

CHAPTER 204

IOWA HEMP ACT

Referred to in §80.5, 124.204, 124.401, 124.401G, 317.1D, 453B.17, 453B.18

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204.1 Short title.

[This chapter](#) shall be known as the “*Iowa Hemp Act*”.
2019 Acts, ch 130, §1, 18, 19

204.2 Definitions.

As used in [this chapter](#), unless the context otherwise requires:

1. “*Certificate of analysis*” means proof that a crop produced on a licensee’s crop site qualifies as hemp as provided in [section 204.8](#).
2. “*Consumable hemp product*” means a hemp product that includes a substance that is metabolized or is otherwise subject to a biotransformative process when introduced into the human body.
 - a. A consumable hemp product may be introduced into the human body by ingestion or absorption by any device including but not limited to an electronic device.
 - b. A consumable hemp product may exist in a solid or liquid state.
 - c. A hemp product is deemed to be a consumable hemp product if it is any of the following:
 - (1) Designed by the processor, including the manufacturer, to be introduced into the human body.
 - (2) Advertised as an item to be introduced into the human body.
 - (3) Distributed, exported, or imported for sale or distribution to be introduced into the human body.
 - d. “*Consumable hemp product*” includes but is not limited to any of the following:
 - (1) A noncombustible form of hemp that may be digested, such as food; internally absorbed, such as chew or snuff; or absorbed through the skin, such as a topical application.
 - (2) Hemp processed or otherwise manufactured, marketed, sold, or distributed as food, a food additive, a dietary supplement, or a drug.
 - e. “*Consumable hemp product*” does not include a hemp product if the intended use of the hemp product is introduction into the human body by any method of inhalation, as prohibited under [section 204.14A](#).
3. “*Controlled substance*” means the same as defined in [section 124.101](#).
4. “*Conviction*” means a conviction for an indictable offense, in this state or another state, and includes a guilty plea, deferred judgment from the time of entry of the deferred judgment until the time the defendant is discharged by the court without entry of judgment, or other finding of guilt by a court of competent jurisdiction.
5. “*Crop site*” or “*site*” means a single contiguous tract of agricultural land suitable for the planting, growing, or harvesting of hemp, if the tract does not exceed three hundred twenty acres.
6. “*Department*” means the department of agriculture and land stewardship.
7. “*Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act*” means the Act so entitled as codified in 21 U.S.C. §301 et seq., including regulations adopted pursuant to that Act by the United States food and drug administration under the [Code of Federal Regulations, Title 21](#).
8. “*Federal hemp law*” means that part of Tit. X of the Agriculture Improvement Act of

2018, Pub. L. No. 115-334, that authorizes hemp production according to a state plan approved by the United States department of agriculture, as provided in §10113 of that Act, amending the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946, 7 U.S.C. §1621 et seq., including by adding §297A through 297E.

9. *a.* “*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 maximum delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than three-tenths of one percent on a dry weight basis as calculated pursuant to an official test as provided in [section 204.8](#).

b. “*Hemp*” also means a plant of the genus *cannabis* other than *cannabis sativa* L., with a maximum delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration of not more than three-tenths of one percent on a dry weight basis as calculated pursuant to an official test as provided in [section 204.8](#), but only to the extent allowed by the department in accordance with applicable federal law, including the federal hemp law.

10. “*Hemp license*” or “*license*” means a hemp license issued pursuant to [section 204.4](#).

11. *a.* “*Hemp product*” means an item derived from or made by processing hemp or parts of hemp, including but not limited to any item manufactured from hemp, including but not limited to cloth, cordage, fiber, food, fuel, paint, paper, particle board, plastic, hemp seed, seed meal, or seed oil.

b. “*Hemp product*” does not include any of the following:

(1) An item or part of an item with a maximum tetrahydrocannabinol concentration that exceeds three-tenths of one percent on a dry weight basis.

(2) Hemp seed that is capable of germination.

12. “*Licensee*” means a person who obtains a hemp license from the department under [this chapter](#).

13. “*Local law enforcement agency*” means an office of county sheriff or a municipal police department.

14. “*Negligent violation program*” or “*program*” means the program that may be established by the department to allow a licensee to correct certain violations of [this chapter](#) as provided in [section 204.15](#).

15. “*Produce*” means to provide for the planting, raising, cultivating, managing, harvesting, and storing a crop.

16. “*Temporary harvest and transportation permit*” means a document allowing the harvesting of a crop produced on a licensee’s crop site and the temporary movement of that crop subject to limitations provided in [section 204.8](#).

