if the cannabis testing laboratories were registered with the US Drug Enforcement Administration (DEA). Justice stated that she found one DEA-registered laboratory in San Francisco.

McClain asked if the cannabis testing laboratories were also certified to International Organization for Standardization (ISO) standards. Justice replied that most cannabis testing laboratories were ISO-certified.

Rick Gurrola asked if the task force had any recommendations on approved crop destruction methods. Soria recommended leaving the crop destruction method to the commissioners' discretion. Gurrola raised concerns regarding placing crop destruction responsibilities on the commissioners. Robinson recommended that approved crop destruction methods be determined by the local board of supervisors, which allowed the commissioners and local law enforcement to work together to address crop destruction. Gurrola requested that the Board discuss the topic further to determine statewide standards for approved crop destruction methods.

Justice noted that many of the states burned the crop as a method of crop destruction. Serbin asked if approved crop destruction methods were outlined in the law. Justice stated crop destruction methods were not listed in the current statute. Gurrola recommended to include the Air Resources Board in the discussion regarding burning as a viable crop destruction method. McClain suggested biochar gasification as an approved method.

Mellano asked about the stability of the sample during handling and storage. Justice replied that the brown bag recommendation was to block UV rays from the samples. Justice noted that there may be degradation of the sample during handling and storage, but no accumulation of THC content.

Mellano requested clarification on the sampling volume. Justice explained that the recommendation was for five random samples per variety per plot. Kress stated there was no

consistency from state-to-state in the defining a representative sample per plot. Kress explained the bigger concern among the states was to have enough sample material to conduct the tests.

Serbin requested clarification on the compositing of samples. Justice explained that all five samples would be milled together to homogenize the samples prior to testing.

Roulac asked about the recommendation of requiring laboratories to notify registrants of test results within 10 days of sampling. Justice explained that the task force was suggesting this guideline because it would depend on the laboratories' capabilities.

Roulac asked about the process of implementing the guidelines recommended by the task force. Kress stated that the process would depend on whether the Board would like to see the recommendations as general best practice guidelines or as requirements. Kress noted that any recommendations the Board would like to see as requirements outlined in regulations would go through the rulemaking process.

Serbin recommended that the Board waited until after the review of the federal status and proposed state legislation presentation to make any motions regarding the task force's recommendations on sampling and testing for THC content. Serbin noted that legislative changes may impact any motions the Board may make.

Robinson asked if the task force had recommendations on who would be responsible for aggregating testing results data. Justice replied that the task force did not discuss this topic, however, the laboratories would be able to supply the state with data on testing results. Kress explained that the states who participated in the task force meeting used state laboratories to conduct the THC testing.

George Bianchini commented that cannabis laboratories licensed by the California Bureau of Cannabis Control (BCC) could cost approximately \$1,000 per testing. Bianchini recommended a moisture level of 10-12% for testing calculations, which he explained mirrored the percentage used in cannabis testing calculations. Bianchini also explained that a company he hired discovered testing results from ISO-certified cannabis laboratories could vary 10-20%.

Bianchini expressed concerns regarding THC material that remained after CBD processing since the BCC was not allowing hemp products to be sold in cannabis dispensaries.

Strack echoed Bianchini's concern that such variation in testing results from ISO-certified cannabis laboratories would negatively impact industrial hemp testing since the THC content threshold is low. Strack also raised concerns that requiring the use of cannabis laboratory may cause a bottleneck problem due to the already high demand from the cannabis industry and potential increase in workload from the industrial hemp industry.

Strack recommended that the Board considered composting and biochar as approved crop destruction methods.

Healy echoed Strack's recommendation for the Board to consider composting for environmental and economic reasons. Healy stated that the storage of harvested material for 30 days can be detrimental to the chemical properties the material would be processed for. He recommended a 24- to 48-hour turnaround on the test results.

Eve suggested under-tilling rather than composting as an approved crop destruction method since composting required transporting the material to another location. Eve stated that burning and biochar may not be feasible crop destruction methods due to carbon issues.

Eve recommended that sampling be conducted by acres. He also explained that seed breeders in the industry used the term “seed variety” and not “cultivars”. Eve suggested that the Board work with Oregon in developing guidelines for sampling and testing. Eve recommended that the Board considered HPLC as the testing method since it detected more cannabinoid content. Eve recommended that THC testing be completed by a laboratory certified by the DEA, ISO, or the Food and Drug Administration, and to not use laboratories currently conducting cannabis testing. Eve also noted that industrial hemp had a degradation period of 30 to 45 days due to oxidation.

5. Brief Update on Federal Status and Proposed State Legislation for Industrial Hemp

Patrick Goggin, Hemp Industries Association, provided an update of the federal status and proposed state legislation for industrial hemp.

Goggin explained that US Senator Mitch McConnell introduced the federal Hemp Farming Act of 2018 (S.2667) in the Senate, and a corresponding bill (H.R.5485) was introduced in the House of Representatives. This bill included the following changes to federal law:

- Amendment to the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to allow states to regulate hemp growth and production.
- Exclusion of hemp from the Controlled Substance Act.
- Definition of hemp as 0.3 THC on a dry weight basis.
- Inclusion of extracts and cannabinoids in definition of hemp.
- Allowance of the participation of Indian tribes in the cultivation of industrial hemp.
- Allowance of cultivation of industrial hemp with an U.S Department of Agriculture-approved plan.
- Allowance of competitive grant funding for industrial hemp research.
- Requirement for the Secretary of Agriculture to submit a report on industrial hemp pilot programs to determine the viability of domestic production and sale of industrial hemp.
- Addition of hemp as an eligible commodity for crop insurance.

Goggin noted similar language could be included in the 2018 Farm Bill.

Serbin asked if removing industrial hemp from the Controlled Substance Act would allow growers to engage with the banking industry. Goggin stated that there was a potential amendment to include a banking provision and a wet standard for THC content.

Roulac praised Goggin’s efforts to legalize industrial hemp. Roulac explained that changes in leadership within the legislative branch may accelerate the legalization of industrial hemp.

McClain asked about the timeline for this bill. Goggin explained that if S.2667 failed as a standalone bill, it may be included as part of the farm bill.

An unidentified member of the public asked about the support and opposition to S.2667. Goggin explained that S.2667 had bipartisan support, as shown in the original bill cosponsors, and that S.2667 may receive opposition from the DEA.

Goggin reviewed the proposed state legislation, Senate Bill 1409 (SB 1409), and explained that it was cleanup bill to help further the progress of California’s industrial hemp industry. Goggin

stated that SB 1409 was heard by the Senate Public Safety Committee and was expected to proceed with a unanimous vote. Goggin noted that SB 1409 included the following changes to state law:

- Removal of fiber/oilseed language that conflicted with the expanded definition adopted under Proposition 64 to include extracts.
- Removal of prohibition of pruning, tending, and culling of plants.
- Removal of prohibition of ornamental cultivation.
- Allowance for cities and counties to restrict cultivation.
- Removal of date limitation on approved seed cultivars.

Goggin noted that the term “densely planted” was not removed from SB 1409 because the removal required a two-third majority vote, according to the Office of Legislative Counsel.

Goggin noted that the following changes were being considered for future amendments to SB 1409:

- Limitation on the prohibition of cultivation by counties and cities to only cross-pollination concerns.
- Allowance for CDFA to establish a pilot program.
- Removal of the DEA-certified laboratory requirement.
- Incorporation of IHAB recommended sampling and testing guidelines

Goggin also noted an additional bill, Assembly Bill 710, that proposed changes to account for any future changes in federal law regarding CBD.

Serbin noted that CDFA and the Board did not make the law; the Board’s purpose was to advise CDFA and CDFA’s purpose was to implement the law.

Serbin suggested that SB 1409 should remove testing requirements since approved hemp seed cultivar was already required. Goggin explained that removing testing requirements could result in state law not being in compliance with pending federal law.

Kress asked if targeted testing would be sufficient for S.2667, or if S.2667 would require testing of every planting. Goggin responded that targeted testing would be considered a testing process.

Roulac asked Kress if CDFA recommended targeted testing. Kress noted that current California law required testing of every planting, and the Board could make recommendations regarding the law.

Robinson explained that targeted testing would not impact law enforcement’s efforts in testing to determine if industrial hemp plantings contained the acceptable THC content.

Robinson asked how the public could submit comments and suggestions regarding pending state legislation. Goggin stated that comments and suggestions should be forwarded to State Senator Wilk’s office, Eddie Bernacchi from Politico Group, or Goggin himself.

McClain asked about the definition of industrial hemp. Goggin stated that the definition of industrial hemp was part of Section 11018.5 of the Health and Safety Code.

McClain asked about the term “densely planted”. Goggin confirmed that the term was not defined in current law.

McClain asked about the reason behind removing the oilseed and fiber language. Goggin explained that the proposed removal of the oilseed and fiber language was to align current law to the Proposition 64’s intention to include extracts and derivatives in the definition of industrial hemp.

