

110TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1759

To provide for the review of agricultural mergers and acquisitions by the Department of Justice, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

JULY 10, 2007

Mr. GRASSLEY (for himself, Mr. KOHL, and Mr. THUNE) introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary

A BILL

To provide for the review of agricultural mergers and acquisitions by the Department of Justice, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*

3 **SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE.**

4 This Act may be cited as the “Agriculture Competi-
5 tion Enhancement Act of 2007”.

6 **SEC. 2. DEFINITIONS.**

7 In this Act:

8 (1) **AGRICULTURAL COMMODITY.**—The term
9 “agricultural commodity” has the meaning given

1 that term in section 102 of the Agricultural Trade
2 Act of 1978 (7 U.S.C. 5602).

3 (2) AGRICULTURAL COOPERATIVE.—The term
4 “agricultural cooperative” means an association of
5 persons that meets the requirements of the Capper-
6 Volstead Act (7 U.S.C. 291 et seq.).

7 (3) AGRICULTURAL INDUSTRY.—The term “ag-
8 ricultural industry” means any dealer, processor,
9 commission merchant, or broker involved in the buy-
10 ing or selling of agricultural commodities.

11 (4) ANTITRUST LAWS.—The term “antitrust
12 laws” has the meaning given that term in the first
13 section of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C. 12).

14 (5) ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL.—The
15 term “Assistant Attorney General” means the As-
16 sistant Attorney General in charge of the Antitrust
17 Division of the Department of Justice.

18 (6) BROKER.—The term “broker” means any
19 person (excluding an agricultural cooperative) en-
20 gaged in the business of negotiating sales and pur-
21 chases of any agricultural commodity in commerce
22 for or on behalf of the vendor or the purchaser.

23 (7) CHAIRMAN.—The term “Chairman” means
24 the Chairman of the Federal Trade Commission.

1 (8) COMMISSION MERCHANT.—The term “com-
2 mission merchant” means any person (excluding an
3 agricultural cooperative) engaged in the business of
4 receiving in commerce any agricultural commodity
5 for sale, on commission, or for or on behalf of an-
6 other.

7 (9) DEALER.—The term “dealer” means any
8 person (excluding an agricultural cooperative) en-
9 gaged in the business of buying, selling, or mar-
10 keting agricultural commodities in commerce, except
11 that no person shall be considered a dealer with re-
12 spect to sales or marketing of any agricultural com-
13 modity produced by that person.

14 (10) PROCESSOR.—The term “processor”
15 means any person (excluding an agricultural cooper-
16 ative) engaged in the business of handling, pre-
17 paring, or manufacturing (including slaughtering)
18 an agricultural commodity, or the products of such
19 agricultural commodity, for sale or marketing in
20 commerce for human consumption (excluding sale or
21 marketing at the retail level).

22 (11) SECRETARY.—The term “Secretary”
23 means the Secretary of Agriculture.

24 (12) SPECIAL COUNSEL.—The term “Special
25 Counsel” means the Special Counsel for Competition

1 Matters of the Department of Agriculture estab-
2 lished under section 8.

3 (13) TASK FORCE.—The term “Task Force”
4 means the Agriculture Competition Task Force es-
5 tablished under section 4.

6 **SEC. 3. DEPUTY ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL FOR AG-**
7 **RICULTURAL ANTITRUST MATTERS.**

8 There is in the Antitrust Division of the Department
9 of Justice a Deputy Assistant Attorney General for Agri-
10 cultural Antitrust Matters, who shall—

11 (1) be responsible for oversight and coordina-
12 tion of antitrust and related matters which affect
13 agriculture, directly or indirectly; and

14 (2) work in coordination with the Task Force
15 and the Department of Agriculture on all agricul-
16 tural competition matters.

17 **SEC. 4. AGRICULTURE COMPETITION TASK FORCE.**

18 (a) ESTABLISHMENT.—There is established, under
19 the authority of the Attorney General, the Agriculture
20 Competition Task Force, to examine problems in agricul-
21 tural competition.

