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. Mkandawire 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 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 CDFA to establish an agricultural pilot program. Goggin explained the proposed language came from the Office of Legislative Counsel and provided CDFA some flexibility. McClain recommended changing “may” into “shall” to require CDFA 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 CDFA 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 CDFA 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 complied 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 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.
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.
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
Industrial Hemp Advisory Board

**Hemp for CBD Production**

**CBD Protein**

**CBD Oil**

Role in food additives, health and wellness

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**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

Board approves Varieties and Standards
Seed Certification

Field and Seed Standards

How seed certification works

Application
Field Inspection
Harvesting
Movement
Tagging
Seed Inspection
Sampling
Cleaning
Application Submission and Review

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

Field Inspection
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 (Orobanche spp.) in an industrial hemp field may be cause for rejection.

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

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Inspected Crop</th>
<th>Other Crops</th>
<th>Isolation Distance</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Dioecious type:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation and Registered</td>
<td>Other variety &amp; Non cert Lower Class crop</td>
<td>16150’ (3 mile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6460’ (1.2 mile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified</td>
<td>Other variety &amp; Non cert</td>
<td>3230’ (0.6 mile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>Monoecious and Hybrid type:</strong></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Foundation and Registered</td>
<td>Dioecious &amp; Non cert Other Monoecious Lower Class crop</td>
<td>16150’ (3 mile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>6460’ (1.2 mile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>3230’ (0.6 mile)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Certified</td>
<td>Other variety &amp; Non cert</td>
<td>3230’ (0.6 mile)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Field Inspection Report

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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Factor</th>
<th>Foundation</th>
<th>Registered</th>
<th>Certified</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Pure seed (min)</td>
<td>98.00%</td>
<td>98.00%</td>
<td>98.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Inert matter (max)</td>
<td>2.00%</td>
<td>2.00%</td>
<td>2.00%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Weed seeds (max)</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
<td>0.10%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total other crop seeds (max)</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
<td>0.08%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other varieties (max)</td>
<td>0.005%</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
<td>0.05%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other kinds (max)</td>
<td>0.01%</td>
<td>0.03%</td>
<td>0.07%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Germination (min)</td>
<td>80.00%</td>
<td>80.00%</td>
<td>80.00%</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Seed Certification

- An accredited conditioner must submit to the CCIA an online request to certify a seed lot at [http://ccia.ucdavis.edu](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.
Industrial Hemp Standards Comparison

IHAB Sampling and Testing Task Force – February 22, 2018

### Sampling Timeline

FAC 81006(h)(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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>• Sampling must be completed 30 days prior to harvesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Registrant must submit harvesting report 30 days prior to harvesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Notify commissioner within 5 days of any harvesting date changes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>• Pre-harvest sampling triggered by notification of harvesting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Notification of harvesting must occur 15 days prior to expected harvesting date</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>• Sampling should occur 70-90 days after planting (optimal date being 70 days after planting, and not later than 90 days after planting)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>• Sampling to occur no more than four (4) weeks (28 days) prior to harvest</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Colorado    | • Sample volume at inspector’s discretion  
• Provides sample weight guidelines based on plot size  
• 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     | • 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, involucral 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    | • 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.                                                                 |
| Minnesota   | • Sampling volume and pattern at inspector’s discretion  
• Provides sample count guidelines based on field size  
• 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      | • 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)  
• 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                                                                 |
Sample Handling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>• Place samples in brown paper bag with chain of custody tape to seal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Keep samples out of sun and keep cool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Ideally same day delivery but can be held if necessary (weekend, etc.)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>• Seal sample with chain of custody labels</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Keep sample in a dark, not hot, storage area</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Store samples in locked freezer or dryer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>• Place the complete sample in a paper bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Seal the bag by folding over the top once and stapling the bag shut.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Store samples in locked cabinet at lab</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>• Brown paper bag with chain of custody tape to seal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Keep out of sun and keep cool</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>• Place each sample in a paper bag</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Seal in a manner to show evidence of tampering.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>• Store dried homogenized sample in a freezer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Colorado</td>
<td>• Gas chromatography with a flame ionization detector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Indiana</td>
<td>• Gas chromatography with a flame ionization detector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kentucky</td>
<td>• Gas chromatography with a flame ionization detector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Minnesota</td>
<td>• High performance liquid chromatography with ultraviolet light detector</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oregon</td>
<td>• Sampling policies and procedures must be accredited by Oregon Environmental Laboratory Accreditation Program (ORELAP)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Recommendation:** Gas chromatography with a flame ionization detector.

