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REPORT ON ACTIVITIES
DURING THE 110TH CONGRESS

REPORT
OF THE
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE
U.S. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES

JANUARY 2, 2009.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,

Hon. LORRAINE C. MILLER,
Clerk of the House of Representatives,
Washington, DC.

DEAR MS. MILLER: Pursuant to rule XI, clause 1(d), of the Rules of the House of Representatives, I herewith submit to the House a report of the activities of the Committee on Agriculture during the 110th Congress.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

COLLIN C. PETERSON,
Chairman.
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ACTIVITIES DURING THE 110TH CONGRESS

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Mr. Peterson, from the Committee on Agriculture, submitted the following

REPORT

In accordance with rule XI, clause 1(d), of the Rules of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Agriculture reports herewith on its activities during the 110th Congress.

I. SUMMARY OF ORGANIZATION, JURISDICTION, AND OVERSIGHT PLAN OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE

A. ORGANIZATION

The House of Representatives established the total authorized membership of the Committee on Agriculture for the 110th Congress at 46, with a party division of 25 Democrats and 21 Republicans. Among the committee members were 13 Representatives who were serving their first terms (Ellsworth, Boyda, Space, Walz, Gillibrand, Kagen, Lampson, Donnelly, Mahoney, Childers, Smith of NE, Walberg, and Latta).

The Committee organized on January 23, 2007, into six subcommittees. The six subcommittees were constituted as follows:
SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION, CREDIT, ENERGY, AND RESEARCH

TIM HOLDEN, Pennsylvania, Chairman

STEPHANIE HERSETH SANDLIN, South Dakota
HENRY CUELLAR, Texas
JIM COSTA, California
BRAD ELLSWORTH, Indiana
ZACHARY T. SPACE, Ohio
TIMOTHY J. WALZ, Minnesota
DAVID SCOTT, Georgia
JOHN T. SALAZAR, Colorado
NANCY E. BOYDA, Kansas
KIRSTEN E. GILLIBRAND, New York
DENNIS A. CARDOZA, California
STEVE KAGEN, Wisconsin
JOE DONNELLY, Indiana

FRANK D. LUCAS, Oklahoma, Ranking Minority Member
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
STEVE KING, Iowa
JEFF FORTENBERRY, Nebraska
JEAN SCHMIDT, Ohio
TIM WALBERG, Michigan
TERRY EVERETT, Alabama
JERRY MORAN, Kansas
ROBIN HAYES, North Carolina
SAM GRAVES, Missouri
MARILYN N. MUSGRAVE, Colorado

SUBCOMMITTEE ON SPECIALTY CROPS, RURAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURE

MIKE MCFYRE, North Carolina, Chairman

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HENRY CUELLAR, Texas
JOHN T. SALAZAR, Colorado
JOHN BARROW, Georgia
EARL POMEROY, North Dakota

MARILYN N. MUSGRAVE, Colorado, Ranking Minority Member
TERRY EVERETT, Alabama
JEFF FORTENBERRY, Nebraska
ROBIN HAYES, North Carolina

SUBCOMMITTEE ON GENERAL FARM COMMODITIES AND RISK MANAGEMENT

BOB ETHERIDGE, North Carolina, Chairman

DAVID SCOTT, Georgia
JIM MARSHALL, Georgia
JOHN T. SALAZAR, Colorado
NANCY E. BOYDA, Kansas
STEPHANIE HERSETH SANDLIN, South Dakota
BRAD ELLSWORTH, Indiana
ZACHARY T. SPACE, Ohio
TIMOTHY J. WALZ, Minnesota
EARL POMEROY, North Dakota

JERRY MORAN, Kansas, Ranking Minority Member
TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON, Illinois
SAM GRAVES, Missouri
CHARLES W. BOUSTANY, Jr., Louisiana
K. MICHAEL CONAWAY, Texas
FRANK D. LUCAS, Oklahoma
RANDY NEUGEBAUER, Texas
ROBERT E. LATTA, Ohio

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LIVESTOCK, DAIRY, AND POULTRY

LEONARD L. BOSWELL, Iowa, Chairman

KIRSTEN E. GILLIBRAND, New York
STEVE KAGEN, Wisconsin
TIM HOLDEN, Pennsylvania
JOE BACA, California
DENNIS A. CARDOZA, California
NICK LAMPSON, Texas
JOE DONNELLY, Indiana
TIM MAHONEY, Florida

ROBIN HAYES, North Carolina, Ranking Minority Member
MIKE ROGERS, Alabama
STEVE KING, Iowa
VIRGINIA FOXX, North Carolina
K. MICHAEL CONAWAY, Texas
JEAN SCHMIDT, Ohio
ADRIAN SMITH, Nebraska
TIM WALBERG, Michigan
3

SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS, OVERSIGHT, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

JOE BACA, California, Chairman
EARL POMEROY, North Dakota
NICK LAMPSON, Texas
STEVE KAGEN, Wisconsin
NANCY E. BOYDA, Kansas
TRAVIS W. CHILDERS, Mississippi
CHARLES W. BOUSTANY, Jr., Louisiana, Ranking Minority Member
JERRY MORAN, Kansas
STEVE KING, Iowa
RANDY NEUGEBAUER, Texas

SUBCOMMITTEE ONHORTICULTURE AND ORGANIC AGRICULTURE

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TIM MAHONEY, Florida
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JOHN R. "RANDY" KUHL, New York
VIRGINIA FOXX, North Carolina
K. MICHAEL CONAWAY, Texas
ROBERT E. LATTA, Ohio

SUBCOMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS

(Ratio includes ex officio members) (Collin C. Peterson, Chairman, and Bob Goodlatte, Ranking Minority Member, were ex officio members of all Subcommittees.)

B. COMMITTEE JURISDICTION

Under Rules adopted by the House of Representatives for the 110th Congress, the Committee on Agriculture’s (hereinafter also referred to as Committee) jurisdiction (See rule X, clause 1 of the Rules of the House of Representatives) extended to—

(1) Adulteration of seeds, insect pests, and protection of birds and animals in forest reserves.
(2) Agriculture generally.
(3) Agricultural and industrial chemistry.
(4) Agricultural colleges and experiment stations.
(5) Agricultural economics and research.
(6) Agricultural education extension services.
(7) Agricultural production and marketing and stabilization of prices of agricultural products, and commodities (not including distribution outside of the United States).
(8) Animal industry and diseases of animals.
(9) Commodity exchanges.
(10) Crop insurance and soil conservation.
(11) Dairy industry.
(12) Entomology and plant quarantine.
(13) Extension of farm credit and farm security.
(14) Inspection of livestock, poultry, meat products, and seafood and seafood products.
(15) Forestry in general, and forest reserves other than those created from the public domain.
(16) Human nutrition and home economics.
(17) Plant industry, soils, and agricultural engineering.
(18) Rural electrification.
(19) Rural development.
(20) Water conservation related to activities of the Department of Agriculture.
The revised edition of the Rules and Manual of the House of Representatives for the 107th Congress (House Document No. 106–320) provides the following concerning the Committee on Agriculture:

“This Committee was established in 1820 (IV, 4149). In 1880 the subject of forestry was added to its jurisdiction, and the Committee was conferred authority to receive estimates of and to report appropriations (IV, 4149). However, on July 1, 1920, authority to report appropriations for the U.S. Department of Agriculture was transferred to the Committee on Appropriations (VII, 1860).

The basic form of the present jurisdictional statement was made effective January 2, 1947, as a part of the Legislative Reorganization Act of 1946 (60 Stat. 812). Subparagraph (7) was altered by the 93d Congress, effective January 3, 1975, to include jurisdiction over agricultural commodities (including the Commodity Credit Corporation) while transferring jurisdiction over foreign distribution and nondomestic production of commodities to the Committee on International Relations (H. Res. 988, 93d Cong., Oct. 8, 1974, p. 34470). Nevertheless, the Committee has retained a limited jurisdiction over measures to release CCC stocks for such foreign distribution (Sept. 14, 1989, p. 20428). Previously unstated jurisdictions over commodities exchanges and rural development were codified effective January 3, 1975.

The 104th Congress consolidated the Committee’s jurisdiction over inspection of livestock and meat products to include inspection of poultry, seafood, and seafood products, and added subparagraph (20) relating to water conservation (sec. 202(a), H. Res. 6, Jan. 4, 1995, p. 464). Clerical and stylistic changes were effected when the House recodified its rules in the 106th Congress (H. Res. 5, Jan. 6, 1999, p. 47).

The Committee has had jurisdiction of bills for establishing and regulating the Department of Agriculture (IV, 4150), for inspection of livestock and meat products, regulation of animal industry, diseases of animals (IV, 4154; VII, 1862), adulteration of seeds, insect pests, protection of birds and animals in forest reserves (IV, 4157; VII, 1870), the improvement of the breed of horses, even with the cavalry service in view (IV, 4158; VII, 1865), and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce, amending Horse Protection Act to prevent the shipping, transporting, moving, delivering, or receiving of horses to be slaughtered for human consumption (July 13, 2006, p. ).

The Committee, having charge of the general subject of forestry, has reported bills relating to timber, and forest reserves other than those created from the public domain (IV, 4160). The Committee on Natural Resources, and not this committee, has jurisdiction over a bill to convey land that is part of a National Forest created from the public
domain (March 23, 2004, p. ). It has also exercised jurisdiction of bills relating to agricultural colleges and experiment stations (IV, 4152), incorporation of agricultural societies (IV, 4159), and establishment of a highway commission (IV, 4153), to discourage fictitious and gambling transactions in farm products (IV, 4161; VII, 1861), to regulate the transportation, sale and handling of dogs and cats intended for use in research and the licensing of animal research facilities (July 29, 1965, p. 18691); and to designate an agricultural research center (May 14, 1995, p. 11070). The Committee shares with the Committee on the Judiciary jurisdiction over a bill comprehensively amending the Immigration and Nationality Act and including food stamp eligibility requirements for aliens (Sept. 19, 1995, p. 25533).

The Committee has jurisdiction over a bill relating solely to executive level position in the Department of Agriculture (Mar. 2, 1976, p. 4958) and has jurisdiction over bills to develop land and water conservation programs on private and non-Federal lands (June 7, 1976, p. 16768)."

Some of the specific areas in which the Committee on Agriculture exercises its jurisdiction or that have been created for the Committee by historical reference include:

1. Public Law 480, Eighty-third Congress, the restoration, expansion, and development of foreign markets for United States agricultural products; and the effect of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (and the North American Free Trade Agreement), bilateral free trade agreements, the European Community, and other regional economic agreements and commodity marketing and pricing systems on United States agriculture.

2. All matters relating to the establishment and development of an effective Foreign Agricultural Service.

3. Matters relating to rural development, including rural telephone companies, farm credit banks, farm rural housing loans, rural water supply, rural flood control and water pollution control programs, and loans for rural firehouses, community facilities, and businesses.

4. Production and use of energy from agricultural and forestry resources.

5. Matters relating to the development, use, and administration of the National Forests, including, but not limited to, development of a sound program for general public use of the National Forests consistent with watershed protection and sustained-yield timber management, study of the forest fire prevention and control policies and activities of the Forest Service and their relation to coordinated activities of other Federal, State, and private agencies; Forest Service land exchanges; and wilderness and similar use designations applied to National Forest land.

6. Price spreads of agricultural commodities between producers and consumers.
(7) The formulation and development of improved programs for agricultural commodities; matters relating to the inspection, grading, and marketing of such commodities, including seafood; and food safety generally.

(8) Matters relating to trading in futures contracts for all commodities and similar instruments, including commodity options and commodity leverage contracts.

(9) The administration and operation of agricultural programs through State and county committees and the administrative policies and procedures relating to the selection, election, and operation of such committees.

(10) The administration and development of small watershed programs under Public Law 566, Eighty-third Congress, as amended, and the development of resource conservation and development programs for rural areas.

(11) Programs of food assistance or distribution supported in whole or in part by funds of the Department of Agriculture, including but not limited to the food stamp program and the commodity distribution program.

(12) Aquaculture programs of the Department of Agriculture.

(13) Sugar legislation, including import control programs that stabilize domestic prices.

(14) All matters relating to pesticides, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, the Federal Environmental Pesticide Control Act of 1972, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act Amendments of 1988, and the Food Quality Protection Act of 1996, including, but not limited to, the registration, marketing, and safe use of pesticides, groundwater contamination, and the coordination of the pesticide program under FIFRA with food safety programs.

(15) Agricultural research programs, including, but not limited to, the authorization of specific research projects and agricultural biotechnology development efforts.

(16) All matters relating to the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act.

(17) Legislation relating to the control of the entry into the United States of temporary, nonresident aliens for employment in agricultural production.

(18) Legislation relating to the general operations and the Organic Act of the Department of Agriculture, the Commodity Credit Corporation, Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, Farm Credit Administration, Farm Credit System, Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation, and Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

(19) Producer-funded research, promotion, and consumer and industry information programs for agricultural commodities.

(20) Legislation regarding reclamation water projects where the pricing of water delivered by such projects is affected by whether the water will be used in the production of a crop for which an acreage reduction program is in effect.

(21) Legislation regarding reclamation water projects for which the Secretary of Agriculture is required to make a determination regarding commodity availability prior to the determination of the price to be charged for the delivery of such project water.
(22) Legislation establishing the level of fees charged by the Federal Government for the grazing of livestock on Federal lands.

(23) Legislation governing the Federal regulation of transactions involving swaps contracts, hybrid financial instruments, and derivative securities and financial products.

(24) Legislation regarding the Federal Reserve Board with respect to its authority to regulate the establishment of appropriate levels of margin on stock index futures contracts.

The Committee also reviews and studies, on a continuing basis, the current and prospective application, administration, execution, and effectiveness of those laws, or parts of laws, the subject matter of which is within the jurisdiction of the Committee, and the organization and operation of the Federal agencies and entities having responsibilities in or for the administration and execution thereof. In addition, the Committee, along with other standing Committees of the House, has the function of reviewing and studying on a continuing basis the effect or probable effect of tax and other fiscal and monetary policies affecting subjects within their jurisdiction.

C. OVERSIGHT PLAN

The Committee on Agriculture met on February 14, 2007, to fulfill the General Oversight Responsibility reporting requirements of Rule X 2(d)(1) of the Rules of the House of Representatives.

The following outline was prepared in consultation with the Ranking Minority Member and approved by the Full Committee which was forwarded to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and the Committee on House Administration on February 15, 2007:

OVERSIGHT PLAN, HOUSE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, 110TH CONGRESS

The Committee expects to exercise appropriate oversight activity with regard to the following issues:

2002 FARM BILL AND CURRENT AGRICULTURAL CONDITIONS

- Review the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) implementation of the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 (FSRIA) and 2007 farm bill proposals;
- Review the current state of health of the U.S. farm economy;
  - Review the need for a permanent agricultural disaster assistance program;
  - Review USDA’s implementation of the Fair and Equitable Tobacco Reform Act of 2004;
  - Review USDA’s implementation of previous ad-hoc agricultural disaster assistance legislation;
  - Review USDA’s implementation of Improper Payments Information Act of 2002;
- Review the Farm Service Agency’s (FSA) management controls for Finality Rule and equitable relief decisions;
• Review the impact of weather conditions on 2005 through 2007 crop production;
• Review USDA's activities regarding implementation of the U.S. Warehouse Act;
• Review of corn market situation, including impact of crop reports and projections;
• Release of the three-entity and Section 1614 payment databases;
• Review of the honey bee industry;
• Review differences and similarities between proposed farm safety nets based on income and current price based safety net;
• Review USDA's implementation of the U.S. Grain Standards Act; and
• Review the increase in agribusiness consolidation.

ENERGY
• Review USDA effort to promote the utilization of on-farm generated electricity;
• Review of the activities funded by the Biomass Research and Development Act of 2000 (BRDA) and input from the external BRDA Advisory Board;
• Review availability of agriculture and forestry feedstocks for renewable energy production;
• Review current status of research on energy crops and feedstocks;
• Review the availability of biofuel pumps and approved fuels;
• Review implementation of the Section 9006 Program, the Renewable Energy and Energy Efficiency Loan and Grant Program, including the interaction of the program with other incentives and tax provisions;
• Review current provisions in existing law that support agriculture-based energy production and use;
• Review implementation of the Biobased Products Program; and
• Review of the roles of USDA and its agencies in promoting the reliance on renewable energy sources.

CONSERVATION AND THE ENVIRONMENT
• Review the impact of regulatory activities carried out pursuant to the Endangered Species Act (ESA), or any proposed legislative changes to such Act, on agricultural producers;
• Conduct oversight of regulatory initiatives undertaken by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS), and the Fish and Wildlife Service (FWS) concerning Endangered Species Act consultations regarding pesticide products regulated under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA);
• Review the impact of the Administration’s regulatory activity relative to methyl bromide on production of agriculture in the U.S.;
• Review of the resource needs of the EPA as they pertain to the collection of pesticide user fees;

Review the International Treaty on Plant Genetic Resources for Food and Agriculture;

Review budget and program activities of the Natural Resource Conservation Service (NRCS), including staffing shortages;

Review NRCS implementation of the technical service provider assistance provisions of FSRIA;

Review implementation of all of USDA’s conservation programs;

Review of EPA’s rule on permit trading under the Clean Water Act (CWA) and its potential benefits to U.S. agriculture;

Review of potential impacts of EPA’s Clean Air Act (CAA) regulatory program on U.S. agriculture;

Review potential consequences for production agriculture in the U.S. of the mandates contained in the Kyoto Protocol to the United Nations’ Framework Convention on Climate Change;

Review EPA’s implementation of the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA), FIFRA and Pesticide Registration Improvement Act (PRIA);

Review the impact of litigation concerning FIFRA, ESA, CAA, CWA, the Comprehensive Environmental Response, Compensation and Liability Act (CERCLA) and the Emergency Planning and Community Right to Know Act (EPCRA) and its impact on farm operations;

Review the EPA’s regulatory actions in regard to pesticide evaluations;

Review of EPA’s regulation of Animal Feeding Operations;

Review of the non-emergency haying and grazing provisions of the Conservation Reserve Program;

Review of USDA’s authority to allow early withdrawal of acreage from CRP;

Review of the operation of the Resource, Conservation and Development Program, including the study completed under Section 1534 of the FSA as required by FSRIA;

Review of easement programs and Department of Transportation and Department of Justice regulations; and

Review of Total Maximum Daily Load strategies and impacts on production agriculture.

Federal Crop Insurance and Risk Management

Review the role of federal crop insurance premium subsidies on crop markets;

Review USDA and the Risk Management Agency’s (RMA) administration and oversight of the Federal Crop Insurance Program;

Availability and effectiveness of crop insurance as risk management tool;
• RMA implementation of Premium Reduction Plans;
• USDA’s activities designed to find and reduce crop insurance program waste, fraud, and abuse;
• RMA’s combination of revenue protection crop insurance programs;
• Review the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC);
• Growing consolidation and internationalization of futures exchange trading;
• Exchange and Over-the-Counter (OTC) trading of energy-based futures products; and
• Enforcement and oversight capabilities of the CFTC both domestically and internationally.

AGRICULTURE TRADE AND INTERNATIONAL FOOD AID

• Review ongoing multilateral, regional, and bilateral trade negotiations (including WTO accession agreements) to assess their potential impact on U.S. agriculture;
• Review implementation of existing trade agreements and commitments and proposed new trade agreements and commitments to determine:
  1. whether they are consistent with current U.S. law;
  2. whether they will promote economic development in rural areas of the U.S.;
  3. their impact or potential impact on current production of import sensitive agricultural commodities, and on exports of U.S. agricultural products; and
  4. their impact or potential impact on the overall competitiveness of the U.S. agricultural sector, including the production, processing and distribution of agricultural products.
• Monitor existing trade agreements to ensure trading partners are meeting obligations and enforcing trade commitments;
• Review farm export programs to determine how well they are promoting the interests of U.S. agriculture and examine proposals to improve, modify or expand such programs;
• Assess U.S. food aid programs to determine their impact or potential impact on the reduction of world hunger. In particular, the Committee will examine the potential impact of multilateral trade negotiations on the effectiveness of U.S. food aid programs; and
• Address sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) barriers and other technical barriers to U.S. agricultural exports and examine USDA efforts to eliminate such barriers.

AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH AND PROMOTION

• Review implementation of biosecurity protocols at USDA Agricultural Research Service (ARS) laboratories;
• Assess USDA’s implementation of research, education and extension programs authorized in FSRIA;
• Review the administration of the ARS research stations and worksites;
• Review USDA’s continuing ability to conduct foreign animal disease research, training and diagnostic programs at the
Plum Island Animal Disease Center following the transfer of the center to the Department of Homeland Security;
- Review USDA’s response and tracking of the presence of soybean rust in the U.S.;
- Assess federal efforts to facilitate research and development of aquacultural enterprises, specifically focusing on the activities of the Joint Committee on Aquaculture;
- Review implementation of USDA’s regulation on organic standards;
- Review coordination between ARS, Economic Research Service, Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service (CSREES) and action agencies in USDA such as NRCS and FSA in order to prevent duplicative research;
- Review operation of the National Agricultural Research, Extension, Education, and Economics Advisory Board;
- Review USDA’s efforts to expand research and development of pathogen reduction technologies;
- Evaluate the current mix of research funding mechanisms to ensure maximum benefits from these investments to producers, processors and consumers;
- Review administration of USDA’s agricultural marketing and promotion programs;
- Review of coordination between USDA and DOE on energy research programs;
- Review of congressional appropriation process and implications on research funding under ARS, ERS, NASS and CSREES;
- Review of ARS, ERS, NASS and CSREES national program priorities;
- Oversight of research grant process to coordinate and prevent overlapping research; and
- Review the potential for research and technology transfer to address the needs of both the biofuels and livestock industries.

BIOTECHNOLOGY
- Review current regulations and research regarding animal and plant biotechnology;
- Review the FDA’s finding regarding the safety of cloned animal products;
- Assess USDA efforts to develop and promote benefits of biotechnology for increasing agricultural productivity and combating hunger globally; and
- USDA’s investigation and handling of the discovery of regulated biotech rice.

U.S. FOREST SERVICE ADMINISTRATION
- Assess effectiveness of Forest Service’s programs, including forest products and grazing management;
- Review Forest Service budget, with special attention to land acquisition and easement programs;
- Continue oversight of Healthy Forests Restoration Act;
- Continue oversight of Forest Service fire management program to ensure cost efficiencies;
• Review the impact of fire expenses on other USFS program delivery;
• Monitor Administration efforts to reform the National Forest Planning process;
• Assess the use of research funds to inform on long-term, sustainable forest practices; and
• Conduct oversight on the National Grasslands.

DAIRY
• Review options to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of dairy programs;
• Review efficiency of federal market order system;
• Review implementation of the Milk Income Loss Contract (MILC) Program; and
• Review implementation of the Milk Regulatory Equity Act.

OUTREACH AND CIVIL RIGHTS
• Review of the implementation of the Pigford v. Glickman settlement;
• Review of small and minority farmer/rancher outreach in USDA, including implementation of the Section 2501 Program;
• Review of the operations of the office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights;
• Review of the delivery of USDA services and outreach efforts on Indian reservations and tribal lands;
• Review current status of Agricultural Census and efforts to reach undercounted farmers and ranchers; and
• Review participation of minority farmers in FSA County/Local Committees as well as outreach to increase participation in County Committee elections.

USDA GENERAL ADMINISTRATION
• Review confidentiality of information provided to USDA by agricultural producers; and
• Review USDA’s restructuring of FSA county offices.

FARM CREDIT, RURAL DEVELOPMENT, AND THE RURAL ECONOMY
• Review Farm Credit Administration’s (FCA) regulatory program and activities regarding the Farm Credit System (FCS) to assure the FCS’ safety and soundness;
• Review of Farmer Mac activities and programs;
• Review of Beginning Farmer education efforts in FSA loan programs and graduation efforts;
• Review of FSA credit programs and participation;
• Implementation of rural development policies and authorities contained in FSRIA ’02 and the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act;
  • Review the status of the Rural Telephone Bank;
  • Oversight of the USDA’s Rural Broadband Access Loan and Loan Guarantee Program;
  • Oversight of the implementation of the USDA’s Telecommunications Programs;
• Review of rural development staffing shortages and office closures;
• Review of agriculture lending practices;
• Review of definition of “rural” under rural development programs; and
• Review of rural development loan programs and default rates.

**USDA Food and Nutrition Programs**

• Review food and nutrition programs including the food stamp program, fruit and vegetable initiatives, The Emergency Food Assistance Program and other commodity distribution programs;
• Assess the level of success and participation by states under provisions of the 2002 Farm Bill that provide greater flexibility and state options;
• Review the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) with particular attention to the quality of food packages, education and outreach, and any limitations to the contents due to the appropriated set-aside;
• Review buying patterns of food stamp recipients and Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) efforts to promote healthy eating habits;
• Review efforts by state food stamp administrators to modernize and streamline their programs;
• Assess the progress of the USDA School Snack Program; and
• Review the Community Food Project Program to ensure cooperative grants are working.