22 (b) MEMBERSHIP.—The Task Force shall consist
23 of—

1 (1) the Deputy Assistant Attorney General for
2 Agricultural Antitrust Matters, who shall serve as
3 chairperson of the Task Force;

4 (2) the Special Counsel;

5 (3) a representative from the Federal Trade
6 Commission;

7 (4) a representative from the Department of
8 Agriculture, Office of Packers and Stockyards;

9 (5) 2 representatives selected jointly by the at-
10 torneys general of States desiring to participate in
11 the Task Force;

12 (6) 2 representatives selected jointly by the
13 heads of the departments of agriculture (or similar
14 such agency) of States desiring to participate in the
15 Task Force;

16 (7) 4 individuals who represent the interests of
17 small family farmers, ranchers, and independent
18 producers—

19 (A) 1 of whom shall be selected by the Ma-
20 jority Leader of the Senate;

21 (B) 1 of whom shall be selected by the Mi-
22 nority Leader of the Senate;

23 (C) 1 of whom shall be selected by the
24 Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

1 (D) 1 of whom shall be selected by the Mi-
2 nority Leader of the House of Representatives;
3 and

4 (8) 8 academics or other independent experts
5 working in the field of agriculture, agricultural law,
6 antitrust law, or economics—

7 (A) 2 of whom shall be selected by the Ma-
8 jority Leader of the Senate;

9 (B) 2 of whom shall be selected by the Mi-
10 nority Leader of the Senate;

11 (C) 2 of whom shall be selected by the
12 Speaker of the House of Representatives; and

13 (D) 2 of whom shall be selected by the Mi-
14 nority Leader of the House of Representatives.

15 (c) DUTIES.—The Task Force shall—

16 (1) investigate problems in competition in the
17 agricultural industry;

18 (2) define and focus the national public interest
19 in preserving an independent family farm and ranch
20 sector;

21 (3) coordinate Federal and State activities to
22 address unfair and deceptive practices and con-
23 centration in the agricultural industry;

1 (4) work with representatives from agriculture
2 and rural communities to identify abusive practices
3 in the agricultural industry;

4 (5) submit to Congress such reports as the
5 Task Force determines on the state of family farm-
6 ers and ranchers, and the impact of agricultural con-
7 centration and unfair business practices on rural
8 communities in the United States; and

9 (6) make such recommendations to Congress as
10 the Task Force determines on agricultural competi-
11 tion issues.

12 (d) WORKING GROUP.—

13 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Task Force shall estab-
14 lish a working group on buyer power to—

15 (A) study the effects of concentration, mo-
16 nopsony, and oligopsony in agriculture, make
17 recommendations to the Assistant Attorney
18 General and the Chairman, and assist the As-
19 sistant Attorney General and the Chairman in
20 drafting agricultural guidelines under section
21 6(b); and

22 (B) select certain agricultural mergers and
23 acquisitions that were consummated within the
24 past 10 years, review the effects of such merg-
25 ers and acquisitions on competition in agricul-

1 tural commodities markets, and make rec-
2 ommendations to the Assistant Attorney Gen-
3 eral, the Chairman, and the Secretary.

4 (2) MEMBERS.—The working group shall in-
5 clude any member of the Task Force selected under
6 subsection (b)(8).

7 (e) MEETINGS.—

8 (1) FIRST MEETING.—The Task Force shall
9 hold its initial meeting not later than the later of—

10 (A) 90 days after the date of enactment of
11 this Act; and

12 (B) 30 days after the date of enactment of
13 an Act making appropriations to carry out this
14 section.

15 (2) MINIMUM NUMBER.—The Task Force shall
16 meet not less than 3 times each year, at the call of
17 the chairperson.

18 (f) COMPENSATION.—

19 (1) IN GENERAL.—The members of the Task
20 Force shall serve without compensation.

21 (2) TRAVEL EXPENSES.—Members of the Task
22 Force shall receive travel expenses, including per
23 diem in lieu of subsistence, in accordance with sub-
24 chapter I of chapter 57 of title 5, United States
25 Code.

1 (g) STAFF OF TASK FORCE; EXPERTS AND CON-
2 SULTANTS.—

3 (1) STAFF.—

4 (A) APPOINTMENT.—The chairperson of
5 the Task Force may, without regard to the pro-
6 visions of chapter 51 of title 5 of the United
7 States Code (relating to appointments in the
8 competitive service), appoint and terminate an
9 executive director and such other staff as are
10 necessary to enable the Task Force to perform
11 its duties. The appointment of an executive di-
12 rector shall be subject to approval by the Task
13 Force.

