

Senator Campbell
Senator Mullin
Senator Sears

as members of the Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate to consider the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

House Proposal of Amendment Concurred In

J.R.S. 26.

House proposal of amendment to joint Senate resolution entitled:

Joint resolution relating to the legalization of industrial hemp.

Was taken up.

The House proposes to the Senate to amend the resolution by striking out all after the enacting clause and inserting in lieu thereof the following:

Whereas, industrial hemp refers to the nondrug oilseed and fiber varieties of *Cannabis* which have less than three-tenths of one percent (0.3%) tetrahydrocannabinol (THC) and which are cultivated exclusively for fiber, stalk, and seed, and

Whereas, industrial hemp is genetically distinct from drug varieties of *Cannabis* (also known as marijuana), and the flowering tops of industrial hemp do not produce any psychoactive drug effect when smoked or ingested, and

Whereas, Congress did not intend to prohibit the production of industrial hemp when restricting the production, possession and use of marijuana, and

Whereas, the legislative history of the Marijuana Tax Act of 1937 (50 Stat. 551), the statutory source for the federal definition of marijuana, shows that industrial hemp farmers and manufacturers of industrial hemp products were assuaged by the Federal Bureau of Narcotics commissioner, that the proposed legislation bore no threat to hemp-related activities, and

Whereas, the United States Court of Appeals for the Ninth Circuit ruled in Hemp Industries v. Drug Enforcement Administration, 357 F.3d 1012 (9th Cir. 2004), that the federal Controlled Substances Act of 1970 (21 U.S.C. Sec. 812(b)) explicitly excludes nonpsychoactive industrial hemp from the definition of marijuana, and the federal government declined to appeal that decision, and

Whereas, the Controlled Substances Act of 1970 specifies the findings to which the government must attest in order to classify a substance as a Schedule I drug, and those findings include that the substance has a high potential for

abuse, has no accepted medical use, and has a lack of accepted safety for use, none of which applies to industrial hemp, and

Whereas, Article 28, § 2 of the Single Convention on Narcotic Drugs of 1961, as amended by the 1972 Protocol, states that, “This Convention shall not apply to the cultivation of the cannabis plant exclusively for industrial purposes (fibre and seed) or horticultural purposes,” and

Whereas, industrial hemp is commercially produced in more than 30 countries, including Australia, Canada, China, Great Britain, France, Germany and Romania, without undue restriction or complications, and

Whereas, American companies are forced to import millions of dollars’ worth of hemp seed and fiber products, denying American farmers the opportunity to compete for and share in profits for cultivating hemp, and

Whereas, nutritious hemp foods can be found in grocery stores nationwide, and strong durable hemp fibers can be found in the interior parts of millions of American cars, and

Whereas, buildings are being constructed of a hemp and lime mixture that sequesters carbon, and

Whereas, retail sales of hemp products in this country are estimated to be \$365 million annually, and

Whereas, industrial hemp is a high-value low-input crop that is not genetically modified, requires little or no pesticide use, can be dry-land farmed, and uses less fertilizer than wheat or corn, and

Whereas, the reluctance of the United States Drug Enforcement Administration to permit industrial hemp farming is denying agricultural producers in this country the ability to benefit from a high-value low-input crop, which can provide significant economic benefits to producers and manufacturers, and

Whereas, the United States Drug Enforcement Administration has the authority under the Controlled Substances Act to allow this state to regulate industrial hemp farming under existing laws and without requiring individual federal applications and licenses, and

Whereas, the Vermont General Assembly passed Act 212 in the 2007 session, which established a process wherein Vermont producers could take advantage of agronomic and commercial opportunities related to industrial hemp, *now therefore be it*

Resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives:

That the General Assembly urges Congress to:

- 1) Recognize industrial hemp as a valuable agricultural commodity;
- 2) Define industrial hemp in federal law as a nonpsychoactive and genetically identifiable species of the genus *Cannabis*;
- 3) Acknowledge that allowing and encouraging farmers to produce industrial hemp will improve the balance of trade by promoting domestic sources of industrial hemp; and
- 4) Assist United States producers by removing barriers to state regulation of the commercial production of industrial hemp, *and be it further*

Resolved: That the United States Drug Enforcement Administration allow the states to regulate industrial hemp farming without federal applications, licenses or fees, *and be it further*

Resolved: That the Secretary of State be directed to send a copy of this resolution to the Administrator of the United States Drug Enforcement Administration, United States Secretary of Agriculture Tom Vilsack, and the Vermont Congressional delegation.

Thereupon, the question, Shall the Senate concur in the House proposal of amendment?, was decided in the affirmative.

Committees of Conference Appointed

H. 313.

An act relating to near-term and long-term economic development.

Was taken up. Pursuant to the request of the House, the President announced the appointment of

Senator Illuzzi
Senator Miller
Senator Hartwell

as members of the Committee of Conference on the part of the Senate to consider the disagreeing votes of the two Houses.

H. 427.

An act relating to making miscellaneous amendments to education law.

Was taken up. Pursuant to the request of the Senate, the President announced the appointment of