McClain asked if the proposed language that allowed cities and counties to prohibit the cultivation of industrial hemp based on cross-pollination concerns applied to established agricultural research institutions. Goggin explained that the proposed amendment did not specify if cities and counties would be authorized to prohibit established agricultural research institutions from cultivating. McClain expressed concerns regarding the broadness the authority and personally recommended that the proposed language did not apply to established agricultural research institutions.

McClain asked if there were plans for SB 1409 to amend the DEA-registered laboratory requirement. Goggin confirm that there were plans to amend the laboratory requirement.

McClain asked about the proposed language to authorize CDFG to establish an agricultural pilot program. Goggin explained the proposed language came from the Office of Legislative Counsel and provided CDFG some flexibility. McClain recommended changing “may” into “shall” to require CDFG to establish an agricultural pilot program.

McClain noted that SB 1409 did not include language regarding tribal cultivation of industrial hemp.

Robinson recommended to allow time for board members to review SB 1409 and propose recommendations at the next board meeting. Goggin explained that recommendations made at the next board meeting may be too late to take into consideration.

Serbin stated that a task force would be more effective in reviewing and providing recommendations to SB 1409.

Roulac asked about the timeline of SB 1409. Goggin explained that SB 1409 was expected to be heard in the Assembly with the Agriculture or Public Safety Committee in June and the second policy committee in August. Goggin stated that he expected SB 1409 would be heard by the Appropriations Committee at the end of August and placed on the Governor’s desk in September.

Serbin asked for volunteers for a legislation task force to review SB 1409 and present recommendations at the next board meeting. McClain and Mellano volunteered.

An unidentified member of the public commented that he believed the Board was establishing sound guidelines for cultivation in California.

Conor Stephen, a senior studying Agriculture and Environmental Plant Sciences at the California Polytechnic State University in San Luis Obispo, advocated for support to establish an industrial hemp pilot program at his university.

Ted Fitzgerald, a third-year student studying Agriculture Business at the California Polytechnic State University in San Luis Obispo, requested the Board's support to allow research of industrial hemp on his campus.

Chris Boucher asked about federal enforcement within California. Goggin explained Farm Bill compliant material can be transported and sold interstate. However, established agricultural research institutions must be an institution of higher education to be compliant with current federal law. Goggin stated that current federal legislation would resolve the issue. Boucher requested that CDFG followed up with the federal checkpoints within the state to get clarification on this issue.

Richman stated that the California Hemp Association was opposing some of the changes proposed in SB 1409.

Roosevelt Shannon suggested that the Board require testing for all fields to ensure full compliance to federal and state law.

Bianchini expressed concerns regarding the lack of guidelines in proposed state and federal legislation regarding the THC content of material produced through the processing of industrial hemp.

Hoff asked if state law would need to be updated if federal law was amended as outlined in S.2667. Goggin explained that he did not believe the anticipated changes in the federal law would have any impact to the efforts at the state level.

There were no motions regarding this item.

4. Sampling and Testing Task Force Report and Review and Approval of Minutes from February 22, 2018 Task Force Meeting (Continuing)

Kress reviewed each recommendation regarding sampling and testing for the Board to discuss what action need to be taken by CDFG to proceed.

Kress noted the recommendation regarding sample collection did not specify who would be the sampler and that it was suggested that samples would be collected by a representative from the cannabis laboratory conducting the testing.

Roulac expressed cost concerns regarding cannabis laboratories conducting sampling and testing for industrial hemp. Soria noted one cannabis laboratory was charging \$500 for sampling and testing, including terpene and pesticide testing.

Justice explained that the task force's recommendation of using cannabis laboratories for sampling and testing of industrial was based on the immediate availability of the laboratories. Justice explained the task force also considered the state laboratory and ISO-certified laboratories. Justice raised potential workload issues with requiring the state laboratory to conduct the testing. Justice noted that private ISO-certified laboratories would take time to be established in the industry.

Robinson asked if current law had requirements regarding data collection. Kress explained that current law does not provide any data collection requirement and the task force did not include

any recommendation on data collection. Kress noted that other states had access to testing data because they required the use of state laboratories.

Soria suggested including standards on data collection. Robinson recommended aggregated data on testing results include the number of test results below 0.3%, greater than 0.3% but less than 1.0%, and greater than 1.0%, and reported annually to CDFA. Kress noted that the task force outlined a recommendation to have test results provided to both the registrant and the counties, which would allow the counties to aggregate the data themselves.

Mellano asked about modifying the guidelines in the future. Kress explained that it would depend on the Board's recommendation to establish the guidelines as best practices or as requirements. Serbin noted legislative changes may impact the recommended sampling and testing guidelines. Robinson recommended the sampling and testing guidelines be compiled as a draft document.

Motion #3: Robinson moved that CDFA create a draft protocol based on the recommended sampling and testing guidelines presented by the task force and include the recommendation to have the counties aggregate data provided by the testing laboratories to assist CDFA in publishing an annual report to be presented to the Board for further discussion. Soria seconded the motion.

Kress asked if there is a recommendation on who would be collect and test the samples. Soria stated that the recommendation will need further discussion.

Justice expressed concerns regarding moisture content and requested that the Board wait for further research to be conducted before recommending a guideline on moisture content.

Healy, raised concerns regarding storing harvested material for 30 days. Roulac and Justice clarified that testing was to be conducted no more than 30 days prior to harvesting and the laboratory had 10 days to provide results to the grower.

Jessica Mackenzie asked if the Board was making a recommendation on who was responsible to conduct the THC testing. Robinson responded that the recommendation would be determined at a later time.

The Board voted on Motion #3 as follows:

Yes:	Van Butsic, Rick Gurrola, Allison Justice, Matt McClain, Valerie Mellano, Tom Pires, David Robinson, John Roulac, Lawrence Serbin, and Richard Soria
No:	None
Abstained:	None
Absent:	None

Motion carried.

The draft minutes from February 22, 2018 Task Force Meeting were presented to the Board. No changes were suggested.

Motion #4: Roulac moved to accept the minutes for the February 22, 2018 Task Force Meeting as presented. Justice seconded the motion.

There were no further discussions or comments.

The Board voted on Motion #4 as follows:

Yes: Van Butsic, Rick Gurrola, Allison Justice, Matt McClain, Valerie Mellano, Tom Pires, David Robinson, John Roulac, Lawrence Serbin, and Richard Soria
No: None
Abstained: None
Absent: None

Motion carried.

5. Report on Industrial Hemp Cultivation Survey

Michelle Phillips present a summary of a survey of the public through the CDFA industrial hemp mailing list to determine the public’s intent to cultivate industrial hemp (attached).

Phillips noted that CDFA received 298 responses out of the 1,666 email recipients that were contacted. 232 respondents stated that they intended on registering; respondents were most interested in cultivating hemp for cannabinoid production and fiber. San Diego, Monterey, Riverside, Los Angeles, Yolo, Fresno, San Bernardino, San Luis Obispo, Kern, Mendocino, and Santa Cruz counties had the most respondents intending to register as a grower and/or seed breeder.

McClain asked how CDFA acquired the email list. Phillips stated that the list was the CDFA mailing list used to update interested parties regarding industrial hemp. Kress added that the list is the same list used to notify the public regarding upcoming board meetings.

Brian Webster asked if the report would be made available to the public. Kress noted that requests for documents should be sent to CDFA at industrialhemp@cdfa.ca.gov, and that documents would be included in the minutes as well.

There were no motions regarding this item.

6. Election of Officers

Kress stated that the Board had a vacancy at Chair since Carlson had stepped down from the Board. Kress asked if the Board would like to move to appoint a new Board Chair.

Motion #5: Robinson moved to nominate Serbin as the Board Chair. Roulac seconded the motion.

There were no further discussions or comments.

The Board voted on the Motion #5 as follows:

Yes: Van Butsic, Allison Justice, Matt McClain, Valerie Mellano, Tom Pires, David Robinson, John Roulac, Lawrence Serbin, and Richard Soria
No: None
Abstained: None
Absent: Rick Gurrola

Motion carried.

Kress asked if the Board would like to move with a motion to appoint a new Vice Chair or another officer. Kress explained that the Vice Chair would lead the meeting in the absence of the Board Chair. Soria volunteered to be the Board's Vice Chair.

Motion #6: Robinson moved to nominate Soria as the Vice Chair. Serbin seconded the motion.

There were no further discussions or comments.

The Board voted on Motion #6 as follows:

Yes:	Van Butsic, Allison Justice, Matt McClain, Valerie Mellano, Tom Pires, David Robinson, John Roulac, Lawrence Serbin, and Richard Soria
No:	None
Abstained:	None
Absent:	Rick Gurrola

Motion carried.

7. Public Comments and Next Meeting/Agenda Items

Kress provided an update on the Board's recommendation at the October 17, 2017 meeting to have CDFA promulgate regulations to establish a registration and renewal fee of not less than \$1,000 per applicant to be collected by the county agricultural commissioner, that the county of board of supervisors set and adopt a fee greater than \$1,000 pursuant to county rules, and that \$1,000 per applicant be forwarded by the commissioner to CDFA. Kress explained CDFA was not able to move forward in promulgating the regulations because it was determined that it was not in line with current statute.