14 (B) COMPENSATION.—The chairperson of
15 the Task Force may fix the compensation of the
16 executive director and other staff without re-
17 gard to the provisions of chapter 51 and sub-
18 chapter III of chapter 53 of title 5 of the
19 United States Code (relating to classification of
20 positions and General Schedule pay rates), ex-
21 cept that the rate of pay for the executive direc-
22 tor and other staff may not exceed the rate of
23 basic pay payable for level V of the Executive
24 Schedule under section 5315 of title 5 United
25 States Code, as in effect from time to time.

1 (2) EXPERTS AND CONSULTANTS.—The Task
2 Force may procure temporary and intermittent serv-
3 ices of experts and consultants in accordance with
4 section 3109(b) of title 5, United States Code.

5 (h) POWERS OF THE TASK FORCE.—

6 (1) HEARINGS AND MEETINGS.—The Task
7 Force, or a member of the Task Force if authorized
8 by the Task Force, may hold such hearings, sit and
9 act at such time and places, take such testimony, re-
10 ceive such evidence, and administer such oaths or af-
11 firmations as the Task Force considers to be appro-
12 priate.

13 (2) OFFICIAL DATA.—The Task Force may ob-
14 tain directly from any executive agency (as defined
15 in section 105 of title 5 of the United States Code)
16 or court information necessary to enable it to carry
17 out its duties under this section. On the request of
18 the chairperson of the Task Force, and consistent
19 with any other law, the head of an executive agency
20 or of a Federal court shall provide such information
21 to the Task Force.

22 (3) FACILITIES AND SUPPORT SERVICES.—The
23 Administrator of General Services shall provide to
24 the Task Force on a reimbursable basis such facili-
25 ties and support services as the Task Force may re-

1 quest. On request of the Task Force, the head of an
2 executive agency may make any of the facilities or
3 services of such agency available to the Task Force,
4 on a reimbursable or nonreimbursable basis, to as-
5 sist the Task Force in carrying out its duties under
6 this section.

7 (4) EXPENDITURES AND CONTRACTS.—The
8 Task Force or, on authorization of the Task Force,
9 a member of the Task Force may make expenditures
10 and enter into contracts for the procurement of such
11 supplies, services, and property as the Task Force or
12 such member considers to be appropriate for the
13 purpose of carrying out the duties of the Task
14 Force. Such expenditures and contracts may be
15 made only to such extent or in such amounts as are
16 provided in advance in appropriation Acts.

17 (5) MAILS.—The Task Force may use the
18 United States mails in the same manner and under
19 the same conditions as other departments and agen-
20 cies of the United States.

21 (6) GIFTS, BEQUESTS, AND DEVISES.—The
22 Task Force may accept, use, and dispose of gifts,
23 bequests, or devises of services or property, both real
24 and personal, for the purpose of aiding or facili-
25 tating the work of the Task Force. Gifts, bequests,

1 or devises of money and proceeds from sales of other
2 property received as gifts, bequests, or devises shall
3 be deposited in the Treasury and shall be available
4 for disbursement upon order of the Task Force.

5 (i) AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.—There
6 are authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section
7 \$1,000,000 for each of fiscal years 2008, 2009, and 2010.

8 **SEC. 5. AUTHORIZATION FOR ADDITIONAL STAFF AND**
9 **FUNDING.**

10 There are authorized to be appropriated such sums
11 as are necessary to hire additional employees (including
12 agricultural law and economics experts) for the Transpor-
13 tation, Energy, and Agriculture Section of the Antitrust
14 Division of the Department of Justice, to enhance the re-
15 view of agricultural transactions and monitor, investigate,
16 and prosecute unfair and deceptive practices in the agri-
17 cultural industry.