**Food Safety**

• Review USDA’s administration of meat and poultry inspection laws and the FDA’s food inspection activities to ensure the development of scientifically sound systems for food safety assurance;
• Review USDA’s efforts to educate consumers regarding safe food handling practices and streamline the assessment and approval of food safety technologies;
• Review implementation of new protocols for meat, poultry, eggs, or seafood safety inspection, including the implementation of Hazard Analysis Critical Control Point (HACCP) pathogen reduction regulation; and
• Review the FDA’s proposed rule regarding substances prohibited from use in food and animal feed.

**Plant and Animal Health**

• Review enforcement of the Animal Welfare Act;
• Assess federal efforts to reduce threats to human, animal, and plant health due to predatory and invasive species;
• Conduct oversight of USDA’s expanded Bovine Spongiform Encephalopathy (BSE) surveillance program;
• Assess the national animal identification program system;
• Review federal BSE safeguards; and
• Review the implementation of USDA's final rule recognizing Canada as a BSE Minimal Risk Country.

LIVESTOCK MARKETING
• Assess the effectiveness of the Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) in determining market manipulation in the livestock industry;
• Review structural changes in agribusiness and the potential cost and benefits for agricultural producers;
• Review the USDA's mandatory livestock price reporting system.

HOMELAND AND AGRICULTURAL SECURITY
• Oversight of USDA's preparedness against terrorist threats to agriculture production; and
• Review of agriculture inspection activities under the Department of Homeland Security.

MISCELLANEOUS
• Review adequacy of agricultural labor available under the agricultural guest worker program, H2A;
• Review implementation of the Specialty Crop Competitiveness Act;
• Review of the impact of transportation infrastructure issues on agriculture and forestry;
• Assess USDA's implementation of voluntary Country Of Origin Labeling in preparation for mandatory COOL; and
• Assess operation of the Fruit and Vegetable (FAV) planting prohibition.

CONSULTATION WITH OTHER COMMITTEES TO REDUCE DUPLICATION
• With Resources Committee on forestry issues and other public land issues;
• With Science Committee on Research;
• With Ways and Means and Education and the Workforce on nutrition programs;
• With Ways and Means on trade issues;
• With Homeland Security on importation of animal and plant material;
• With Judiciary on immigrant agricultural labor;
• With Energy and Commerce on food safety and biomass energy programs both existing and new; and
• With any other committee as appropriate.

II. COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES DURING THE 110TH CONGRESS

A. MAIN LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

The Committee on Agriculture reported or otherwise considered a variety of bills in the 110th Congress covering many of the diverse areas within its jurisdictional interests.
Some of the major activities of the committee during the 110th Congress included the following:
An Ambitious Agenda for the House Agriculture Committee

- The Agriculture Committee approached its business in an open, transparent approach and maintained the strong bipartisan tradition of the Committee.
- The House Agriculture Committee successfully drafted and passed a bipartisan, forward-looking Farm Bill that makes historic new investments in food, farm, energy, and conservation programs.
- The process of writing the House version of the Farm Bill was done in public with input from all perspectives. Each of the Committee’s six subcommittees held open, public hearings and markups on every title of the Farm Bill before the full Committee approved it with strong bipartisan support.
- The Agriculture Committee held 15 full committee hearings and 11 business meetings during the 110th Congress. Various subcommittees held 37 hearings and 6 business meetings during the 110th Congress.
- The Committee heard testimony from Administration officials on 56 occasions, including 32 testimonies from U.S. Department of Agriculture representatives, 6 from the Commodities Futures Trading Commission, and 4 from the U.S. Food and Drug Administration. Additional testimony heard by the Committee was offered by university researchers, non-profit organizations, trade groups, and farmers and ranchers from across the United States.

The Food, Conservation and Energy Act of 2008

- The Food, Conservation and Energy Act, also known as the Farm Bill, extends and modernizes the basic farm program safety net that protects farmers when crop prices are low. This safety net provides the security our farmers need to stay on the land, producing the safest, most abundant food supply in the world.
- The Farm Bill invests more than $188 billion over five years in nutrition programs to help more than 38 million Americans afford healthy meals and to update the Food Stamp program to reflect the economic reality working families face.
- The Farm Bill provides more than $24 billion in conservation program spending to protect and enhance water, air, and soil quality; to prevent erosion; and to conserve natural resources.
- The Farm Bill makes a substantial new investment of $1.3 billion for programs to promote the production and consumption of fruits and vegetables. This is the first farm bill that directs substantial resources particularly to address the needs of fruit and vegetable producers.
- The Farm Bill provides $1.1 billion for renewable energy programs, particularly programs related to the development of advanced biofuels, which use non-food sources to make ethanol.
- The Farm Bill included significant reforms, reducing payment limits for farm and conservation programs (including an 80% reduction for farm programs), closing business structure loopholes to prevent people from receiving multiple payments, and increasing transparency by requiring farm program payments to be linked directly to the person receiving them.
- The Farm Bill implements the long-delayed Country-of-Origin labeling program that provides consumers with important information about the origin of the meat and produce they purchase.
Nutrition Programs

• The Subcommittee on Department Operations, Oversight, Nutrition and Forestry held two hearings on the importance of federal nutrition program efforts during the 110th Congress; one hearing to review the impact of the federal food stamp program on children’s health and one to explore the short and long-term costs of hunger in America.

• The Farm Bill improves benefit rules for the Food Stamp Program to adequately cover food expenses and sustain families in need for the entire month and ensure that benefits will always keep up with inflation. It also expands funding for The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), which provides food and other resources to help stock food banks. The Farm Bill also expands to all 50 states the USDA Snack Program, which helps schools provide healthy snacks to students during after-school activities and expands the program.

Oversight of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the Commodities Futures Trading Commission

• During the 110th Congress, the Agriculture Committee held 5 oversight hearings to review concerns related to commodity and energy markets and credit derivative trading. These hearings were held both before and after the recent credit and financial crisis that highlighted the role of credit derivatives.

• In addition to oversight hearings on commodity and energy markets, the Committee held three hearings on reauthorization of the Commodities Futures Trading Commission and the Commodities Exchange Act.

• In May 2007, the Committee investigated the USDA’s use and release of Social Security numbers of more than 38,000 USDA farm program participants.

Renewable Energy

• The Committee has made the transition to the next generation of ethanol and biofuels a top priority, holding hearings on the renewable energy financing, the transition to environmentally-beneficial cellulosic feedstocks, and about the continued research into the use of ethanol by-products in livestock feed.

• The Farm Bill provides $1.1 billion for renewable energy programs, particularly programs related to the development of cellulosic bio-fuels, which use non-food sources to make ethanol. It also reduces the tax credit for corn-based ethanol and increases the incentive for ethanol made from non-food sources.

• The Committee passed H. Con. Res. 25, which expresses the sense of Congress that by the year 2025, America’s agricultural, forestry, and working lands should provide at least 25 percent of the total energy consumed in the United States through renewable sources.

• In 2007 and 2008, the Subcommittee on Conservation, Credit, Energy and Research held hearings on the implementation and producer eligibility for the Renewable Fuels Standard and financing for renewable energy projects and companies.

• In December 2007, Congress passed a comprehensive energy bill, the Energy Independence and Security Act that included a strong Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS).
Conserving our Natural Resources

• The Farm Bill includes $24 billion over 5 years for conservation programs to protect and enhance water, air, and soil quality; to prevent erosion; and to conserve natural resources.
• The bill provides crucial funding for the rehabilitation of the Chesapeake Bay and other threatened resources, preservation of open space through the Farm and Ranchland Protection Program, and the Wetlands Reserve Program and other programs that improve water quality in targeted regions.

Preserving the Farm Safety Net

• The Farm Bill extends and modernizes the basic farm program safety net that protects farmers when crop prices are very low.
• The Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities and Risk Management held three hearings in 2007 on the Federal Crop Insurance Program to look at concerns with industry, some of which were addressed in the Farm Bill.
• The Farm Bill included a new safety net option, the Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) program. Farmers who choose to participate in this new program instead of the traditional farm safety net programs will receive payments for eligible crops based on the average revenue received from a crop rather than the average price for that crop.

Organic Agriculture and Fruit and Vegetable Production

• At the beginning of the 110th Congress, Chairman Peterson created a new Subcommittee specifically designed to address the needs of horticulture and organic agriculture. Under the leadership of Subcommittee Chairman Dennis Cardoza, the Subcommittee held hearings and included Farm Bill provisions on issues of importance to this growing segment of the agriculture industry.
• The Subcommittee on Horticulture and Organic Agriculture held the first Agriculture Committee hearing dedicated specifically to the needs, concerns and issues of importance to organic agriculture producers, processors and marketers. Organic agriculture is a $14 billion per year industry that is growing exponentially.
• The Subcommittee held the first Congressional hearings to focus exclusively on the honey bee industry and their vital role as pollinators to the nation’s food supply. The two hearings focused on Colony Collapse Disorder, an epidemic that is killing honey bees at a rapid rate nationwide and the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s efforts to address the situation.
• During two hearings in 2007 and 2008, the Subcommittee looked at food safety concerns and traceability in fresh produce. The Subcommittee also focused on the performance of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service and the U.S. Department of Homeland Security Customs and Border Protection to protect U.S. agriculture from foreign pests and diseases.
• The Farm Bill provides new annual funding for USDA’s cost-share program, which defrays the costs that producers and handlers incur when seeking organic certification and new annual funding for organic marketing data collection and publication.
Helping Agriculture Recover From Weather-Related Disasters

- Congress provided disaster assistance needed by farmers who experienced serious losses due to weather related disasters in 2005–2007.
- The Farm Bill included a permanent disaster assistance program that farmers and ranchers can count on when weather-related disasters hurt damage their operations. The permanent disaster program is paid for in advance to avoid emergency spending for future agriculture disasters that would otherwise add billions to the deficit.
- In October 2007, the Committee held a hearing to review agriculture disaster conditions, including droughts, floods, fires and other conditions across the country and the impact on agriculture communities facing these conditions.

Meeting the Credit, Infrastructure and Resource Needs of Rural Communities

- The Committee has made improving the economic health of rural America a top priority by holding hearings on access to health care and credit in rural America, the effectiveness of USDA Rural Development programs, improving access to broadband telecommunications services in underserved rural areas.
- The Farm Bill included programs and funding that make critical investments in the infrastructure, technology, water, emergency services, telecommunications and small business needs of rural communities nationwide.

Food Safety and Animal Health

- Two Subcommittees conducted hearings on food safety: the Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy and Poultry held a hearing on recalls in the meat industry; and the Subcommittee on Horticulture and Organic Agriculture held a hearing on the produce industry's response to recent foodborne illness outbreaks associated with fresh and fresh-cut produce.
- In September 2008, the Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy and Poultry held a hearing to review advances in animal health, particularly the use of antimicrobials in the livestock industry.
- In February 2008, the Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy and Poultry held a hearing to find out why the U.S. Department of Agriculture has not implemented the National Veterinary Medical Service Act. The Act was signed into law in order to establish a student loan repayment program for veterinary students who agree to work in areas with limited or no access to veterinary care.
- In May 2007, the Committee investigated the response of the Department of Agriculture and the U.S. Food and Drug Administration to melamine-tainted imports from China that were used in pet food and animal feed.
- In May 2007, the Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy and Poultry held the Committee's first hearing since 2000 that was dedicated to discussing various perspectives on animal welfare issues.

Livestock Industry

- In February 2008, the Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy and Poultry held a hearing to review the Federal Milk Marketing Order rulemaking procedures. After hearing testimony about concerns
with the current process, the Farm Bill revised the Federal Milk Marketing Order amendment procedures to increase efficiency and be more responsive to the market.

- In March and April 2007, the Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy and Poultry held hearings on the market structure of the livestock industry and the impact of feed costs on the industry.

- The 2008 Farm Bill contains a new livestock title, which includes a program that allows selected establishments in State meat or poultry inspection programs to receive Federal inspection from State inspectors, and ship products in interstate commerce if they meet Federal inspection requirements.

Forestry

- The Committee held a hearing on H.R. 1011, the Virginia Ridge and Valley Act of 2007, which would require USDA to develop management plans and ecological restoration requirements for designated areas of the forests. The bill passed the House in October 2007, but the Senate did not act on the bill.

- The Farm Bill sets new national private forest conservation priorities, directs states to conduct assessments of current forest resources, and requires states to develop a long-term strategy for forest resource management

B. STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

(1) Statistics on bills referred to the Committee on Agriculture

Number of bills referred:

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<th>Category</th>
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<td>Senate bills</td>
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<tr>
<td>House concurrent resolutions</td>
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(2) Disposition of Bills Containing Items Under the Jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture

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<td>Bills acted on by the Committee included in other bills that became law</td>
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<td>Bills vetoed</td>
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(3) Statistics on hearings and markups:

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<td>Department Operations, Oversight, Nutrition, and Forestry</td>
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20

C. DIGEST OF BILLS WITHIN THE JURISDICTION OF THE COMMITTEE ON WHICH ACTION HAS BEEN TAKEN

1. Bills Enacted into Law

Public Law 110–22 (S. 261, H.R. 137)

To amend title 18, United States Code, to strengthen prohibitions against animal fighting, and for other purposes (approved May 3, 2007).

This Act amends the federal criminal code to impose a fine and/or prison sentence of up to three years for violations of the Animal Welfare Act relating to any of the following: sponsoring or exhibiting an animal in an animal fighting venture; buying, selling, delivering, possessing, training, transporting, or receiving any animal for participation in an animal fighting venture; using the mails or other instrumentality of interstate commerce to promote or further an animal fighting venture; or selling, buying, transporting or delivering a knife, gaff, or other sharp instrument to be attached to the leg of a bird for use in an animal fighting venture.

Legislative History: H.R. 137 was introduced by Representative Elton Gallegly on January 4, 2007. The bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on the Judiciary. On March 1, 2007 the bill was reported and amended by the Committee on Judiciary and discharged by the Committee on Agriculture. The bill passed under suspension of the rules by a voice vote in the House on March 26, 2007. The Senate received the bill on March 27, 2007 and passed without amendment by unanimous consent on April 10, 2007. On May 3, 2007 the bill was signed by the President into Public Law 110–22.

Public Law 110–77 (H.R. 3006)

To improve the use of a grant of a parcel of land to the State of Idaho for use as an agricultural college, and for other purposes (approved August 13, 2007).

This Act authorizes Idaho to: invests earnings and proceeds in accordance with the standards applicable to a trustee under Idaho law; deduct trustee expenses from earnings and proceeds; and use earnings and proceeds from granted land without regard to the limitations that prohibit the state from exceeding 10% on the purchase.

Note: Similar or identical bills, and bills having reference to each other, are indicated by the number in parentheses.
of land and prohibit the state from purchasing, erecting, preserving, or repairing buildings.

Legislative History: H.R. 3006 was introduced by Representative Michael Simpson on July 11, 2007. The bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources. On July 30, 2007 the bill passed the House under suspension of the rules by a voice vote. The Senate received the bill on July 31, 2007. On August 8, 2007 the bill passed in the Senate without amendment by unanimous consent and was cleared for the White House. On August 13, 2007 it was signed by the President and became Public Law No: 110–77.

Public Law 110–80 (S. 1716)

To amend the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans’ Care, Katrina Recovery and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007, to strike a requirement relating to forage producers (approved August 13, 2007).

This Act amends the U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans’ Care, Katrina Recovery, and Iraq Accountability Appropriations Act, 2007, to eliminate the requirement that forage producers must participate in the insurance pilot program or the noninsured crop disaster assistance program in order to receive crop disaster and livestock assistance.

Legislative History: S. 1716 was introduced by Senator John Thune on June 27, 2007. The bill was referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. On July 25, 2007 the bill was discharged and passed by the Senate by unanimous consent. On July 30, 2007 the bill passed the House under suspension of the rule by a voice vote, clearing the measure for the White House. The bill was presented to the President on August 3, 2007 and on August 13, 2007 it was signed and became Public Law No: 110–80.

Public Law 110–94 (S. 1983)

To amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to renew and amend the provisions for the enhanced review of covered pesticide products, to authorize fees for certain pesticide products, to extend and improve the collection of maintenance fees, and for other purposes (approved October 9, 2007).

This Act ensures continued, stable EPA funding for pesticide registration programs, it provides predictable timelines for industry, and it supports the introduction of new and safer products for consumers that are better for the environment. This legislation allows the EPA to continue to have the resources to review each pesticide product using the best scientific practices in a more predictable timeframe.
Legislative History: S. 1983 was introduced by Senator Tom Harkin on August 2, 2007. The bill was read and passed without amendment by unanimous consent. On August 3, 2007 the bill was received in the House and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. On September 24, 2007, the bill passed the House under suspension of the rules by a voice vote, clearing the measure for the White House. It was presented to the President on September 27, 2007 and on October 9, 2007 it was signed and became Public Law No: 110–94.

Public Law 110–193 (S. 2571)

To amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act to authorize the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to exempt from, or waive a portion of, the registration service fee for an application for minor uses for a pesticide (approved March 6, 2008).

This Act authorizes the Administrator to exempt an application from the registration service fee if the application is solely associated with a tolerance petition submitted in connection with the Inter-Regional Project Number 4 and the exemption is in the public service. Subjects applications received before September 30, 2012 to specified decision time review periods.

Legislative History: S. 2571 was introduced by Senator Tom Harkin on January 29, 2008. The bill passed the Senate without amendment by unanimous consent. On February 6, 2008 the House received the bill and it was held at the desk. On February 13, 2008 the bill passed the House under suspension of the rules by a roll call vote of 400 yeas to 0 nays, clearing the measure for the President. It was presented to the President on February 28, 2008 and on March 6, 2008 it was signed and became Public Law No: 110–193.

Public Law 110–196 (S. 2745)

To extend agricultural programs beyond March 16, 2008, to suspend permanent price support authorities beyond that date, and for other purposes (approved March 14, 2008).

The Act extends, with specified exceptions, agricultural programs under the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 until April 18, 2008.

Suspends permanent price support authorities through April 18, 2008.

Legislative History: S. 2745 was introduced by Senator Tom Harkin on March 12, 2008. On that same date, the bill passed the Senate by unanimous consent, received in the House, passed by the House under suspension of the rules by a voice vote, and cleared for the White House. The bill was presented to the President on
March 13, 2008 and on March 14, 2008 it was signed and because Public Law 110–196.

Public Law 110–200 (H.R. 5813)

To amend Public Law 110–196 to provide for a temporary extension of programs authorized by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 beyond April 18, 2008 (approved April 18, 2008).

The Act extends, with specified exceptions, agricultural programs under the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 until April 25, 2008.

Suspends permanent price support authorities through April 25, 2008.

Legislative History: H.R. 5813 was introduced by Chairman Collin Peterson on April 16, 2008 and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. On that same date the bill passed the House under suspension of the rules by a voice vote and was received in the Senate. On April 17, 2008 the bill passed the Senate by unanimous consent and was presented to the White House. On April 18, 2008 the bill was signed by the President into Public Law 110–200.

Public Law 110–205 (S. 2903)

To amend Public Law 110–196 to provide for a temporary extension of programs authorized by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 beyond April 25, 2008 (approved April 25, 2008).

The Act extends, with specified exceptions, agricultural programs under the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 until May 2, 2008.

Suspends permanent price support authorities through May 2, 2008.

Legislative History: S. 2903 was introduced by Senator Tom Harkin on April 24, 2008 and passed by the Senate without amendment by unanimous consent. On that same date the bill was received by the House, passed by unanimous consent, and presented to the President. On April 25, 2008 the bill was signed by the President into Public Law 110–205.

Public Law 110–208 (S. 2954)

To amend Public Law 110–196 to provide for a temporary extension of programs authorized by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 beyond May 2, 2008 (approved May 2, 2008).

Suspends permanent price support authorities through May 16, 2008.

Legislative History: S. 2954 was introduced by Senator Tom Harkin on May 1, 2008. On that same date, the bill passed the Senate by unanimous consent, passed the House under suspension of the rules by a voice vote, and was presented to the President. On May 2, 2008 the bill was signed by the President into Public Law 110–208.

Public Law 110–231 (H.R. 6051)

To amend Public Law 110–196 to provide for a temporary extension of programs authorized by the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 beyond May 16, 2008 (approved May 18, 2008).


Suspends permanent price support authorities through May 23, 2008, or the date of enactment of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008.

Legislative History: H.R. 6051 was introduced by Chairman Collin Peterson on May 14, 2008. On that same date the bill passed the House by unanimous consent and passed the Senate by unanimous consent. The measure was presented to the President on May 15, 2008 and signed on May 18, 2008 into Public Law 110–231.

Public Law 110–234 (S. 2302, H.R. 2419)

To provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes (approved May 22, 2008).

The Act extends and revises agricultural and related programs respecting: (1) commodities; (2) sugar; (3) dairy; (4) conservation; (5) exports and trade assistance; (6) food stamps and nutrition; (7) agricultural credit; (8) rural development; (9) rural electrification; (10) agricultural research; (11) forestry; (12) energy; (13) specialty crops; and (14) livestock.

Legislative History: H.R. 2419 was introduced by Chairman Collin Peterson on May 22, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. On July 23, 2007 the bill was reported, amended, by the Committee on Agriculture, (H. Rept. 110–256 part I) with the Committee on Foreign Affairs being discharged. On July 27, 2007, the measure passed the House, as amended, by a vote of 231 yeas to 191 nays. The bill passed the Senate with amendment on December 14, 2007 by a vote of 79 yeas to 14 nays. A conference was held and the conference report (H. Rept. 110–627) was filed on May 13,
2008. The conference report passed the House on May 14, 2008 by a vote of 318 yeas to 106 nays. On May 15, 2008 the conference report passed the Senate by a vote of 81 yeas to 15 nays, clearing the measure for the President. On May 20, 2008 the bill was presented to the President. On May 21, 2008 the President vetoed the bill. On that same date the House passed the veto override with two-thirds of the Members present having voted in the affirmative the bill passed by a vote of 316 yeas to 108 nays. On May 22, 2008, the Senate voted to override the veto by a vote of 82 yeas to 13 nays. The bill became Public Law 110–234. However, only 14 of 15 titles were enacted into law. A new farm bill, H.R. 6124, enacted all 15 farm bill titles, and was also passed by the House and Senate over a veto. (Note: See P.L. 110–246 for further discussion.)

Public Law 110–246 (H.R. 6124)

To provide for the continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal years 2012, and for other purposes.

Title I—Commodity Programs:

- Maintains programs authorized in the 2002 Farm Bill with changes.
- Preserves the non-recourse marketing loan program, a fundamental piece of the farm safety net.
- Continues the price-based counter-cyclical program, which provides assistance when prices decline.
- Offers producers the option of enrolling in a new revenue-based counter-cyclical program.
- Creates the new Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE) program beginning in crop year 2009. ACRE is a State-based revenue guarantee for participants based on the 5-year State average yield and the 2-year national average price. ACRE provides producers with payments for a commodity when the actual State revenue for the commodity is less than the revenue guarantee.

Program Reforms:

- Reforms program eligibility criteria and strengthens payment limitations.
- Imposes a cap on average adjusted gross income (AGI) for eligibility to receive farm program payments: puts a hard cap on non-farm income at $500,000; and applies a cap on farm income at $750,000, after which a producer will no longer be eligible for direct payments.
- Establishes the total payment cap for direct and counter-cyclical payments for a single farmer to $40,000 and $65,000 respectively.
- Creates a total payment cap for ACRE participants of $32,000 for direct payments and $73,000 for counter-cyclical payments.
• Suspends payments for farms with an aggregate base of 10 acres or fewer (except for socially disadvantaged and limited resource producers).
• Rebalances farm programs to improve equity among commodities and reflect changes in the marketplace.
• Increases target prices for wheat, sorghum, barley, oats, and soybeans which increases producers’ opportunity to receive countercyclical payments when prices are low, but makes no payments when prices are high.
• Rebalances loan rates on wheat, barley, oats, oilseeds, graded wool and honey, enhancing the basic safety net for these commodities.

Sugar:
• Modifies and extends the current sugar program, preserving American jobs.
• Raises the loan rate for sugar a quarter cent a year for three years (to 18.75 cents for cane sugar and 24 cents for beet sugar) and changes overall allotment quota to be a minimum of 85% of domestic consumption.
• Continues the marketing allotment program, while ensuring that domestic sugar cane and beet producers provide most of the sugar demanded by U.S. consumers.

Dairy:
• Extends the Milk Income Loss Contract Program until 2012.
• Supports the price of cheddar cheese, butter, and nonfat dry milk by government purchase of such products.
• Reestablishes the Dairy Forward Pricing Program, which allows dairy farmers to voluntarily enter into forward contracts with milk handlers.
• Amends the Federal Milk Marketing Order System to increase efficiency and be more responsive to the market.
• Extends the Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP).