Serbin asked if Kress had any recommendations on a fee structure. Kress explained that current law did not allow county agricultural commissioners to set a fee and the county agricultural commissioners did not have broad authority to set fees. Kress suggested further investigation by the Board to determine alternative options for a fee structure.

Serbin asked about reimbursement of costs to the counties. Kress explained that CDFA had the general authority to reimburse the counties. However, reimbursement to the counties would require additional administrative processes.

McClain asked if there was an estimate on the county cost. Kress stated that there was no estimate on the counties' cost, but that could be part of the investigation of a task force. Kress noted that the costs between the counties varied greatly. Kress suggested looking at the counties' fees already established for a wide range of activities.

McClain recommended Gurrola participate in a registration fee task force. Robinson volunteered to work on the registration fee task force, as well.

Serbin appointed Gurrola and Robinson to a registration fee task force, and assigned them to further investigate and present a recommendation to Board at the next board meeting.

Hoff asked about the timeline of the regulations for the registration fee. Kress explained the 45-day commenting period would initiate once the proposed regulations were posted.

Eve presented to the Board an application template and offered to provide assistance to the Board. Kress noted that the information provided by Eve would be made available to the public.

Webster commented on the slow progress to establish a registration program. Webster requested the Board to form a task force to determine what CDFA could do to expedite the rulemaking process and provide a status update on regulations at each board meeting. Serbin responded that CDFA was required to follow the rulemaking process set by the Administration Procedures Act.

The Board tentatively set the next board meeting for May 15, 2018, pending confirmation.

8. Adjournment

Meeting adjourned by Serbin at 12:51 PM.

Respectfully submitted by:

Michelle Phillips
Senior Environmental Scientist (Specialist)
CDFA Nursery, Seed and Cotton Program



**California
Industrial
Hemp Seed
Certification**

Alex Mkandawire



**California Crop Improvement
Association (CCIA)**



California Crop Improvement Association (CCIA) is recognized by the California Seed Law as the official seed certifying agency for agronomic and vegetable seed in the State of California.



California Crop Improvement Association (CCIA)



The CCIA's objective is to ensure that California certified seed is of high quality. Quality characteristics of seed include trueness to variety, varietal purity, freedom from noxious and problematic weeds, low inert matter, and high germination.



Hemp for Fiber

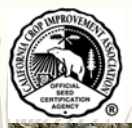


Textiles and Shoes

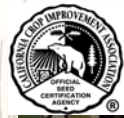


Outermost bark, the bast fiber, can be spun and refined into a variety of commercial items, including textiles and clothing.

Hemp for Grain



Contain 25-40 percent edible oils by weight, are high in protein and have an ideal ratio of omega-3 and omega-6 fatty acids.



Whole Foods



Hemp for CBD Production

Phytocannabinoids



Hemp for CBD Production

CBD Protein



CBD Oil

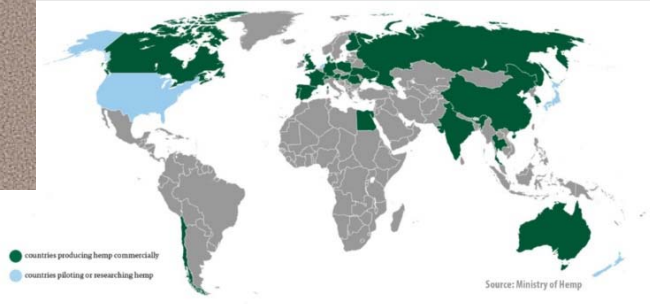
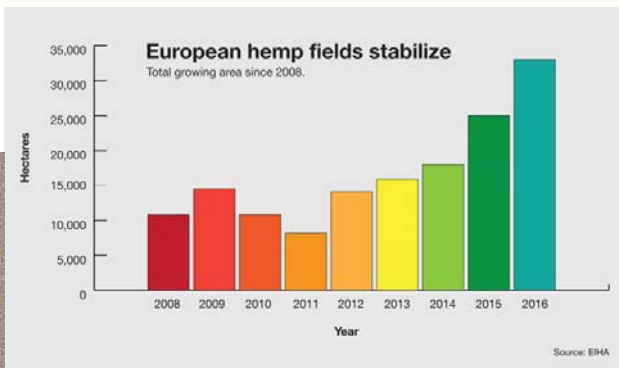


Role in food additives, health and wellness

Hemp Imports

American Hemp Today

- Although American companies still manufacture products with hemp they must import hemp from other countries.
- The leading exporters of raw and processed hemp fiber to the United States are China, Romania, Hungary, Italy, Canada, and India.
- The leading exporters of hemp oil and seed are the United Kingdom, Canada, Switzerland, and China.



Variety Certification



CCIA Elected Board of Directors



- District I – Bill Suits
- District II – Mary Wadsworth
- District III – Frank Saviez
- District IV – Tom Hearne
- District V – Bob Baglietto
- District VI – Jack De Wit
- District VII – Charles Schonauer
- District VIII – Glenn Hawes

Board approves Varieties and Standards

Application Submission and Review



Edit

App Num: App31341 Type: SD Cert Number: []
 Cert Year: 2015 Initial Entry Date: 7/21/2015 Date Submitted: 7/21/2015

Warning Flag: Date Planted: 7/21/2015 Deadline: 9/15/2015
 Renewal: Original Year: 2015 Previous App Num: []
 Status: Pending Final Submission

Applicant: 7000 CClA Milling Co.
 Grower: 7000 CClA Milling Co.
 Crop: Rice Entered Variety: M-105 Official Variety ID: 14938 M
 Class Produced: Certified Acres Applied: 40.00

Comments:
 Applicant Comments:
 Applicant Notes:
 maps: [VE Map](#)
 Historic Overlaps: []
 [None found]

* For applications, this is a direct link. For isolation mapping, use the "Find pin by #" Certificate Tag: [Certificate/Tag Link](#)
 test
 test

Planting Stock Info

Cert Num	Variety #	Plant Class	Tag Issued	Grown	Purchased From
test	M-105	3000.00	Registered/California	California	

Field Name: test
 Township: Range: Section:
 County: BUTTE

Field History

	Year	Crop	Variety	Applicati
Edit	2014	Rice	M-105	test

Package Complete?

- Date Planted/Submitted
- Variety
- Class Produced
- Acres Applied
- Map
- Planting Stock Tag/Breeder Letter
- Planting Stock Information
- Field Name
- County
- Field History

Field Inspection



INDUSTRIAL HEMP (CANNABIS SATIVA L. SUBSP. SATIVA) CERTIFICATION STANDARDS (Revised June, 2015) (Including changes effective June, 2016)

APPLICATION OF GENETIC CERTIFICATION STANDARDS

A. The general requirements for seed certification found in Section 5 through 17 of the Genetic and Crop Standards apply to (see Item C) all crops, and together with the following specific standards, constitute the certified industrial hemp standards.

B. The general standards are modified as follows:

1. All production of industrial hemp crops are subject to license application approval that may be required by regulatory authorities.
2. Only varieties of industrial hemp approved by regulatory authorities are eligible for certification.
3. The identity test of an industrial hemp variety in a production field may be determined by use of local agencies.
4. Growers may be required by regulatory agencies to submit THC test results according to applicable regulations. Growers may be required to submit these results to the seed certifying agency before a crop certificate is issued.

II. LAND REQUIREMENTS

A. Crops should not be planted on land where volunteer growth from a previous crop may cause contamination.

B. Fields for Production and Experimentation of industrial hemp and seed not be planted on land which in the previous 1 year grew a crop of industrial hemp.

C. Crops for Certified seed must not be grown on land which in the preceding 1 year produced a crop of industrial hemp.

D. Wash

1. Fields must be reseeded/certification due to excessive weeds.
2. The presence of Bromus sp. in an industrial hemp field may cause the declining certified status.

III. FIELD STANDARDS

A. Crop Inspection

1. It is the grower's responsibility to ensure that fields are inspected by an authorized inspector of least twice prior to marketing or harvesting, except in the case of Production and Experimentation operations type and industrial hemp trials, in which 3 inspections are required.
2. A field that is not inspected prior to crop inspection is not eligible for certification.
3. Fields must be inspected at a range of growth when visited prior to a harvest. Crops not inspected at the proper stage for the best determining variety purity may be cause for declining certified status.

B. First inspection must be made before female (seedling) flowers of the inspected crop are receptive and after the beginning of male (contaminant) flowers, preferably before pollen is shed.

C. Second inspection must be made during the receptive stage of the female plants in the inspected field, usually within 7 weeks of first inspection.

D. If a third inspection is necessary, it must be made when off-type female flowers can be identified.

E. Contaminant areas will be inspected for volunteer industrial hemp plants and harmful contaminants in each inspection.

B. Isolation

1. Isolation areas must be kept free of industrial hemp plants. Under optimum conditions, not more than 1 plant per 11 square feet of female contaminant (open field or cover vegetation with the inspected crop) are permitted within the required isolation distance(s) adjacent to the inspected crop. The condition of each crop are assessed by the seed certifying agency which may vary the standard, usually by reducing the number of contaminant plants permitted per square foot, according to the contamination risks involved.
2. The required isolation as outlined in Table 1 must be in place prior to the time of flowering and crop inspection.
3. Contaminant date plants next flowering before harvest from field, all plants around these should be determined by the condition of 11 feet for Production and 5 feet for Experimentation and crop.