[2019 Acts, ch 130, §2, 18, 19; 2020 Acts, ch 1065, §2, 3, 19; 2020 Acts, ch 1121, §107 – 109; 2021 Acts, ch 93, §37, 38; 2022 Acts, ch 1030, §1, 3](#)

Referred to in [§124.201A, 124.204, 716.14](#)

204.3 State plan — implementing rules.

1. The department shall prepare a state plan to be submitted to the United States secretary of agriculture under the federal hemp law.

2. Upon approval of the state plan, the department shall assume primary regulatory authority over the production of hemp in this state as provided in [this chapter](#). However, nothing in [this chapter](#) affects the powers and duties of the department of public safety or local law enforcement agencies from enforcing any law within its purview or jurisdiction. The department of public safety shall be the chief criminal enforcement agency under [this chapter](#).

3. The department may prepare any number of amended state plans or any number of amendments to an existing state plan to be submitted for approval by the United States secretary of agriculture.

4. The department may provide for the receipt, filing, processing, and return of documents described in [this chapter](#) in an electronic format, including but not limited to the transmission of documents by the internet. The department shall provide for the authentication of official forms in an electronic format that may include electronic signatures as provided in [chapter 554D](#). An official form in an electronic format shall have the same validity and is discoverable

and admissible in evidence if given under penalty of perjury in the same manner as an original printed form. The department shall provide for the issuance of certificates of analysis in an electronic format as provided in [section 204.8](#).

5. *a.* The department shall prepare the state plan, any amended state plan, or amendment to an approved state plan, by adopting rules pursuant to [chapter 17A](#).

b. The department may adopt the rules on an emergency basis as provided in [section 17A.4, subsection 3](#), and [section 17A.5, subsection 2](#), and the rules shall be effective immediately upon filing unless a later date is specified in the rules.

[2019 Acts, ch 130, §3, 18, 19; 2020 Acts, ch 1065, §4, 19; 2020 Acts, ch 1121, §107 – 109](#)

204.4 Hemp license — requirements.

1. The department shall establish and administer a process to receive, evaluate, and approve or disapprove applications for a hemp license.

2. The department shall prepare and publish one or more hemp license application forms in cooperation with the department of public safety. A completed application form submitted to the department shall contain all of the following:

a. The applicant's full name and residence address.

b. A legal description and map of each crop site where the applicant proposes to produce the hemp including its global positioning system location.

c. The number of crop acres to be used for hemp production.

d. The name of the hemp variety.

e. The results of a national criminal history record check of an applicant as may be required by the department. The department shall inform an applicant if a national criminal history record check will be conducted. If a national criminal history record check is conducted, the applicant shall provide the applicant's fingerprints to the department. The department shall provide the fingerprints to the department of public safety for submission through the state criminal history repository to the federal bureau of investigation. The applicant shall pay the actual cost of conducting any national criminal history record check to the department of agriculture and land stewardship. The department shall pay the actual cost of conducting the national criminal history record check to the department of public safety from moneys deposited in the hemp fund pursuant to [section 204.6](#). The department of public safety shall treat such payments as repayment receipts as defined in [section 8.2](#). The results of the national criminal history check shall not be considered a public record under [chapter 22](#).

f. Any other information required in order to administer and enforce the provisions of [this chapter](#).

3. As a condition for the issuance of a hemp license, the licensee consents to the department, the department of public safety, or a local law enforcement agency entering upon a crop site as provided in [section 204.9](#).

4. The department may do all of the following:

a. Require that all or some licenses expire on the same date.

b. Provide a different application form and requirements relating to the submission, evaluation, and approval or disapproval of an application for a renewed hemp license consistent with federal law.

5. An applicant shall not be issued a hemp license unless the applicant agrees to comply with all terms and conditions relating to the regulation of a licensee as provided in [this chapter](#).

6. A person may hold any number of licenses at the same time. However, the person shall not hold a legal or equitable interest in a licensed crop site, if the total number of acres of all licensed crop sites in which the person holds any such interest equals more than three hundred twenty acres.

7. An initial hemp license expires one year from the date of issuance and may be issued on a renewal basis annually. The department may require that a licensee apply for an amended or new initial license if information contained in the existing application is no longer accurate or is incomplete.

8. The department and the department of public safety shall cooperate to develop

procedures for the sharing of information regarding applicants, including information required to be completed on application forms. Upon request, the department or the department of public safety shall provide information regarding an applicant to a department of agriculture or law enforcement agency in another state.