Title II—Conservation:
• Increases total spending on conservation programs by $7.9 billion.
• Extends the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP); authorizes 32 million acres to be enrolled in the program from 2010–2012; includes a new provision to allow retired landowners participating in CRP to modify their contracts if the land is being transferred to a beginning, limited resource, or socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher.
• Expands the Wetlands Reserve Program (WRP); provides funding to reestablish a baseline of $1.3 billion and extends the program through 2012; increases the maximum enrollment to 3,041,200 acres; and creates a Wetlands Reserve Enhancement Program.
• Increases funding for the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) by $3.4 billion; makes EQIP conservation practices related to organic certification and transition eligible for payments; improves the evaluation process for applications; establishes the Agricultural Water Enhancement Program (AWEP) to help pro-
Producers achieve water quality goals and address water quantity concerns.
- Prohibits USDA from entering into Conservation Security Program contracts after September 30, 2008, but requires that existing Conservation Security Program contracts as of that date continue to apply.
- Establishes the Conservation Stewardship Program (CSP) to encourage producers to address resource concerns on the land in a comprehensive manner; requires nearly 13 million acres to be enrolled annually; includes private forests as eligible lands; and emphasizes attainment of new conservation benefits.
- Provides $438 million in new funding to protect and restore the Chesapeake Bay Region, and helps farmers and ranchers meet regulatory requirements and better contribute to the success of the Bay restoration.
- Extends the Farm Protection Program and increases funding to $773 million; and establishes a more user-friendly certification process that will determine eligibility for program funds.
- Expands the Grassland Reserve Program by adding an additional 1.22 million acres to the program; allows for short term contracts and easements, and for cooperative agreements.
- Creates an Open Fields Program to provide incentives to State governments and Indian tribes to provide public access to private land for hunting and fishing. Provides $50 million in funding for 2009 through 2012.
- Reauthorizes the Wildlife Habitat Incentives Program (WHIP), and increases cost-share assistance on long-term agreements.
- Reauthorizes the Small Watershed Rehabilitation Program through 2012, and provides $100 million in funding.
- Clarifies the pay-out rate for WRP contracts—easements of less than $500,000 paid over 1 to 30 years; easements of greater than $500,000 paid over 5 to 30 years; and allows Secretary to grant a waiver and provide lump sum payment on easements over $500,000.

**Title III—Trade:**
- Increases oversight and monitoring of food aid programs to increase efficiency and ensure effectiveness.
- Establishes a $60 million pilot program for local or regional purchases of food aid. Provides the opportunity for local purchases of food aid commodities while ensuring that the purchases do not cause dramatic price increases or exacerbate shortages overseas.
- Provides $84 million in mandatory funding for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program.
- Maintains funding for the Market Access Program at $200 million per year.
- Extends the Foreign Market Development Program which works to expand U.S. export opportunities.
- Increases funding by $27 million over 5 years for the Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops Program, which helps U.S. organizations address sanitary, phytosanitary and other technical barriers.
that keep them from exporting to certain other countries. Total funding for the program is $37 million.

- Reforms the Export Credit Guarantee Programs.

**Title IV—Nutrition:**

- Addresses rising food prices by investing an additional $10.361 billion in nutrition programs.
- Increases funding for The Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP) by $1.26 billion. This program provides commodities and other resources to states to help stock food banks.
- Reforms benefit rules to adequately cover food expenses and sustain participants in the Food Stamp Program for the entire month—raises and indexes the minimum standard deduction; increases the minimum benefit for food stamp recipients; indexes asset limits and excludes retirement and education accounts as assets; lifts dependent care cap, allowing participants to deduct the full cost of dependent care; and excludes special combat pay as income.
- Renames the Food Stamp Program the “Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program”.
- Expands USDA’s ability to eliminate fraud in the program.
- Ends the use of Food Stamp Coupons and requires the use of Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT).
- Ensures that Senior Citizens have ample access to food that is healthy and fresh. Extends the Commodity Supplemental Food Program (CSFP), which helps many low-income elderly individuals in need of additional assistance.
- Expands the authority of the Senior Farmers Market Nutrition Program, which provides senior citizens with vouchers to buy fresh produce at markets and roadside stands, and provides the program with $20 million in new funding over 10 years.
- Increases funding by $1.02 billion for the USDA Snack Program, which helps schools provide healthy snacks to students during after-school activities, and expands the program to all 50 States.
- Creates a demonstration project that will evaluate strategies to address obesity among low-income communities.
- Improves assistance through the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations; studies the Food Distribution Program on Indian Reservations to determine if the food packages meet changing dietary guidelines and needs; and authorizes $5 million per year for a fund to purchase native and locally grown food.
- Establishes the Healthy Urban Food Enterprise Development Center, and provides $3 million to help bring fresh foods into urban food deserts.
- Creates a pilot program to encourage the purchase of more fresh fruits and vegetables in food stamp households.

**Title V—Credit:**

- Increases the farm ownership loan limit and the operating loan limit to $300,000.
- Establishes a loan guarantee program to help farmers carry out conservation programs, and prioritizes beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers when making or guaranteeing loans for soil and water conservation and protection.
• Expands the Land Contract Pilot Program by extending the current 2-year limit on payment guarantees to 3 years; provides land sellers the option of choosing either the 3-year guarantee or a standard 90% guarantee; and makes socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers eligible for the program.

• Improves the Tribal Land Acquisition Loan Program; provides additional tools to help Native American producers keep tribal lands in agricultural production; and amends the current program to allow individual tribal members to utilize the program.

• Prioritizes Socially Disadvantaged and Beginning Farmers and Ranchers in Credit Programs; increases the amount of direct farm ownership loans, guaranteed farm ownership loans, direct farm ownership loans reserved for down payment and direct operating loans for beginning farmers and ranchers.

• Adjusts the Beginning Farmer and Rancher Down Payment Loan Program to better serve producers by: fixing the interest rate at 1.5%, or at 4% below the regular direct farm ownership loan interest rates, whichever is greater; increasing the maximum allowable sales price from $250,000 to $500,000; reducing the borrower down payment requirement to not less than 5%; changing the term of the loan from 15 years to 20 years; and making socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers eligible for the program.

Title VI—Rural Development:

• Renews successful programs that provide vital infrastructure needs to underserved areas; adds innovative projects to promote economic development in the technology-driven 21st Century; and provides $120 million for critical water and wastewater projects in rural areas.

• Authorizes the Rural Firefighters and Emergency Medical Service Assistance Program to provide improved emergency medical services in rural areas; expands 9–1–1 access in rural areas by making telephone loans to public entities for facilities and equipment; and provides grants for weather radio transmitters to increase coverage of rural areas by the emergency weather broadcast system.

• Improves access to broadband telecommunications services in rural areas with a greater focus on the rural communities of greatest need.

• Provides $15 million for the Value-Added Agricultural Product Market Development Grant program, which offers planning and working capital for marketing value-added products; creates a 10% set-aside for beginning and socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers; and creates a 10% set-aside for strategic marketing alliances between small to mid-sized farms and ranches and other supply chain partners.

• Provides information and resources related to sustainable and organic farming practices to farmers through a technology transfer program.

• Includes $15 million for a new Rural Entrepreneur and Microenterprise Assistance Program that will provide technical and financial assistance to micro-enterprises and small businesses in rural areas with fewer than 10 employees.

• Extends Rural Business Opportunity Grants for job training in rural areas; extends Rural Cooperative Development Grants, a
competitive program that establishes and operates centers for rural cooperative development; extends the Agriculture Innovation Center Demonstration Program, which provides technical assistance, outreach, and business and marketing planning to increase the viability, growth, and sustainability of value-added agricultural businesses; and sets aside specific funds within the Business and Industry Program for loans and loan guarantees for rural food enterprise entrepreneurs that process and distribute food locally and regionally.

- Renews Water and Waste Disposal Grants and Rural Water and Wastewater Circuit Rider Programs to help reduce water and waste disposal operating costs for rural areas and towns; renews the Emergency and Imminent Community Water Assistance Grant Program to provide technical assistance to communities that have had a significant decline in quantity or quality of drinking water; and provides grants to qualified non-profit organizations for the construction of household water well systems in low-income areas.
- Extends the Delta Regional Authority, a federal-state partnership that has funded 334 projects in its first five years and led to the investment of more than $750 million in the region.
- Extends and enhances the Northern Great Plains Regional Authority by enhancing flexibility for the Authority as well as including renewable energy projects among the target funding areas.
- Additional regional partnership authorities in the bill are included in Title XIV (Miscellaneous Title).

Title VII—Research:

- Streamlines agricultural research by establishing a National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA).
- Reorganizes the USDA offices in charge of fundamental and applied research, extension and education programs, creating six program offices to formulate programs, develop planning and priorities, and coordinate and track activities related to agriculture research.
- Creates a premier research program called the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI); stimulates entrepreneurship, supports business development, expands access to capital, and builds entrepreneurial networks across rural America; and provides competitive grants to colleges and universities, agricultural experiment stations, and other organizations conducting research in priority areas.
- Creates the Energy Research Program to improve research on the production and sustainability of biofuels and their feedstocks; awards competitive grants for projects with a focus on supporting on-farm biomass crop research, disseminating results to enhance the production of energy crops, and integrating biomass and bioenergy production.
- Authorizes competitive grants for on-farm energy efficiency research and extension projects.
- Consolidates funding requests to better track the amount of federal investment in agricultural research by requiring the President to submit to Congress a single line item reflecting the total amount requested for agriculture research programs.
- Encourages prioritization of additional funding for Historically Black Colleges and Universities (the 1890 institutions), Native
American Colleges and Universities (the 1994 institutions), and small land grant universities.

- Expands access to funding, authority and eligibility for research and extension dollars for Hispanic Serving Agricultural Colleges and Universities; creates an endowment fund, institutional capacity building program to promote agriculture and sciences, and competitive grant proposal for Hispanic Serving Agricultural Colleges and Universities; expands extension capabilities for Hispanic Serving Agricultural Colleges and Universities; and amends existing authorities to ensure that Hispanic Serving Agricultural Colleges and Universities are eligible for such programs as the International Ag Research and Extension Program.

- Prioritizes initiatives for research related to specialty crop and organic production—dedicates $78 million for organic research priorities; and provides $230 million for Specialty Crop Research Initiative.

**Title VIII—Forestry:**

- Sets new national private forest conservation priorities.
- Directs states to conduct assessments of current forest resources.
- Requires states to develop a long-term strategy for forest resource management.
- Helps owners implement conservation initiatives and rebuild habitat on private forestlands in the conservation title.
- Explores the development of new energy feedstocks and other uses for forest biomass in the energy title.
- Improves cooperation between the government, private landowners and the conservation community in the newly renamed Forest Resource Coordinating Committee.
- Reauthorizes the Office of International Forestry, which promotes sustainable forest management and biodiversity conservation internationally.
- Preserves open space in developed areas by authorizing the Community Forest and Open Space Program.
- Provides $39 million over 10 years for the successful Healthy Forest Reserve Program; continues the Emergency Forestry Conservation Program; reauthorizes Rural Revitalization Technologies to address the use of forest biomass in energy production; establishes a grant program to recruit and train Hispanics and underserved groups for careers in forestry and related fields.

**Title IX—Energy:**

- Provides an overall $1 billion to fund programs in the energy title that will leverage renewable energy industry investments in new technologies and new feedstocks.
- Includes $320 million in loan guarantees for biorefineries producing advanced biofuels.
- Provides $35 million for a new program to help existing ethanol facilities reduce their fossil fuel use.
- Establishes the Rural Energy for America Program (REAP) to provide $250 million in grants and loan guarantees for agricultural producers and rural small businesses to purchase renewable energy systems and make energy efficiency improvements; includes grant funds for organizations with energy expertise to assist agricultural
producers and rural small businesses in performing energy audits; and assists agricultural producers and rural small businesses in planning and preparing feasibility studies for projects supported by REAP.

- Provides $120 million for the Biomass Research and Development Program.
- Funds the Bioenergy Program at $300 million to provide incentives for expanding production of advanced biofuels made from agricultural and forestry crops and associated waste materials, including animal manure and livestock/food processing waste.
- Creates a Biomass Crop Assistance Program to develop the next generation of feedstocks for renewable energy; encourages the production of feedstocks for cellulosic ethanol and other energy production and provides for multi-year contracts for crop and forest producers to grow dedicated energy crops; and provides incentives for producers to harvest, store, and transport biomass to bioenergy facilities.
- Establishes a sugar-to-ethanol program to provide sugar to biofuel producers at competitive prices; specifies that sugar would be provided for biofuel production only during times of excess sugar supply.
- Provides $9 million for the Biobased Markets Program authorizing eligible producers to label biobased products as a ‘USDA Certified Biobased Product’.
- Funds the Biodiesel Education Program with $5 million to help educate government and private owners of vehicle fleets about the benefits and technical aspects of biodiesel.

**Title X—Horticulture and Organic Agriculture:**

- Expands activities covered under the Farmers’ Market Promotion Program, including the expansion of EBT systems at farmers markets.
- Provides $33 million to expand opportunities for direct producer-to-consumer marketing, and establishes the Healthy Urban Food Enterprise Development Center and provides $3 million to help bring fresh foods into urban food deserts.
- Provides new funding to support organic farmers: $22 million for USDA’s cost-share program; $5 million for organic marketing data collection and publication.
- Provides $377 million over 10 years for pest and disease detection and control.
- Provides money and outlines a plan for new programs of joint action between Federal and State governments to provide for early detection and surveillance of plant pests and diseases; establishes proactive, cooperative, audit-based certification systems between USDA, States, and growers to address plant pest infestations.
- Continues support for beekeepers by extending the honey marketing loan, and prioritizes research on Colony Collapse Disorder. Creates a high-priority research area to continue research to identify causes and solutions to address Colony Collapse Disorder in honey bees and authorizes $10 million per year for research related to Colony Collapse Disorder and pollinator issues.
- Provides $466 million over 10 years to expand the specialty crop block grant program for States to support projects in research,
marketing, education, pest and disease management, production, and food safety.

- Provides $20 million to establish and operate the National Clean Plant Network, which develops a national source for clean plant stocks for horticultural crops.

**Title XI—Livestock:**

- The 2008 Farm Bill includes a new livestock title.
- Requires country of origin labels for beef, lamb, pork, chicken and goat meat, fruits and vegetables, macadamia nuts and peanuts.
- Provides livestock producers and growers with the ability to decline arbitration before entering into contracts.
- Allows selected establishments in State meat or poultry inspection programs to receive Federal inspection from State inspectors, and ship products in interstate commerce. Such selected establishments would be subject to all Federal inspection requirements.
- Requires USDA to provide Congress with an annual compliance report detailing investigations of potential violations of the Packers and Stockyards Act.

**Title XII—Crop Insurance:**

- Expands data mining for crop insurance records to reduce waste, fraud and abuse.
- Requires USDA’s Risk Management Agency (RMA) to conduct a thorough risk analysis on differences between conventional and organic crops, and directs RMA to reduce premium surcharges on organic crops if the analysis demonstrates no significant difference in production risks between conventional and organic crops.
- Cuts Administrative and Operating expense reimbursement to crop insurance companies by 2.3 percent, but allows a 50 percent restoration in States with a loss ratio greater than 1.2.
- Authorizes renegotiation of the Standard Reinsurance Agreement (SRA) for the 2011 reinsurance year, and once every five years thereafter.
- Denies crop insurance coverage for the first five years of planting for crops grown on native sod in the Prairie Pothole National Priority Area that has never been tilled for the production of an annual crop, at the election of the Governor of the respective State.
- Increases USDA’s focus on risk management education for socially disadvantaged and beginning farmers and ranchers.

**Title XIII—Commodity Futures:**

- Reauthorizes the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), the agency responsible for federal regulation of commodity futures trading, through 2013.
- Strengthens CFTC authority over retail foreign currency (forex) transactions. Retail foreign exchange dealers must register with the CFTC and will be subject to CFTC rules and anti-fraud authority along with Futures Commission Merchants that engage in retail forex transactions.
- Strengthens qualifications and minimum capital requirements for Futures Commission Merchants and retail foreign exchange dealers.
• Extends the CFTC’s principles-based oversight to exempt commercial markets (ECM) that trade significant price contracts.
• Sets forth criteria for the CFTC to determine whether a contract traded on an ECM qualifies as a significant price discovery contract, and requires position and accountability limits for significant price discovery contracts.
• Requires CFTC to monitor ECM trading of oil, natural gas, and other commodities for contracts that perform a significant price discovery function.
• Applies other core CFTC principles to ECMs with regard to significant price discovery contracts, including requirements to: publish trading information on a daily basis; enforce conflict of interest principles in its administration; monitor trading activity; monitor and enforce compliance with ECM rules; not list contracts susceptible to manipulation; enact emergency authority to address problems that may arise; and provide self-regulatory oversight.
• Increases some maximum monetary penalties tenfold for fraudulent practices; increases from a misdemeanor to a felony the criminal penalty for those who fail to comply with cease and desist orders in connection with fraud and manipulation.

Title XIV—Miscellaneous:

Socially Disadvantaged Farmers or Ranchers; Beginning Farmers or Ranchers:

• Provides $75 million in mandatory funding for the Section 2501 Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers Outreach and Technical Assistance Program for fiscal years 2009–2012. Requires the Secretary of Agriculture to provide Congress with an annual report on the program’s operation.
• Requires USDA to annually compile application and participation rate data for socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers in USDA programs.
• Provides $75 million for the Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program.
• Directs the Secretary of Agriculture to establish permanently the USDA Office of Advocacy and Outreach (taking over the duties of the Office of Outreach and Diversity currently located in the Office of Civil Rights) to conduct outreach programs for small farms and ranches, beginning farmers or ranchers, and socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers.
• Establishes a Farmworker Coordinator in the Office of Advocacy and Outreach to serve as a liaison to groups that represent low income migrant and seasonal farmworkers, coordinate with USDA and State and local governments to assure that farmworker needs are met during declared disasters and emergencies, and assure that farmworkers have access to services and support to enter agriculture as producers.
• Establishes the Minority Farmer and Rancher Advisory Committee at USDA to review the operation of the Section 2501 Outreach Program, maximize participation by minority farmers or ranchers in USDA programs, and review civil rights activities.
• Allows an individual who failed to submit a claim on a timely basis pursuant to the consent decree in the case of Pigford v. Glickman to obtain a determination of a claim on its merits, if the individual has not already obtained such a determination.

Farm Program Reforms:
• Permanently bans anyone convicted of defrauding USDA from any subsequent participation in USDA programs (except for participation in food assistance programs).

Office Closures:
• Prohibits the closure or relocation of Farm Service Agency county or field offices for two years.

Agriculture Security:
• Establishes an Office of Homeland Security within USDA; integrates inter-agency emergency response plans.
• Builds biosecurity capacity, communications, planning, preparedness and response.
• Creates a bio-security communication center to prepare for potential animal disease emergencies, agro-terrorism attacks and other threats to agricultural bio-security.
• Creates a competitive grant program to develop and expand agriculture bio-security training programs for veterinarians and food science professionals.
• Provides grant and loan assistance for States to assess their agricultural disease response capabilities.
• Establishes programs to protect and respond to potential animal and plant disease emergencies.
• Creates a grant program to fund research and development of agricultural countermeasures that could be used in cases of animal and plant disease emergencies.

Animal Welfare:
• Strengthens prohibitions on animal fighting ventures and increases criminal penalties for violations.
• Bans the importation of dogs under six months of age for resale.
• Strengthens penalties for violations of the Animal Welfare Act.
• Directs USDA to review findings of study related to use of dogs and cats in Federal research.

Regional Infrastructure and Economic Development:
• Establishes three regional Commissions to encourage economic development: the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission; the Southwest Border Regional Commission; and the Northern Border Regional Commission.
• Authorizes $30 million annually for the Commissions to provide grants for basic infrastructure and business development in the region to improve economically distressed and underdeveloped areas.

Legislative History: H.R. 6124 was introduced by Chairman Collin Peterson on May 22, 2008 and passed by the House under suspension of the rules by a vote of 306 yeas to 110 nays. On June 5, 2008, the bill passed the Senate without amendment by a vote
of 77 yeas to 15 nays. The bill was presented to the President on June 16, 2008 and on June 18, 2008 it was vetoed. On the same date, June 18, 2008, the House passed the veto override with two-thirds of the Members present having voted in the affirmative the bill passed by a vote of 317 yeas to 109 nays. The Senate voted to override the veto by a vote of 80 yeas to 14 nays. The bill became Public Law 110–246.

Public Law 110–289 (H.R. 3221)

To provide needed housing reform and for other purposes (approved July 30, 2008).

The Housing and Economic Recovery Act (H.R. 3221) was previously the New Direction for Energy Independence, National Security, and Consumer Protection Act. Omnibus energy legislation was enacted in H.R. 6, which became Public Law 110–140 on December 19, 2007. (Note: See the discussion of H.R. 6 under “Other Laws, Legislative Matters.”)

Public Law 110–380 (S. 3597)

To provide that funds allocated for community food projects for fiscal year 2008 shall remain available until September 30, 2009 (approved October 8, 2008).

The Act amends section 4406(a)(7) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act to provide that funds allocated for Community Food Projects for fiscal year 2008 are to remain available until September 30, 2009.

The measure makes technical fixes to the Farm Bill, ensuring that Fiscal Year 2008 funding is available for Community Food Projects, a nutrition program that is designed to increase the access of fresh, nutritious food in low-income urban and rural areas.

Legislative History: S. 3597 was introduced by Senator Tom Harkin and passed by the Senate without amendment by unanimous consent on September 25, 2008. On September 27, 2008 the measure passed the House under suspension of the rules by a voice vote, clearing the measure for the White House. On September 30, 2008, the bill was presented to the President and signed on October 8, 2008 into Public Law 110–380.

Public Law 110–398 (H.R. 6849)

To amend the commodity provisions of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 to permit producers to aggregate base acres and reconstitute farms to avoid the prohibition on receiving direct payments, counter-cyclical payments, or average crop revenue election payments when the sum of the base acres of a farm is 10 acres or less, and for other purposes (approved October 13, 2008).

The Act amends the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 with respect to producers, including peanut producers, with 10 or less base acres to: (1) suspend a prohibition on direct payments, counter-cyclical payments, or average crop revenue election payments for crop years 2008–2009; and (2) extend the 2008 signup deadline for direct payments, counter-cyclical payments, or average crop revenue election payments until the later of November 14, 2008, or the end of the 45-day period beginning on the date of enactment of this Act.
The Act directs the Secretary of Agriculture to ensure that no penalty is assessed against producers for failure to submit reports or comply with other program requirements as a result of compliance with the extended signup deadline. Amends the Federal Crop Insurance Act to reduce FY2009–FY2011 amounts available for Federal Crop Insurance Corporation information management upgrades.

Legislative History: H.R. 6849 was introduced by Representative Bob Etheridge on September 9, 2008 and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. On September 24, 2008 the bill was reported, amended, to the House, H. Rept. 110–881. On that same date, the bill was passed by the House under suspension of the rules, as amended, by a voice vote. On September 29, 2008, the bill passed the Senate, amended, by unanimous consent. On that same date the House agreed to the Senate amendment by unanimous consent, clearing the measure for the President. The bill was presented to the President on October 3, 2008 and signed on October 13, 2008 into Public Law 110–398.

Other Laws

Several bills acted on by other authorizing committees, but not acted on by the Committee on Agriculture, were enacted with provisions relating to matters within the committee's jurisdiction. Following are abbreviated summaries of these bills, including some of the relevant provisions:

Legislative Matters

Public Law 110–42 (H.R. 1830)

To extend the authorities of the Andean Trade Preference Act until February 29, 2008 (approved June 30, 2007).

This Act amends the Andean Trade Preference Act to extend through February 29, 2008, the duty-free treatment or other preferential treatment for beneficiary countries (Bolivia, Ecuador, Colombia, and Peru) under the Act. It also repeals certain provisions subjecting the extension of such treatment to such countries to certain conditions.

The measure extends preferential treatment through FY2008 to apparel articles assembled in one or more beneficiary countries from regional fabrics or regional components, and other type apparel (brassieres) that are both cut and sewn or otherwise assembled in the United States, or one or more beneficiary countries, or both, with certain limitations.

The Act further amends the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 to extend certain customs fees for the processing of merchandise entered into the United States through October 13, 2014.

The Act also amends the Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005 to increase the amount of any corporate estimated tax installment otherwise due by a corporation with assets of not less than $1 billion in July, August, or September of 2012 to 114.50% of such amount.

Legislative History: H.R. 1830 was introduced by Representative Charles Rangel and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means on March 29, 2007. On June 27, 2007 the bill passed the House
under suspension of the rules by a vote of 365 yeas to 59 nays. On June 28, 2007 the bill passed the Senate without amendment by unanimous consent, clearing the measure for the President. The bill was presented to the President on June 29, 2007 and signed on June 30, 2007 into Public Law 110–42.

**Public Law 110–138 (H.R. 3688)**

To implement the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (approved December 14, 2007).

**Title I: Approval of, and General Provisions Relating to, the Agreement**—Approves the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (the Agreement) entered into on April 12, 2006 (and amended on June 24 and June 25, 2007) with the government of Peru and the statement of administrative action proposed to implement the Agreement, both submitted to Congress on September 27, 2007. Provides for the Agreement's entry into force upon certain conditions being met on or after January 1, 2008.

