


 Michigan Department of
AGRICULTURE
& Rural Development



Industrial Hemp in Michigan - Program Overview
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- What is industrial hemp?
- How is it different from marijuana?
- Program history
- 2019 ag. pilot program
- What we learned in 2019



Cannabis sativa L. – specie of plant being raised for both industrial hemp and marijuana.

“The plant Cannabis sativa L. and any part of that plant, including viable seeds of that plant 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% on a dry weight basis.”

Industrial hemp includes industrial hemp commodities and products and topical or ingestible animal and consumer products derived from plant Cannabis sativa L with a delta-nine-tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than 0.3% on a dry weight basis.”

Cannabis sativa L. – 4 Key Differences Chemical Composition –

Industrial Hemp

- Less than 0.3% THC
- Non-intoxicating
- 20% Cannabidiol (CBD)



Marijuana

- 5% - 35% THC
- Intoxicating
- <10% Cannabidiol (CBD)



Cannabis sativa L. – 4 Key Differences Legality

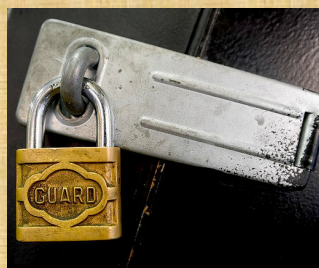
Industrial Hemp

- Federally legal
- Removed from the Controlled Substance List



Marijuana

- Federally illegal
- Remains on the Controlled Substance List



Cannabis sativa L. – 4 Key Differences Cultivation

Industrial Hemp

- Typically grown outdoors
- Grows up to 20 ft.



Marijuana

- Typically grown in very controlled environment
 - Temperature, Lighting &
 - Humidity
- Grows up to 5 ft.



Cannabis sativa L. – 4 Key Differences Uses

Industrial Hemp

- +20,000 products and uses:
- Seed – Medications, health foods, bio-fuels, cosmetics & lotions.
- Fiber – Paper, textiles, construction materials, clothing, auto parts, animal bedding.
- Oil – CBD oil, medicine, cosmetics, lotions.

Marijuana

- Commonly recognized for:
 - Recreational uses
 - Therapeutic uses



Hemp legislation –

- 2014 Farm Bill - authorizes state departments of agriculture and colleges and universities to administer pilot programs to study the growth, cultivation and marketing of industrial hemp.
- Public Act 547 of 2015 - Michigan's Industrial Hemp Research Act became law.
 - Allowed MDARD to create an industrial hemp research pilot program.
 - 41 states implemented ag pilot programs. (12 strong programs).
 - Michigan Ag-Pilot Program was never fully implemented.

Hemp Legislation

- 2018 Farm Bill signed on December 20, 2018.
 - Legalized industrial hemp.
 - Named USDA as the Federal agency responsible for hemp.
 - Gives states the authority to regulate industrial hemp at the state level.
 - Requires a USDA approved “**state plan**” to be in place to monitor and regulate production of the crop.
 - Directs USDA to promulgate rules and provided guidance to states on state plan submission.
- 2018 Michigan Industrial Hemp Research and Development Act, PA 641 signed in December 2018.
 - Amends Public Act 547

USDA Regulations – Once completed

- USDA regulations will provide specific detail on what must be included in a state plan.
 - Documentation of where hemp is being grown.
 - Standards for testing to ensure compliance.
 - Effective disposal of plants and products.
 - Compliance with law enforcement.
 - Annual inspection requirements.
 - Certification that resources are available to carry out the plan.



Federal Rules

- USDA rules expected this fall to accommodate the 2020 planting season.
- Meanwhile states, tribes and institutions of higher education continue to operate under the authority of the 2014 Farm Bill which authorized ag pilot programs to study the growth, cultivation and marketing of industrial hemp.



Hemp in Michigan

- 2019 Agricultural Pilot Program launched in April.
- Allows hemp growing, processing and handling in Michigan provided:
 - Proper licensure
 - Background check
 - Research agreement
- 580 Registered Growers
 - 850 outdoor locations, 15,477 acres
 - 300 indoor locations, + 10 M square feet
- 457 Licensed Processor-Handlers



What have we learned so far in 2019?

Policy and regulation – We don't have all the answers.

- Federal guidance and interpretation is needed.
- Regulatory pathway for cannabis use in food, drugs and cosmetics.

Growing hemp is very labor intensive.

- Production processes & equipment need to evolve.

This crop requires farmers to be very attentive.

- THC levels need to be monitored
- Lab analysis required for compliance must be scheduled with harvest in mind.
- If growing for CBD – pollination prevention.

Cross-pollination is a concern.

- For hemp growers AND marijuana growers.

Lessons Learned – continued.

Growth of the processing industry is needed.

- Processing facilities are needed.

Outreach and education - ongoing

Challenges for law enforcement

Intersecting issues with marijuana laws

Connecting the industry without compromising security.





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