9. Information received on an application form shall be maintained by the department for not less than three years.

10. The department shall disapprove the application of a person for good cause, which shall include, but is not limited to, any of the following:

a. A conviction for committing a criminal offense involving a controlled substance as described in [section 204.7](#).

b. A third violation of a provision of [this chapter](#) in a five-year period. The department shall disapprove any application of a person for a five-year period following the date of the person's last violation in the same manner as provided in [section 204.15](#).

c. The revocation of a hemp license under [section 204.11](#), or the revocation of a license, permit, registration, or other authorization to produce hemp in any other state.

11. A hemp license shall be suspended or revoked as provided in [section 204.11](#).

[2019 Acts, ch 130, §4, 18, 19; 2022 Acts, ch 1030, §2, 3](#)

Referred to in [§204.2, 204.5, 204.7, 204.11, 204.15](#)

204.5 Hemp fees.

1. The department shall impose, assess, and collect the following hemp fees:

a. A license fee which shall be paid by a person being issued a hemp license as provided in [section 204.4](#).

b. An inspection fee which shall be paid by a licensee for the inspection of the licensee's crop site, including obtaining samples of plants to conduct a test, as provided in [section 204.8](#).

2. a. The department shall adopt rules to establish hemp fees for the issuance of a hemp license pursuant to [section 204.4](#).

b. The department shall adopt rules to establish hemp fees for conducting inspections and obtaining samples of plants to conduct tests, including but not limited to an annual inspection and official test, pursuant to [section 204.8](#).

c. The department shall calculate the rates, or a range of rates, of the hemp fees to be effective for each successive twelve-month period. The total amount of hemp fees collected by the department pursuant to [this subsection](#) shall not be more than the department's estimate of the total amount of revenues necessary to administer and enforce the provisions of [this chapter](#) based on the expected revenue collected from the hemp fees and the costs to be incurred by the department in administering and enforcing the provisions of [this chapter](#) during that period. The department may adjust the rates within the range throughout the period as the department determines necessary to comply with this paragraph.

d. The department may establish different rates for any category of hemp fees based on criteria determined relevant by the department, which may include the number of acres of the licensee's crop site and the type of hemp license issued.

3. The license fee and any annual inspection fee shall be collected by the department at the time the hemp license application is submitted.

4. Any hemp fee collected by the department under [this section](#) shall be deposited in the hemp fund established pursuant to [section 204.6](#).

5. The department may refund all or any part of a hemp fee collected under [this section](#) to an applicant.

[2019 Acts, ch 130, §5, 18, 19](#)

Referred to in [§204.6](#)

204.6 Hemp fund.

1. A hemp fund is established in the state treasury under the management and control of the department.

2. The hemp fund shall include moneys collected by the department from hemp fees imposed and assessed under [section 204.5](#) and moneys appropriated by the general assembly

for deposit in the hemp fund. The hemp fund may include other moneys available to and obtained or accepted by the department, including moneys from public or private sources.

3. Moneys in the hemp fund are appropriated to the department and shall be used exclusively to carry out the responsibilities conferred upon the department under [this chapter](#) as determined and directed by the department, and shall not require further special authorization by the general assembly.

4. *a.* Notwithstanding [section 12C.7](#), interest or earnings on moneys in the hemp fund shall be credited to the hemp fund.

b. Notwithstanding [section 8.33](#), moneys credited to the hemp fund that remain unexpended or unobligated at the end of a fiscal year shall not revert to any other fund.

[2019 Acts, ch 130, §6, 18, 19](#)

Referred to in [§204.4, 204.5](#)

204.7 Regulations — exemption for certain criminal offenses.

1. The Iowa crop improvement association recognized in [chapter 177](#) shall adopt procedures to certify hemp seed capable of germination. Hemp seed certified under [this subsection](#) shall be presumed to comply with the requirements for hemp produced under [this chapter](#).

2. A person who materially falsifies any information contained in an application under [section 204.4](#) shall be ineligible to produce hemp under [this chapter](#).