Authorizes the President to proclaim actions, and other appropriate officers of the U.S. government to issue regulations, necessary to ensure appropriate implementation of any provision of this Act that takes effect on the date the Agreement enters into force. Declares that proclaimed actions that are not subject to consultation and layover requirements under this Act shall not take effect before the 15th day after the text of the proclamation is published in the Federal Register. Provides that presidential proclamations calling for action under this Act may be proclaimed only if: (1) the President has obtained advice regarding the proposed action from the appropriate advisory committees and the U.S. International Trade Commission (ITC); (2) the President has reported to specified congressional committees with respect to such action; (3) a period of 60 days has expired; and (4) the President has consulted with the appropriate congressional committees during such 60-day period.

Authorizes the President to establish or designate within the Department of Commerce an office to provide administrative assistance to dispute settlement panels established under the Agreement. Authorizes appropriations.

Authorizes the United States to resolve any claim against it covered by the Agreement, pursuant to the Investor-State Dispute Settlement procedures set forth in the Agreement.

**Title II: Customs Provisions**—Authorizes the President to proclaim necessary or appropriate modifications or continuation of duty, continuation of duty-free or excise treatment, or additional duties to carry out the Agreement.

Requires the President to terminate the designation of Peru as a beneficiary developing country for purposes of the General System of Preferences program under the Trade Act of 1974 on the date the Agreement enters into force.

Authorizes the President, subject to the consultation and layover requirements of this Act, to deem as necessary or appropriate to maintain the general level of reciprocal and mutually advantageous concessions provided for by the Agreement such: (1) modifications or continuation of any duty; (2) modifications as the United States may agree to with Peru regarding the staging of any duty treat-
ment specified in the Agreement; (3) continuation of duty-free or excise treatment; or (4) additional duties.

Provides for additional duties, under specified conditions, on certain agricultural safeguard goods.

Prescribes certain rules of origin with respect to the reduction and elimination of duties imposed by the United States and Peru on certain goods wholly obtained or produced entirely in the territory of the other country. Specifies content requirements allowing certain textile and apparel goods to be considered originating goods. Prescribes a special rule for certain automotive goods.

Amends the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 to prohibit the charge of a fee for certain customs services with respect to originating goods under the Agreement. Prohibits any service exempted from such fees from being funded with money from the Customs User Fee Account.

Amends the Tariff Act of 1930 to exempt: (1) an importer from penalties for making an incorrect claim that a good qualifies as an originating good under the Agreement if the importer voluntarily and promptly makes a corrected declaration and pays any duties owing; and (2) an exporter or producer from penalties for making false certifications of origin under the Agreement if such person, promptly after issuing such certification, has reason to believe that it contains or is based on incorrect information, and voluntarily provides a written notice to every recipient of it. Exempts persons from penalties if: (1) the information was correct at the time it was provided in a Peru Trade Promotion Agreement (PTPA) certification of origin but was later rendered incorrect because of a change in circumstances; and (2) the person promptly and voluntarily provides written notice of the change in circumstances to all recipients of such certification.

Provides that, if the U.S. Customs and Border Protection or U.S. Immigration and Customs Enforcement of the Department of Homeland Security finds indications of a pattern of conduct by an importer, exporter, or producer of false or unsupported representations that goods qualify under the rules of origin, the U.S. Customs and Border Protection may suspend preferential tariff treatment under the Agreement for entries of identical goods covered by subsequent representations by the individuals until it determines that the representations conform with such rules.

Authorizes the Customs Service to reliquidate an entry and refund any excess duties (including merchandise processing fees) paid on a good qualifying under the rules of origin for which no claim for preferential treatment was made at the time of importation if the importer takes certain actions within one year after such importation.

Requires a person who issues a PTPA certification of origin for a good exported from the United States to make, keep for at least five years after such certification is issued, and render for examination and inspection all records and supporting documents related to such certification.

Authorizes the President to direct the Secretary of the Treasury, during the period of a verification procedure by the government of Peru, to determine: (1) that an exporter or producer in Peru is complying with applicable customs laws, regulations, and procedures regarding trade in textile or apparel goods; or (2) that a claim is
accurate that such a good exported or produced by the exporter or producer qualifies as an originating good, or is a good of Peru.

Requires the Secretary to: (1) suspend preferential tariff treat-
ment under the Agreement of any textile or apparel good that a person subject to such verification has produced or exported if the Secretary believes there is insufficient information to sustain a claim for such treatment; (2) deny preferential treatment to such goods if the Secretary decides that a person has provided incorrect information to support a claim for such treatment; (3) detain such goods if the Secretary considers there is insufficient information to determine their country of origin; and (4) deny entry to such goods if the Secretary determines that a person has provided erroneous information of their origin.

Authorizes: (1) the President to deny preferential treatment and entry into the United States to such textile and apparel goods, if the Secretary determines that the information obtained from verification is insufficient to make a determination; and (2) the Secretary to publish the name of any person engaged in circumvention of applicable laws, regulations, or procedures affecting trade in such goods, or who has failed to demonstrate that it produces or is capable of producing them.

Title III: Relief From Imports—Subtitle A: Relief From Imports Benefiting From the Agreement—Authorizes an entity (including a trade association, firm, certified or recognized union, or group of workers) to petition the ITC for an adjustment to U.S. obligations under the Agreement. Requires the ITC, upon the filing of a petition, to investigate promptly whether, as a result of the reduction or elimination of a duty provided for under the Agreement, a Peruvian article is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to be a substantial cause or threat of serious injury to the domestic industry producing an article like, or directly competitive with, the imported article. Exempts from such an investigation any Peruvian articles receiving import relief under the Agreement.

Requires the President, after receiving an affirmative injury de-
termination from the ITC, to provide (including the extension) in the aggregate up to four-years of import relief to remedy or prevent such injury and to facilitate efforts of the domestic industry to make a positive adjustment to import competition. Includes among such relief measures: (1) suspension of any further reduction provided by the Agreement in the duty imposed on such article; and (2) an increase in the rate of duty imposed on such article to a level that does not exceed an amount determined according to a specified formula.

Prohibits any import relief 10 years after the Agreement enters into force, except for articles whose period for tariff elimination exceeds 10 years.

Applies to the four-year import relief provided by the President (see section 313, above) the compensation authority of the Trade Act of 1974 which authorizes the President to grant Peru new concessions as compensation for the imposition of import relief in a bilateral safeguard investigation in order to maintain the general level of reciprocal concessions under the Agreement.
Amends the Trade Act of 1974 to apply to ITC investigations conducted under this Act the procedural requirements of the Tariff Act of 1930 concerning release of confidential business information.

Subtitle B: Textile and Apparel Safeguard Measures—Authorizes an interested party to request the President to adjust U.S. obligations under the Agreement. Requires the President, pursuant to such a request, to determine whether, as a result of the elimination of a duty under the Agreement, a Peruvian textile or apparel article is being imported into the United States in such increased quantities as to constitute a substantial cause or threat of serious damage to a domestic industry producing an article like, or directly competitive with, the imported article.

Authorizes the President, if an affirmative serious damage determination is made, to provide certain import relief to remedy or prevent the damage and to facilitate adjustment by the domestic industry, including to increase the rate of duty imposed on the article to a level that does not exceed an amount determined according to a specified formula.

Limits such relief (including the extension) in the aggregate to three years.

Prohibits any import relief under this subtitle with respect to any article five years after the Agreement enters into force.

Applies to any import relief provided by the President under this subtitle the compensation authority of the Trade Act of 1974, which authorizes the President to grant Peru new concessions as compensation for the imposition of import relief in a textile and apparel safeguard proceeding, in order to maintain the general level of reciprocal concessions under the Agreement.

Prohibits the President from releasing confidential business information received in connection with an investigation or determination under this subtitle unless the submitting party had notice, at the time of submission, that such information would be released, or the party subsequently consents to such release. Requires any party submitting such confidential business information also to provide a nonconfidential version of the information, in which the confidential business information is summarized or, if necessary, deleted.

Subtitle C: Cases Under Title II of the Trade Act of 1974—Requires the ITC, whenever it makes an affirmative determination that an imported article constitutes a substantial cause or threat of serious injury to a domestic industry producing an article like or directly competitive with it, also to find (and report to the President) whether imports from Peru that qualify as originating goods are a substantial cause or threat of serious injury to such industry. Authorizes the President to exclude goods of Peru from any import relief action if they are not a substantial cause or threat of serious injury to the domestic industry.

Title IV: Procurement—Amends the Trade Agreements Act of 1979 to make eligible for U.S. government procurement products or services of a foreign country or instrumentality that is a party to the Agreement.

Title V: Trade in Timber Products of Peru—Directs the President to establish an Interagency Committee to oversee and obtain verification whether the producer or exporter of Peruvian timber products to the United States has complied with applicable laws of
Peru governing the harvest of, and trade in, such products. Authorizes the Committee to direct the U.S. Customs and Border Protection to take certain action including to detain or deny entry of shipments of Peruvian timber products pending verification.

Requires the United States Trade Representative (USTR) to report to Congress on steps taken by the United States and Peru on carrying out the Agreement with respect to trade in timber products of Peru.

Title VI: Offsets—Amends the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 to extend certain customs fees for the processing of merchandise entered into the United States through December 13, 2014.

Amends the Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005 to increase the amount of any corporate estimated tax installment otherwise due by a corporation with assets of not less than $1 billion in July, August, or September of 2012 to 115.75% of such amount.

Legislative History: H.R. 3688 was introduced by Majority Leader Steny Hoyer by request and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means on September 27, 2007. On November 5, 2007 the bill was reported to the House, H. Rept. 110–421. The bill passed the House by a vote of 285 yeas to 132 nays. On December 4, 2008, the measure passed the Senate, without amendment, by a vote of 77 yeas to 18 nays, clearing the measure for the President. The bill was presented to the President on December 11, 2007 and signed on December 14, 2007 into Public Law 110–138.

Public Law 110–140 (H.R. 6)

To reduce our Nation’s dependency on foreign oil by investing in clean, renewable, and alternative energy resources, promoting new emerging energy technologies, developing greater efficiency, and creating a Strategic Energy Efficiency and Renewable Reserve to invest in alternative energy, and for other purposes (approved December 19, 2007)

Title I: Energy Security Through Improved Vehicle Fuel Economy—Subtitle A: Increased Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards—Ten-in-Ten Fuel Economy Act—Amends federal transportation law to instruct the Secretary of Transportation (Secretary in this title) to prescribe separate average fuel economy standards for passenger and for non-passenger automobiles for model years 2011–2030. Repeals the current requirement that the average fuel economy standard for passenger automobiles manufactured after model year 1984 be 27.5 miles per gallon. Incorporates 27.5 miles per gallon into a formula for determining the minimum standard for domestically manufactured passenger automobiles.

Requires the combined fuel economy average for model year 2020 to be at least 35 miles per gallon for the total fleet of passenger and non-passenger automobiles manufactured for sale in the United States for that model year. Requires the average fuel economy to be attained by each fleet of passenger and non-passenger automobiles manufactured for sale in the United States for model years 2021–2030 to be the maximum feasible standard for each fleet.

Directs the Secretary to study the fuel efficiency of work trucks and commercial medium-duty or heavy-duty on-highway vehicles to
determine appropriate test procedures, methodologies, and metrics for measuring such efficiency.

Authorizes the Secretary to establish a corporate average fuel economy (CAFE) credit trading program that allows manufacturers whose automobiles exceed prescribed average fuel economy standards to earn credits to: (1) be sold to manufacturers whose automobiles fail to achieve such standards; or (2) apply them within that manufacturer's fleet to a compliance category of automobiles that fails to achieve such standards.

Instructs the Secretary to develop and implement a program to require manufacturers to: (1) label new automobiles sold in the United States with information and a rating system on an automobile's performance on the basis of criteria reflecting fuel economy and greenhouse gas and other emissions; and (2) include pertinent information in the owner's manual for vehicles capable of operating on alternative fuels.

Directs the Secretary to develop a consumer education program regarding: (1) the benefits of alternative fuel in automobiles; and (2) fuel savings that would be recognized from the purchase of vehicles equipped with thermal management technologies.

Directs the Secretary to require fuel tank labels for alternative fuel automobiles.

Directs the Secretary to execute an agreement with the National Academy of Sciences (NAS) to report to Congress an evaluation of: (1) vehicle fuel economy standards; and (2) medium-duty and heavy-duty truck fuel economy standards.

Replaces current requirements for the maximum model year increase in a manufacturer's average fuel economy attributable to dual fueled automobiles with requirements for a maximum model year fuel economy increase for alternative fuel automobiles.

Prescribes the maximum model year fuel economy increases for alternative fuel automobiles (extending the flexible fuel vehicle credit program) through model year 2019.

Modifies the formula for the dual fueled vehicle credit program to accommodate B20 biodiesel.

Requires the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) every five years to reevaluate, and report to certain congressional committees on the accuracy of fuel economy labeling procedures.

Directs the Secretary to promulgate rules establishing a national tire fuel efficiency consumer information program for replacement tires designed for use on motor vehicles.

Sets forth a civil penalty for noncompliance with national tire fuel efficiency information program.

Instructs the Secretary of the Treasury to transfer to the Secretary of Transportation each fiscal year funds derived from civil penalties and other enforcement actions, half of which shall be used for administration and half of which shall be used to carry out a program to make grants to manufacturers for retooling, reequipping, or expanding existing manufacturing facilities in the United States to produce advanced technology vehicles and components.

Repeals provisions governing a manufacturer's exemption from the requirement of separate calculations of average fuel economy.

Subtitle B: Improved Vehicle Technology—Instructs the Secretary of Energy to establish a competitive grants program to: (1)
encourage the use of plug-in electric drive vehicles or other emerging electric vehicle technologies by governmental and quasi-governmental entities and private or nonprofit entities; and (2) conduct qualified electric transportation projects.


Directs the Secretary of Energy to develop a nationwide electric drive transportation technology education program, including a Dr. Andrew Frank Plug-in (hybrid) Electric Vehicle Competition to create or support related degree programs at institutions of higher education. Authorizes appropriations.

Amends the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to encourage domestic production and sales of efficient hybrid and advanced diesel vehicles and their components. Authorizes appropriations.


Amends the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to provide loan guarantees for fuel-efficient automobile parts manufacturers.

Directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to provide guarantees of loans by private institutions for the construction of facilities for the manufacture of advanced vehicle batteries and battery systems developed and produced in the United States, including advanced lithium ion batteries and hybrid electrical system and component manufacturers and software designers. Authorizes appropriations.

Directs the Secretary of Energy to provide facility funding awards to automobile manufacturers and component suppliers to pay up to 30% of the cost of: (1) modifying or establishing manufacturing facilities to produce qualifying advanced technology vehicles or components; and (2) engineering integration performed in the United States of qualifying vehicles and qualifying components.

Directs such Secretary to establish a program to provide up to $25 billion in loans for the costs of such activities. Requires loan applicants to provide written assurances that laborers and mechanics employed by contractors or subcontractors during construction, alteration, or repair financed by such loan shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality.

Instructs the Secretary to use at least 10% of loan funds for awards to small automobile manufacturers and component suppliers.

Subtitle C: Federal Vehicle Fleets—Amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to prohibit a federal agency from acquiring a light duty motor vehicle or medium duty passenger vehicle that is not a low greenhouse gas emitting vehicle, unless certain circumstances exist, including alternative, most cost-effective agency measures to reduce petroleum consumption.

Instructs the EPA Administrator to issue guidance annually identifying the makes and model numbers of low greenhouse gas emitting vehicles.
Amends the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) to instruct the Secretary of Energy to issue regulations requiring certain federal agency fleets to reduce petroleum consumption and increase alternative fuel consumption so that by October 1, 2015, and for each ensuing year, each federal agency achieves at least a 20% reduction in annual petroleum consumption and a 10% increase in annual alternative fuel consumption.

Title II: Energy Security Through Increased Production of Biofuels—Subtitle A: Renewable Fuel Standard—Amends the Clean Air Act to direct the EPA Administrator to revise regulations to ensure that domestic transportation fuel sold or introduced into commerce, on an annual average basis, contains a specified volume of renewable fuel, advanced biofuel, cellulosic biofuel, and biomass-based diesel, and, in the case of renewable fuel produced from new facilities that commence construction after enactment of this Act, achieves at least a 20% reduction in lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions compared to certain baseline lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions.

Revises the applicable volumes of renewable fuel required for calendar years 2008 through 2012 gasoline sold or introduced into commerce in the United States (except in noncontiguous states or territories), on an annual average basis. Specifies such volumes for calendar years 2013 through 2022. Applies such applicable volumes to advanced biofuel, cellulosic biofuel, and biomass-based diesel for certain of these years.

Repeals the specification for the renewable fuel program that one gallon of cellulosic biomass ethanol or waste derived ethanol shall be considered to be the equivalent of 2.5 gallons of renewable fuel.

Authorizes the EPA Administrator to adjust to a lower percentage the 20%, 50%, and 60% reductions in lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions with respect to renewable fuel, biomass-based diesel, advanced biofuel, and cellulosic biofuel.

Authorizes the EPA Administrator to issue regulations providing for the generation of an appropriate amount of credits by any person that refines, blends, or imports additional renewable fuels.

Directs the Secretary of Energy to enter into an arrangement with the NAS to assess the impact of renewable fuel program requirements on each industry regarding production of feed grains, livestock, food, forest products, and energy.

Directs the EPA Administrator to assess and report to Congress on current and likely future impacts of such requirements on environmental issues, resource conservation issues, and the growth and use of cultivated invasive or noxious plants and their impacts on the environment and agriculture.

Requires retail diesel fuel pumps to be labeled in a manner detailing the percent of biomass-based diesel or biodiesel contained in the respective blend offered for sale.

Requires the Federal Trade Commission (FTC) to promulgate certain biodiesel labeling requirements.

Directs the EPA Administrator to study and report to Congress on the feasibility of issuing credits under the renewable fuel program to electric vehicles powered by electricity produced from renewable energy sources.
Directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a grant program to encourage the production of advanced biofuels. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2015.

Provides for integrated consideration of water quality in determinations on fuels and fuel additives.

Directs the EPA Administrator to: (1) study whether certain mandatory renewable fuel volumes will adversely impact air quality as a result of changes in vehicle and engine emissions of regulated air pollutants; and (2) promulgate fuel regulations to implement measures to mitigate adverse impacts on air quality resulting from such mandatory renewable volumes.

Subtitle B: Biofuels Research and Development—Requires the Secretary of Energy to report to Congress on research and development challenges inherent in increasing: (1) the proportion of diesel fuel sold in the United States that is biodiesel; and (2) transportation fuels sold in the United States with biogas or a blend of biogas and natural gas fuel.

Requires the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) to make publicly available the physical property data and characterization of biodiesel.

Directs such Secretary to provide grants for research, development, demonstration, and commercial application (R&D) of biofuel production in states with low rates of ethanol production and of cellulosic biomass ethanol. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2010.

Amends the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to direct such Secretary to establish R&D programs for: (1) increased biorefinery energy efficiency; and (2) retrofit technologies to enable biorefineries that exclusively use corn grain or corn starch as a feedstock to produce ethanol to accept a range of biomass, including lignocellulosic feedstocks.

Directs the Secretary to study and report to Congress on: (1) whether optimizing flexible fueled vehicles to use E–85 fuel would increase the fuel efficiency of flexible fueled vehicles; (2) engine durability and performance associated with the use of biodiesel; and (3) methods of increasing the fuel efficiency of vehicles using biogas by optimizing natural gas vehicle systems that can operate on biogas, (including advancement of vehicle fuel systems and the combination of hybrid-electric and plug-in hybrid electric drive platforms with natural gas vehicle systems using biogas).

Directs the Secretary to: (1) report to certain congressional committees on the progress of research and development on the use of algae as a feedstock for biofuels production; (2) establish a biofuels and biorefinery information center; and (3) make cellulosic ethanol and biofuels research and development grants to ten eligible entities selected by the Secretary through a peer-reviewed competitive process.

Amends the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to increase the authorization of appropriations for renewable energy R&D.

Amends the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to: (1) direct the Secretary to establish a research, development, and demonstration program in environmental science; and (2) include among the goals of the DOE systems biology program technological development based on the biological functions of genomes, microbes, and plants that develop cellulosic and other feedstocks that are less resource and land
intensive and that promote sustainable use of resources, including soil, water, energy, forests, and land, and ensure protection of air, water, and soil quality.

Amends the Biomass Research and Development Act of 2000 to encompass within the Biomass Research and Development Initiative: (1) improvement and development of analytical tools to facilitate the analysis of lifecycle energy and greenhouse gas emissions, including those related to direct and indirect land use changes, attributable to all potential biofuel feedstocks and production processes; (2) systematic evaluation of the impact of expanded biofuel production upon the environment, including forest lands, and upon the food supply for humans and animals; and (3) facilitation of small-scale production, local, and on-farm use of biofuels, including small-scale gasification technologies for biofuel production from cellulosic feedstocks.

Amends the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to direct the Secretary to establish at least seven bioenergy research centers to accelerate basic transformational research and development of biofuels, including biological processes.

Directs the Secretary to establish a competitive grant program, in a geographically diverse manner, for projects to conduct research and development of renewable energy technologies proposed by institutions of higher education. Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle C: Biofuels Infrastructure—Amends the Petroleum Marketing Practices Act to prohibit franchise agreements that impose restrictions upon renewable fuel pump installations.

Instructs the Secretary of Energy to study and report to Congress on: (1) market penetration for flexible-fuel vehicles in use within certain geographic regions; (2) the feasibility of requiring motor fuel retailers to install E–85 compatible dispensers and related systems at retail fuel facilities in regions where flexible-fuel vehicle market penetration has reached 15% of motor vehicles; and (3) the feasibility of constructing dedicated ethanol pipelines.

Directs such Secretary to establish an infrastructure development grants program to assist motor fuel dealers with installation, replacement, or conversion of motor fuel storage and dispensing infrastructure used exclusively to store and dispense renewable fuel blends (containing between 11% and 85% renewable fuel, or diesel fuel with at least 10% renewable fuel).

Directs such Secretary to contract with entities with demonstrated experience in assisting retail fueling stations in installing refueling systems and marketing renewable fuel blends nationally, for the provision of technical and marketing assistance to recipients.

Directs the Secretary to establish a competitive grant pilot program to governmental entities, Indian tribal governments, and metropolitan transportation authorities to establish refueling infrastructure corridors for renewable fuel blends. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2014.

Instructs the Secretary to study and report to Congress on the adequacy of railroad transportation of domestically produced renewable fuel.

Requires each federal agency to install at least one renewable fuel pump at each federal fleet fueling center. Authorizes appropriations.
Amends the Clean Air Act to require the EPA Administrator to initiate a rulemaking establishing a series of uniform per gallon fuel standards for categories of fuels that contain biodiesel, unless the American Society for Testing and Materials has adopted a standard for diesel fuel containing 20% biodiesel.

Instructs the Secretary of Energy to implement a research, development, and demonstration program relating to existing transportation fuel distribution infrastructure and new alternative distribution infrastructure, with a focus upon physical and chemical properties of biofuels and efforts to prevent or mitigate against adverse impacts of those properties in designated areas.

Subtitle D: Environmental Safeguards—Amends the Clean Air Act regarding waivers for fuel or fuel additives to instruct the EPA Administrator to take final action to grant or deny an application within 270 days of its receipt.

Title III: Energy Savings Through Improved Standards for Appliance and Lighting—Subtitle A: Appliance Energy Efficiency—Amends EPCA to set forth amended efficiency standards and updated test procedures for class A external power supplies and appliances, including residential boilers.

Revises requirements for the amendment of standards. Prescribes requirements for the analysis of potential energy savings for certain industrial equipment (including air conditioning, heating, and related equipment), and subsequent mandatory establishment of uniform national product standards.

Sets forth requirements for regional and base national standards for furnaces (except boilers), central air conditioners, and heat pumps.

Prescribes requirements for expedited rulemaking to establish an energy or water conservation standard.

Prescribes requirements for final rules prescribing energy conservation standards for battery chargers, or a determination that no energy conservation standard is technically feasible and economically justified.

Requires test procedures and standards for all covered consumer products (other than automobiles) to include standby mode and off mode energy consumption.

Revises Energy Factors for home appliances, including dehumidifiers, residential clothes washers and dishwashers, and refrigerators and freezers.

Establishes energy standards for walk-in coolers and freezers.

Revises the definition of electric motor, dividing it into subtypes I and II, and prescribes new energy efficiency standards for such motors.

Prescribes energy efficiency standards for single package vertical air conditioners and heat pumps.

Amends the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to: (1) expand R&D programs to include technologies to improve the energy efficiency of appliances and mechanical systems for buildings in cold climates, including combined heat and power units and increased use of renewable resources, including fuel; and (2) make eligible for special allocations any state whose energy efficient appliance rebate program provides rebates to residential consumers for the purchase of products with improved energy efficiency in a cold climate.
Subtitle B: Lighting Energy Efficiency—Amends EPCA to prescribe energy efficiency standards for general service incandescent lamps, rough service lamps, and other designated lamps.