18 **SEC. 6. ENSURING FULL AND FREE COMPETITION IN AGRICULTURE.**
19 **CULTURE.**

20 (a) BURDEN OF PROOF.—Section 7 of the Clayton
21 Act (15 U.S.C. 18) is amended by adding at the end the
22 following:

23 “In this paragraph, the term ‘covered civil action’
24 means a civil action brought against any person for vio-
25 lating this section in which the plaintiff alleges that the

1 effect of a merger, acquisition, or other transaction affect-
2 ing commerce may be to substantially lessen competition,
3 or to tend to create a monopoly, in the business of pro-
4 curing agricultural products from, or selling products to,
5 agricultural producers in one or more geographic areas,
6 and establishes that a merger, acquisition, or transaction
7 is between or involves persons competing in the business
8 of procuring agricultural products from, or selling prod-
9 ucts to, agricultural producers. In any covered civil ac-
10 tion—

11 “(A) if the plaintiff is the Federal Govern-
12 ment or a State government, the burden of
13 proof shall be on the defendant or defendants
14 to establish by a preponderance of the evidence
15 that the merger, acquisition, or transaction at
16 issue will not—

17 “(i) substantially lessen competition;

18 or

19 “(ii) tend to create a monopoly in 1 or
20 more geographic markets; and

21 “(B) for any other plaintiff, if the plaintiff
22 demonstrates that the parties to the merger, ac-
23 quisition, or other transaction have a combined
24 market share of not less than 20 percent in any
25 relevant market, the burden of proof shall be on

1 the defendant or defendants to establish by a
2 preponderance of the evidence that the merger,
3 acquisition, or transaction at issue will not—

4 “(i) substantially lessen competition;

5 or

6 “(ii) tend to create a monopoly in 1 or
7 more geographic markets.”.

8 (b) AGRICULTURAL GUIDELINES.—

9 (1) FINDINGS.—Congress finds the following:

10 (A) The effective enforcement of the anti-
11 trust laws in agriculture requires that the anti-
12 trust enforcement agencies have guidelines with
13 respect to mergers and other anticompetitive
14 conduct that are properly adapted to the special
15 circumstances of agricultural commodity mar-
16 kets.

17 (B) There has been a substantial increase
18 in concentration in the markets in which agri-
19 cultural commodities are sold, with the result
20 that buyers of agricultural commodities often
21 possess regional dominance in the form of oli-
22 gopsony or monopsony relative to sellers of such
23 commodities. A substantial part of this increase
24 in market concentration is the direct result of
25 mergers and acquisitions that the antitrust en-

1 enforcement agencies did not challenge, in large
2 part because of the lack of appropriate guide-
3 lines identifying particular structural character-
4 istics in the agricultural industry and the ad-
5 verse competitive effects that such acquisitions
6 and mergers would create.

7 (C) The cost of transportation, impact on
8 quality, and delay in sales of agricultural com-
9 modities if they are to be transported to more
10 distant buyers result in narrow geographic mar-
11 kets with respect to buyer power.

12 (D) Buyers have no economic incentive to
13 bid up the price of agricultural commodities in
14 the absence of effective competition. Further,
15 the nature of buying makes it feasible for larger
16 numbers of buyers to engage in tacit or overt
17 collusion to restrain price competition.

18 (E) Buyers with oligopsonistic or
19 monopsonistic power have incentives to engage
20 in unfair, exploitive, discriminatory, and exclu-
21 sionary acts that cause producers of agricul-
22 tural commodities to receive less than a com-
23 petitive price for their goods, transfer economic
24 risks to sellers without reasonable compensa-

1 tion, and exclude sellers from access to the
2 market.

3 (F) Markets for agricultural commodities
4 often involve contexts in which many producers
5 have relatively limited information and no bar-
6 gaining power with respect to the sale of their
7 commodities. These conditions invite buyers
8 with significant oligopsonistic or monopsonistic
9 power to exercise that power in ways that in-
10 volve discrimination, exploitation, and undue
11 differentiation among sellers.

12 (G) Some Federal courts have incorrectly
13 required a plaintiff to show harm to competition
14 generally, in addition to harm to the producer
15 of agricultural commodities when making a de-
16 termination that an unfair, unjustly discrimina-
17 tory, deceptive, or preferential act exists. Those
18 same courts have also incorrectly held that it is
19 a complete defense if a defendant can show any
20 nonharmful justification for an act or practice,
21 even though such conduct was not essential to
22 the business activities of the defendant or there
23 were less harmful ways to achieve a reasonably
24 comparable result with respect to the legitimate
25 and necessary interests of the defendant.