3. *a.* A licensee convicted of an offense punishable as a felony, for producing, possessing, using, harvesting, handling, manufacturing, marketing, transporting, delivering, or distributing a controlled substance before, on, or after the implementation date of [this chapter](#) shall be ineligible to produce hemp under [this chapter](#) for a ten-year period following the date of conviction.

b. A licensee convicted in another state of an offense, punishable in that state as a felony, substantially corresponding to an offense described in paragraph “a”, before, on, or after the implementation date of [this chapter](#), shall be ineligible to produce hemp under [this chapter](#) for a ten-year period following the date of conviction. The department shall recognize the statute of another state which defines such offense substantially equivalent to an offense described in paragraph “a” as a corresponding statute.

4. The department shall adopt rules regulating the production of hemp, including but not limited to inspection and testing requirements under [section 204.8](#) or [204.9](#), and the issuance of a temporary harvest and transportation permit or certificate of analysis under [section 204.8](#). The department shall adopt rules as necessary to administer the negligent violation program. The department may adopt other rules as necessary or desirable to administer and enforce the provisions of [this chapter](#) relating to hemp or hemp products.

5. *a.* A person is not subject to a criminal offense involving hemp as otherwise prohibited in [chapter 124](#) or [453B](#), if all of the following apply:

(1) If the person is a licensee, the person carries the person’s hemp license when possessing hemp.

(2) The person carries a certificate of analysis, or a temporary harvest and transportation permit, if the person is in possession of harvested hemp. If the person is transporting harvested hemp into or through this state, the person must carry a certificate of analysis or an equivalent document issued to the person by the jurisdiction where the hemp was produced.

(3) The person carries a certificate of analysis, if the person is delivering hemp seed for planting.

(4) The person carries a bill of lading under all of the following circumstances:

(a) The person is in possession of hemp in transit to transfer ownership.

(b) The person is delivering hemp seed for planting and the seed is not of the licensee’s own production.

(c) A person brings hemp produced in another state into or through this state.

b. For purposes of paragraph “a”, a criminal offense involving hemp includes but is not limited to production, use, harvest, transportation, delivery, distribution, or sale.

6. A person other than a licensee is not subject to a criminal offense involving hemp as

described in [subsection 5](#) if the person is authorized to be on the licensee's crop site by the licensee.

7. *a.* Except as provided in [subsection 8](#), and [section 204.14A](#), a person may engage in the retail sale of a hemp product if the hemp was produced in this state or another state in compliance with the federal hemp law or other applicable federal law. A person may engage in the retail sale of a hemp product if the hemp was produced in another jurisdiction in compliance with applicable federal law and the laws of the other jurisdiction, if such law is substantially the same as applicable federal law.

b. A person may transport a hemp product within and through this state and may export a hemp product to any foreign nation, in accordance with applicable federal law and the law of the foreign nation.

c. A hemp product complying with [this subsection](#) is not a controlled substance under [chapter 124](#) or [453B](#).

8. *a.* Except as provided in paragraph “e”, a consumable hemp product shall not be manufactured, sold, or consumed in this state unless all of the following conditions are met:

(1) The consumable hemp product is manufactured in this state in compliance with [this chapter](#).

(2) The hemp contained in the consumable hemp product was produced exclusively in this state in compliance with [this chapter](#).

(3) The consumable hemp product complies with packaging and labeling requirements, which shall be established by the department of health and human services by rule.

b. A person manufacturing a consumable hemp product in this state shall register with the department of health and human services on a form prescribed by the department of health and human services by rule. The department of health and human services may impose a fee, established by the department of health and human services by rule, on a registrant not to exceed the cost of processing the registration. The department of health and human services shall adopt rules for the revocation of a registration issued to a manufacturer who manufactures a consumable hemp product not in compliance with [this chapter](#).

c. A person selling a consumable hemp product in this state shall register with the department of health and human services on a form prescribed by the department of health and human services by rule and shall keep on the premises of the person's business a copy of the certificate of analysis issued pursuant to [section 204.8](#) for the hemp contained in the consumable hemp products sold by the person. The department of health and human services may impose a fee, established by the department of health and human services by rule, on a registrant not to exceed the cost of processing the registration. The department of health and human services shall adopt rules for the revocation of a registration issued to a person who sells a consumable hemp product not in compliance with [this section](#).

d. Except as otherwise provided in [this subsection](#), a political subdivision of the state shall not adopt any ordinance, rule, or regulation regarding the manufacture, sale, or consumption of a consumable hemp product.

e. A consumable hemp product manufactured in another jurisdiction pursuant to a state or tribal plan approved by the United States department of agriculture pursuant to the federal hemp law may be imported for use by a consumer or sale by a retailer to a consumer if the state has substantially similar testing requirements as those provided in [section 204.8](#).

f. A consumable hemp product manufactured, sold, or consumed in compliance with [this subsection](#) is not a controlled substance under [chapter 124](#) or [453B](#) regardless of whether the consumable hemp product has been approved by the United States food and drug administration.