Directs the Secretary of Energy to: (1) conduct and report to the FTC on an annual assessment of the market for general service lamps and compact fluorescent lamps; and (2) carry out a proactive national program of consumer awareness, information, and education about lamp labels and energy-efficient lighting choices. Authorizes appropriations for FY2009–FY2012.

Prohibits a manufacturer, distributor, retailer, or private labeler from distributing in commerce specified adapters for incandescent lamps.

Authorizes the Secretary to carry out a lighting technology research and development program. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2013.

Instructs the Secretary of Energy to report to Congress on: (1) federal measures to reduce or prevent release of mercury during the manufacture, transportation, storage, or disposal of light bulbs; (2) whether specified rulemaking deadlines will be met; (3) an NAS review of advanced solid state lighting R&D and the impact upon the types of lighting available to consumers of an energy conservation standard requiring a minimum of 45 lumens per watt for general service lighting; and (4) the time frame for commercialization of lighting to replace incandescent and halogen incandescent lamp technology.

Sets forth minimum energy efficiency standards for incandescent reflector lamps.

Amends federal law governing congressional approval of proposed public buildings projects to require the Administrator of General Services (GSA) to: (1) transmit to Congress an estimate of the future energy performance of the building or space and a specific description of the use of energy efficient and renewable energy systems, including photovoltaic systems; and (2) include, with respect to space to be leased, the minimum performance requirements for energy efficiency and renewable energy.

Sets forth requirements for the use of energy efficient lighting fixtures and bulbs in public building construction, alteration, and acquisition.

Amends EPCA to include within its regulatory oversight: (1) metal halide lamp fixtures; and (2) energy efficiency labeling for designated consumer electronic products.

Title IV: Energy Savings in Buildings and Industry—Subtitle A: Residential Building Efficiency—Amends the Energy Conservation and Production Act (ECPA) to: (1) reauthorize the weatherization assistance program through FY2012; and (2) authorize the Secretary of Energy to make funding available to local weatherization agencies for materials, benefits, and renewable and domestic energy technologies not covered by the weatherization assistance program for residential buildings.

Instructs such Secretary to: (1) study and report to Congress on renewable energy rebate programs; and (2) establish standards for energy efficiency in manufactured housing.

Subtitle B: High-Performance Commercial Buildings—Requires the Secretary of Energy to appoint a Director of Commercial High-Performance Green Buildings (Commercial Director) to: (1) estab-
lish and manage the Office of Commercial High-Performance Green Buildings; (2) coordinate activities with the Office of Federal High-Performance Green Buildings; (3) promote research and development of high-performance green buildings; (4) jointly establish with the Federal Director a national high-performance green building clearinghouse to provide high-performance green building information and disseminate research results; and (5) work with GSA and relevant federal agencies to ensure full coordination of high-performance green building information and activities.

Requires the Commercial Director to: (1) formally recognize groups that qualify as a high-performance green building partnership consortium; and (2) report to Congress on the status of high-performance green building initiatives and development of such initiatives at the state and local level.

Requires the Commercial Director to establish the Zero-Net-Energy Commercial Buildings Initiative to: (1) reduce the quantity of energy consumed by commercial buildings and achieve zero net energy commercial buildings in the United States; and (2) competitively select a consortium to develop and implement the initiative.


Requires the Commercial Director and the Federal Director, in coordination with the Consortium, to implement public outreach to tell individuals and entities about the information and services available governmentwide.

Subtitle C: High-Performance Federal Buildings—Amends the National Energy Conservation Policy Act (NECPA), regarding energy and water efficiency in federal buildings, to set forth: (1) energy reduction goals for federal buildings for FY2006–FY2015; (2) require federal agencies to designate an energy manager to reduce facility energy use; (3) instruct the Secretary of Energy to develop criteria governing federal facilities with certain energy intensive operations; and (4) implementation procedures. Authorizes appropriations.

Amends ECPA to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish specified federal building energy efficiency performance standards.

Amends NECPA to require each federal agency to: (1) ensure that any large capital energy investment in an existing building that involves either replacement of installed equipment, or renovation, rehabilitation, expansion, or remodeling of existing space, employs the most energy efficient designs, systems, equipment, and controls that are lifecycle cost effective; and (2) report to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) on development of a compliance review process for large capital energy improvements.

Directs OMB to evaluate and report to Congress on agency compliance.

Requires federal agencies to provide for equivalent metering of natural gas and steam by October 1, 2016, in accordance with guidelines established by the Secretary of Energy.

Prohibits a federal agency, three years after enactment of this Act, except in certain circumstances, from contracting to lease space in a building that has not earned the Energy Star label in the most recent year.

Instructs the GSA to establish an Office of Federal High-Performance Green Buildings and to appoint a Federal Director to: (1)
establish and manage such Office; (2) coordinate activities with the Office of Commercial High-Performance Green Buildings, and with the Secretary of Energy; and (3) ensure full coordination of high-performance green building information and activities within GSA and relevant agencies.

Requires the Federal Director to identify and provide to the Secretary a certification system most likely to encourage a comprehensive and environmentally-sound approach to certification of green buildings.

Directs the Comptroller General to audit the implementation of this Act.

Requires the sponsor of any development or redevelopment project involving a federal facility with a footprint that exceeds 5,000 square feet to use site planning, design, construction, and maintenance strategies for the property to maintain or restore its predevelopment hydrology with regard to temperature, rate, volume, and duration of flow (storm water runoff).

Directs the GSA Administrator to establish a cost-effective technology acceleration program at GSA facilities, including review of: (1) current use of cost-effective lighting technologies and geothermal heat pumps; and (2) the availability of cost-effective lighting technologies and geothermal heat pumps to such facilities managers.

Requires the GSA Administrator to: (1) ensure designation for each GSA facility of a manager responsible for reducing facility energy use; and (2) submit to Congress a compliance plan that identifies the specific activities needed to achieve at least a 20% reduction in operational costs from 2003 levels at GSA facilities within five years after enactment of this Act. Authorizes appropriations.

Authorizes appropriations to carry out this subtitle for FY2008–FY2012.

Increases from 25 to 40 years the period, alternative to the expected life of a building’s energy system, whose associated capital and operating expenses the Secretary of Energy is to use in establishing present value methods for estimating and comparing life cycle costs for federal buildings.

Subtitle D: Industrial Energy Efficiency—Amends EPCA to establish an industrial energy efficiency program under which the EPA Administrator shall establish a recoverable waste energy inventory program that involves: (1) an ongoing survey of major domestic industrial and large commercial combustion sources and their locations; and (2) a review of the quantity and quality of waste energy produced at such sources.

Requires the EPA Administrator to: (1) establish a Registry of Recoverable Waste Energy Sources, and sites on which the sources are located; and (2) publish a rule for establishing criteria for site inclusion.

Instructs the EPA Administrator to: (1) calculate the total quantities of potentially recoverable waste energy from sources at the sites, nationally and by state; and (2) make such quantities public, including greenhouse gas emissions savings that might be achieved with recovery of the waste energy from all sources and sites listed on the Registry.
Requires the EPA Administrator to notify owners or operators of recoverable waste energy sources and sites listed on the Registry before publishing the listing.


Instructs the Secretary of Energy to establish a waste energy recovery incentive grant program to provide incentive grants to: (1) owners and operators of projects that successfully produce electricity or incremental useful thermal energy from waste energy recovery; (2) utilities purchasing or distributing the electricity; and (3) states that have achieved 80% or more of recoverable waste heat recovery opportunities.

Sets forth additional incentives for recovery, use, and prevention of industrial waste energy.

Redesignates the Combined Heat and Power Application Centers of DOE as Clean Energy Application Centers.

Instructs the Secretary of Energy to: (1) relocate administration of the Clean Energy Application Centers to the Office of Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy within DOE; and (2) award grants to universities, research centers, and other institutions to ensure continued operations and effectiveness of eight Regional Clean Energy Application Centers in specified regions.


Instructs the Secretary of Energy to establish a program to support, research, develop, and promote, in cooperation with energy-intensive industries and national industry trade associations representing the energy-intensive industries, the use of new materials processes, technologies, and techniques to optimize energy efficiency and the economic competitiveness of domestic industrial and commercial sectors.

Requires the Secretary to establish energy efficiency partnerships with eligible entities to improve the energy efficiency of equipment and processes used by energy-intensive industries.

Authorizes competitive grants to universities, individual inventors, and small companies for innovative technology research, development, and demonstrations.

Instructs such Secretary to fund institutions of higher education-based industrial research and assessment centers.

Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2012 and ensuing fiscal years.

Directs the Secretary and the EPA Administrator to: (1) initiate a voluntary national information program for widely used data centers and data center equipment and facilities for which there is a potential for significant data center energy savings; and (2) designate jointly an information technology industry (data center efficiency) organization to consult with and coordinate the program.

Subtitle E: Healthy High-Performance Schools—Amends the Toxic Substances Control Act to authorize a grants award program to states for: (1) technical assistance for EPA programs for schools to address environmental issues (including the Tools for Schools Program and the Healthy School Environmental Assessment Tool); and (2) development and implementation of state school environmental health programs.

Instructs the EPA Administrator to: (1) issue voluntary school site selection guidelines; and (2) issue voluntary guidelines for use by states in developing and implementing environmental health

Requires the EPA Administrator to arrange with the Secretaries of Education and of Energy to study how sustainable building features such as energy efficiency affect multiple perceived indoor environmental quality stressors on students in K–12 schools. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2013.

Subtitle F: Institutional Entities—Amends EPCA to instruct the Secretary of Energy to implement an information dissemination and technical assistance grants program to assist institutional entities in identifying, evaluating, designing, and implementing infrastructure projects in energy sustainability.

Directs the Secretary to award grants to institutional entities to:
(1) improve energy efficiency on their grounds and facilities; and (2) engage in innovative energy sustainability projects.

Sets forth mandatory allocations to institutions of higher education with small endowments.

Instructs the Secretary to: (1) provide loans to institutional entities to implementing energy efficiency improvements and sustainable energy infrastructure; and (2) establish procedures for solicitation and evaluation of potential projects for grant and loan funding and administration of the grant and loan programs. Authorizes appropriations for FY2009–FY2013.

Subtitle G: Public and Assisted Housing—Amends the Cranston-Gonzalez National Affordable Housing Act to substitute the 2006 International Energy Conservation Code for specified energy building codes, including the Council of American Building Officials Model Energy Code, 1992, as the measure for energy efficiency standards developed by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the Secretary of Agriculture for public and assisted housing.

Requires construction and rehabilitation of specified affordable housing to meet certain revised energy conservation requirements if the HUD and Agriculture Secretaries fail to amend their standards after such revision, as long as specified criteria are also met.

Subtitle H: General Provisions—Instructs the Federal Director and the Commercial Director to: (1) establish guidelines to implement a demonstration project to contribute to the research goals of the Office of Commercial High-Performance Green Buildings and the Office of Federal High-Performance Green Buildings; and (2) carry out demonstration projects related to green features of federal buildings and other facilities and supportive of research initiatives regarding high-performance green buildings generally. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2012.

Requires the Federal Director to develop and implement a comprehensive indoor air quality program for federal facilities to ensure the safety of federal workers and facility occupants.

Amends the Clean Air Act to direct the EPA Administrator to establish a competitive grants program to assist local governments, with respect to local government buildings, to: (1) deploy cost-effective technologies and practices; and (2) achieve operational cost savings, through application of cost-effective technologies and practices. Authorizes appropriations for FY2007–FY2012.

Instructs the Federal Director, in coordination with the Commercial Director, to establish a Green Building Advisory Committee.
Directs the Secretary of Energy to establish an Advisory Committee on Energy Efficiency Finance to provide advice and recommendations on energy efficiency finance and investment issues, and to assist the energy community in identifying practical ways of lowering costs and increasing investments in energy efficiency technologies. Authorizes appropriations.

Title V: Energy Savings in Government and Public Institutions—Subtitle A: United States Capitol Complex -Authorizes the Architect of the Capitol (Architect) to: (1) conduct feasibility studies regarding construction of photovoltaic roofs for the Rayburn House Office Building and the Hart Senate Office Building; and (2) construct a fuel tank and pumping system for E-85 fuel at or within close proximity to the Capitol Grounds Fuel Station. Authorizes appropriations.

Directs the Architect to: (1) include energy efficiency and conservation measures, greenhouse gas emission reduction measures, and other appropriate environmental measures in the Capitol Complex Master Plan; (2) operate steam boilers and the chiller plant at the Capitol Power Plant in the most energy efficient manner possible to minimize carbon emissions and operating costs; and (3) evaluate and correct the accuracy of the meters at the Plant.

Directs the Architect to conduct a feasibility study evaluating the available methods to capture, store, and use carbon dioxide emitted from the Capitol Power Plant as a result of burning fossil fuels.

Authorizes the Architect to conduct demonstration projects to capture and store or use carbon dioxide emitted from the Capitol Power Plant as a result of burning fossil fuels, if the feasibility study determines that such a project is technologically feasible and economically justified. Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle B: Energy Savings Performance Contracting—Amends NECPA with respect to the authority of federal agencies to enter into energy savings performance contracts to repeal the requirement that, 30 days before the award of any such contract containing a clause setting forth a cancellation ceiling in excess of $10 million, the agency head notify the appropriate authorizing and appropriating committees of Congress.

Authorizes a federal agency, in carrying out such a contract, to use any combination of appropriated funds and private financing under an energy savings performance contract.

Prohibits a federal agency in connection with promotion of long-term energy savings performance contracts from: (1) establishing an agency policy that limits the maximum multiyear contract to a period shorter than 25 years; or (2) limiting the total amount of obligations under such contracts or other private financing of energy savings measures.

Sets forth measurement and verification requirements for private financing.

Requires each federal agency to modify indefinite delivery and quantity energy savings performance contracts from: (1) establishing an agency policy that limits the maximum multiyear contract to a period shorter than 25 years; or (2) limiting the total amount of obligations under such contracts or other private financing of energy savings measures.

Repeals the termination date for authority to enter into new energy savings performance contracts (thus making such authority permanent).
Modifies the federal agency utility incentive program to repeal the requirement that 50% of water and energy cost savings realized by an agency shall remain available for expenditure for additional energy efficiency measures.

Instructs the Secretary of Energy to create and administer in the Federal Energy Management Program (FEMA) a training program for federal contract negotiation and contract management personnel to: (1) negotiate energy savings performance contracts; (2) conclude effective and timely contracts for energy efficiency services; and (3) review federal contracts for potential energy efficiency opportunities and contract implications.

Instructs the Secretaries of Energy and of Defense to jointly study and report to Congress and the President on the potential for energy savings performance contracts to reduce energy consumption and provide energy and cost savings in nonbuilding applications.

Subtitle C: Energy Efficiency in Federal Agencies—Instructs the GSA Administrator to install a photovoltaic system, as set forth in the Sun Wall Design Project, for the headquarters building of the DOE headquarters building (the Forrestal Building) in Washington, DC.

Proscribes, as of January 1, 2009, purchases or installment of general service incandescent lamps in a Coast Guard facility, except in specified circumstances.

Amends ECPA to direct the Secretary of Energy to establish revised federal building energy efficiency performance standards that require, if lifecycle cost-effective, at least 30% of the hot water demand for each new federal building or federal building undergoing a major renovation to be met through the installation and use of solar hot water heaters.

Amends NECPA to require that purchases of federally procured appliances with standby power comply with specified power wattage.

Prohibits a federal agency from entering into a contract for procurement of an alternative or synthetic fuel, including a fuel produced from nonconventional petroleum sources, for any mobility-related use (other than for research or testing), unless the contract specifies that the lifecycle greenhouse gas emissions associated with the production and combustion of the fuel supplied under the contract must, on an ongoing basis, be less than or equal to such emissions from the equivalent conventional fuel produced from conventional petroleum sources.

Requires a federal agency subject to this Act to submit annually to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) a government efficiency status report on: (1) its compliance with this Act; (2) implementation of initiatives to improve energy efficiency, reduce energy costs, and greenhouse gas emissions; and (3) taxpayer savings resulting from improvements required by this Act.

Requires OMB to submit an annual government efficiency report to certain congressional committees containing: (1) a summary of the government efficiency information reported by federal agencies; and (2) an evaluation and recommendations on the overall progress of the federal government toward compliance with this Act.

Directs OMB to describe individual agency compliance with this Act in any annual energy scorecard.
Directs the Federal Energy Regulatory Commission (FERC) to:
(1) conduct a National Assessment of Electricity Sector Demand Response; and (2) develop a National Action Plan on Demand Response. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2010.


Amends the Public Utility Regulatory Policies Act of 1978 (PURPA) to require each electric utility to: (1) integrate energy efficiency resources into utility, state, and regional plans; (2) adopt policies establishing cost-effective energy efficiency as a priority resource; and (3) implement rate design modifications to promote energy efficiency investments.

Requires a natural gas utility to: (1) integrate energy efficiency resources into its plans and planning processes; (2) adopt policies that establish energy efficiency as a priority resource in such plans and processes; and (3) implement rate design modifications to promote energy efficiency investments.

Subtitle E: Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grants—Instructs the Secretary of Energy to establish the Energy Efficiency and Conservation Block Grant Program to assist eligible entities in implementing strategies that: (1) reduce their fossil fuel emissions and total energy use; and (2) improve energy efficiency in the transportation, building, and other appropriate sectors.

Sets forth: (1) fund allocation and use requirements with respect to local governmental units, states, Indian tribes and competitive grants; and (2) grant recipient requirements. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2012.

Title VI: Accelerated Research and Development—Subtitle A: Solar Energy—Solar Energy Research and Advancement Act of 2007—Directs the Secretary of Energy to establish a research and development program to provide lower cost and more viable thermal energy storage technologies to enable the shifting of electric power loads on demand and extend the operating time of concentrating solar power electric generating plants. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2012.

Requires the Secretary to study and report to Congress on methods to: (1) integrate concentrating solar power and utility-scale photovoltaic systems into regional electricity transmission systems; (2) identify new transmission or transmission upgrades needed to bring electricity from high concentrating solar power resource areas to growing electric power load centers; and (3) reduce the amount of water consumed by concentrating solar power systems.

Directs the Secretary to establish: (1) in the Office of Solar Energy Technologies a competitive grant program to create and strengthen solar industry workforce training and internship programs in installation, operation, and maintenance of solar energy products; (2) a research and development program to assist in demonstration and commercial application of direct solar renewable energy sources to provide alternatives to traditional power generation for lighting and illumination, including light pipe technology; (3) a research, development, and demonstration program to promote less costly and more reliable decentralized distributed solar-powered air conditioning for individuals and businesses; and (4) a grant program for states to demonstrate advanced photovoltaic technology.
Authorizes appropriations for all these programs for FY2008–FY2012.

Subtitle B: Geothermal Energy—Advanced Geothermal Energy Research and Development Act of 2007—Instructs the Secretary of Energy with grants to support research, development, demonstration, and commercial application programs to expand geothermal energy production from hydrothermal systems, including programs for: (1) development of advanced hydrothermal resource tools; (2) field demonstration of industry coupled exploratory drilling; (3) components and systems capable of withstanding extreme geothermal environments to develop geothermal reservoirs and geothermal energy; (4) geothermal reservoir performance modeling; (5) mitigation of potential adverse environmental impacts of geothermal energy development; (6) enhanced geothermal systems technologies; (7) enhanced geothermal systems reservoir stimulation; and (8) geothermal energy production from oil and gas fields and production and recovery of energy from geopressured resources.

Instructs the Secretary to award to an institution of higher education (or consortium) a grant to establish a Center for Geothermal Technology Transfer (Center) to serve as information clearinghouse for the geothermal industry on best practices to develop and utilize geothermal resources.

Directs the Secretary to expand DOE’s GeoPowering the West program, renamed “GeoPowering America,” to extend its geothermal technology transfer activities throughout the United States. Continues to base the program in the DOE office in Golden, Colorado.

Directs the Secretary to seek to award grant funding, on a competitive basis, to an institution of higher education for a geothermal-powered energy generation facility on the institution’s campus to provide electricity and space heating.

Directs the Secretary to study and report to specified congressional committees on advanced concepts and technologies to maximize geothermal resources.

Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2012 for all these programs, including for the Intermountain West Geothermal Consortium.

Directs the Secretary, in coordination with other federal and multilateral agencies (including the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID)) to support international collaborative efforts to promote the research, development, and deployment of geothermal technologies used to develop hydrothermal and enhanced geothermal system resources, in partnership with the African Rift Geothermal Development Facility, Australia, China, France, the Republic of Iceland, India, Japan, and the United Kingdom. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2012.

Directs the Secretary to make grants to governmental and private-sector entities for specified geothermal energy projects in high-cost regions. Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle C: Marine and Hydrokinetic Renewable Energy Technologies—Marine and Hydrokinetic Renewable Energy Research and Development Act—Directs the Secretary to: (1) establish a research, development, demonstration, and commercial application program to expand marine and hydrokinetic renewable energy; and

Subtitle D: Energy Storage for Transportation and Electric Power—United States Energy Storage Competitiveness Act of 2007—Instructs the Secretary to: (1) implement a research, development, and demonstration program for energy storage systems for electric drive vehicles, stationary applications, and electricity transmission and distribution; and (2) establish an Energy Storage Advisory Council.

Requires the Council, in conjunction with the Secretary, to develop a five-year plan for integrating basic and applied research so that the United States retains a globally competitive domestic energy storage industry.

Directs the Secretary to: (1) conduct basic and applied research programs for such systems; and (2) establish up to four Energy Storage Research Centers to translate basic research into applied technologies to advance U.S. global competitiveness in such energy storage systems.

Directs the Secretary to implement programs of: (1) new demonstrations of advanced energy storage systems; (2) electric drive vehicle energy storage technology demonstrations; and (3) research, development, and demonstration of secondary applications of energy storage devices following service in electric drive vehicles, and technologies and processes for final recycling and disposal of such devices.

Instructs the Secretary to offer to arrange with the NAS to assess DOE performance in implementing such directives.

Subtitle E: Miscellaneous Provisions—Directs the Secretary to establish a lightweight material research, development, and demonstration program to determine ways to reduce motor vehicle weight to improve fuel efficiency without compromising passenger safety. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2012.

Requires the Secretary to: (1) evaluate for Congress the state of technological advancement of advanced insulation, and the projected amount of cost savings generated by implementing advanced insulation into covered refrigeration units; and (2) establish an advanced insulation demonstration program if that would generate an economically justifiable amount of cost savings. Authorizes appropriations for FY2009–FY2014.


Directs the Secretary to implement a program to award cash prizes (H-Prizes) competitively to advance research, development, demonstration, and commercial application in technologies for the production, storage, distribution, and utilization of hydrogen energy. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2017.

Instructs the Secretary to establish and award Bright Tomorrow Lighting Prizes for solid state lighting, including a 60-Watt Incandescent Replacement Lamp Prize ($10 million), a Parabolic Aluminized Reflector (PAR) Type 38 Halogen Replacement Lamp Prize ($5 million), and a Twenty-First Century Lamp Prize ($5 million).
Requires federal procurement of solid-state-light packages as soon as practicable after successful awards of the first two prizes in order to replace the use of 60-watt incandescent lamps and PAR 38 halogen lamps in federal government buildings.

Establishes in the Treasury a Bright Tomorrow Lighting permanent fund to award prizes without fiscal year limitation. Authorizes appropriations.

Directs the Secretary to implement the Renewable Energy Innovation Manufacturing Partnership Program to make assistance awards to carry out research, development, and demonstration relating to the manufacturing of renewable energy technologies.

Expresses the sense of Congress that the Secretary should ensure that small businesses engaged in renewable manufacturing are given priority consideration for such assistance awards. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2013.

Title VII: Carbon Capture and Sequestration—Subtitle A: Carbon Capture and Sequestration Research, Development, and Demonstration—Department of Energy Carbon Capture and Sequestration Research, Development, and Demonstration Act of 2007—Amends the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to: (1) rename the ten-year carbon capture research and development program the carbon capture and sequestration research, development, and demonstration program; and (2) add to program objectives the expediting and carrying out of large-scale testing of carbon sequestration systems in a range of geologic formations that will provide information on the cost and feasibility of deployment of sequestration technologies.

Directs the Secretary of Energy to carry out fundamental science and engineering research to develop and document the performance of new approaches to capture and sequester or use carbon dioxide to lead to an overall reduction of carbon dioxide emissions.

Requires the Secretary to promote regional carbon sequestration partnerships to conduct geologic sequestration tests involving carbon dioxide injection and monitoring, mitigation, and verification operations in a variety of candidate geologic settings.

Instructs the Secretary to: (1) conduct at least seven initial large-scale sequestration tests for geologic containment of carbon dioxide to collect and validate information on the cost and feasibility of commercial deployment of technologies for geologic containment of carbon dioxide; (2) give preference to proposals from partnerships among industrial, academic, and government entities in making certain competitive awards; and (3) require recipients to provide assurances that all laborers and mechanics employed by contractors and subcontractors in the construction, repair, or alteration of new or existing facilities performed in order to carry out a demonstration or commercial application activity authorized under this subsection shall be paid wages at rates not less than those prevailing on similar construction in the locality. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2012.