Field Standards

LAND REQUIREMENTS

A. Crops should not be planted on land where volunteer growth from a previous crop may cause contamination.

B. Fields for Foundation and Registered classes of industrial hemp seed must not be planted on land which in the previous 5 years grew a crop of industrial hemp.

C. Crops for Certified seed must not be grown on land which in the preceding 3 years produced a crop of industrial hemp.

D. Weeds

1. Fields may be rejected due to excessive weeds.

2. The presence of Broomrape (*Orobancha* spp.) in an industrial hemp field may be cause for rejection.



Field Standards

FIELD STANDARDS

A. Crop Inspection

1. It is the grower's responsibility to ensure that fields are inspected by an authorized inspector at least twice prior to swathing or harvesting, except in the case of Foundation and Registered monoecious types and unisexual female hybrids, in which 3 inspections are required.

2. A field that is cut, swathed or harvested prior to crop inspection is not eligible for certification.

3. Fields must be inspected at a stage of growth when varietal purity is best determined. Crops not inspected at the proper stage for best determining varietal purity may be cause for declining certified status.



Field Standards

FIELD STANDARDS

B. Isolation

1. There shall not be any *Cannabis sativa* plants within 330 feet of the inspected crop. However, not more than 4 plants per acre of harmful contaminants (including species other than *Cannabis sativa* that can cross pollinate with the inspected crop) shall be permitted beyond 330 feet within the isolation distance of the inspected crop.
2. The required isolation as outlined in Table 1 must be in place prior to the time of flowering and crop inspection.
3. If Dioecious male plants start flowering before removal from field, all plants around them should be destroyed for a radius of 10 feet for Foundation and 6 feet for Registered seed crops.



Field Standards

Table 1. Isolation Distances

Inspected Crop	Other Crops	Isolation Distance
Dioecious type:		
Foundation and Registered	Other variety & Non cert Lower Class crop	16150' (3 mile) 6460' (1.2 mile)
Certified	Other variety & Non cert	3230' (0.6 mile)
Monoecious and Hybrid type:		
Foundation and Registered	Dioecious & Non cert Other Monoecious Lower Class crop	16150' (3 mile) 6460' (1.2 mile) 3230' (0.6 mile)
Certified	Other variety & Non cert	3230' (0.6 mile)



Field Inspection Report



App00000

Field Inspection Report
 California Crop Improvement Association
 Frank G. Parsons Seed Certification Center
 University of California
 One Shields Avenue
 Davis, California 95616-8541

Name: CALIFORNIA CROP IMPROVEMENT ASSOCIATION (Acct #) Date: 0/00/2000
 Address: One Shields Avenue
 Davis, CA 95616-9340

The certification numbers below, assigned for access passed, are to be used to identify the seed harvested and must be stenciled on all containers of seed from the corresponding fields. Field inspection is only a preliminary step in the process of certification which shall be determined by tests on officially drawn samples of seed. Before harvest, the county agricultural commissioner must be notified for supervision of harvesting, cleaning, and any intercounty movement of this seed.

Results below are for your 2016 Sunflower field located in YOLO county.

Appl Number	Grower	Crop
App00000	California Crop Improvement Association (Acct #00)	Cubbage

Class Produced	Variety
CertSeed	00A.00

Use certification number 00CA-000-00000 for Certified production

Field Name	Comments
Zanda	PASSED

Acre:	Approved	Rejected	FIO	Growout	No Crop
	100.00	0.00	0.00	0.00	0.00

John C. Palmer
 CCA Representative

cc. Ag. Commissioner
 Farm Advisor, YOLO county

Field Harvesting



- A field harvested prior to field inspection cannot be certified under any circumstances.
- Permission to harvest the field should be sought and is only granted by the county Agricultural Commissioner and harvesting should be done by approved harvesters.
- The field should only be harvested after the Agricultural Commissioner verifies that all equipment, combines, trucks, wagons, and bins are clean to ensure varietal purity.



Seed Movement

- It is the joint responsibility of the applicant and grower to maintain the identity and genetic purity of the crop intended for certification throughout harvest and during delivery to a conditioning facility approved by the CCIA.
- Seed movement within California shall be accompanied by an 'Inter-county Permit' and that destined for another state or an AOSCA country by an 'Inter-State Transfer of Seed Certificate' issued through the authority of the local Agricultural Commissioner.



Seed Cleaning

- Only CCIA approved and accredited conditioners with proper equipment can condition certified seed in California.
- Conditioning of seed intended for certification is subject to supervision by the county Agricultural Commissioner.
- The conditioner will clearly mark bins and containers, accept delivery of seed from the harvester, and condition the seed using appropriate and acceptable processes, and keep all documentation for verification.

Seed Sampling



- Seed sampling is supervised by the county Agricultural Commissioner. The conditioner will submit a seed sample to a Seed Laboratory of choice and will keep a duplicate sample for 3 years as per Federal Seed Act requirements.
- The CCIA executes a Certified Seed Sampler Program with AASCO's oversight. The objective is to attain uniformity in seed sampling in California and to obtain accurate seed test results.

Certified Seed Sampler Program



Methods and Equipment



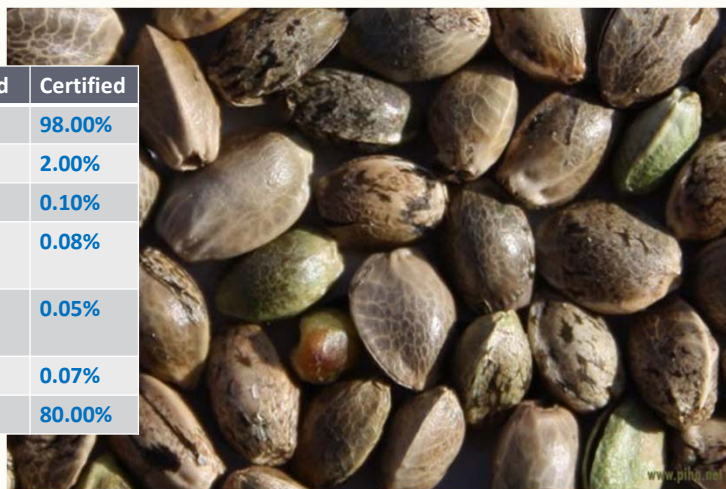
Content Examination

Seed Laboratory Testing



Seed Standards

Factor	Foundation	Registered	Certified
Pure seed (min)	98.00%	98.00%	98.00%
Inert matter (max)	2.00%	2.00%	2.00%
Weed seeds (max)	0.10%	0.10%	0.10%
Total other crop seeds (max)	0.01%	0.03%	0.08%
Other varieties (max)	0.005%	0.01%	0.05%
Other kinds (max)	0.01%	0.03%	0.07%
Germination (min)	80.00%	80.00%	80.00%





Seed Certification

- An accredited conditioner must submit to the CCIA an online request to certify a seed lot at <http://ccia.ucdavis.edu>. Conditioners should review the 'Online Request for Seed Certification' instructions on the CCIA website under 'Seed Certification' in the 'Certification Programs' area.
- The CCIA will accept a Laboratory Report of Analysis (LROA) with purity and germination results within 6 months of sampling. The CCIA will accept these results up to 8 months for wholesale and 15 months for retail, as per California Seed Law.
- The CCIA will review and verify the request vis-à-vis the 'Crop Standard' and issue a Seed Inspection Report (SIR) online.



Seed Tagging and Audit

Review of Documentation

1. Determine field size from application;
2. Determine in-dirt amount of seed (correlate with yield);
3. Field Inspection Report;
4. Seed Transfer Certificate?
5. Eligibility of seed sampler;
6. Laboratory Report of Analysis;
7. Seed Inspection Report;
8. Tags received and used.

Summary: How seed certification works.



Application Field Inspection Harvesting Movement Cleaning Sampling Testing and Certification Tagging and Audit

Industrial Hemp Standards Comparison

IHAB Sampling and Testing Task Force – February 22, 2018

Sampling Timeline

FAC 81006(f)(1): Sampling shall occur as soon as practicable when the THC content of the leaves surrounding the seeds is at its peak and shall commence as the seeds begin to mature, when the first seeds of approximately 50 percent of the plants are resistant to compression.

State	Standard
Colorado	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling must be completed 30 days prior to harvesting • Registrant must submit harvesting report 30 days prior to harvesting • Notify commissioner within 5 days of any harvesting date changes
Indiana	
Kentucky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Pre-harvest sampling triggered by notification of harvesting • Notification of harvesting must occur 15 days prior to expected harvesting date
Minnesota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling should occur 70-90 days after planting (optimal date being 70 days after planting, and not later than 90 days after planting)
Oregon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling to occur no more than four (4) weeks (28 days) prior to harvest

Recommendation: Sampling to be done no more than 30 days prior harvest.

