- The 2018 Farm Bill removes industrial hemp, defined as cannabis sativa, and all of its extracts (including cannabinoids), with not more than 0.3% THC concentration on a dry weight basis from the list of controlled substances.
  - The Drug Enforcement Agency (DEA) has no authority to interfere with the interstate transportation of hemp.

What's in the 2018 Federal Farm Bill?

- The 2018 Farm Bill devolves power to the states to regulate hemp, provided that there is a "state plan" in place to monitor and regulate production of the crop.
  - Under section 10113 of the Farm Bill, state departments of agriculture must consult with the state's governor and chief law enforcement officer to devise a plan that must be submitted to the Secretary of USDA. A state's plan to license and regulate hemp can only commence once the Secretary of USDA approves that state's plan. In states opting not to devise a hemp regulatory program, USDA will construct a regulatory program under which hemp cultivators in those states must apply for licenses and comply with a federally-run program. This system of shared regulatory programming is similar to options states had in other policy areas such as health insurance marketplaces under ACA, or workplace safety plans under OSHA—both of which had federally-run systems for states opting not to set up their own systems.
- The state must provide a plan to the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) demonstrating the state has procedures in place that ensure the following:
  - A record of where hemp is produced in the state;
  - Procedures to ensure hemp produced in the state meets the legal definition of not more than 0.3% THC;
  - Procedures for disposing of materials with a THC concentration exceeding 0.3% THC; and
  - Procedures for handling violations of the 2018 Farm Bill and the proposed state plan.
- The 2018 Farm Bill makes industrial hemp eligible for federal crop insurance and other USDA programs.
- The 2018 Farm Bill does not address pesticide laws and regulations, however, the private sector should respond to passage by developing those products and applying for EPA approval.

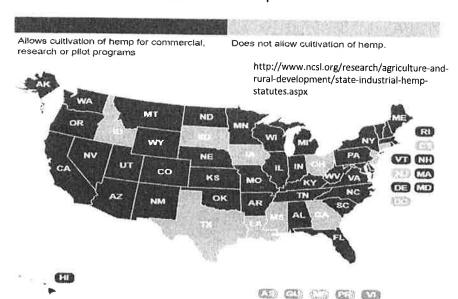
## What's not in the 2018 Farm Bill?

The 2018 Farm Bill maintains the Food and Drug Administration's (FDA) regulatory authority over ingestible and topical
products, meaning hemp growers and processors must have FDA approval to market products for human consumption or
cosmetic use.

## A new opportunity for Idaho growers

 Proposed legislation would legalize hemp production in alignment with 2018 Federal Farm Bill to provide new agriculture production opportunities for Idaho growers.

### State Laws Related to Industrial Hemp



# **The Confusion**



Species 1 is a Hemp extract with all the cannoblands except for THC, which means it has all the beneficial properties of cannobls without the HIGH!