Directs the Secretary to demonstrate technologies for the large-scale capture of carbon dioxide from industrial sources of carbon dioxide. Authorizes appropriations for FY2009–FY2013.

Instructs the Secretary to arrange for an NAS review and oversight of the carbon capture and sequestration research, development, and demonstration program under this subtitle.
Requires the Secretary to arrange with NAS for a study to develop an interdisciplinary program in geology, engineering, hydrology, environmental science, and related disciplines that will support the nation's capability to capture and sequester carbon dioxide from anthropogenic sources. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008.

Directs the Secretary to establish a program of competitive grants to colleges and universities for: (1) newly designated faculty positions in integrated geologic carbon sequestration science programs; and (2) internships for graduate students in geologic sequestration science.

Subjects the injection and geologic sequestration of carbon dioxide under this Act to the requirements of the Safe Drinking Water Act, including those relating to protection of underground sources of drinking water.

Requires the EPA Administrator to conduct a research program to address public health, safety, and environmental impacts that may be associated with capture, injection, and sequestration of greenhouse gases in geologic reservoirs.

Instructs the Secretary to: (1) establish a university based research and development program to study carbon capture and sequestration using the various types of coal; and (2) give special consideration to rural or agricultural based institutions in areas that have regional sources of coal and that offer interdisciplinary programs in environmental science to study carbon capture and sequestration. Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle B: Carbon Capture and Sequestration Assessment and Framework—Instructs the Secretary of the Interior to: (1) develop a methodology for conducting a national assessment of capacity for carbon dioxide; (2) conduct such assessment; and (3) implement a drilling program to supplement the geological data relevant to determining sequestration capacity of carbon dioxide in geological sequestration formations. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2012.

Directs the Secretary of the Interior to complete a national assessment of: (1) the quantity of carbon stored in and released from terrestrial ecosystems, including from man-caused and natural fires; and (2) the annual flux of covered greenhouse gases in and out of terrestrial ecosystems.

Prescribes methodology development and implementation procedures. Requires development of adaptation or mitigation strategies to enhance carbon sequestration in each terrestrial ecosystem, reduce greenhouse gas emissions, and adapt to climate change. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2012.

Amends the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to instruct the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management, to maintain records and an inventory regarding the quantity of carbon dioxide stored within federal mineral leaseholds.

Directs such Secretary to report to certain congressional committees on a recommended framework for managing geological carbon sequestration activities on public land.

Title VIII: Improved Management of Energy Policy—Subtitle A: Management Improvements—Directs the Secretary of Energy, acting through the Assistant Secretary for Energy Efficiency and Renewable Energy, to conduct a national media campaign to: (1) increase energy efficiency throughout the domestic economy over ten
years; (2) promote the national security benefits associated with increased energy efficiency; and (3) decrease domestic oil consumption in the United States. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2012.

Amends the Alaska Natural Gas Pipeline Act to authorize the Federal Coordinator for Alaska Natural Gas Transportation Projects to make certain personnel appointments and perform other administrative functions pertaining to temporary services, fees, charges, commissions, and the use of funds.

Directs the Secretary of Energy to use specified authorized funds to make grants to implement renewable energy construction grants involving Alaska small hydroelectric power. Authorizes appropriations.

Directs the Administrator of the Energy Information Administration (Administrator) on an ongoing basis to: (1) review, analyze, and report biannually to the Secretary on refinery outages to determine whether the scheduling of a refinery outage may nationally or regionally substantially affect the price or supply of any refined petroleum product; and (2) specifically alert the Secretary regarding any refinery outage that may substantially affect such price or supply.

Requires the Secretary, based upon such alert, to inform refinery operators regarding planned refinery outages in order to reduce the quantity of refinery capacity that is out of service.

Instructs such Administrator to establish, and submit to Congress along with an assessment of state-level data needs, a five-year plan to enhance the quality and scope of the data collection necessary to ensure the scope, accuracy, and timeliness of the information needed for efficient functioning of energy markets and related financial operations. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2012 and subsequent fiscal years.

Expresses the sense of Congress that it is the goal of the United States that, by January 1, 2025, the agricultural, forestry, and working land of the United States should: (1) provide from renewable resources at least 25% of the total energy consumed in the United States; and (2) continue to produce safe, abundant, and affordable food, feed, and fiber.

Instructs the Secretary of the Interior to complete, report to certain congressional committees on, and update every 10 years a comprehensive nationwide geothermal resource assessment that examines the full range of domestic geothermal resources. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2022.

Subtitle B: Prohibitions on Market Manipulation and False Information—Prohibits contravention of Federal Trade Commission (FTC) rules with respect to: (1) market manipulation in connection with the purchase or sale at wholesale of crude oil gasoline or petroleum distillates; and (2) the knowing and intentional reporting false information to a federal department or agency regarding the wholesale price of such distillates. Grants the FTC enforcement authority, including imposition of civil penalties.

Title IX: International Energy Programs—Subtitle A: Assistance to Promote Clean and Efficient Energy Technologies in Foreign Countries—Directs the Administrator of USAID to support policies and programs in developing countries that promote clean and effi-

Instructs the Secretary of Commerce to: (1) direct the United States and Foreign Commercial Service to expand or create a corps of the Foreign Commercial Service officers to promote U.S. exports in clean and efficient energy technologies and to build the capacity of government officials in India, China, and other countries to become more familiar with available technologies; and (2) direct the International Trade Administration to expand or create trade missions to encourage private sector trade and investment in clean and efficient energy technologies. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2012.

Expresses the sense of Congress that the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) should promote greater investment in clean and efficient energy technologies by: (1) proactively reaching out to U.S. companies interested in investing in clean and efficient energy technologies in countries that are significant contributors to global greenhouse gas emissions; (2) giving preferential treatment to the evaluation and awarding of projects that involve the investment or utilization of clean and efficient energy technologies; and (3) providing greater flexibility in supporting projects that involve the investment or utilization of clean and efficient energy technologies, including financing, insurance, and other assistance.

Instructs the Director of the Trade and Development Agency to establish and promote policies that: (1) seek opportunities to fund projects that involve clean and efficient energy technologies, including in trade capacity building and capital investment projects; (2) advance utilization of such technologies, particularly to countries that have the potential for significant reduction in greenhouse gas emissions; and (3) recruit individuals with expertise or experience in such energy technologies to identify and evaluate opportunities for projects that involve such technologies.

Directs the President to establish a Task Force on International Cooperation for Clean and Efficient Energy Technologies.

Requires the Task Force to: (1) establish an Interagency Working Group on the Export of Clean and Efficient Energy Technologies (Working Group); and (2) develop and report to the President and certain congressional committees on a strategy to promote clean and efficient energy technologies in developing countries.


Directs the Secretary of Energy, in implementing the “Agreement between the Department of Energy of the United States of America and the Ministry of Energy and Infrastructure of Israel Concerning Energy Cooperation” (February 1, 1996), to establish: (1) a grant program to support research, development, and commercialization of renewable energy or energy efficiency; and (2) an advisory board to monitor the grants program and provide periodic performance reviews.

Directs the Secretary to use certain authorized appropriations to carry out this section.

Subtitle B: International Clean Energy Foundation—Establishes in the executive branch the International Clean Energy Foundation, as a government corporation, to serve long-term foreign policy
and energy security goals of reducing global greenhouse gas emissions.

Requires the Foundation to: (1) make grants to promote projects outside of the United States that serve as models of how to reduce significantly the emissions of global greenhouse gases through clean and efficient energy technologies, processes, and services; (2) seek contributions from foreign governments and private organizations to supplement appropriations; (3) harness global expertise through collaborative partnerships with foreign governments and domestic and foreign private actors; (4) create a repository of information on best practices and lessons learned on the utilization and implementation of clean and efficient energy technologies and processes; and (5) promote the use of American-made clean and efficient energy technologies, processes, and services. Authorizes appropriations for FY2009–FY2013.

Subtitle C: Miscellaneous Provisions—Urges the Secretary of State to ensure that energy security is integrated into the core mission of the Department of State.

Establishes a Coordinator for International Energy Affairs within the Office of the Secretary of State. Authorizes appropriations.

Instructs the Secretary of State to report to certain congressional committees on the following: (1) Department of State personnel who are dedicated to energy matters and are stationed at embassies and consulates in countries that are major energy producers or consumers; (2) the need for federal energy specialist personnel in U.S. diplomatic missions; and (3) recommendations for increasing energy expertise within U.S. embassies among foreign service officers, and options for assigning to such embassies energy attaches from the National Laboratories or other agencies within DOE.

Authorizes the Secretary of Energy to arrange with the Secretary of State to assign personnel from DOE or its National Laboratories to serve as dedicated advisors on energy matters in United States diplomatic missions.

Amends the National Security Act of 1947 to add the Secretary of Energy to the National Security Council.

Requires the President to report annually to Congress on national energy security strategy in both classified and unclassified form.

Provides for allocation of the contingent costs associated with participation by the United States in the international nuclear liability compensation system established by the Convention on Supplementary Compensation for Nuclear Damage, done at Vienna on September 12, 1997, with respect to: (1) a covered Price-Anderson incident at a nuclear energy project in the United States; and (2) a covered incident outside the United States that is not a Price-Anderson incident.

Requires the use of specified funds available under the Atomic Energy Act of 1954 (Price-Anderson Act) to cover contingent costs resulting from any Price-Anderson incident covered under such Act.

Requires each nuclear supplier to participate in a retrospective risk pooling program to cover contingent costs resulting from certain covered incidents outside the United States that are not Price-Anderson incidents.

Instructs the Secretary of Energy to make available to nuclear suppliers and their insurers information to support voluntary es-
tablishment and maintenance of private insurance against any risk for which nuclear suppliers may be required to pay deferred payments under this Act.

States it is U.S. policy to: (1) increase energy security by promoting anti-corruption initiatives in oil and natural gas rich countries; and (2) promote global energy security through promotion of programs such as the Extractive Industries Transparency Initiative (EITI) that seek to instill transparency and accountability into extractive industries resource payments.

Expresses the sense of Congress that the United States should further global energy security and promote democratic development in resource-rich foreign countries by: (1) encouraging further participation in the EITI by eligible countries and companies; and (2) promoting the efficacy of the EITI program by ensuring a robust and candid review mechanism. Authorizes appropriations for U.S. contributions to the EITI Multi-Donor Trust Fund.

Title X: Green Jobs—Green Jobs Act of 2007—Amends the Workforce Investment Act of 1998 to direct the Secretary of Labor (Secretary in this title) to establish an energy efficiency and renewable energy worker training program.

Requires the Secretary, acting through the Bureau of Labor Statistics, to collect and analyze labor market data to track workforce trends resulting from energy-related initiatives under this title.

Directs the Secretary to award competitive National Energy Training Partnerships Grants to enable certain entities to implement training that leads to economic self-sufficiency (Pathways Out of Poverty Demonstration Program) and develop an energy efficiency and renewable energy industries workforce.

Requires the Secretary to award competitive grants to enable states to administer: (1) state labor market research, information, and labor exchange research programs; and (2) certain renewable energy and energy efficiency workforce development programs. Authorizes appropriations.

Title XI: Energy Transportation and Infrastructure—Subtitle A: Department of Transportation—Amends federal transportation law to establish the Office of Climate Change and Environment (Office) within the Department of Transportation (DOT).

Requires such Office to: (1) plan, coordinate, and implement department-wide research, strategies, and actions under DOT authority to reduce transportation-related energy use and mitigate the effects of climate change; (2) establish a clearinghouse of solutions, including cost-effective congestion reduction approaches, to achieve such reduction and mitigation; and (3) coordinate its activities with the U.S. Global Change Research Program.

Requires the Office to: (1) examine the impact of the nation's transportation system upon climate change and the fuel efficiency savings and clean air impacts of major transportation projects; (2) identify solutions to reduce air pollution and transportation-related energy use and mitigate the effects of climate change; and (3) examine potential fuel savings resulting from changes in the current transportation system and the use of intelligent transportation systems that help businesses and consumers to plan their travel and avoid delays (including Web-based real-time transit information systems, congestion information systems, carpool information sys-
tems, parking information systems, freight route management systems, and traffic management systems).

Instructs the Secretary of Transportation to report to certain congressional committees on the results of such examination.Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2011.

Subtitle B: Railroads Instructs the Secretary of Transportation to implement a competitive grant program for railroad carriers and state and local governments to: (1) assist purchases of hybrid or other energy-efficient locomotives, including hybrid switch and generator-set locomotives; and (2) demonstrate the extent to which such locomotives increase fuel economy, reduce emissions, and lower costs of operation. Sets the federal share of such program at a maximum 80%.

Amends federal transportation law to instruct the Secretary of Transportation to establish capital grants for class II and class III railroads to implement track capital projects. Requires a report to certain congressional committees on whether the program: (1) helps promote a reduction in fuel use associated with freight transportation; and (2) demonstrates innovative technologies for increased fuel economy, reduced greenhouse gas emissions, and lowered operation costs. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2011.

Subtitle C: Marine Transportation—Amends federal maritime transportation law to direct the Secretary of Transportation to: (1) establish a short sea transportation program and designate short sea transportation projects to mitigate landside congestion; (2) designate short sea transportation routes as extensions of the surface transportation system to focus public and private efforts to use the waterways to relieve landside congestion along coastal corridors; (3) develop strategies to encourage the use of short sea transportation for passengers and cargo; (4) enter into memorandums of understanding with the heads of other federal entities to transport federally owned or generated cargo using designated short sea transportation projects; and (5) establish a board to identify and seek solutions to impediments hindering effective use of short sea transportation.

Subtitle D: Highways—Sets the federal share for federal highway congestion mitigation and air quality (CMAQ) improvement projects or programs at a minimum of 80% but, at state discretion, up to 100% of project costs.

Sets forth a formula for the distribution of FY2008 or FY2009 rescissions of certain unobligated balances appropriated from the Highway Trust Fund.

Expresses the sense of Congress that, in constructing new roadways or rehabilitating existing facilities, state and local governments should consider policies designed to accommodate all users, including motorists, pedestrians, cyclists, transit riders, and people of all ages and abilities.

Title XII: Small Business Energy Programs—Amends the Small Business Act to direct the Administrator of the Small Business Administration (SBA) to: (1) make an Express Loan for purchasing a renewable energy system or carrying out an energy efficiency project for a small business concern; and (2) establish a pilot program reducing fees for specified energy efficiency loans.

Directs the SBA Administrator to: (1) promulgate final rules establishing the government-wide consumer education program au-
authorized by EPCA to encourage the conservation of energy in the use of consumer products; (2) develop and coordinate establishment of another government-wide small business energy efficiency program, building on the Energy Star for Small Business Program; and (3) develop a strategy to educate, encourage, and assist small business concerns in adopting energy efficient building fixtures and equipment.

Requires the SBA Administrator to establish a Small Business Energy Efficiency Program (Small Business Sustainability Initiative) to provide energy efficiency assistance to small business concerns through small business development centers. Authorizes appropriations.

Instructs the SBA Administrator to conduct a pilot program to provide information regarding telecommuting to small business concerns and to encourage them to offer telecommuting options to employees. Authorizes appropriations.

Amends the Small Business Act to instruct the SBA Administrator to ensure that certain federal departments and agencies give high priority to small business concerns that participate in or conduct energy efficiency or renewable energy system research and development projects.

Amends the Small Business Act of 1958 to include among eligibility criteria for SBA loans to state and local development companies: (1) reduction of energy consumption by at least 10%; (2) increased use of sustainable design, including designs that reduce the use of greenhouse gas emitting fossil fuels, or low-impact design to produce buildings that reduce the use of nonrenewable resources and minimize environmental impact; or (3) plant, equipment and process upgrades of renewable energy sources such as the small-scale production of energy for individual buildings or communities consumption (commonly known as micropower, or renewable fuels producers including biodiesel and ethanol producers).

Allows a loan of up to $4 million for plant acquisition, construction, conversion, and expansion for each project that: (1) reduces the borrower's energy consumption by at least 10%; or (2) generates renewable energy or renewable fuels.

Permits certain small business investment companies to issue Energy Saving debentures.

Prescribes formulae for calculating the maximum amount of outstanding leverage, as well as the maximum aggregate amount of such leverage, authorized for a licensed small business investment company.

Excludes the amount of the cost basis of any Energy Saving qualified investment in a smaller enterprise (up to 33% of the company's private capital) after enactment of this Act.

Limits the Energy Saving qualified investment in any one entity to a maximum of 20% of the company's private capital.

Instructs the SBA Administrator to establish and administer a Renewable Fuel Capital Investment Program (RFCI) to: (1) promote the research, development, manufacture, production, and bringing to market of goods, products, or services that generate or support the production of renewable energy by encouraging venture capital investments in smaller enterprises primarily engaged in such activities; and (2) establish a venture capital program to ad-
dress unmet equity investment needs of smaller enterprises engaged in such activities.

Authorizes the SBA Administrator to: (1) guarantee timely payment of principal and interest on debentures issued by any RFCI company; (2) charge fees to reduce the cost of SBA purchases and guarantees of such debentures; (3) issue and guarantee trust certificates representing ownership of all or part of such debentures; and (4) make grants and supplemental grants to RFCI companies to provide operational assistance to smaller enterprises financed, or expected to be financed, by such companies or other entities. Permits bank investment in an RFCI company. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2009.

Title XIII: Smart Grid—Declares it is the policy of the United States to support modernization of the nation's electricity transmission and distribution system to maintain a reliable and secure electricity infrastructure that can meet future demand growth and to achieve specified characteristics of a Smart Grid.

Instructs the Secretary of Energy to: (1) report periodically to Congress on smart grid deployments nationwide and any regulatory or government barriers to continued deployment; and (2) establish a Smart Grid Advisory Committee.

Directs the Assistant Secretary of the Office of Electricity Delivery and Energy Reliability to establish a Smart Grid Task Force to insure awareness, coordination and integration of the diverse activities of the Office and elsewhere in the federal government related to smart-grid technologies and practices.

Directs the Secretary of Energy to implement a program that includes: (1) developing advanced techniques for measuring peak load reductions and energy-efficiency savings from smart metering, demand response, distributed generation, and electricity storage systems; (2) investigating means for demand response, distributed generation, and storage to provide ancillary services; and (3) conducting research to advance the use of wide-area measurement and control networks, including data mining, visualization, advanced computing, and secure and dependable communications in a highly-distributed environment.

Directs such Secretary to: (1) establish a smart grid regional demonstration initiative composed of demonstration projects specifically focused on advanced technologies for use in power grid sensing, communications, analysis, and power flow control; and (2) implement smart grid demonstration projects in up to five electricity control areas, including at least one rural area in which the majority of generation and transmission assets are controlled by a tax-exempt entity.

Confers upon the Director of the National Institute of Standards and Technology (NIST) primary responsibility to coordinate development of a framework that includes protocols and model standards for information management to achieve interoperability of smart grid devices and systems.

Requires the Secretary to: (1) establish a Smart Grid Investment Matching Grant Program to provide reimbursement of 20% of qualifying Smart Grid investments; and (2) establish and publish in the Federal Register procedures by which applicants who have made qualifying Smart Grid investments can seek and obtain reimbursement of one-fifth of their documented expenditures.
Amends PURPA to require: (1) each state to consider requiring that, before undertaking investments in nonadvanced grid technologies, an electric utility of the state demonstrate that it has considered an investment in a qualified smart grid system based on specified factors; and (2) all electricity purchasers to be provided direct access to information from their electricity provider.

Instructs the Secretary to study and report to Congress on: (1) laws and regulations affecting the siting of privately owned electric distribution wires on and across public rights-of-way; and (2) a quantitative assessment and determination of the existing and potential impacts of the deployment of Smart Grid systems on improving the security of the nation’s electricity infrastructure and operating capability.


Requires each swimming pool or spa drain cover manufactured, distributed, or entered into commerce in the United States to conform to specified entrapment protection standards, or any successor standard regulating such swimming pool or drain cover.


Sets forth minimum state law requirements a state must meet to be eligible for a grant.

Directs the Commission to implement a public education program on methods to prevent drowning and entrapment in swimming pools and spas. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2012.

Title XV: Revenue Provisions—Amends the Internal Revenue Code to extend: (1) through calendar year 2008 the 0.2% Federal Unemployment Tax Act (FUTA) surtax payable by employers; and (2) from five to seven years the amortization period for geological and geophysical expenditures by certain major integrated oil companies. Title XVI: Effective Date— Makes the effective date of this Act one day after its enactment.

Legislative History: H.R. 6 was introduced on January 12, 2007 by Representative Nick Rahall, II, and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, Budget, and Rules. On January 18, 2007 the bill was considered under H. Res. 66 (Rule) which granted the Committee on Agriculture thirty minutes to control during consideration. On that same date the bill passed the House, amended, by a vote of 264 yeas to 163 nays. On June 21, 2007, the bill passed the Senate, with amendment by a vote of 65 yeas to 27 nays. On December 6, 2007 the House agreed to the Senate amendment with amendment by a vote of 235 yeas to 181 nays. On December 13, 2007 the Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Senate amendment with an amendment by a vote of 86 yeas to 8 nays. On December 18, 2008 the House agreed to the Senate amendment to the House amendments to the Senate amendments by a vote of 314 yeas to 100 nays. On that same date the bill was presented to the President and signed on December 19, 2007 into Public Law 110–140.
Public Law 110–191 (H.R. 5264)

To extend certain trade preference programs, and for other purposes.

This Act amends the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA), as amended and expanded by Andean Trade Promotion and Drug Eradication Act (ATPDEA), to extend, through December 31, 2008, the ATPA program providing for the duty-free treatment of certain imported apparel articles assembled in one or more ATPDEA beneficiary countries (Bolivia, Colombia, Ecuador, and Peru).

Amends the Consolidated Omnibus Budget Reconciliation Act of 1985 to extend certain customs fees for the processing of merchandise entered into the United States through December 27, 2014.

Amends the Tax Increase Prevention and Reconciliation Act of 2005 to increase the amount in effect on the date of enactment of this Act of any corporate estimated tax installment otherwise due by a corporation with assets of not less than $1 billion in July, August, or September 2013 by 0.25% of such amount.

Legislative History: H.R. 5264 was introduced by Representative Charles Rangel on February 7, 2008 and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. On February 25, 2008 the bill was reported, amended, H. Rept. 110–529. On February 27, 2008 the measure passed the House, as amended, under suspension of the rules by a voice vote. On February 28, 2008 the bill passed the Senate without amendment by unanimous consent. On that same date the bill was presented to the President and signed on February 29, 2008 into Public Law 110–191.

Public Law 110–343 (H.R. 1424)

To provide authority for the Federal Government to purchase and insure certain types of troubled assets for the purposes of providing stability to and preventing disruption in the economy and financial system and protecting taxpayers, to amend the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 to provide incentives for energy production and conservation, to extend certain expiring provisions, to provide individual income tax relief, and for other purposes.

Section 601 of the Act revises the provisions of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000. The section provides for: (1) calculating payments to eligible states, counties, and territories for Fiscal Years (FY) 2008 through 2011 and; (2) the making of transition payments for FYs 2008 through 2010 to California, Louisiana, Oregon, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, South Dakota, Texas, and Washington. The section sets forth distribution, election, and expenditure rules. This section permits eligible electing counties to expend a portion of funds received for the protection, restoration, and enhancement of fish and wildlife habitat, and other consistent resource objectives upon project approval. The section also sets forth requirements for a merchantable timber contracting pilot program. This section revises provisions concerning resource advisory committees and the use and availability of project funds for projects submitted by such committees. The authority to initiate projects terminates on September 30, 2011.

The section: revises provisions for the use of county funds for certain projects, and requires certification by participating counties that county funds have been expended only for authorized uses.
The authority to initiate such projects terminates on September 30, 2011.

The section authorizes appropriations for FYs 2008 through FY2011 to carry out the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000.

Legislative History: H.R. 1424 was introduced by Representative Patrick Kennedy on March 9, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and in addition to the Committees on Education and Labor and Ways and Means. On October 15, 2007 the bill was reported both by the Committee on Education and Labor, H. Rept. 110–374 part I, and the Committee on Ways and Means, H. Rept. 110–374 part II. On March 3, 2008, the bill was reported by the Committee on Energy and Commerce, part III. The measure then passed the House on March 5, 2008 by a vote of 268 yeas to 148 nays. On October 1, 2008 the bill passed the Senate with amendment by a vote of 74 yeas to 25 nays. On October 3, 2008 the House agreed to the Senate amendment by a vote of 263 yeas to 171 nays, clearing the measure for the President. On that same date the bill was presented and signed by the President into Public Law 110–343.

Appropriations

Public Law 110–28 (H.R. 2206)

Making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes (approved May 25, 2007).

Section 6102 of the Act prohibits USDA from using funds appropriated for fiscal year 2007 from being used to implement the Food Safety and Inspection Service's (FSIS) proposed risk-based inspection program in the 30 prototype locations until the Office of Inspector General (OIG) reports to FSIS and the House and Senate Committees on Appropriations on the data used by FSIS in developing the risk-based inspection program and FSIS has resolved issues identified by OIG.