Sampling Collection

FAC Section 81006(f)(2): The entire fruit-bearing part of the plant including the seeds shall be used as a sample. The sample cut shall be made directly underneath the inflorescence found in the top one-third of the plant.

State	Standard
Colorado	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample volume at inspector's discretion • Provides sample weight guidelines based on plot size • Inspector's discretion to combine varieties in one composite sample • Treat indoor and outdoor growing areas as separate sampling areas even if plant material is same variety • Collect top 2 inches of female plant flower should be sampled, 2 inches tips of female plants, or top 2 inches flowers of female plants in the top part of the plant in full sun • Do not sample male plants • Avoid field edges
Indiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Approximately 30 inflorescences per variety of plant from the top of the plant • Separate sample for aberrant or atypical plant from composite sample • Collect complete flower head of a plant including stems, stalks, and flowers as well as foliage leaf material, involucreal leaves and buds • Inspector collects by walking at right angles to the rows of plants and take a representative sample of the variety of the plant.
Kentucky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Cuttings will be collected to make one representative sample. • Clip the top 20 cm of hemp plant's primary stem, including female floral material. • Take cuttings from at least five (5) hemp plants within the plot. • A separate sample must be taken from each non-contiguous plot of a given variety. • A separate sample must be taken for each variety. • Material selected for Pre-Harvest sampling will be determined by inspector.

Sampling Collection

FAC Section 81006(f)(2): The entire fruit-bearing part of the plant including the seeds shall be used as a sample. The sample cut shall be made directly underneath the inflorescence found in the top one-third of the plant.

State	Standard
Minnesota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling volume and pattern at inspector's discretion • Provides sample count guidelines based on field size <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Small fields may be sampled in a X pattern • Larger or irregular-shaped fields be sampled by walking field perimeter and taking paths into field to collect 1-2 samples along each path • Collect top 2 inches of female flowering plants or top 2 inches of available plant material for fiber and non-flowering fields • Avoid field edges
Oregon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sampling volume based on field condition for harvest lot (Harvest lot is defined as 1) industrial hemp that is grown in one contiguous growing area or 2) grown in a portion or portions of one contiguous growing area) <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • normal fields: sample in a X pattern; maximum 30 samples in one composite • dense fields: sample by walking field perimeter and taking paths (minimum 5 feet) into field to collect; maximum 30 samples in one composite • greenhouses or small fields: minimum composite sample size of 4 ounces • Provides table of number for random samples to be taken based on total number of plants (1-200,000) • No more than one sample per plant • Collect approximately 8 inches of flowering tops when flowering tops are present • Avoid field edges

Recommendation: Samples taken randomly by inspector with the farmer physically present. At least five random samples from different plants taken per variety to be milled and combined to one sample. These are to include stem, stalks, flowers, leaves, seeds, and buds (all parts intended to be included in the extraction process). Avoid field edges. No testing of male plant. Indoor and outdoor growing areas should be treated as separate sampling areas even if same variety.

Sample Handling

California Law - No statutory requirements.

State	Standard
Colorado	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place samples in brown paper bag with chain of custody tape to seal Keep samples out of sun and keep cool Ideally same day delivery but can be held if necessary (weekend, etc.)
Indiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Seal sample with chain of custody labels Keep sample in a dark, not hot, storage area Store samples in locked freezer or dryer
Kentucky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place the complete sample in a paper bag. Seal the bag by folding over the top once and stapling the bag shut. Store samples in locked cabinet at lab
Minnesota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Brown paper bag with chain of custody tape to seal Keep out of sun and keep cool
Oregon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Place each sample in a paper bag. Seal in a manner to show evidence of tampering. Store dried homogenized sample in a freezer

Recommendation: Place sample in brown paper bag (or other breathable bag), properly labeled chain-of-custody (signed by both farmer and inspector), and sealed in a manner to show evidence of tampering. Keep sample in cool storage.

How does the board feel about State Certified Labs collecting samples?

THC Testing Method

California Law - No statutory requirements.

State	Standard
Colorado	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gas chromatography with a flame ionization detector
Indiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gas chromatography with a flame ionization detector
Kentucky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Gas chromatography with a flame ionization detector
Minnesota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> High performance liquid chromatography with ultraviolet light detector
Oregon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Sampling policies and procedures must be accredited by Oregon Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ORELAP)

Recommendation: Gas chromatography with a flame ionization detector.

HPLC will show slightly higher cannabinoid levels.

Sample Lab Prep & Storage

California Law - No statutory requirements.

State	Standard
Colorado	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry sample until constant weight achieved • Sieve sample to discard seeds and stems • Homogenize sample by grinding for approximately 30 seconds or until a fine, even texture is achieved • Samples stored at room temperature in designated container in locked room
Indiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry sample to constant weight (weight change is less than 0.1g) • Sieve sample to remove seeds and stems • Homogenize sample by grinding to achieve uniform, powder-like consistency
Kentucky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Grind dried material using 5 mm screen and 1 mm screen
Minnesota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples with high moisture content may be dried on a drying rack or in a low heat dryer • Dried sample then ground up in a mortar and pestle
Oregon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dry leaf and flower sample until brittle • Pulverize and sieve sample using 1 mm screen • Blend and homogenize sieved material

Recommendation: Each variety (5 samples from different plants) will be dried and then milled to a homogenous powder-like consistency at lab. Different varieties will be kept and tested separately. The lab does not determine which parts of the plants are for testing.

Sample Retention/Disposal

No statutory requirements.

State	Standard
Colorado	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Dispose raw samples in trash receptacle if THC content is passing • Secure raw samples in secure storage if THC content fails • Sample and analytical extracts are disposed as non-chlorinated hazardous liquid waste
Indiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Sample extracts, analytical extracts and raw samples with THC levels above acceptance criteria will be retain and collected by law enforcement. • Sample extracts, analytical extracts and raw samples with THC levels at or below acceptance criteria will be incinerated.
Kentucky	
Minnesota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Retained by the lab for 30 days
Oregon	

Recommendation:

If THC content is passing, sample should be retained by lab for 30 days.

If THC content is over 0.3% or under 1%, sample will be retained for 60 days.

THC Determination and Actions

FAC Section 81006(f)(5) If the laboratory test report indicates a percentage content of THC that is equal to or less than three-tenths of 1 percent, the laboratory shall provide the person who requested the testing not less than 10 original copies signed by an employee authorized by the laboratory and shall retain one or more original copies of the laboratory test report for a minimum of two years from its date of sampling.

State	Standard
Colorado	
Indiana	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Samples with the level of THC ≤ 1.0% are considered passing. • Samples above the critical level are considered failing. • Composite test result greater than 0.3% THC will be considered not in compliance • Samples not passing acceptance criteria will be confirmed by being rerun
Kentucky	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Test results with the level of THC of less than or 3,999 ppm are considered passing and material allowed to market • Any variety testing above 3,000 ppm shall become designated as a Variety of Concern. • Any marketing of materials testing between 3,001 ppm and 3,999 ppm is at the License Holder's risk • Harvested materials of concern cannot comeingle with other harvests • Floral materials harvested for phytocannabinoid extraction cannot move beyond the process, nor comeingled, nor extracted until KDA releases material • Registrant will be notified within 45 days of sampling of testing and eligibility of harvested material to move into market research

Recommendation: Suggest registrant will be notified within 10 days of sampling if pass or fail.

THC Determination and Actions

FAC Section 81006(f)(6) If the laboratory test report indicates a percentage content of THC that is greater than three-tenths of 1 percent and does not exceed 1 percent, the registrant that grows industrial hemp shall submit additional samples for testing of the industrial hemp grown.

FAC Section 81006(f)(7) A registrant that grows industrial hemp shall destroy the industrial hemp grown upon receipt of a first laboratory test report indicating a percentage content of THC that exceeds 1 percent or a second laboratory test report pursuant to paragraph (6) indicating a percentage content of THC that exceeds three-tenths of 1 percent but is less than 1 percent. If the percentage content of THC exceeds 1 percent, the destruction shall take place within 48 hours after receipt of the laboratory test report. If the percentage content of THC in the second laboratory test report exceeds three-tenths of 1 percent but is less than 1 percent, the destruction shall take place as soon as practicable, but no later than 45 days after receipt of the second test report.

State	Standard
Minnesota	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • THC concentration reported to approximately 0.00200% reporting limit by weight (dependent on exact mass of testing sub-sample) • Round test results down to nearest tenth of a percent for final determination • THC concentration above 0.3% is a failed test and original sample will be retested
Oregon	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Laboratory shall retest retained sample at the request from a grower after the sample failed initial testing for THC content

Recommendation: If farmer chooses to harvest prior to the 10 days allocated to receive testing results and still wishes to qualify for a retest, farmer must keep each variety in properly labeled batches. This includes the drying process as well as after milling and storage. For retest, the farmer is allowed to submit samples in which they would later send to the extraction process (ex. Grinded flower/stem/seed).