1 (2) ISSUANCE OF GUIDELINES.—The Assistant
2 Attorney General and the Chairman, in consultation
3 with the Special Counsel, shall issue agricultural
4 guidelines informed and guided by the findings
5 under paragraph (1) that—

6 (A) facilitate a fair, open, accessible, trans-
7 parent, and efficient market system for agricul-
8 tural products;

9 (B) reflect the national public interest in
10 preserving a substantial and diverse family
11 farm and ranch sector;

12 (C) recognize that increasing competition
13 in the purchase of agricultural products by
14 highly concentrated firms from a sector in per-
15 fect competition is entirely consistent with the
16 objective of the antitrust laws to protect con-
17 sumers and enhance consumer benefits from
18 competition; and

19 (D) prevent any merger or acquisition in
20 the agricultural industry, if the effect of that
21 merger or acquisition may be to substantially
22 lessen competition or tend to create a monop-
23 oly.

24 (3) CONTENTS.—The agricultural guidelines
25 issued under paragraph (2) shall consist of merger

1 guidelines relating to existing and potential competi-
2 tion and vertical integration that—

3 (A) establish appropriate methodologies for
4 determining the geographic and product mar-
5 kets for mergers affecting agricultural com-
6 modity markets;

7 (B) establish thresholds of increased con-
8 centration that raise a presumption that the
9 merger will have an adverse effect on competi-
10 tion in the affected agricultural commodities
11 markets;

12 (C) identify potential adverse competitive
13 effects of mergers in agricultural commodities
14 markets in a nonexclusive manner; and

15 (D) identify the factors that would permit
16 an enforcement agency to determine when a
17 merger in the agricultural commodities market
18 might avoid liability because it is not likely to
19 have an adverse effect on competition.

20 (e) AGRICULTURE COMPETITION TASK FORCE
21 WORKING GROUP ON BUYING POWER.—In issuing agri-
22 cultural guidelines under this section, the Chairman and
23 the Assistant Attorney General shall consult with the
24 working group on buyer power of the Task Force estab-

1 lished under section 4(d) and shall incorporate and imple-
2 ment the recommendations of that working group.

3 (d) COMPLETION.—Not later than 1 year after the
4 date of enactment of this Act, the Chairman and the As-
5 sistant Attorney General shall issue agricultural guidelines
6 under this section.

7 (e) REPORT.—Not later than 1 year after the date
8 of enactment of this Act, the Chairman and the Assistant
9 Attorney General shall jointly submit a report to the Com-
10 mittee on the Judiciary of the Senate and the Committee
11 on the Judiciary of the House of Representatives regard-
12 ing the issuing of agricultural guidelines under this sec-
13 tion.

14 **SEC. 7. POST-MERGER REVIEW OF AGRICULTURAL TRANS-**
15 **ACTIONS.**

16 (a) IN GENERAL.—Not later than 5 years after the
17 date of a covered merger or acquisition, the Assistant At-
18 torney General or the Chairman, as the case may be, shall
19 conduct a post-merger review to determine whether the ef-
20 fect of that covered merger or acquisition tended to sub-
21 stantially reduce competition in the agricultural industry.

22 (b) SHARING OF RESULTS.—The Assistant Attorney
23 General or the Chairman shall submit the results of any
24 post-merger review under subsection (a) to the Task

1 Force, for its consideration in examining problems in agri-
2 cultural competition.

3 (c) DEFINITION.—In this section, the term “covered
4 merger or acquisition” means a merger or acquisition—

5 (1) in the agricultural industry;

6 (2) that is subject to the notification require-
7 ments under section 7A of the Clayton Act (15
8 U.S.C. 18a);

9 (3) for which the Assistant Attorney General or
10 the Chairman, as the case may be, required the sub-
11 mission of additional information or documentary
12 material under section 7A(e)(1)(A) of the Clayton
13 Act (15 U.S.C. 18a(e)(1)(A)); and

14 (4) for which, after review under that section,
15 the Assistant Attorney General or the Chairman, as
16 the case may be—

17 (A) did not institute a proceeding or action
18 under the antitrust laws; or

19 (B) instituted a proceeding or action under
20 the antitrust laws that was resolved through a
21 settlement agreement or consent decree.