HPLC will show slightly higher cannabinoid levels.
### Sample Lab Prep & Storage

**California Law - No statutory requirements.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Colorado | - 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  | - 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 | - Grind dried material using 5 mm screen and 1 mm screen |
| Minnesota| - 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  | - 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.**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Colorado   | - 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    | - 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   | - Retained by the lab for 30 days |
| Minnesota  | - Retained by the lab for 30 days |
| Oregon     | - Retained by the lab for 30 days |

**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

**State Standard**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>State</th>
<th>Standard</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
| Colorado  | • Samples with the level of THC≤1.0% are considered passing.  
• 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 |
| Indiana   | • Test results with the level of THC of less than or equal to 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 comingle with other harvests  
• Floral materials harvested for phyto cannabinoid extraction cannot move beyond the process, nor comingled, 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 |
| Kentucky  | 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.  
• recommendation: Suggest registrant will be notified within 10 days of sampling if pass or fail. |
| Minnesota | • 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    | • 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 quality 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 follow 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 descheduling 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:
“Subtitle G—Hemp Production

“SEC. 297A. DEFINITIONS.

“In this subtitle:

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

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

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

“(4) STATE.—The term ‘State’ means—

“(A) a State;

“(B) the District of Columbia;

“(C) the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico; and

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

“(5) STATE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.—

The term ‘State department of agriculture’ means
the agency, commission, or department of a State
government responsible for agriculture in the State.

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

"SEC. 297B. STATE AND TRIBAL PLANS.

“(a) SUBMISSION.—

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

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

“(A) shall only be required to include—

“(i) a practice to maintain relevant in-
formation regarding land on which hemp is
produced in the State or territory of the
Indian tribe, including a legal description
of the land, for a period of not less than
3 calendar years;

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

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

"(iv) a procedure to comply with the
enforcement procedures under subsection
(d); and

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

"(3) Relation to state and tribal law.—

"(A) No preemption.—Nothing in this
subsection preempts or limits any law of a
State or Indian tribe regulating the production
of hemp, to the extent that law is consistent
with this subtitle.

"(B) References in plans.—A State or
Tribal plan referred to in paragraph (1) may
include a reference to a law of the State or Indian tribe regulating the production of hemp, to the extent that law is consistent with this subtitle.

"(b) APPROVAL.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 60 days after receipt of a State or Tribal plan under subsection (a), the Secretary shall—

"(A) approve the State or Tribal plan if the State or Tribal plan complies with subsection (a); or

"(B) disapprove the State or Tribal plan only if the State or Tribal plan does not comply with subsection (a).

"(2) AMENDED PLANS.—If the Secretary disapproves a State or Tribal plan under paragraph (1)(B), the State, through the State department of agriculture (in consultation with the Governor and chief law enforcement officer of the State) or the Tribal government, as applicable, may submit to the Secretary an amended State or Tribal plan that complies with subsection (a).

"(c) TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE.—The Secretary may provide technical assistance to a State or Indian tribe in
the development of a State or Tribal plan under subsection (a).