Hemp Farming Act of 2018

Section-by-Section Summary

Section 1: Short Title – “Hemp Farming Act of 2018”

Section 2: Hemp Production

This section would amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C. 1621 et seq.) to let states build off investments made through the successful pilots established under the 2014 Farm Bill by authorizing them to regulate hemp growth and production by submitting a plan to the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA). These plans must demonstrate how states and tribes plan to maintain relevant information regarding locations of hemp production, testing hemp for THC concentration, dispose of plants and products that are out of compliance with this act, and account for negligent and other violations of the state or tribal plan. Hemp production in states and tribes that do not have USDA approved plans must continue to following federal laws and regulations that are promulgated by the USDA.

Section 3: Funding for Hemp Research

This section would make hemp research eligible for competitive grant funding under the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3319d(c)(3)(E)) and the Critical Agricultural Materials Act (7 U.S.C. 178c(b)(9)).

Section 4: Legitimacy of Industrial Hemp Research

Within 120 days of enactment, the Secretary of Agriculture would be required to submit a report to Congress reviewing the hemp pilot programs established under the 2014 Farm Bill to determine the economic viability of domestic production and sale of hemp. The authority for hemp pilot projects set forth in the last farm bill would expire within a year.

Section 5: Federal Crop Insurance

Adds hemp as an eligible commodity for the purposes of crop insurance on both a pre- and post-harvest basis. This allows farmers to access capital for cultivation and production of hemp and hemp products.

Section 6: Exclusion of hemp from controlled substances schedules

Currently, hemp is considered a schedule I substance under the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802). This section would remove hemp with a concentration of not more than 0.3 percent delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) from the controlled substances list. This includes the de-scheduling of all derivatives, extracts, and seeds of hemp as long as those portions of the plant remain below the THC threshold.

Section 7: Rule of Construction

This section contains language to clarify that nothing in this act authorizes interference with the interstate transportation or commerce of hemp or hemp products.

115TH CONGRESS
2D SESSION

S. _____

To amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to provide for State and Tribal regulation of hemp production, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

_____ introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on _____

A BILL

To amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to provide for State and Tribal regulation of hemp production, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Hemp Farming Act
5 of 2018”.

6 **SEC. 2. HEMP PRODUCTION.**

7 The Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 (7 U.S.C.
8 1621 et seq.) is amended by adding at the end the fol-
9 lowing:

1 **“Subtitle G—Hemp Production**

2 **“SEC. 297A. DEFINITIONS.**

3 “In this subtitle:

4 “(1) HEMP.—The term ‘hemp’ means the plant
5 Cannabis sativa L. and any part of that plant, in-
6 cluding the seeds thereof and all derivatives, ex-
7 tracts, cannabinoids, isomers, acids, salts, and salts
8 of isomers, whether growing or not, with a delta-9
9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than
10 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis.

11 “(2) INDIAN TRIBE.—The term ‘Indian tribe’
12 has the meaning given the term in section 4 of the
13 Indian Self-Determination and Education Assistance
14 Act (25 U.S.C. 5304).

15 “(3) SECRETARY.—The term ‘Secretary’ means
16 the Secretary of Agriculture.

17 “(4) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means—

18 “(A) a State;

19 “(B) the District of Columbia;

20 “(C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico;

21 and

22 “(D) any other territory or possession of
23 the United States.

24 “(5) STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—

25 The term ‘State department of agriculture’ means

1 the agency, commission, or department of a State
2 government responsible for agriculture in the State.

3 “(6) TRIBAL GOVERNMENT.—The term ‘Tribal
4 government’ means the governing body of an Indian
5 tribe.

6 **“SEC. 297B. STATE AND TRIBAL PLANS.**

7 “(a) SUBMISSION.—

8 “(1) IN GENERAL.—A State or Indian tribe de-
9 siring to have primary regulatory authority over the
10 production of hemp in the State or territory of the
11 Indian tribe shall submit to the Secretary, through
12 the State department of agriculture (in consultation
13 with the Governor and chief law enforcement officer
14 of the State) or the Tribal government, as applica-
15 ble, a plan under which the State or Indian tribe
16 monitors and regulates that production as described
17 in paragraph (2).

18 “(2) CONTENTS.—A State or Tribal plan re-
19 ferred to in paragraph (1)—

20 “(A) shall only be required to include—

21 “(i) a practice to maintain relevant in-
22 formation regarding land on which hemp is
23 produced in the State or territory of the
24 Indian tribe, including a legal description

1 of the land, for a period of not less than
2 3 calendar years;

3 “(ii) a procedure for testing, using
4 post-decarboxylation or other similarly reli-
5 able methods, delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol
6 concentration levels of hemp produced in
7 the State or territory of the Indian tribe;

8 “(iii) a procedure for the effective dis-
9 posal of products that are produced in vio-
10 lation of this subtitle; and

11 “(iv) a procedure to comply with the
12 enforcement procedures under subsection
13 (d); and

14 “(B) may include any other practice or
15 procedure established by a State or Indian
16 tribe, as applicable, to the extent that the prac-
17 tice or procedure is consistent with this subtitle.

18 “(3) RELATION TO STATE AND TRIBAL LAW.—

19 “(A) NO PREEMPTION.—Nothing in this
20 subsection preempts or limits any law of a
21 State or Indian tribe regulating the production
22 of hemp, to the extent that law is consistent
23 with this subtitle.

24 “(B) REFERENCES IN PLANS.—A State or
25 Tribal plan referred to in paragraph (1) may

1 include a reference to a law of the State or In-
2 dian tribe regulating the production of hemp, to
3 the extent that law is consistent with this sub-
4 title.

5 “(b) APPROVAL.—

6 “(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days
7 after receipt of a State or Tribal plan under sub-
8 section (a), the Secretary shall—

9 “(A) approve the State or Tribal plan if
10 the State or Tribal plan complies with sub-
11 section (a); or

12 “(B) disapprove the State or Tribal plan
13 only if the State or Tribal plan does not comply
14 with subsection (a).

15 “(2) AMENDED PLANS.—If the Secretary dis-
16 approves a State or Tribal plan under paragraph
17 (1)(B), the State, through the State department of
18 agriculture (in consultation with the Governor and
19 chief law enforcement officer of the State) or the
20 Tribal government, as applicable, may submit to the
21 Secretary an amended State or Tribal plan that
22 complies with subsection (a).

23 “(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may
24 provide technical assistance to a State or Indian tribe in

1 the development of a State or Tribal plan under subsection
2 (a).

3 “(d) VIOLATIONS.—

4 “(1) IN GENERAL.—A violation of a State or
5 Tribal plan approved under subsection (b) shall be
6 subject to enforcement solely in accordance with this
7 subsection.

8 “(2) NEGLIGENT VIOLATIONS.—

9 “(A) IN GENERAL.—A hemp producer in a
10 State or the territory of an Indian tribe for
11 which a State or Tribal plan is approved under
12 subsection (b) shall be subject to subparagraph
13 (B) of this paragraph if the State department
14 of agriculture or Tribal government, as applica-
15 ble, determines that the hemp producer has
16 negligently violated the State or Tribal plan, in-
17 cluding by negligently—

18 “(i) failing to provide a legal descrip-
19 tion of land on which the producer pro-
20 duces hemp;

21 “(ii) failing to obtain a license or
22 other required authorization from the
23 State department of agriculture or Tribal
24 government, as applicable; or

1 “(iii) producing *Cannabis sativa* L.
2 with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol con-
3 centration of more than 0.3 percent on a
4 dry weight basis.

5 “(B) CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN.—A hemp
6 producer described in subparagraph (A) shall
7 comply with a plan established by the State de-
8 partment of agriculture or Tribal government,
9 as applicable, to correct the negligent violation,
10 including—

11 “(i) a reasonable date by which the
12 hemp producer shall correct the negligent
13 violation; and

14 “(ii) a requirement that the hemp
15 producer shall periodically report to the
16 State department of agriculture or Tribal
17 government, as applicable, on the compli-
18 ance of the hemp producer with the State
19 or Tribal plan for a period of not less than
20 the next 2 calendar years.

21 “(C) RESULT OF NEGLIGENT VIOLA-
22 TION.—Except as provided in subparagraph
23 (D), a hemp producer that negligently violates
24 a State or Tribal plan under subparagraph (A)
25 shall not be subject to any criminal or civil en-

1 enforcement action by the Federal Government or
2 any State government, Tribal government, or
3 local government other than the enforcement
4 action authorized under subparagraph (B).

5 “(D) REPEAT VIOLATIONS.—A hemp pro-
6 ducer that negligently violates a State or Tribal
7 plan under subparagraph (A) 3 times in a 5-
8 year period shall be ineligible to produce hemp
9 for a period of 5 years beginning on the date
10 of the third violation.

11 “(3) OTHER VIOLATIONS.—If the State depart-
12 ment of agriculture or Tribal government in a State
13 or the territory of an Indian tribe for which a State
14 or Tribal plan is approved under subsection (b), as
15 applicable, determines that a hemp producer in the
16 State or territory has violated the State or Tribal
17 plan with a culpable mental state greater than neg-
18 ligence—

19 “(A) the State department of agriculture
20 or Tribal government, as applicable, shall im-
21 mediately report the hemp producer to—

22 “(i) the Attorney General; and

23 “(ii) in the case of a State department
24 of agriculture, the chief law enforcement
25 officer of the State; and

1 “(B) paragraph (1) of this subsection shall
2 not apply to the violation.