[2019 Acts, ch 130, §7, 18, 19; 2020 Acts, ch 1065, §5 – 11, 19; 2020 Acts, ch 1121, §107 – 109; 2023 Acts, ch 19, §281, 282](#)

Referred to in [§204.4, 204.17](#)

Subsection 8, paragraph a, subparagraph (3) amended

Subsection 8, paragraphs b and c amended

204.8 Inspections and tests — harvest and transportation permit — certificate of analysis.

1. *a.* The department shall conduct an annual inspection of a licensee's crop site to determine if the crop produced at the site qualifies as hemp under [this section](#). The annual

inspection shall include obtaining a sample of plants that are part of the crop and providing for an official test of that sample. The inspection shall be conducted as provided in [section 204.9](#).

b. A licensee shall deliver a notice to the department stating the expected harvest date for the crop produced at the licensee's crop site. The department must receive the notice at least thirty days prior to the expected harvest date. The department shall conduct the annual inspection of the site within thirty days prior to the actual harvest date.

c. The department shall provide the department of public safety any official test results that indicate a sample has a maximum concentration of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol in excess of two percent on a dry weight basis.

d. A licensee shall not harvest any portion of a crop produced at the licensee's crop site unless the department has obtained a sample of plants to conduct a test as provided in [this section](#) and has issued the licensee a temporary harvest and transportation permit or certificate of analysis. The department may adopt rules that it determines necessary or desirable to administer and enforce the terms and conditions of a permit. The department shall have unrestricted access to a crop site subject to a permit. A licensee subject to a permit shall receive permission from the department prior to moving the hemp, shall not commingle the hemp, and shall not transfer the hemp to another person.

e. The department shall issue a verified copy of the temporary harvest and transportation permit or certificate of analysis to any other person upon request of the licensee. The permit or certificate shall be published by the department as an official form.

f. To the extent allowed by the federal hemp law, the certificate of analysis shall be proof that the harvested crop described on the form qualifies as hemp pursuant to the results of an official test.

g. A temporary harvest and transportation permit expires when the department issues the licensee a certificate of analysis. A permit or certificate of analysis terminates upon the issuance of an order of disposal of the licensee's crop as provided in [section 204.10](#) or upon the revocation of the licensee's hemp license as provided in [section 204.11](#).

2. The department may conduct official tests for additional varieties of hemp located on the same licensed crop site. The department may conduct additional inspections and tests upon the request of a licensee.

3. The official test shall be a composite test of the plants obtained by the department from a licensee's crop site during the annual inspection and shall be conducted by a laboratory designated by the department. The sample must have an acceptable delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration, resulting from a post decarboxylation analysis, that does not exceed three-tenths of one percent on a dry weight basis.

a. The laboratory shall report delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration on a dry weight basis that accounts for a measurement uncertainty associated with the result of a measurement. The measurement uncertainty shall characterize the dispersion of the values that could be reasonably attributed to the particular quantity subject to measurement. The acceptable delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration occurs when the application of the measurement uncertainty to the reported delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration on a dry weight basis produces a distribution or range that includes three-tenths of one percent or less.

b. The post decarboxylation value is the result of an analysis determined after the process of decarboxylation that determines the total potential delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol content derived from the sum of the delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol concentration and delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinolic acid content and reported on a dry weight basis. The post decarboxylation value may be determined by using a chromatographic technique using heat and gas chromatography, through which the tetrahydrocannabinolic acid content is converted from its acid form to its neutral form. The post decarboxylation value may also be calculated by using a high-performance liquid chromatograph technique, which keeps the tetrahydrocannabinolic acid intact and requires a conversion calculation of that tetrahydrocannabinolic acid to determine the total potential delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol content in a given sample.

4. The department of public safety or a local law enforcement agency may conduct an

inspection of a licensee's crop site in order to determine that the licensee is complying with the criminal provisions of [this chapter](#) as well as [chapters 124](#) and [453B](#). The department of public safety or a local law enforcement agency may conduct a test of the plants obtained by that department or local law enforcement agency from the licensee's crop site during the inspection according to procedures adopted by the department of public safety.