Section 9001 appropriates such sums as necessary for the Secretary of Agriculture to provide emergency financial assistance to producers that incurred qualifying quantity or quality losses for one of the 2005, 2006, or 2007 crops due to weather-related conditions. Directs the Secretary to make assistance available in the same manner as provided under section 815 of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2001, except that the payment rate is 42 percent of the established price, rather than 65 percent.

Section 9002 under subsection (a), Congress appropriates such sums as necessary for the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out the livestock compensation program established under 7 C.F.R. 1416, to provide compensation for disaster-related livestock losses between January 1, 2005 and February 28, 2007. The compensation payment rate under the Act is 61 percent of the payment rate otherwise applicable under the program.

Under subsection (b), Congress appropriates such sums as necessary for the Secretary of Agriculture to make livestock indemnity payments to producers on farms that have incurred disaster-related livestock losses between January 1, 2005 and February 28, 2007.
The Act establishes the payment rate as not less than 26 percent of the market value of the applicable livestock on the day before the death of the livestock.

Section 9003 appropriates $16 million to provide assistance under the Emergency Conservation Program for the cleanup and restoration of farm and agricultural production lands.

Section 9004 reduces the amount of any payment made under sections 9001–9003 of the Act by the amount received by the producer for the same or similar loss under: (1) the Department of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza Act (P.L. 109–148); (2) an agricultural disaster assistance provision in the Secretary of Agriculture's announcement on either January 26, 2006 or August 29, 2006; and (3) the Emergency Supplemental Appropriations Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Recovery (P.L. 109–234). The Act provides that adjusted gross income limitations contained in the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308–3a) apply with respect to payments made under sections 9001–9003.

Section 9005 authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to promulgate regulations to implement sections 9001 and 9002 of the Act, without regard to notice and comment requirements in 5 U.S.C. 553, the Statement of Policy of the Secretary of Agriculture effective July 24, 1971, and the Paperwork Reduction Act.

Section 9006 extends the Milk Income Loss Contract Program until September 30, 2007, at 34 percent.

Section 9007 appropriates $16 million to make payments to dairy producers for disaster-related dairy production losses, as defined in section 9002 of the Act.

Section 9008 provides the Secretary of Agriculture the discretion to permit the use of one claims adjustor for carrying out the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance program in States with a shortage of claims adjustors.

Section 9009 appropriates $16 million to provide emergency grants to assist low-income migrant and seasonal farmworkers, pursuant to 42 U.S.C. 5177a.

Section 9010 provides that section 741 of title VII of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006, need not reoccur. Section 741 had limited the funds to carry out the Conservation Security Program.

Section 9011 appropriates $22 million for salaries and expenses at the Farm Service Agency, to be available until September 30, 2008.

Section 9012 requires that, in carrying out the crop disaster and livestock assistance programs in the Act, forage producers have participated in a crop insurance pilot program or the Noninsured Crop Disaster Assistance Program during the year for which compensation is received.

Legislative History: H.R. 2206 was introduced by Representative David Obey on May 8, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Appropriations and in addition to the Committee on the Budget. On May 10, 2007 the bill passed the House by a vote of 221 yeas to 205 nays. On May 17, 2007 the bill passed the Senate with an amendment by a voice vote. On May 24, 2007, the House and the
Senate resolved its differences with passage in the House by a vote of 280 yeas to 142 nays, and passage in the Senate by a vote of 80 yeas to 14 nays. On May 25, 2007 the bill was presented to the President and signed into Public Law 110–28. (Note: See also the discussion of H.R. 1591 under “3. Bills Vetoed.”)

**Public Law 110–92 (H.J. Res. 52)**

Making continuing appropriations for the fiscal year 2008, and for other purposes (approved September 29, 2007).

This Act appropriates amounts for continuing operations, projects, or activities which were conducted in FY2007 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were made available in: (1) the Department of Defense Appropriations Act, 2007 (division A of Public Law 109–289); (2) the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007 (Public Law 109–295); and (3) the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 (division B of Public Law 109–289, as amended by Public Law 110–5).

Prohibits the use of appropriations, funds, or authority granted under this joint resolution for the Department of Defense (DOD) for: (1) new production of items not funded for production in FY2007 or prior years; (2) the increase in production rates above those sustained with FY2007 funds; or (3) the initiation, resumption, or continuation of any project, activity, operation, or organization for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were not available during FY2007.

Bars the use of DOD appropriations, funds, or authority granted under this joint resolution to initiate multi-year procurements utilizing advance procurement funding for economic order quantity procurement unless specifically appropriated later.

Authorizes the Secretary of Defense, however, following notification of the congressional defense committees, to initiate projects or activities required to be undertaken for force protection purposes using funds made available from the Iraq Freedom Fund.

Provides funding under this joint resolution until the earliest of: (1) enactment of an appropriation for any project or activity provided for in this joint resolution; (2) enactment of the applicable appropriations Act for FY2008 without any provision for such project or activity; or (3) November 16, 2007.

Continues through November 16, 2007, certain activities for entitlements and other mandatory payments whose budget authority was provided in appropriations Acts for FY2007, and for activities under the Food Stamp Act of 1977. Declares that, notwithstanding such date, funds shall be available and obligations for mandatory payments due on or about the first day of any month after October 2007 but within 30 days after November 16, 2007.

Authorizes amounts made available under this joint resolution for civilian personnel compensation and benefits in each department and agency to be apportioned up to the rate for operations necessary to avoid furloughs within such entity, consistent with the applicable appropriations Act for FY2007. Prohibits the use of such authority until after the department or agency has taken all necessary actions to reduce or defer non-personnel-related administrative expenses.

Authorizes the obligation and expenditure of funds appropriated by this joint resolution, notwithstanding: (1) federal limitation on
foreign assistance appropriations; (2) the State Department Basic Authorities Act of 1956; (3) the Foreign Relations Authorization Act, Fiscal Years 1994 and 1995; and (4) the National Security Act of 1947.

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture for one year to enter into or renew contracts under the Housing Act of 1949 to provide loans for rental and cooperative housing for persons and families of low-income in multifamily housing projects.

Extends the Secretary's authority through November 16, 2007, to make cotton classification services available to cotton producers.

Extends the Secretary's authority to carry out the adjusted gross income limitation contained in the Food Security Act of 1985 through the end of the 2007 crop year or through November 16, 2007, whichever occurs later.

Provides that certain patent and trademark fees established under the Departments of Commerce, Justice, and State, the Judiciary, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2005 that applied during FY2007 shall continue through November 16, 2007.

Continues the authority for the Commander's Emergency Response Program (urgent humanitarian and reconstruction relief for Iraq and Afghanistan) through the date of enactment of the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2008 (NDAA for FY2008), or November 16, 2007, whichever is earlier.

Continues through enactment of the NDAA for FY2008 of the authority for a member of the Armed Forces to designate another person (in lieu of a codified list of survivors) to receive up to 50% of the death gratuity payable to such member upon his or her death from active-duty military service.

Continues through the earlier of the enactment of the NDAA for FY2008 or November 16, 2007, the authority of the Secretary of Defense under the Ronald W. Reagan National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2005 to support foreign forces, irregular forces, groups, or individuals engaged in supporting or facilitating ongoing military operations by U.S. special operations forces to combat terrorism.

Continues through the earlier of the enactment of the NDAA for FY2008 or November 16, 2007, the authority under the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2004 for a DOD joint task force to provide counterterrorism support to law enforcement agencies conducting counter-drug activities.

Continues through the earlier of the enactment of the NDAA for FY2008 or November 16, 2007, the authority of the Secretary of Defense to provide administrative services and support for the performance of duties by a liaison officer of another nation involved in a U.S. coalition while such officer is assigned temporarily to the headquarters of a U.S. combatant command, component command, or subordinate operational command in connection with the planning for, or conduct of, a coalition operation.

Appropriates additional funds for a Mine Resistant Ambush Protected Vehicle Fund, to remain available through FY2008. Makes such funds available to: (1) continue technological research and development and upgrades; (2) procure mine resistant ambush protected vehicles and associated support equipment; and (3) sustain, transport, and field them.
Extends through November 16, 2007, authority for Appalachian regional development.

Extends through November 16, 2007, the Delta Regional Authority under the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act.

Allows the transfer to another agency of specified funds made available to the Department of Energy (DOE) in order to carry out the Alaskan Natural Gas Pipeline project. Requires such transferred funds to be refunded to DOE after passage of the regular appropriations Act for the other agency.

Makes an additional amount available under the General Services Administration (GSA) Operating Expenses Account at a specified rate for operations for the costs of agency activities transferred to the Civilian Board of Contract Appeals pursuant to the National Defense Authorization Act for Fiscal Year 2006.

Authorizes the District of Columbia to expend local funds for certain programs and activities under title IV of H.R. 2829 (110th Congress), as passed by the House, at a specified rate set forth in the Fiscal Year 2008 Proposed Budget and Financial Plan submitted to Congress by the District on June 7, 2007, as amended on June 29, 2007.

Continues through November 16, 2007, the franchise fund pilot programs in six executive agencies designated by the Director of the Office of Management and Budget pursuant to the Government Management Reform Act of 1994.

Continues through November 16, 2007, the demonstration project under which certain claims against federal executive agencies under the Uniformed Services Employment and Reemployment Rights Act of 1994 are referred to the Office of Special Council.

Requires the obligation of funds made available under this joint resolution for U.S. Customs and Border Protection to support hiring, training, and equipping of new border patrol agents at a rate for operations not exceeding that necessary to sustain the numbers of such border patrol agents in the final quarter of FY2007.

Authorizes the Secretary of Homeland Security to continue, through November 16, 2007, to obligate funds at the rate the Secretary determines necessary to maintain not more than the average monthly number of detention bed spaces in use during September 2007 at detention facilities operated or contracted by the Department of Homeland Security (DHS).

Declares not in effect during a specified period in FY2008 the prohibition in the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2007 against the use of appropriated funds to the U.S. Secret Service for the protection of any person other than Presidents and Vice Presidents (current and former), candidates for such offices, certain family members, visiting heads of foreign states, and other distinguished foreign visitors.

Continues through November 16, 2007, the eligibility of the Republic of Palau for certain appropriations and education grants.

Continues through November 16, 2007, certain activities authorized by the Trade Act of 1974 for relief of workers, firms, and farmers from injury caused by import competition. Appropriates funds to carry out adjustment assistance for farmers.

Appropriates funds for FY2008 to provide allotments to states, the District of Columbia, and commonwealths and territories under title XXI (State Children’s Health Insurance Program) (CHIP) (also
known as SCHIP) of the Social Security Act (SSA) for items and services furnished through November 16, 2007 or, if earlier, the enactment of an Act that provides funding for FY2008 and for one or more subsequent fiscal years.

Requires the Secretary of Health and Human Services (Secretary throughout this section) to make allotments to such states, the District of Columbia, and commonwealths and territories from such appropriated amounts for FY2008.

Amends the SSA to prescribe requirements for redistribution by the Secretary to FY2008 shortfall states of unused FY2005 allotments that are not expended by the end of FY2007.

Describes a FY2008 shortfall state as one with an approved state child health plan for which the Secretary estimates, on a monthly basis, that the projected expenditures under such plan for FY2008 will exceed the sum of the state's allotments for: (1) each of FY2006–FY2007 that was not expended by the end of FY2007; and (2) FY2008.

Extends through FY2008 the authority for qualifying states to use certain funds for expenditures under SSA title XIX (Medicaid).

Appropriates specified funds for payment to: (1) Susan Thomas, widow of Craig Thomas, a former Senator from Wyoming; (2) Karen L. Gillmor, widow of Paul E. Gillmor, a former Representative from Ohio.

Continues through November 16, 2007, the authority of the Secretary of Veterans Affairs with respect to: (1) hospital and nursing home care for certain veterans with service-connected disabilities; and (2) federal recovery of the cost of certain care and services provided to veterans with non-service-connected disabilities.

Provides funding for DOD Base Closure Account 2005 at a specified rate for operations.

Authorizes the expenditure of funds by the Department of Veterans Affairs for information technology systems programs and activities for pay and associated costs for operations and maintenance associated staff.

Appropriates an additional amount for the Secretary of Veterans Affairs to provide: (1) reimbursement to state and local agencies for certain salary and travel incurred by their employees; and (2) an allowance for administrative expenses in rendering necessary services in ascertaining the qualifications of educational institutions for furnishing courses of education to certain eligible persons and veterans.

Continues through November 16, 2007, the issuing and direct investment authority of the Overseas Private Investment Corporation (OPIC) under the Foreign Assistance Act of 1961.

Provides funds to the Department of State for administration of foreign affairs, diplomatic and consular programs, including worldwide security upgrades.

Continues the Interagency Council on the Homeless through the earlier of: (1) November 16, 2007; or (2) the enactment of an authorization Act relating to the McKinney-Vento Homeless Assistance Act.

Requires funds made available under this joint resolution for the National Transportation Safety Board to include amounts necessary to make lease payments due in FY2008 only on an obligation incurred in 2001 under a capital lease.
Continues until November 16, 2007, the authority of the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) to insure, and commit to insure, home equity conversion mortgages for elderly homeowners under the National Housing Act.

Continues through November 16, 2007, the Secretary of HUD’s authority to provide assistance to public housing agencies for demolition, site revitalization, replacement housing, and tenant-based assistance grants for projects.

Prescribes a formula for the amount to be made available to the Secretary of Transportation for airport planning and development and noise compatibility planning and programs. Makes such amount available from October 1 through November 16, 2007.

Continues through FY2008 the Secretary’s authority to incur obligations to make project grants.

Continues through November 16, 2007, excise taxes on aviation fuels and the air transportation of persons or property, as well as authority for expenditures from the Airport and Airway Trust Fund, under the Internal Revenue Code.

Expresses the sense of Congress that the House of Representatives: (1) recognizes the service of General David H. Petraeus, as well as all other members of the Armed Forces serving in good standing, in the defense of the United States and the personal sacrifices made by him and his family, and other members of the Armed Forces and their families, to serve with distinction and honor; (2) commits to judge the merits of his sworn testimony without prejudice or personal bias, including refraining from unwarranted personal attacks; (3) condemns the personal attacks made by the advocacy group MoveOn.org impugning his integrity and professionalism; (4) honors all members of the Armed Forces and civilian personnel serving in harm’s way, as well as their families; and (5) pledges to debate any supplemental funding request or any policy decisions regarding the war in Iraq with the solemn respect and the commitment to intellectual integrity that the sacrifices of these members of the Armed Forces and civilian personnel deserve.

Legislative History: H.J. Res. 52 was introduced by Representative David Obey on September 27, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Appropriations and in addition to the Committee on the Budget. On September 26, 2007, the measure passed the House by vote of 404 yeas to 14 nays. On September 27, 2007, the bill passed the Senate without amendment by a vote of 94 yeas to 1 nays, clearing the measure for the President. The bill was presented to the President on September 28, 2007 and signed on September 29, 2007 into Public Law 110–92.

Public Law 110–161 (H.R. 2764)

Making appropriations for the Department of State, foreign operations, and related programs for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes, approved (approved December 26, 2007).

Division A: Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008—Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2008—Title I: Agricultural Programs—Appropriates FY2008 funds for the following Department of Agriculture (Department) programs and services: (1) Office of the Secretary of Agriculture (Secretary); (2) Office of the Chief Economist; (3) National Appeals Division; (4) Office of Budget and Program Analysis; (5) Homeland Security Staff; (6) Office of the Chief Information Officer; (7) Office of the Chief Financial Officer; (8) Office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights; (9) Office of Civil Rights; (10) Office of the Assistant Secretary for Administration; (11) agriculture buildings and facilities and rental payments; (12) hazardous materials management; (13) departmental administration; (14) Office of the Assistant Secretary for Congressional Relations; (15) Office of Communications; (16) Office of the Inspector General; (17) Office of the General Counsel; (18) Office of the Under Secretary for Research, Education, and Economics; (19) Economic Research Service; (20) National Agricultural Statistics Service; (21) Agricultural Research Service; (22) Cooperative State Research, Education, and Extension Service; (23) Office of the Under Secretary for Marketing and Regulatory Programs; (24) Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service; (25) Agricultural Marketing Service; (26) Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration; (27) Office of the Under Secretary for Food Safety; (28) Food Safety and Inspection Service; (29) Office of the Under Secretary for Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services; (30) Farm Service Agency (FSA); (31) Risk Management Agency; (32) Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Fund; and (33) Commodity Credit Corporation Fund.

Legislative History: H.R. 2764 was introduced by Representative Nita Lowey on June 18, 2007 and reported by the Committee on Appropriations, H. Rept. 110–197. On June 22, 2007 the bill passed the House by a vote of 241 yeas to 178 nays. The Senate Committee on Appropriations on July 10, 2007 reported the bill with amendment, S. Rept. 110–128. On September 6, 2007 the bill passed the Senate, as amended, by a vote of 81 yeas to 12 nays. On December 17, 2007, the bill passed the House with the 1st amendment by a vote of 253 yeas to 154 nays. The 2nd House amendment passed by a vote of 206 yeas to 201 nays. On December 18, 2007 the Senate agreed to the 2nd House amendment with an amendment by a vote of 76 yeas to 17 nays. The 1st House amendment failed in the Senate by a vote of 48 yeas to 46 nays (having failed to achieve the required 60 votes in the affirmative). On final passage the Senate agreed to the House amendment No. 1 to the Senate amendment by a vote of 76 yeas to 17 nays. On December 19, 2007 the House agreed to the Senate amendment to the House 2nd amendment by a vote of 272 yeas to 142 nays, clearing the measure for the White House. On December 24, 2007 the bill was presented to the President and signed on December 26, 2007 into Public Law 110–161.
Public Law 110–329 (H.R. 2638)

Making appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2008, and for other purposes (approved September 30, 2008).

The Consolidated Security, Disaster Assistance and Continuing Appropriations Act, 2009, Division A provides continuing appropriations for all agencies and activities that would be covered by the regular fiscal year 2009 appropriations bills, until enactment of the applicable regular appropriations bill or until March 6, 2009, whichever occurs first. Emergency FY09 appropriations for LIHEAP and advanced technology vehicle manufacturing loans are also included. Division B provides $22.9 billion in emergency supplemental appropriations for relief and recovery from hurricanes, floods, and other natural disasters. Division C provides $487.7 billion in FY09 funding for the Department of Defense. Division D provides $40 billion in FY09 funding for the Department of Homeland Security. Division E provides $72.9 billion in FY09 funding for Military Construction and Veterans Affairs.

Legislative History: H.R. 1591 was introduced by Representative David Price and reported by the Committee on Appropriation as an original measure on June 8, 2008, H. Rept. 110–181. The bill passed the House on June 15, 2008 by a vote of 268 yeas to 150 nays. On July 26, 2008 the bill passed the Senate, with an amendment by a vote of 89 yeas to 4 nays. On September 24, 2008, the House agreed with an amendment by a vote of 370 yeas to 58 nays, 1 Present. On September 27, 2008 the Senate agreed to the House amendment to the Senate amendment by a vote of 78 yeas to 12 nays. On September 29, 2008 the bill was presented to the President and signed on September 30, 2008 into Public Law 110–239.

2. Bills Acted on by the Committee Included in Other Laws Enacted.

None.


H.R. 1591, making emergency supplemental appropriations for the fiscal year ending September 30, 2007, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1591 known as the “U.S. Troop Readiness, Veterans Care, Katrina Recovery Appropriations Act, 2007” was introduced and reported as an original measure on March 20, 2007, H. Rept. 110–67, by Representative David Obey. On March 23, 2007 the bill passed the House by a vote of 218 yeas to 212 yeas and 1 present. On March 29, 2007 the bill passed the Senate with an amendment by a vote of 51 yeas to 47 nays. A conference report, H. Rept. 110–107 was filed on April 24, 2007 and passed by the House on April 25, 2007 by a vote of 218 yeas to 208 nays and 2 present. The conference report passed the Senate on April 26, 2007 by a vote of 51 yeas to 46 nays, clearing the measure for the President. On May 1, 2007 the President vetoed the bill. On May 2, 2007 the House failed to override the veto by a vote of 222 yeas to 203 nays and 1 present (2/3 required to vote in the affirmative).

Title V: Agricultural Assistance appropriates amounts for emergency financial assistance to producers on a farm that incurred...
qualifying quantity or quality losses for the 2005 or 2006 crop, or
that part of the 2007 crop year before February 28, 2007, due to
damaging weather or any related condition (including crop dis-
seases, insects, and delayed planting). Requires that an eligible crop
must have been planted before February 28, 2007, or in the case
of prevented planting or other total loss, would have been planted
before such date. Requires a producer who suffered qualifying
losses to elect assistance for only one of such years.

Appropriates amounts for payments through the 2002 livestock
compensation program for livestock assistance for disaster-caused
losses between January 1, 2005 and February 28, 2007, including
losses from blizzards that began in 2006 and continued into Janu-
ary 2007.

States that a producer: (1) shall elect to receive payments in only
one of such years, and that such losses must have been incurred
in a disaster-designated county; and (2) may elect to receive com-
pen sation for wildfire-caused losses in the 2007 grazing season.

Appropriates amounts for livestock indemnity payments to pro-
ducers on farms in disaster-designated counties that have incurred
livestock losses between January 1, 2005 and February 28, 2007,
including losses from blizzards that started in 2006 and continued
into January 2007. Requires a producer who suffered qualifying
losses to elect assistance for only one of such years.

Appropriates amounts for agricultural and farm production land
cleanup and restoration under the emergency conservation pro-
gram.

Reduces producer payments under sections 5101 and 5102 by
amounts received for the same or similar loss under: (1) the De-
partment of Defense, Emergency Supplemental Appropriations to
Address Hurricanes in the Gulf of Mexico, and Pandemic Influenza
Act, 2006; (2) an agricultural disaster assistance provision con-
tained in the announcement of the Secretary on January 26, 2006,
or August 29, 2006; or (3) the Emergency Supplemental Appropria-
tions Act for Defense, the Global War on Terror, and Hurricane Re-

Amends the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to
revise national dairy market loss payment amount provisions. Ap-
propriates amounts for dairy production losses in disaster counties.

Directs the Secretary, in states with a shortage of claims adjust-
ers, to permit the use of one certified claims adjuster with respect
to animal forage crops (under the noninsured crop disaster assist-
ance program). Appropriates amounts for emergency grants for
low-income migrant and seasonal farmworkers.

Appropriates amounts for Farm Service Agency salaries and ex-
penses.

Directs the Secretary, in carrying out crop disaster and livestock
assistance under this title, to require forage producers to have par-
ticipated in a crop insurance pilot program or the noninsured crop
disaster assistance program during the crop year for which com-
pen sation is received. (Note—For further action, see the discussion
for P.L. 110–28 (H.R. 2206) under “1. Bills Enacted into Law:
Other Laws; Appropriations.”)
H.R. 2419, to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2419 was introduced by Chairman Collin Peterson on May 22, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and in addition to the Committee on Foreign Affairs. On July 23, 2007 the bill was reported, amended, by the Committee on Agriculture, (H. Rept. 110–256 part I) with the Committee on Foreign Affairs being discharged. On July 27, 2007, the measure passed the House, as amended, by a vote of 231 yeas to 191 nays. The bill passed the Senate with amendment on December 14, 2007 by a vote of 79 yeas to 44 nays. A conference was held and the conference report (H. Rept. 110–627) was filed on May 13, 2008. The conference report passed the House on May 14, 2008 by a vote of 318 yeas to 106 nays. On May 15, 2008 the conference report passed the Senate by a vote of 81 yeas to 15 nays, clearing the measure for the President. On May 20, 2008 the bill was presented to the President. On May 21, 2008 the President vetoed the bill. On that same date the House passed the veto override with two-thirds of the Members present having voted in the affirmative the bill passed by a vote of 316 yeas to 108 nays. On May 22, 2008, the Senate voted to override the veto by a vote of 82 yeas to 13 nays. The bill became Public Law 110–234. However, only 14 of 15 titles were enacted into law. (Note: See also the discussion of P.L. 110–234 (H.R. 2419) and P.L. 110–246 (H.R. 6124) under “1. Bills Enacted into Law.”)

H.R. 6124, to provide for the continuation of agricultural and other programs of the Department of Agriculture through fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6124 was introduced by Chairman Collin Peterson on May 22, 2008 and passed by the House under suspension of the rules by a vote of 306 yeas to 110 nays. On June 5, 2008, the bill passed the Senate without amendment by a vote of 77 yeas to 15 nays. The bill was presented to the President on June 16, 2008 and on June 18, 2008 it was vetoed. On the same date, June 18, 2008, the House passed the veto override with two-thirds of the Members present having voted in the affirmative, the bill passed by a vote of 317 yeas to 109 nays. The Senate voted to override the veto by a vote of 80 yeas to 14 nays. The bill became Public Law 110–246. (Note: See also the discussion of P.L. 110–234 (H.R. 2419) and P.L. 110–246 (H.R. 6124) under “1. Bills Enacted into Law.”)


None.