22 **SEC. 8. SPECIAL COUNSEL FOR COMPETITION MATTERS.**

23 (a) IN GENERAL.—There is established within the
24 Department of Agriculture the Office of Competition and

1 Fair Practices, headed by a Special Counsel for Competi-
2 tion Matters.

3 (b) DUTIES.—The Special Counsel shall—

4 (1) analyze mergers within the food and agri-
5 cultural sectors, in consultation with the Chief Econ-
6 omist of the Department of Agriculture, the Assist-
7 ant Attorney General, and the Chairman, as re-
8 quired under section 9; and

9 (2) investigate and prosecute violations of the
10 Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921 (7 U.S.C. 181 et
11 seq.).

12 (c) AUTHORIZATION FOR ADDITIONAL STAFF AND
13 FUNDING.—

14 (1) ADDITIONAL STAFF.—The Special Counsel
15 shall hire sufficient employees (including antitrust
16 and litigation attorneys, economists, and investiga-
17 tors) to appropriately carry out the responsibilities
18 of the Office of Competition and Fair Practices
19 under this Act.

20 (2) AUTHORIZATION.—There are authorized to
21 be appropriated such sums as are necessary to carry
22 out paragraph (1).

1 **SEC. 9. AGRIBUSINESS MERGER REVIEW AND ENFORCE-**
2 **MENT BY THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE.**
3 **CULTURE.**

4 (a) NOTICE.—The Assistant Attorney General or the
5 Commissioner, as appropriate, shall notify the Secretary
6 of any filing under section 7A of the Clayton Act (15
7 U.S.C. 18a) involving a merger or acquisition in the agri-
8 cultural industry, and shall give the Secretary the oppor-
9 tunity to participate in the review proceedings.

10 (b) REVIEW.—

11 (1) IN GENERAL.—After receiving notice of a
12 merger or acquisition under subsection (a), the Sec-
13 retary may submit to the Assistant Attorney General
14 or the Commissioner, as appropriate, and publish
15 the comments of the Secretary regarding that merg-
16 er or acquisition, including a determination regard-
17 ing whether the merger or acquisition may have a
18 substantial adverse impact on rural communities or
19 the family farm and ranch sector, such that further
20 review by the Assistant Attorney General or the
21 Commissioner, as appropriate, is warranted.

22 (2) SECOND REQUESTS.—For any merger or
23 acquisition described in subsection (a), if the Assist-
24 ant Attorney General or the Chairman, as the case
25 may be, requires the submission of additional infor-
26 mation or documentary material under section

1 7A(e)(1)(A) of the Clayton Act (15 U.S.C.
2 18a(e)(1)(A))—

3 (A) copies of any materials provided in re-
4 sponse to such a request shall be made available
5 to the Secretary; and

6 (B) the Secretary—

7 (i) shall submit to the Assistant At-
8 torney General or the Chairman such addi-
9 tional comments as the Secretary deter-
10 mines appropriate; and

11 (ii) shall publish a summary of any
12 comments submitted under clause (i).

13 (c) REPORT.—

14 (1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall submit
15 an annual report to Congress regarding the review
16 of mergers and acquisitions described in subsection
17 (a).

18 (2) CONTENTS.—Each report submitted under
19 paragraph (1) shall provide a description of each
20 merger or acquisition described in subsection (a)
21 that was reviewed by the Secretary during the year
22 before the date that report is submitted, including—

23 (A) the name and total resources of each
24 entity involved in that merger or acquisition;

1 (B) a statement of the views of the Sec-
 2 retary regarding the competitive effects of that
 3 merger or acquisition on—

4 (i) agricultural markets; and
 5 (ii) rural communities and small,
 6 independent producers; and

7 (C) a statement indicating whether the As-
 8 sistant Attorney General or the Chairman, as
 9 the case may be, instituted a proceeding or ac-
 10 tion under the antitrust laws, and if so, the sta-
 11 tus of that proceeding or action.

12 **SEC. 10. AUTHORIZATION FOR ADDITIONAL STAFF AND**
 13 **FUNDING FOR THE GRAIN INSPECTION,**
 14 **PACKERS, AND STOCKYARDS ADMINISTRA-**
 15 **TION.**

16 There are authorized to be appropriated such sums
 17 as are necessary to enhance the capability of the Grain
 18 Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Administration to
 19 monitor, investigate, and pursue the competitive implica-
 20 tions of structural changes in the meat packing and poul-
 21 try industries by hiring litigating attorneys to allow the
 22 Grain Inspection, Packers, and Stockyards Administration
 23 to more comprehensively and effectively pursue its en-
 24 forcement activities.

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