[2019 Acts, ch 130, §8, 18, 19](#); [2020 Acts, ch 1065, §12, 13, 19](#); [2020 Acts, ch 1121, §107 – 109](#); [2021 Acts, ch 80, §99](#)

Referred to in [§124.401G](#), [204.2](#), [204.3](#), [204.5](#), [204.7](#), [204.9](#), [204.10](#), [204.15](#), [453B.18](#)

204.9 Right of access.

1. *a.* The department, including an authorized inspector, employee, or agent of the department, may enter onto a crop site during reasonable hours to determine whether a licensee is acting in compliance with the requirements under [this chapter](#). The department may also enter into any structure if all of the following apply:

(1) The structure is not a dwelling.

(2) The structure is located on or in close proximity to the licensee's crop site, and the use of such structure is directly related to the production of hemp, including but not limited to a barn, machine shed, greenhouse, or storage crib.

b. The department may require the licensee to furnish business records, including books, accounts, records, files, and any other documents in print or electronic media that the department deems relevant to an inquiry conducted under [this chapter](#).

c. The department may request the department of public safety or a local law enforcement agency accompany the department of agriculture and land stewardship when conducting an inspection.

2. *a.* The department of public safety or a local law enforcement agency may conduct an inspection of a licensee's crop site or enter into a structure located on or in close proximity to the crop site and may require a licensee to furnish business records, in the same manner and according to the same limitations as the department of agriculture and land stewardship pursuant to [subsection 1](#).

b. The department of public safety or a local law enforcement agency may obtain a sample of plants that are part of the crop and provide for a test of that sample as provided in [section 204.8](#). The department of public safety or a local law enforcement agency shall not impose, assess, or collect a fee for conducting an inspection or test under [this section](#).

3. A person shall not prevent the department, the department of public safety, or a local law enforcement agency from administering and enforcing the provisions of [this section](#) by any means, including but not limited to any act, including a refusal to allow entry, misrepresentation, omission, or concealment of facts.

4. A licensee shall not harvest any portion of a crop produced at the licensee's crop site if the department, the department of public safety, or a local law enforcement agency has been prevented from accessing the site under [this section](#).

[2019 Acts, ch 130, §9, 18, 19](#); [2020 Acts, ch 1063, §72](#); [2020 Acts, ch 1065, §14, 19](#); [2020 Acts, ch 1121, §107 – 109](#)

Referred to in [§204.4](#), [204.7](#), [204.8](#)

204.10 Order of disposal.

1. If a crop that is produced at a licensee's crop site does not qualify as hemp according to an official test conducted pursuant to [section 204.8](#), but has a maximum concentration not in excess of two percent delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol on a dry weight basis, the department, in consultation with the department of public safety, shall order the disposal of the crop by destruction at the site or if necessary require the crop to be removed to another location for destruction.

2. The department may request assistance from the department of public safety or a local law enforcement agency as necessary to carry out the provisions of [this section](#). The department upon request shall deliver any sample of the crop to the department of public safety or a local law enforcement agency.

3. The licensee shall pay the department for all actual and reasonable costs of the

destruction of the crop. If the department assumes any amount of the costs, it may charge that amount to the licensee. If the licensee fails to reimburse any of that amount to the department, the department may report the amount to the county treasurer. The amount shall be placed upon the tax books, and collected with interest and penalties after due, in the same manner as other unpaid property taxes. The county shall reimburse the department within thirty days from the collection of the property taxes.

4. To the extent allowed by applicable federal law, the department may provide for the disposal of the mature stalks of the crop confiscated by the department for the licensee's on-farm use and at the licensee's expense.

[2019 Acts, ch 130, §10, 18, 19](#); [2020 Acts, ch 1065, §15, 19](#); [2020 Acts, ch 1121, §107 – 109](#)
 Referred to in [§124.506, 204.8, 204.11](#)

204.11 Disciplinary action.

1. The department may suspend or revoke a hemp license obtained under [section 204.4](#) by a person who does any of the following:

a. Provides false or misleading information to the department under [this chapter](#), including by submitting a false application.

b. Fails to comply with or violates any provision of [this chapter](#), including a rule adopted by the department, the department of public safety, or a condition of an application for the issuance of a hemp license under [section 204.4](#).

c. Fails to comply with an order issued by the department under [this chapter](#).

2. The department shall revoke a license issued pursuant to [section 204.4](#), if any of the following apply:

a. The department would disapprove a new application to that person for good cause as provided in [section 204.4, subsection 10](#).

b. The person submits a materially false application to participate in the negligent violation program.