(d) VIOLATIONS.—

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

(2) NEGLIGENT VIOLATIONS.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—A hemp producer in a State or the territory of an Indian tribe for which a State or Tribal plan is approved under subsection (b) shall be subject to subparagraph (B) of this paragraph if the State department of agriculture or Tribal government, as applicable, determines that the hemp producer has negligently violated the State or Tribal plan, including by negligently—

(i) failing to provide a legal description of land on which the producer produces hemp;

(ii) failing to obtain a license or other required authorization from the State department of agriculture or Tribal government, as applicable; or
“(iii) producing Cannabis sativa L. with a delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of more than 0.3 percent on a dry weight basis.

“(B) CORRECTIVE ACTION PLAN.—A hemp producer described in subparagraph (A) shall comply with a plan established by the State department of agriculture or Tribal government, as applicable, to correct the negligent violation, including—

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

“(ii) a requirement that the hemp producer shall periodically report to the State department of agriculture or Tribal government, as applicable, on the compliance of the hemp producer with the State or Tribal plan for a period of not less than the next 2 calendar years.

“(C) RESULT OF NEGLIGENCE VIOLATION.—Except as provided in subparagraph (D), a hemp producer that negligently violates a State or Tribal plan under subparagraph (A) shall not be subject to any criminal or civil en-
forcement action by the Federal Government or any State government, Tribal government, or local government other than the enforcement action authorized under subparagraph (B).

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

“(3) OTHER VIOLATIONS.—If the State department of agriculture or Tribal government in a State or the territory of an Indian tribe for which a State or Tribal plan is approved under subsection (b), as applicable, determines that a hemp producer in the State or territory has violated the State or Tribal plan with a culpable mental state greater than negligence—

“(A) the State department of agriculture or Tribal government, as applicable, shall immediately report the hemp producer to—

“(i) the Attorney General; and

“(ii) in the case of a State department of agriculture, the chief law enforcement officer of the State; and
“(B) paragraph (1) of this subsection shall not apply to the violation.

“(e) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry out this section.

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

“SEC. 297C. AUTHORITY TO ISSUE REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES.

“The Secretary shall have sole authority to issue Federal regulations and guidelines that relate to the production of hemp, including Federal regulations and guidelines that relate to the implementation of section 297B.”.

SEC. 3. FUNDING FOR HEMP RESEARCH.

(a) SUPPLEMENTAL AND ALTERNATIVE CROPS.—Section 1473D(c)(3)(E) of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, and Teaching Policy Act of 1977 (7 U.S.C. 3319d(c)(3)(E)) is amended by inserting “(including hemp (as defined in section 297A of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946))” after “material”.

(b) CRITICAL AGRICULTURAL MATERIALS.—Section 5(b)(9) of the Critical Agricultural Materials Act (7
U.S.C. 178c(b)(9)) is amended by inserting “, and including hemp (as defined in section 297A of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946)” after “hydrocarbon-containing plants”.

SEC. 4. LEGITIMACY OF INDUSTRIAL HEMP RESEARCH.

(a) In General.—Section 7606 of the Agricultural Act of 2014 (7 U.S.C. 5940) is amended—

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

(2) in subsection (b) (as so redesignated), in the subsection heading, by striking “In General” and inserting “Industrial Hemp Research”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following:

“(c) Study and Report.—

“(1) In General.—The Secretary shall conduct a study of agricultural pilot programs—

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

“(B) that shall include a review of—

“(i) each agricultural pilot program;

and

“(ii) any other agricultural or academic research relating to industrial hemp.
“(2) REPORT.—Not later than 120 days after
the date of enactment of this subsection, the Sec-
retary shall submit to Congress a report describing
the results of the study conducted under paragraph
(1).”.

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

SEC. 5. FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE.

