



Vote YES on Industrial Hemp Amendments to the CJS Appropriations Bill

The CJS Appropriations bill will be on the House floor this week. Two limiting amendments will be offered that will respect states rights and remove federal barriers to allow industrial hemp farming *in states where industrial hemp farming is already legal*. Earlier this year, the definition of industrial hemp was passed on a bipartisan floor vote, and codified into law in Section 7606 of the 2014 Farm Bill.

The DEA recently seized a shipment of hemp seed which was sent to the Kentucky Department of Agriculture, and has interfered with states which are attempting to regulate hemp research under the provisions of Section 7606.

Hemp Amendments

- The **Bonamici Amendment**: “None of the funds may be used by the Department of Justice to prevent States from implementing their own State laws in regards to industrial hemp...” (excerpt)
- The **Massie Amendment**: “...None of the funds may be used by the Department of Justice or the Drug Enforcement Administration to confiscate, seize, or otherwise impede the importation of seeds intended for the purpose of cultivating industrial hemp...” (excerpt)
- ***The Legitimacy of Industrial Hemp Research*** (Passed 225-200, 63 Republicans – 162 Democrats) Amendment to the 2014 Farm Bill that defined industrial hemp as containing less than 0.3% THC, and authorized Universities and State Departments of Agriculture to license hemp pilot programs.

State Laws and Broad Support

- Sixteen states have passed laws to regulate industrial hemp production through definitive legislation: California, Colorado, Hawaii, Indiana, Kentucky, Maine, Montana, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oregon, South Carolina, Utah, Tennessee, Vermont, Washington, West Virginia, and more on the way.
- The Hemp Industries Association, along with SPINS Market Research, estimates that U.S. Retail Sales of imported hemp products to exceed **\$580 million in 2012**, with double digit growth across all sectors.
- The American Farm Bureau Federation, the National Farmers Union and the National Association of State Departments of Agriculture, all have current policies in support of industrial hemp farming.

**These amendments will reduce excessive federal overreach,
and help create American jobs and opportunities.**

Vote YES on the Hemp Amendments!!



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To Date: Thirty-three states and Puerto Rico have introduced pro-hemp legislation and **twenty-two** have passed pro-hemp legislation. **Sixteen states** have removed barriers to industrial hemp farming and production. These states will be able to take immediate advantage of the research and pilot program provision, [Section 7606 of the Farm Bill](#), but need for further federal action to allow for seed imports, farming and production.

California – passed SB 566 to allow hemp farming and production with regulatory framework.

Colorado passed [SB13-241](#) and [SB14-184](#) to regulate hemp production, and [HB12-1099](#) to create a remediation program to study phytoremediation through the growth of hemp on contaminated soil

Hawaii passed [SB 2175](#) to authorize cultivation under specified conditions, and [HB 154](#) to authorize a remediation pilot program.

Indiana passed [SB 357](#) and [SB 314](#) this year to authorize the licensing, cultivation and production of hemp with regulations set by the department of agriculture.

Kentucky pursued legal action against the DEA for interference in hemp seed imports and has passed a encompassing set of laws to regulate and oversee licensure, cultivation and production.

Maine passed [LD 1159](#) to allow hemp farming for research with a license issued by the Commissioner of Agriculture, Food and Rural Resources.

Montana passed [SB 261](#) to authorize licensure, cultivation and production of hemp under the regulations of the Department of Agriculture.

Nebraska passed [LB 1001](#) to allow cultivation and production of hemp for research and pilot programs.

North Dakota passed [HB 1549](#) and [HCR 3026](#) to provide licensure for the cultivation and production of hemp with licensure from Agriculture Commissioner.

Oregon passed [SB 676](#) to permit production and possession of industrial hemp and trade in hemp commodities and products and [HB 3371](#) related to licensure.

Utah passed [HB 105](#) to permit the Department of Agriculture and a higher education institution to grow industrial hemp for research purposes

Vermont passed [H 267](#) to permit the development of industrial hemp with licensure provided by the Secretary of the Agriculture, Food and Markets and [S 157](#) to nullify the federal ban and expand state regulation.

Washington voted unanimously to approve [HB1888](#) to effectively nullify the federal ban and create regulations for cultivation and production.

West Virginia passed [SB 447](#) to authorize the licensing, cultivation and production of industrial hemp.

Tennessee passed [SB 2495](#) and [SB2495](#) to authorize the growing of industrial hemp subject to regulation by the department of agriculture.

South Carolina passed [S 0839](#) to allow hemp regulation, cultivation, and production.

Virginia lawmakers are currently drafting and considering legislation.

Michigan Lawmakers are currently pursuing [HB 5439](#) and [HB 5440](#) to allow the cultivation of hemp for research purposes.

Illinois Lawmakers are currently pursuing [HB 2668](#) and [HB 5085](#) to allow the cultivation and production of hemp with licensure from the Department of Agriculture.