3. The suspension or revocation of a hemp license is in addition to an order of disposal under [section 204.10](#); the imposition of a civil penalty under [section 204.12](#), subject to the provisions of [section 204.15](#); or the imposition of any other civil or criminal penalty authorized under state law.

[2019 Acts, ch 130, §11, 18, 19](#)

Referred to in [§204.4, 204.8](#)

204.12 Civil penalties.

1. A person who violates a provision of [this chapter](#) is subject to a civil penalty of not less than five hundred dollars and not more than two thousand five hundred dollars. The department shall impose, assess, and collect the civil penalty. Each day that a continuing violation occurs may be considered a separate offense.

2. Notwithstanding [subsection 1](#), a civil penalty shall not be imposed, assessed, or collected against a licensee who is participating in or has successfully completed the negligent violation program pursuant to [section 204.15](#).

3. All civil penalties collected under [this section](#) shall be deposited into the general fund of the state.

[2019 Acts, ch 130, §12, 18, 19](#)

Referred to in [§204.11, 204.15](#)

204.13 Injunctive relief.

The department, or the attorney general acting on behalf of the department, may apply to the district court for injunctive relief in order to restrain a person from acting in violation of [this chapter](#). In order to obtain injunctive relief, the department, or attorney general, shall not be required to post a bond or prove the absence of an adequate remedy at law unless the court for good cause otherwise orders. The court may order any form of prohibitory or mandatory relief that is appropriate under principles of equity, including but not limited to issuing a temporary or permanent restraining order.

[2019 Acts, ch 130, §13, 18, 19](#)

204.14 Criminal offense — falsified permit or certificate.

A person is subject to criminal penalties provided under the applicable provisions in [chapter 124](#) or [453B](#), if all of the following apply:

1. The person commits an offense under one of the applicable provisions of [chapter 124](#) or [453B](#) by possessing, handling, using, manufacturing, marketing, transporting, delivering, or distributing the plant cannabis, regardless of whether the plant was produced in compliance with the provisions of [this chapter](#).

2. a. Except as provided in paragraph “b”, the person is required to hold a certificate of analysis to possess, handle, use, manufacture, market, transport, deliver, or distribute hemp that has been harvested under [this chapter](#).

b. The person is required to hold a temporary harvest and transportation permit to possess, harvest, or move hemp.

3. The person knowingly or intentionally does any of the following:

a. Falsifies the temporary harvest and transportation permit or certificate of analysis.

b. Acquires the temporary harvest and transportation permit or certificate of analysis that the person knows has been falsified.

[2019 Acts, ch 130, §14, 18, 19; 2020 Acts, ch 1065, §16, 19; 2020 Acts, ch 1121, §107 – 109](#)

204.14A Criminal offense — inhalation.

1. A person shall not possess, use, manufacture, market, transport, deliver, or distribute harvested hemp or a hemp product if the intended use of the harvested hemp or hemp product is introduction into the body of a human by any method of inhalation, including any of the following:

a. Smoke produced from combustion.

b. A type of article that uses a heating element, power source, electronic circuit, or other electronic, chemical, or mechanical process.

c. A device, including but not limited to a cigarette, cigar, cigarillo, or pipe, regardless of whether such device produces smoke or vapor.

2. A person who violates [subsection 1](#) is guilty of a serious misdemeanor.

3. [This section](#) does not apply to the extent that federal law, including the federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act, authorizes as its intended use the introduction of harvested hemp or a hemp product into the body of a human by a method of inhalation.

[2020 Acts, ch 1065, §17, 19; 2020 Acts, ch 1121, §107 – 109](#)

Referred to in [§204.2, 204.7](#)

204.15 Negligent violation — program.

1. a. The department may find that a licensee has negligently violated a provision of [this chapter](#) by doing any of the following:

(1) Completing an application for a license without providing a legal description of the crop site pursuant to [section 204.4](#).

(2) Failing to renew a hemp license for an existing crop site or obtain a hemp license for a new crop site pursuant to [section 204.4](#).

(3) Producing a crop on the licensee’s crop site with a maximum concentration of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol that exceeds three-tenths of one percent according to the results of an official test of a sample obtained from the licensed crop site pursuant to an inspection conducted under [section 204.8](#).

b. It is conclusively presumed that a licensee acted with a culpable mental state greater than negligence, if the department obtains a sample of a crop produced on the licensee’s crop site and the official test results of the sample conducted pursuant to [section 204.8](#) indicate a maximum concentration of delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol in excess of two percent on a dry weight basis.

c. If the department determines a licensee violated [this chapter](#) with a culpable mental state greater than negligence, the department shall immediately report the licensee’s violation to the department of public safety, the county attorney, and the attorney general, who shall take action as the facts and circumstances warrant. The department shall also report the licensee to the United States attorney general to the extent required by the federal hemp law.