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

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

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

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

(b) INSURANCE PERIOD.—Section 508(a)(2) of the
Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508(a)(2)) is
amended by striking “and sweet potatoes” and inserting
“sweet potatoes, and hemp”.
Submission of Policies and Materials to Board.—Section 508(h) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508(h)) is amended—

1. in paragraph (1)(B)—
   (A) by redesignating clauses (i) through (iii) as subclauses (I) through (III), respectively, and indenting appropriately;
   (B) in the matter preceding subclause (I) (as so redesignated), by striking “The Corporation shall” and inserting the following:

   “(i) In General.—The Corporation shall”;

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

   (D) by adding at the end the following:

   “(ii) Waiver for Hemp.—The Corporation may waive the viability and marketability requirement under clause (i)(I) in the case of a policy or pilot program relating to the production of hemp.”; and

2. in paragraph (3)(C)—
   (A) in clause (ii), by striking “and” at the end;
(B) in clause (iii), by striking the period at
the end and inserting “; and”;

(C) by adding at the end the following:

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

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

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

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

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

(2) in paragraph (3)—

(A) by striking “The Corporation” and in-
serting the following:
“(A) In general.—Subject to subparagraph (B), the Corporation”; and

(B) by adding at the end the following:

“(B) Waiver for hemp.—The Corporation may waive the marketability requirement under subparagraph (A) in the case of research and development relating to a policy to insure the production of hemp.”.

SEC. 6. CONFORMING CHANGES TO CONTROLLED SUBSTANCES ACT.

(a) In general.—Section 102(16) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 802(16)) is amended—

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

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

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

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

“(ii) the”.

(b) Tetrahydrocannabinol.—Schedule I, as set forth in section 202(c) of the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. 812(c)), is amended in subsection (c)(17) by inserting after “Tetrahydrocannabinols” the following: “, except for tetrahydrocannabinols in hemp (as defined
under section 297A of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946).”

SEC. 7. RULE OF CONSTRUCTION.

Nothing in this Act authorizes interference with the interstate commerce of hemp (as defined in section 297A of the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, as added by 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

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YES</td>
<td>79.18%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NO</td>
<td>20.82%</td>
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<tr>
<td>TOTAL</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Answered: 253  Skipped: 45

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>ANSWER CHOICES</th>
<th>RESPONSES</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>grain</td>
<td>39.13%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>fiber</td>
<td>61.66%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cannabinoid production (non-THC)</td>
<td>73.52%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>seed production</td>
<td>49.80%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>development of new seed cultivars</td>
<td>46.64%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other (please specify)</td>
<td>28.06%</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Total Respondents: 253</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Q2: What purposes do you plan on cultivating industrial hemp for?

**OTHER responses**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Purpose</th>
<th>Crop rotation</th>
<th>Biofuel</th>
<th>Micropropagation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Plastic</td>
<td>Soil remediation</td>
<td>Paper</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Biomass</td>
<td>Construction material</td>
<td>Terpene</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bird seed</td>
<td>Environmental cleanup</td>
<td>various</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Bud for smoking</td>
<td>Food production</td>
<td>Not sure</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Fertility research</td>
<td>Batteries</td>
<td>Teepee production</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Textile</td>
<td>Research</td>
<td>Animal feed</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oil</td>
<td>Landscaping</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Medicinal purposes</td>
<td>Biomass</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