3 “(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
4 are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are nec-
5 essary to carry out this section.

6 “(f) EFFECT.—Nothing in this section prohibits the
7 production of hemp in a State or the territory of an Indian
8 tribe for which a State or Tribal plan is not approved
9 under this section in accordance with other Federal laws
10 (including regulations).

11 **“SEC. 297C. AUTHORITY TO ISSUE REGULATIONS AND**
12 **GUIDELINES.**

13 “The Secretary shall have sole authority to issue Fed-
14 eral regulations and guidelines that relate to the produc-
15 tion of hemp, including Federal regulations and guidelines
16 that relate to the implementation of section 297B.”.

17 **SEC. 3. FUNDING FOR HEMP RESEARCH.**

18 (a) SUPPLEMENTAL AND ALTERNATIVE CROPS.—
19 Section 1473D(c)(3)(E) of the National Agricultural Re-
20 search, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7
21 U.S.C. 3319d(c)(3)(E)) is amended by inserting “(includ-
22 ing hemp (as defined in section 297A of the Agricultural
23 Marketing Act of 1946))” after “material”.

24 (b) CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS.—Section
25 5(b)(9) of the Critical Agricultural Materials Act (7

1 U.S.C. 178c(b)(9)) is amended by inserting “, and includ-
2 ing hemp (as defined in section 297A of the Agricultural
3 Marketing Act of 1946)” after “hydrocarbon-containing
4 plants”.

5 **SEC. 4. LEGITIMACY OF INDUSTRIAL HEMP RESEARCH.**

6 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 7606 of the Agricultural
7 Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 5940) is amended—

8 (1) by redesignating subsections (a) and (b) as
9 subsections (b) and (a), respectively, and moving the
10 subsections so as to appear in alphabetical order;

11 (2) in subsection (b) (as so redesignated), in
12 the subsection heading, by striking “IN GENERAL”
13 and inserting “INDUSTRIAL HEMP RESEARCH”; and

14 (3) by adding at the end the following:

15 “(c) STUDY AND REPORT.—

16 “(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall con-
17 duct a study of agricultural pilot programs—

18 “(A) to determine the economic viability of
19 the domestic production and sale of industrial
20 hemp; and

21 “(B) that shall include a review of—

22 “(i) each agricultural pilot program;
23 and

24 “(ii) any other agricultural or aca-
25 demic research relating to industrial hemp.

1 “(2) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after
2 the date of enactment of this subsection, the Sec-
3 retary shall submit to Congress a report describing
4 the results of the study conducted under paragraph
5 (1).”.

6 (b) REPEAL.—Effective on the date that is 1 year
7 after the date of enactment of this Act, section 7606 of
8 the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 5940) is repealed.

9 **SEC. 5. FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE.**

10 (a) DEFINITION OF HEMP.—Section 502(b) of the
11 Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1502(b)) is amend-
12 ed—

13 (1) by redesignating paragraphs (8) through
14 (11) as paragraphs (9) through (12), respectively;
15 and

16 (2) by inserting after paragraph (7) the fol-
17 lowing:

18 “(8) HEMP.—The term ‘hemp’ has the meaning
19 given the term in section 297A of the Agricultural
20 Marketing Act of 1946.”.

21 (b) INSURANCE PERIOD.—Section 508(a)(2) of the
22 Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508(a)(2)) is
23 amended by striking “and sweet potatoes” and inserting
24 “sweet potatoes, and hemp”.

1 (c) SUBMISSION OF POLICIES AND MATERIALS TO
2 BOARD.—Section 508(h) of the Federal Crop Insurance
3 Act (7 U.S.C. 1508(h)) is amended—

4 (1) in paragraph (1)(B)—

5 (A) by redesignating clauses (i) through
6 (iii) as subclauses (I) through (III), respec-
7 tively, and indenting appropriately;

8 (B) in the matter preceding subclause (I)
9 (as so redesignated), by striking “The Corpora-
10 tion shall” and inserting the following:

11 “(i) IN GENERAL.—The Corporation
12 shall”;

13 (C) in clause (i)(I) (as so redesignated), by
14 inserting “subject to clause (ii),” before “will
15 likely”; and

16 (D) by adding at the end the following:

17 “(ii) WAIVER FOR HEMP.—The Cor-
18 poration may waive the viability and mar-
19 ketability requirement under clause (i)(I)
20 in the case of a policy or pilot program re-
21 lating to the production of hemp.”; and

22 (2) in paragraph (3)(C)—

23 (A) in clause (ii), by striking “and” at the
24 end;

1 (B) in clause (iii), by striking the period at
2 the end and inserting “; and”; and

3 (C) by adding at the end the following:

4 “(iv) in the case of reviewing policies
5 and other materials relating to the produc-
6 tion of hemp, may waive the viability and
7 marketability requirement under subpara-
8 graph (A)(ii)(I).”.

9 (d) AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.—Section 518 of the
10 Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1518) is amended
11 by inserting “hemp,” before “aquacultural species”.

12 (e) RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT AUTHORITY.—
13 Section 522(b) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7
14 U.S.C. 1522(b)) is amended—

15 (1) in paragraph (2), by adding at the end the
16 following:

17 “(K) WAIVER FOR HEMP.—The Board
18 may waive the viability and marketability re-
19 quirements under this paragraph in the case of
20 research and development relating to a policy to
21 insure the production of hemp.”; and

22 (2) in paragraph (3)—

23 (A) by striking “The Corporation” and in-
24 serting the following:

1 “(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subpara-
2 graph (B), the Corporation”; and

3 (B) by adding at the end the following:

4 “(B) WAIVER FOR HEMP.—The Corpora-
5 tion may waive the marketability requirement
6 under subparagraph (A) in the case of research
7 and development relating to a policy to insure
8 the production of hemp.”.

9 **SEC. 6. CONFORMING CHANGES TO CONTROLLED SUB-**
10 **STANCES ACT.**

11 (a) IN GENERAL.—Section 102(16) of the Controlled
12 Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(16)) is amended—

13 (1) by striking “(16) The” and inserting
14 “(16)(A) Subject to subparagraph (B), the”; and

15 (2) by striking “Such term does not include
16 the” and inserting the following:

17 “(B) The term ‘marihuana’ does not include—

18 “(i) hemp, as defined in section 297A of the
19 Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946; or

20 “(ii) the”.

21 (b) TETRAHYDROCANNABINOL.—Schedule I, as set
22 forth in section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act
23 (21 U.S.C. 812(c)), is amended in subsection (c)(17) by
24 inserting after “Tetrahydrocannabinols” the following: “,
25 except for tetrahydrocannabinols in hemp (as defined

1 under section 297A of the Agricultural Marketing Act of
2 1946)''.

3 **SEC. 7. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.**

4 Nothing in this Act authorizes interference with the
5 interstate commerce of hemp (as defined in section 297A
6 of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as added by
7 section 2).

Industrial Hemp Cultivation Survey

Presented on April 24, 2018

298

Total Responses

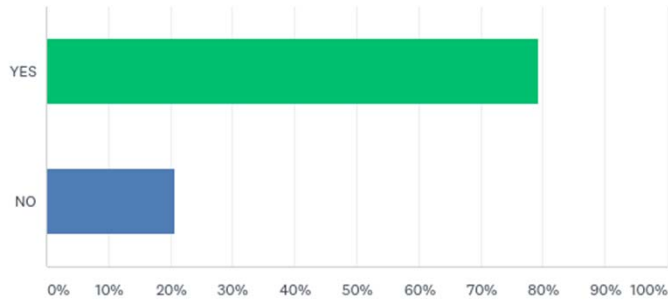
Out of 1,666 email recipients

Date Created: Monday, February 12, 2018

Date Data Pulled: Monday, March 12, 2018

Q1: Are you interested in registering as an industrial hemp grower and/or seed breeder?

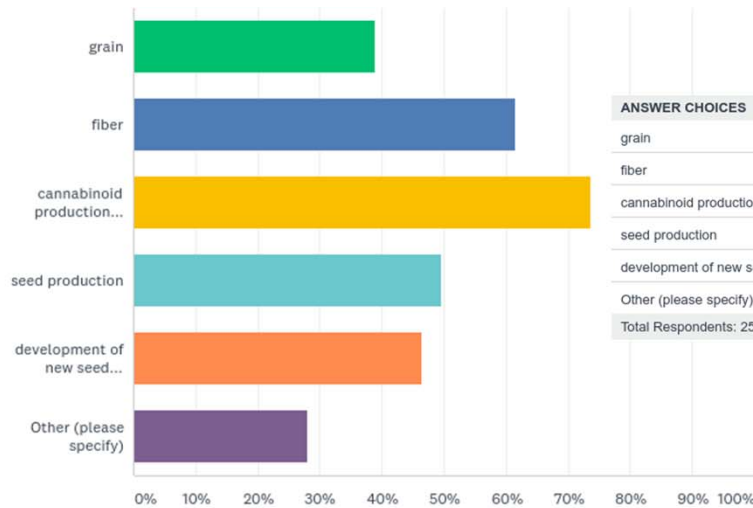
Answered: 293 Skipped: 5



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
YES	79.18% 232
NO	20.82% 61
TOTAL	293

Q2: What purposes do you plan on cultivating industrial hemp for? (check all that apply)

Answered: 253 Skipped: 45



ANSWER CHOICES	RESPONSES
grain	39.13% 99
fiber	61.66% 156
cannabinoid production (non-THC)	73.52% 186
seed production	49.80% 126
development of new seed cultivars	46.64% 118
Other (please specify)	28.06% 71
Total Respondents:	253

**Q2: What purposes do you plan on cultivating industrial hemp for?
OTHER responses**

Crop rotation	Biofuel	Micropropagation
Plastic	Soil remediation	Paper
Biomass	Construction material	Terpene
Bird seed	Environmental cleanup	various
Bud for smoking	Food production	Not sure
Fertility research	Batteries	Teepee production
Textile	Research	Animal feed
Oil	Landscaping	
Medicinal purposes	Biomass	

Q3: In what county (or counties) do you plan on registering as an industrial hemp grower and/or seed breeder?