2. The department may establish a negligent violation program. The purpose of the program is to allow a participating licensee who has negligently violated a provision of [this chapter](#) as described in [subsection 1](#) to comply with a corrective plan established by the department to correct each negligent violation, including by providing for all of the following:

a. A reasonable date, established by the department, for the licensee to correct each cause for the violation.

b. The filing of periodic reports to the department evidencing that the licensee is complying with the requirements of [this chapter](#). The licensee shall submit the reports to the department according to a schedule required by the department. The licensee shall submit a report to the department for at least two years from the date that the licensee first participated in the program.

c. Any other requirement established by the department.

3. A licensee shall be ineligible to participate in the negligent violation program, if a test of a sample of plants that are part of a crop produced on the licensee's crop site exceeds a maximum concentration of two percent delta-9 tetrahydrocannabinol on a dry weight basis.

4. A person who has violated a provision of [this chapter](#) three times in a five-year period shall be ineligible to participate in the negligent violation program, or produce hemp, for a period of five years beginning on the date of the third violation.

5. The department shall certify that a licensee has successfully completed the negligent violation program. The certification shall be published by the department as an official form. The department shall deliver the certification to the licensee which shall be proof of the licensee's compliance.

6. A licensee who is participating in or has successfully completed the negligent violation program shall not be subject to any of the following:

a. A civil penalty under [section 204.12](#) for committing a violation of [this chapter](#).

b. A criminal offense under [chapter 124](#) or [453B](#) arising out of a negligent violation of [this chapter](#), if the licensee would otherwise be guilty of producing, possessing, using, harvesting, handling, or distributing the plant cannabis pursuant to the results of a test conducted pursuant to [section 204.8](#).

[2019 Acts, ch 130, §15, 18, 19; 2020 Acts, ch 1063, §73](#)

Referred to in [§124.401G](#), [204.2](#), [204.4](#), [204.11](#), [204.12](#), [453B.18](#)

204.16 Waivers or variances.

If the department determines there is a conflict with a regulation or order promulgated by a federal agency and a provision of [this chapter](#), the department may grant a variance or waiver from the provision of [this chapter](#) to the extent such variance or waiver is allowed under the federal hemp law and the United States department of agriculture. The waiver or variance shall expire not later than July 1 of the succeeding legislative session.

[2019 Acts, ch 130, §16, 18, 19](#)

204.17 Statutory construction.

1. Nothing in [this chapter](#) shall be construed or applied to be less stringent than required under the federal hemp law.

2. Nothing in [this chapter](#) shall be construed or applied to be in conflict with any of the following:

a. Applicable federal law and related regulations.

b. Other laws of this state, including any administrative rules, relating to product development, product manufacturing, consumer safety, or public health so long as the state law is compatible with applicable federal law.

c. Local law relating to product development, product manufacturing, consumer safety, or public health so long as the local law is consistent with federal and state law, except as provided in [section 204.7, subsection 8](#).

3. Except as provided in [section 204.7](#), nothing in [this chapter](#) shall be construed or applied to prohibit a person from possessing, handling, using, manufacturing, marketing, transporting, delivering, or distributing a hemp product.

4. Nothing in [this chapter](#) shall be construed or applied to authorize a person to

manufacture, recommend, possess, use, dispense, deliver, transport, or administer medical cannabidiol pursuant to [chapter 124E](#).

5. Nothing in [this chapter](#) shall be construed or applied to infringe upon the ability of the department of public safety or a local law enforcement agency to obtain a search warrant issued by a court, or enter onto any premises in a manner consistent with the laws of this state and the United States, including [Article I, section 8, of the Constitution of the State of Iowa](#), or the fourth amendment to the Constitution of the United States.

6. Nothing in [this chapter](#) shall be construed or applied to affect a statute or rule which applies to hemp or a hemp product, if it would apply in the same manner as to other articles subject to the same general regulation.

[2019 Acts, ch 130, §17 – 19; 2020 Acts, ch 1065, §18, 19; 2020 Acts, ch 1121, §107 – 109](#)