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

Answered: 245  Skipped: 53

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>County</th>
<th>Answer Choices</th>
<th>Responses</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>San Diego</td>
<td>16.60%</td>
<td>41</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Monterey</td>
<td>15.79%</td>
<td>39</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Riverside</td>
<td>14.57%</td>
<td>36</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Los Angeles</td>
<td>13.77%</td>
<td>34</td>
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<tr>
<td>Yolo</td>
<td>11.74%</td>
<td>29</td>
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<tr>
<td>Fresno</td>
<td>11.34%</td>
<td>28</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Bernardino</td>
<td>10.93%</td>
<td>27</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Luis Obispo</td>
<td>9.72%</td>
<td>24</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Kern</td>
<td>8.91%</td>
<td>22</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Mendocino</td>
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<td>8.50%</td>
<td>21</td>
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<tr>
<td>Merced</td>
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<tr>
<td>Ventura</td>
<td>8.10%</td>
<td>20</td>
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<tr>
<td>Kings</td>
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<td>18</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>18</td>
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<tr>
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<tr>
<td>Humboldt</td>
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<td>16</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sacramento</td>
<td>6.48%</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Joaquin</td>
<td>6.48%</td>
<td>16</td>
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<tr>
<td>Madera</td>
<td>6.07%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Orange</td>
<td>6.07%</td>
<td>15</td>
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<tr>
<td>Siskiyou</td>
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<td>15</td>
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<td>Yuba</td>
<td>5.67%</td>
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<tr>
<td>Calaveras</td>
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<tr>
<td>Imperial</td>
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<td>13</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Stanislaus</td>
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<tr>
<td>Butte</td>
<td>4.86%</td>
<td>12</td>
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<tr>
<td>El Dorado</td>
<td>4.45%</td>
<td>11</td>
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<tr>
<td>Trinity</td>
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<td>11</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alameda</td>
<td>4.05%</td>
<td>10</td>
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<tr>
<td>Inyo</td>
<td>4.05%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Plumas</td>
<td>4.05%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tehama</td>
<td>4.05%</td>
<td>10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Contra Costa</td>
<td>3.64%</td>
<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mariposa</td>
<td>3.64%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Napa</td>
<td>3.64%</td>
<td>9</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>San Benito</td>
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<td>9</td>
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<tr>
<td>Nevada</td>
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<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Placer</td>
<td>3.24%</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Francisco</td>
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<tr>
<td>San Mateo</td>
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</tr>
<tr>
<td>Santa Clara</td>
<td>3.24%</td>
<td>8</td>
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<tr>
<td>Sutter</td>
<td>3.24%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tulare</td>
<td>3.24%</td>
<td>8</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alpine</td>
<td>2.83%</td>
<td>7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Colusa</td>
<td>2.83%</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Del Norte</td>
<td>2.83%</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lake</td>
<td>2.83%</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Modoc</td>
<td>2.83%</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Shasta</td>
<td>2.83%</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Solano</td>
<td>2.83%</td>
<td>7</td>
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<tr>
<td>Amador</td>
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<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Lassen</td>
<td>2.83%</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Marin</td>
<td>2.83%</td>
<td>6</td>
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<tr>
<td>Mono</td>
<td>2.83%</td>
<td>6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Glenn</td>
<td>2.83%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Sierra</td>
<td>2.83%</td>
<td>5</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Tuolumne</td>
<td>1.62%</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Production of Industrial Hemp
Research and Development Program
Registration Application

Product of US Farm Bill Section 7606

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:
  o Corporation
  o S-Corp
  o LLC
  o Partnership
  o Individual
  o Sole Proprietorship
  o 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 fright 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)

- 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

Registration Application

Product of US Farm Bill Section 7606

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**

**Research and Development Program**

Registration Application

*Product of US Farm Bill Section 7606*

---

**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:*

- Animal Bedding
- Biofuel
- Hemp Oil Extraction
- Cosmetic/Beauty
- Cultivars
- Dietary Supplement
- DNA Sequencing/Genetics
- Compost
- Fiber
- Food/Drink Additive
- Hempcrete
- Insulation
- Phytoremediation
- Seed Stock
- Undisclosed
- Other, Please Explain

---
Research Intentions Explained:
Use the remaining area on this section of the form to formulate a detailed explanation of research objectives. (attach a second page if needed)

_____________________________________________________________________________________________
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not present after the 1-year period has ended.

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

________ Initials
That no registered land area may contain Cannabis Ssp. Plants or parts thereof that the registrant knows or, has a 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.

________ Initials
To allow any and all inspections/sampling that CDA deems necessary in order to preserve the integrity of the research /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.

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

________ Initials
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 agencies without further notice to the registrant.

________ Initials
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 research trial.

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

________ Initials
Alterations of any kind to this application, excluding sections 1 and 2, will require a $500.00 amendment fee.

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

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 X 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.*