Answered: 245 Skipped: 53

Answer Choices	Responses
San Diego	16.60% 41
Monterey	15.79% 39
Riverside	14.57% 36
Los Angeles	13.77% 34
Yolo	11.74% 29
Fresno	11.34% 28
San Bernardino	10.93% 27
San Luis Obispo	9.72% 24
Kern	8.91% 22
Mendocino	8.50% 21
Santa Cruz	8.50% 21
Merced	8.10% 20
Ventura	8.10% 20
Kings	7.29% 18
Santa Barbara	7.29% 18
Sonoma	6.88% 17
Humboldt	6.48% 16
Sacramento	6.48% 16
San Joaquin	6.48% 16

Answer Choices	Responses
Madera	6.07% 15
Orange	6.07% 15
Siskiyou	6.07% 15
Yuba	5.67% 14
Calaveras	5.26% 13
Imperial	5.26% 13
Stanislaus	5.26% 13
Butte	4.86% 12
El Dorado	4.45% 11
Trinity	4.45% 11
Alameda	4.05% 10
Inyo	4.05% 10
Plumas	4.05% 10
Tehama	4.05% 10
Contra Costa	3.64% 9
Mariposa	3.64% 9
Napa	3.64% 9
San Benito	3.64% 9
Nevada	3.24% 8

Answer Choices	Responses
Placer	3.24% 8
San Francisco	3.24% 8
San Mateo	3.24% 8
Santa Clara	3.24% 8
Sutter	3.24% 8
Tulare	3.24% 8
Alpine	2.83% 7
Colusa	2.83% 7
Del Norte	2.83% 7
Lake	2.83% 7
Modoc	2.83% 7
Shasta	2.83% 7
Solano	2.83% 7
Amador	2.43% 6
Lassen	2.43% 6
Marin	2.43% 6
Mono	2.43% 6
Glenn	2.02% 5
Sierra	2.02% 5
Tuolumne	1.62% 4



Production of Industrial Hemp

Research and Development Program

Registration Application

Product of US Farm Bill Section 7606

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Section 1

Applicant: _____

Mailing Address: _____

Primary Phone: _____ Email: _____

Website: _____

Additional Contacts: _____

Phone: _____ Email: _____

Licensed Business Info: Section 3

Licensed by State: Yes No

Operates as one of the following:

- Corporation
- S-Corp
- LLC
- Partnership
- Individual
- Sole Proprietorship
- Other _____

Section 2

Varietal Details: *To be determined*

Varietal Name #1: _____

Varietal Name #2: _____

Varietal Name #3: _____

Approximation of desired seed amount:

Variety 1: _____ lbs.

Variety 2: _____ lbs.

Variety 3: _____ lbs. Total: _____ lbs

Seed may be ordered by the Department of Agriculture once all applications are submitted. This will assist in ordering bulk amounts and limiting brokerage fees as well as freight costs. Attached to this application is a detailed order form. Submit the request form once an accurate seed total is calculated.



Field Details (describe location, features, and include a map to detail the area, including all separated varietal sites)

Section 4

- Indoor
- Outdoor Total area dedicated to industrial hemp R&D _____Acres/SqFt

Coordinate Information

Latitude #1 _____ Longitude #1 _____

Latitude#2 _____ Longitude #2 _____

Latitude#3 _____ Longitude #3 _____

General Field Features:

Production of Industrial Hemp

Research and Development Program

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Section 5

Associated Fees:

The applicant shall pay a nonrefundable application fee of \$500.00 and;

-Certified Outdoor Operations: Additional fee of \$5.00/acre or portion thereof.

-Certified Indoor Operations: Additional fee of \$0.33/1000 SqFt or portion thereof.

In addition to application fees, the applicant is responsible for inspection costs, at \$50.00/hour per inspector for drive time, inspections, and sampling; mileage will be charged at the current IRS reimbursement rate.



The Department may charge a fee for any analysis which it conducts. Fees are determined based upon an approximation of the actual cost of performing tests.

Application Fee:	\$500.00	+		
\$5.00 x Outdoor Acreage:	_____	= \$	_____	+
	# acres		Total	
\$0.33 x Indoor Footage:	_____	= \$	_____	= _____
				Initial Amount Due

Production of Industrial Hemp

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Section 6

Research Intentions:

Intended Focus for Academic and Agricultural Research:

Check any of the following that are relevant to our interests with industrial hemp R & D:

<input type="checkbox"/> Animal Bedding	<input type="checkbox"/> Biofuel	<input type="checkbox"/> Hemp Oil Extraction	<input type="checkbox"/> Cosmetic/Beauty
<input type="checkbox"/> Cultivars	<input type="checkbox"/> Dietary Supplement	<input type="checkbox"/> DNA Sequencing/Genetics	<input type="checkbox"/> Compost
<input type="checkbox"/> Fiber	<input type="checkbox"/> Food/Drink Additive	<input type="checkbox"/> Hempcrete	<input type="checkbox"/> Insulation
<input type="checkbox"/> Phytoremediation	<input type="checkbox"/> Seed Stock	<input type="checkbox"/> Undisclosed	
<input type="checkbox"/> Other, Please Explain _____			



not present after the 1-year period has ended.

_____ That each contiguous land unit, with which industrial hemp shall be grown, will be associated with a separate
Initials application. Any additional acreage or square footage will be associated with a separate application.

_____ That no registered land area may contain *Cannabis Ssp.* Plants or parts thereof that the registrant knows or, has a r
Initials reason to know, are of a variety that will produce THC content greater than 0.3% on a dry weight basis, unless
Otherwise approved of by the Department. No registrant shall use any such variety that is known to produce THC
Concentration levels above 0.3% on a dry weight basis.

_____ To allow any and all inspections/sampling that CDA deems necessary in order to preserve the integrity of the research
Initials /development project. Plant parts collected for THC concentration analysis will be the segments containing the
highest THC concentrations. Sample test results that are greater than 1.0% THC on a dry weight basis may be
submitted to the appropriate authorities for review.

_____ To pay for any and all costs for the oversight of this program. Payment must be submitted within 30 days after
Initials invoicing.

_____ That THC concentrations for industrial hemp are declared to be under or equal to 0.3% on a dry weight basis,
Initials

_____ That any information provided to CDA can be utilized for public disclosure and be provided to law enforcement
Initials agencies without further notice to the registrant.

_____ That CDA only authorizes the use of certified hemp seed for R & D production purposes.
Initials

_____ That it is illegal under federal law to possess viable hemp seed in California unless it is for use in the authorized
Initials research trial.

_____ Any operations proposed to use land that is not owned by the applicant must be accompanied by a signed, notarized
Initials affidavit from the legal owner of the land consenting to approval.

_____ Alterations of any kind to this application, excluding sections 1 and 2, will require a \$500.00 amendment fee.
Initials Application details must stay consistent with all production features at all times.

Signature

Date

Research and Development Program

Registration Application

Product of US Farm Bill Section 7606

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Industrial Hemp Materials Order Form

Utilize this form to indicate the source of industrial hemp material (Seed, Clones, etc.)
A separate form needs to be filled out for each individual variety requested.

Name of Seed Requester: _____ Approximate planting date: _____

Previously certified industrial hemp producer: Yes No

If yes, provide associated certification number: _____



Desired Seed Characteristics:

If known, specific variety desired: _____

Name of varietal dealer: _____

Dealer Information: Country: _____
Address: _____
City: _____ State: _____
Point of Contact: _____
Phone: _____
Email: _____

If not known, List out specific seed attributes that would be desired for best research results:

Quantity Details:

Total area to be in production _____
Material (seed, clones, etc.) _____
Price of material (if known)\$ _____

In addition to the price of material, \$1.00/lb. must be added.

After receiving this form from each approved applicant, the CDA will combine the seed orders where possible to obtain the best price and the lowest delivery costs. After obtaining a price quotation from the seed supplier(s), the CDA will confirm the purchase of seed with each applicant wishing to participate in that order. Any variation in the seed price as delivered, will be handled by refund or invoicing as necessary.