5. Bills Acted on by the House But Not the Senate.

H.J. Res. 15, recognizing the contribution of the U.S. Christmas Tree industry to the U.S. economy.

H.J. Res. 15 was introduced by Representative Virginia Foxx on January 16, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. On December 17, 2007 the resolution passed the House under suspension of the rules by a voice vote. On December 19, 2007, H.J. Res. 15 was received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry with no further action taking place.
The joint resolution recognizes the important contributions to the U.S. economy of the live-cut Christmas tree industry, Christmas tree growers, and persons employed in the live-cut Christmas tree industry.

_H. Res. 79,_ recognizing the establishment of Hunters for the Hungry programs across the United States and the contributions of those programs to efforts to decrease hunger and help feed those in need.

_H. Res. 79_ was introduced by Representative Phil Gingrey on January 19, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. On September 24, 2007 the resolution was reported by the Committee, H. Rept. 110–343 and passed by the House under suspension of the rules by a voice vote. There is no Senate companion resolution.

The resolution recognizes the cooperative efforts of hunters, sportsmen's associations, meat processors, state meat inspectors, and hunger relief organizations to establish Hunters for the Hungry programs across the United States; and the contributions of Hunters for the Hungry programs to efforts to decrease hunger and help feed those in need.

_H. Con. Res. 25, 25x25—expressing the sense of Congress that it is the goal of the United States that, not later than January 1, 2025, the agricultural, forestry, and working land of the United States should provide from renewable resources not less than 25 percent of the total energy consumed in the United States and continue to produce safe, abundant, and affordable food, feed, and fiber._

_H. Con. Res. 25_ was introduced by Chairman Collin Peterson on January 10, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, and Natural Resources. On September 24, 2007, _H. Con. Res. 25_ was reported by the Committee on Agriculture, H. Rept. 110–344, Part I, and discharged from further consideration by the Committees on Energy and Commerce and Natural Resources. On October 15, 2007 the measure passed the House under suspension of the rules by a voice vote. On December 16, 2007 the resolution was received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry with no further action taking place.

The concurrent resolution expresses the sense of Congress that it is the goal of the United States that, not later than January 1, 2025, the agricultural, forestry, and working land of the United States should provide from renewable resources not less than 25 percent of the total energy consumed in the United States and continue to produce safe, abundant, and affordable food, feed, and fiber.

The concurrent resolution recognizes that it is in the best interest of the United States to utilize its own agricultural and forestry resources to meet rapidly growing domestic and energy demands, rather than to depend upon energy imported from other regions of the world. It also recognizes that sources of renewable energy exist in every one of the 50 states. The resolution envisions setting a national goal, a vision of where the United States wants to go to en-
sure a sustainable, secure energy future for ourselves and for future generations.

**H.R. 1011**, to designate additional National Forest System lands in the State of Virginia as wilderness or a wilderness study area, to designate the Kimberling Creek Potential Wilderness Area for eventual incorporation in the Kimberling Creek Wilderness, to establish the Seng Mountain and Bear Creek Scenic Areas, to provide for the development of trail plans for the wilderness areas and scenic areas, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1011 was introduced by Representative Rick Boucher on December 13, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Natural Resources and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture. On September 4, 2007 the bill was reported, amended, by the Committee on Natural Resources, H. Rept. 110–315 part I. On October 5, 2007 the Committee on Agriculture was discharged. On October 23, 2007 the bill passed the House, amended, by a voice vote. The bill was received in the Senate on October 23, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources. On April 15, 2008, the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Forests of the Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources held a hearing with no further action taking place.

The Virginia Ridge and Valley Act of 2007 would designate several wilderness, wilderness study, potential wilderness, and scenic areas on approximately 50,000 acres of federal lands within the Jefferson National Forest in Virginia. The bill would require the U.S. Forest Service to develop management plans for the proposed scenic areas within the next two years. The bill would prohibit timber harvesting and new mineral leasing within the scenic areas.

**H.R. 1374**, to amend the Florida National Forest Land Management Act of 2003 to authorize the conveyance of an additional tract of National Forest System land under that Act, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1374 was introduced by Representative Allen Boyd on March 7, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. On December 17, 2008 the bill passed the House under suspension of the rules by a voice vote. On December 18, 2007 the bill was received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on January 22, 2008. On April 22, 2008 the Subcommittee on Public Lands and Forests of the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources held a hearing with no further action taking place.

The bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to sell approximately 114 acres of Forest Service land. Under this bill, the proceeds for the 114 acres identified for sale are to be used to purchase various inholdings (privately held land surrounded by Forest Service land) in the Apalachicola National Forest.
H.R. 3184, to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a competitive grant program for the Puget Sound area to provide comprehensive conservation planning to address water quality.

H.R. 3184 was introduced by Representative Rick Larson on July 26, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. On July 30, 2007 the bill passed the House under suspension of the rules by a voice vote. On July 31, 2007 the bill was received in the Senate and on August 3, 2007 referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry with no further action taking place.

The Puget Sound Watershed Comprehensive Conservation Project Act of 2007 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a competitive grant program for the Puget Sound area to provide comprehensive conservation planning to address water quality; and enter into cooperative agreements with state and local governments, Indian tribes, or non-governmental entities with a history of working with agricultural producers to carry out projects under the program.

The Act also authorizes the Secretary to provide project demonstration grants, provide technical assistance, and carry out information and education programs to improve water quality in the area by reducing soil erosion and improving sediment control; and provide a priority for projects and activities that directly reduce soil erosion or improve water quality.

H.R. 3454, to provide for the conveyance of a small parcel of National Forest System land in the George Washington National Forest in Alleghany County, Virginia, that contains the cemetery of the Central Advent Christian Church and an adjoining tract of land located between the cemetery and road boundaries.

H.R. 3454 was introduced by Representative Rick Boucher on August 4, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. On December 17, 2007 the bill passed the House under suspension of the rules by a voice vote. On December 18, 2007 the bill was received in the Senate and on January 28, 2008 referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry with no further action taking place.

H.R 3454 directs the Secretary of Agriculture to convey to the Central Advent Christian Church of Alleghany County, Virginia, all interest of the United States in and to a parcel of real property in George Washington National Forest consisting of not more than eight acres, including a cemetery encompassing approximately six acres designated as an area of special use for the Church, as depicted on certain Forest Service maps.

The church is required to accept the real property “as is,” meaning that the church must accept the property in its condition at the time of conveyance.

The bill authorizes the Secretary to require such additional terms and conditions in connection with the conveyance as the Secretary considers appropriate to protect U.S. interests.
H.R. 5151, to designate as wilderness additional National Forest System lands in the Monongahela National Forest in the State of West Virginia, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5151 was introduced by Representative Nick Rahall on January 29, 2008 and referred to the Committee on Natural Resources and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture. On April 22, 2008 the bill was reported, amended, by the Committee on Natural Resources, H. Rept. 110–598 Part I. On that same date, the Committee on Agriculture was discharged from further consideration and the bill passed the House, as amended, under suspension of the rules by a vote of 368 yeas to 17 nays. The bill was received in the Senate on April 23, 2008 and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources on May 7, 2008. On June 16, 2008 the measure was reported, with amendments by the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources, S. Rept. 110–391, and placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar with no further action taking place.

The Wild Monongahela Act would designate at least 38,000 acres of National Forest land as wilderness. The bill would also adjust the boundary of the National Forest and require the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a plan to enhance trails within the forest.

H.R. 5541, to provide a supplemental funding source for catastrophic emergency wildland fire suppression activities on Department of the Interior and National Forest System lands, to require the Secretary of the Interior and the Secretary of Agriculture to develop a cohesive wildland fire management strategy, and for other purposes.

H.R. 5541 was introduced by Representative Nick Rahall on March 6, 2008 and referred to the Committee on Natural Resources and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture and Budget. On June 20, 2008 the Committee on Natural Resources reported the bill the House, amended, H. Rept. 110–704 Part I. On July 9, 2008 the bill passed the House, as amended, under suspension of the rules by a voice vote. On July 10, 2008 the bill was received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Energy and Natural Resources with no further action taking place.

The Federal Land Assistance, Management and Enhancement Act or FLAME Act would establish the Federal Land Assistance, Management, and Enhancement Fund (Flame Fund) to finance some fire suppression activities managed by the Forest Service and the Bureau of Land Management (BLM). The bill would authorize those agencies to provide grants to certain communities to improve local firefighting capabilities. Lastly, the bill would require the agencies to submit several new reports to Congress regarding the incidence and management of wildland fires.


H.R. 6377 was introduced by Chairman Collin Peterson on June 26, 2008 and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. On that same date, the bill passed the House under suspension of the rules by a voice vote. On June 26, 2008 the bill was received in the Senate and read for a second time on July 8, 2008 with no further action taking place.
Directs the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) to utilize all its authority, including its emergency powers, to: curb immediately the role of excessive speculation in any contract market within its jurisdiction and control on or through which energy futures or swaps are traded; and eliminate excessive speculation, price distortion, sudden or unreasonable fluctuations or unwarranted changes in prices, or other unlawful activity that is causing major market disturbances that prevent the market from accurately reflecting the forces of supply and demand for energy commodities.

H.R. 6604, to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to bring greater transparency and accountability to commodity markets, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6604 was introduced by Chairman Collin Peterson on July 24, 2008 and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. On July 30, 2008 the bill was considered in the House, as amended, under suspension of the rules and failed by a vote of 276 yeas to 151. On September 17, 2008 the Committee on Rules reported H. Res. 1449, H. Rept. 110–859, setting forth the rule for consideration of the bill. On September 18, 2008 the rule passed the House by a vote of 218 yeas to 190 nays with bill also passing the House by a vote of 283 yeas to 133 nays. On September 22, 2008 the bill was received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry with no further action taking place.

The Commodity Markets Transparency and Accountability Act of 2008 prohibits the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) from permitting a foreign board of trade to provide its U.S.-located members with access to the CFTC electronic trading system and order matching system for energy or agricultural commodities unless such board meets requirements similar to those imposed upon U.S. exchanges.

Subjects swap transactions, transactions for agricultural and energy commodities, and large traders in over-the-counter contracts to reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

Directs the Commission to: set position limits for any one person with respect to designated contract markets, derivative transaction execution facilities, and electronic trading facilities; convene a Position Limit Agricultural Advisory Group and a Position Limit Energy Group; appoint at least 100 new full-time employees; review prior actions to ensure compliance with this Act; and review over-the-counter markets.

Revises the core principles applicable to position limits for contracts in agricultural and energy commodities to require position limits for speculators.

Directs the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to conduct a study of: the international regime for regulating the trading of energy commodity futures and derivatives; and speculators’ effects on agriculture and energy futures markets and prices.

Directs the Commission to: require regular reporting of fungible over-the-counter agricultural and energy transactions; and determine if such transactions have the potential to disrupt market liquidity or cause market or price disturbances, and if so, to use its discretion to impose position limits. (Note: See also the discussion of H.R. 6604 under “9. Bills Defeated in the House.”)
Other Bills of Interest

Several bills acted on by other authorizing committees, but not acted on by the Committee on Agriculture, were enacted with provisions relating to matters within the committee's jurisdiction. Following are abbreviated summaries of these bills, including some of the relevant provisions:

Legislative

H.R. 1684, to authorize appropriations for the Department of Homeland Security for fiscal year 2008, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1684 was introduced by Representative Bennie Thompson on March 26, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security. On May 4, 2007 the bill was reported, amended, by the Committee on Homeland Security, H. Rept. 110–122. On May 9, 2007 the bill passed the House, as amended, by a vote of 296 yeas to 126 nays. On May 11, 2007 the bill was received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and Government with no further action taking place.

Section 606 of this Act establishes the National Bio and Agro defense Facility (NBAF) as part of the Science and Technology Directorate in the Department of Homeland Security. Under this provision, the NBAF will conduct research on animal and zoonotic diseases that pose human health or economic threats to the United States, and will share the results of its research to prevent or reduce the damage done by such diseases.

This section sets out the responsibilities of the NBAF Director as directing research, development, testing and evaluation (RDT&E) on countermeasures, detection technologies, animal models, information sharing mechanisms, and standards; coordinating Federal, State, and local government research efforts; developing an emergency response plan for such diseases; ensuring that NBAF itself is secure; training research and technical staff; and leveraging expertise of academia, private industry, national labs, and Federal, State, and local governments.

This section directs that NBAF shall have Bio Safety Level (BSL) 3 and 4 facilities; be situated on at least 30 acres of securable land; be at least 500,000 square feet and be capable of housing at least 80 large animals; have preexisting or easily installed utility infrastructure; have a completed environmental impact statement; and be located reasonably near an airport and major roadways. This provision also specifies that the Department may accept and use in kind donations of real property, personal property, laboratory and office space, utility services, and infrastructure upgrades for the NBAF, and provides that the NBAF is exempt from the Public Buildings Act of 1959 (40 U.S.C. 3301 et seq.), as well as the requirement under 21 U.S.C. 113a that research on live foot and mouth disease be conducted only on coastal islands.

This section also requires the Secretary of DHS to enter into agreements with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Health and Human Services to define the respective roles of each. With regard to agreements with the Secretary of Agriculture, they shall include a provision describing research programs and functions of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Homeland Security,
including those research programs and functions carried out at the Plum Island Animal Disease Center and those research programs and functions that will be transferred to the NBAF.

**H.R. 3246, to amend title 40, United States Code, to provide a comprehensive regional approach to economic and infrastructure development in the most severely economically distressed regions in the Nation.**

H.R. 3246 was introduced by Representative James Oberstar on July 31, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and in addition to the Committee on Financial Services. On September 7, 2007 the bill was reported, amended, by the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure, H. Rept. 110–321 Part I. On September 17, 2007, the bill failed to pass the House under suspension of the rules by a vote of 225 yeas to 152 nays. On October 2, 2007 the Committee Rules reported H. Res. 704, H. Rept. 110–361, setting forth the rule for consideration of the bill. On October 4, 2007 the rule passed the House by a vote of 227 yeas to 188 nays with the bill also passing the House by a vote of 264 yeas to 154 nays. On that same date the bill was received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Environment and Public Works with no further action taking place.

The Regional Infrastructure Development Act of 2007 authorizes five regional economic development commissions (modeled after the Appalachian Regional Commission), which are intended to address underdevelopment and poverty through planning and administering grants. The bill reauthorizes the Delta Regional Commission and the Northern Great Plains Regional Authority. The bill establishes the Southeast Crescent Regional Commission, the Southwest Border Regional Commission, and the Northern Border Regional Commission.

The bill provides for a uniform method for distributing economic development funds throughout the regions in need of such assistance and seeks to ensure a comprehensive regional approach to economic and infrastructure development in the most severely distressed regions of the country.

**H.R. 5577, to amend the Homeland Security Act of 2002 to extend, modify, and recodify the authority of the Secretary of Homeland Security to enhance security and protect against acts of terrorism against chemical facilities, and for other purposes.**

H.R. 5577 was introduced by Representative Bennie Thompson on March 11, 2008 and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and in addition to the Committee on Energy and Commerce. On March 14, 2008 the bill was reported by the Committee on Homeland Security, H. Rept. 110–550, Part I. The Committee on Energy and Commerce was granted an extension for further consideration ending not later than January 3, 2009. No further action was taken.

The Chemical Facility Anti-Terrorism Act of 2008 authorizes the Secretary of Homeland Security to regulate security practices at chemical facilities, giving discretion to the Secretary to identify specific chemical substances and covered facilities which would fall under such regulation. The Committee’s interest in this legislation
is to ensure that American agriculture is safeguarded while maintaining farmer's access to necessary agricultural chemicals.

6. Concurrent Resolutions Approved.

None.

7. Bills Reported to the House But Not Considered.

H.R. 554, to provide for the protection of paleontological resources on Federal lands, and for other purposes.

H.R. 554 was introduced by Representative James McGovern on January 18, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Natural Resources and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture. On May 22, 2008 the bill was reported, amended, by the Committee on Natural Resources H. Rept. 110–670, Part I. On June 20, 2008 the bill was sequentially referred to the Committee on Judiciary and an extension was granted to both the Committee on the Judiciary and Agriculture for further consideration until January 3, 2009. No further action was taken.

The bill provides for the protection of paleontological resources on Federal lands, and other purposes.

The bill directs the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture, as appropriate, to: (1) manage and protect paleontological resources on federal land, using scientific principles and expertise; and (2) develop plans for inventorying, monitoring, and deriving the scientific and educational use of such resources. (Paleontological resources include fossilized remains, traces, or imprints of organisms that are preserved in or on the Earth's crust.)

The bill would establish criminal and civil penalties for unlawfully collecting or selling paleontological resources.

H.R. 1497, to amend the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 to extend its protections to plants illegally harvested outside of the United States, and for other purposes.

H.R. 1497 was introduced by Representative Earl Blumenauer on March 13, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Natural Resources. On September 24, 2008 the bill was reported, amended, H. Rept. 110–882. No further action was taken.

The Legal Timber Protection Act amends the Lacey Act Amendments of 1981 by making it unlawful for any person to import, export, transport, sell, receive, acquire, purchase in interstate or foreign commerce, or possess any plant taken (i.e., captured, killed, harvested, or collected) in a foreign country that is: (1) taken, transported, or sold in violation of any law that applies in the place (including a park, forest reserve, or other officially protected area) where the harvest, taking, transport, or sale occurs; (2) taken without paying required royalties, taxes, or stumpage fees; (3) exported or transshipped in violation of any legal limitation; (4) taken, exported, or transshipped in violation of any international law, treaty, or international agreement; or (5) taken, exported, or transshipped without any official documentation of compliance with applicable legal requirements.

The bill redefines “plant” to mean any wild member of the plant kingdom, including roots, seed, parts, and products thereof (but excluding common food crops and cultivars).

H.R. 1717 was introduced by Representative Michael McCaul on March 27, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Homeland Security and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, and Energy and Commerce. On August 1, 2008 the bill was reported, amended by the Committee on Homeland Security, H. Rept. 110–819, Part I and the Committee on Agriculture was discharged. The Committee on Energy and Commerce was granted an extension for further consideration ending not later than January 3, 2009. No further action was taken.

The National Bio and Agro-defense Facility (Reported by Homeland Security), Section 606 of this Act establishes the National Bio and Agro-defense Facility (NBAF) as part of the Science and Technology Directorate in the Department of Homeland Security. Under this provision, the NBAF will conduct research on animal and zoonotic diseases that pose human health or economic threats to the United States.

NBAF is exempt from the requirement under 21 U.S.C. 113a that research on live foot and mouth disease be conducted only on coastal islands.

This section also requires the Secretary of DHS to enter into agreements with the Secretaries of Agriculture and Health and Human Services to define the respective roles of each. With regard to agreements with the Secretary of Agriculture, they shall include a provision describing research programs and functions of the Department of Agriculture and the Department of Homeland Security, including those research programs and functions carried out at the Plum Island Animal Disease Center and those research programs and functions that will be transferred to the NBAF.

H.R. 2337, to promote energy policy reforms and public accountability, alternative energy and efficiency, and carbon capture and climate change mitigation, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2337 was introduced by Representative Nick Rahall, II on May 16, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Natural Resources and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture, and Science and Technology. On August 3, 2007, the bill was reported by the Committee on Natural Resources, amended, H. Rept. 110–296, Part I, and the Committees on Agriculture and Science and Technology were discharged. No further action was taken.

Title I of the Energy Policy Reform and Revitalization Act instructs the Secretary of the Interior (Secretary) to establish a cost recovery fee for applications for a permit to drill for oil and gas on federal lands administered by the Secretary. Sets forth a temporary interim fee of $1,700.

Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to repeal the requirement that rentals received from leases be deposited in the Treasury (in the BLM Permit Processing Improvement Fund, thus repealing authority for the Fund). (Sec. 102) Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to extend from 30 days to 90 days the deadline by which the Secretary must either issue or defer a decision on a drilling permit application.
Amends the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to repeal the deadline by which the Secretary (and additional specified Secretaries) must designate energy rights-of-way corridors on federal land.

Requires the Secretaries to study and report on: (1) congestion and constraints in transmission of electricity, carbon dioxide captured from coal-fired powerplants and coal-to-liquids plants, liquid fuels derived from coal, oil, gas, and hydrogen; (2) barriers to access for transmission from renewable energy sources; and (3) the need for energy corridors on public lands to address identified congestion or constraints.

Prohibits the Secretaries from designating energy corridors on public lands, and from authorizing specific rights-of-way or projects in such corridors, until the study is completed.

Revises requirements governing oil shale and tar sands leasing. Instructs the Secretary to prepare an oil shale and tar sands leasing and development strategy, in cooperation with the Secretary of Energy and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

Limits the rebuttable presumption that a categorical exclusion (obviating the need for further environmental review) under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) applies to drilling an oil or gas well under the Mineral Leasing Act within a developed field for which an approved land use plan or any environmental document prepared pursuant to NEPA analyzed such drilling as a reasonably foreseeable activity. Excepts from application of such a categorical exclusion (thus subjecting to the need for further environmental review) any location or site in an area that is crucial wildlife habitat or a significant wildlife corridor.

Requires the Secretaries of the Interior and of Agriculture, in managing their respective public lands, to adhere to Council on Environmental Quality the regulations regarding categorical exclusions.

Instructs the Secretary of the Interior to amend the best management practices guidelines for oil and gas development on federal lands to: (1) require public review and comment before waiving any stipulation of an oil and gas lease (except in case of emergency); and (2) provide expedited permit review for oil and gas operators that adopt best management practices to minimize adverse impacts to wildlife habitat without seeking such a waiver.

Federal Consistency Appeals Decision Refinement Act—Amends the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to increase from 160 days to 320 days the amount of time allotted to the Secretary of Commerce to compile a record of decision (ROD) used in an appeal of state consistency.

Title II: Federal Energy Public Accountability, Integrity, and Public Interest—Subtitle A: Accountability and Integrity in the Federal Energy Program amends the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to prohibit the federal government from taking royalties in-kind (as opposed to in-value), except when the oil taken in-kind is to be used for filling the Strategic Petroleum Reserve.

Instructs the Secretary to ensure that by FY2009 the Minerals Management Service shall perform at least 550 audits of oil and gas leases each fiscal year.

Amends the Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 to: (1) increase fines and penalties for underpayment or late
payment of federal oil and gas royalties; (2) subject repeat violators to further tripling of the penalty, the potential for a cancellation of the lease, and a prohibition from acquiring future leases; and (3) extend the statute of limitations for oil and gas leases held by violators.

Revises requirements for the sharing with states of money awarded to the federal government under civil lawsuits for the underpayment of royalties. Allows such sharing with the Land and Water Conservation Fund (for offshore lease violations).

Subtitle B: Amendments to Federal Oil and Gas Royalty Management Act of 1982 repeals the requirement that the federal government pay interest on royalty overpayments made by operators. Obligates any lessee that makes a royalty adjustment resulting in an underpayment to repay that amount (plus interest) from the date the adjustment is made (thus extending the statute of limitations on that royalty payment).

Allows the Secretary to correspond only with a lease designee in the case of subpoenas or agreements to pause the statute of limitations. (Currently, the Secretary must contact in writing each lessee individually (that has designated that designee).)

Subjects to liability for royalty payments a designee who pays the royalty obligation on behalf the lessee.

Subtitle C: Public Interest in the Federal Energy Program requires the operator and surface owners to file a signed document with the Secretary that the operator has secured a written surface use agreement with the surface estate owner as a prerequisite to exploration and drilling operations on lands with federal title to oil and gas resources, but not federal ownership of the surface estate. Sets conditions for authorizing exploration and drilling operations without a surface use agreement.

Permits a surface estate owner to petition the Secretary for payment of a bond or other financial assurance required as compensation for damages resulting from exploration and drilling operations. Prescribes requirements for specified notifications to surface estate owners.

Amends the Mineral Leasing Act to set forth reclamation requirements governing: (1) oil or gas production (including coalbed methane) under a lease; (2) reclamation bonds or other financial assurances; and (3) remediation or replacement of any lost or contaminated surface or groundwater supply to water users.

Instructs the Secretary to issue regulations to establish a $1 per acre annual due diligence fee governing federal onshore lands subject to a lease for production of oil, natural gas, or coal under which production is not occurring.

Requires the availability of collected fees for the Healthy Lands Initiative to restore federal lands and resources damaged by oil and gas development.

Makes such funds also available for coal-to-liquids programs or pilot projects.

Subtitle D: Wind Energy directs the Secretary to convene or utilize an existing Wind Turbine Guidelines Advisory Committee to study and make recommendations on guidance for avoiding or minimizing impacts to wildlife and their habitats related to land-based wind energy facilities.

Requires the Secretary to enforce specified laws to address adverse wildlife impacts related to wind projects.

Subtitle E: Enhancing Energy Transmission requires the Secretary of Energy, acting through the Administrators of the Bonneville and Western Area Power Marketing Administrations and in coordination with regional transmission entities, to analyze and report to certain congressional committees on the existing capacity of transmission systems serving the states of California, Oregon, and Washington to determine whether it is adequate to accommodate and integrate development and commercial operation of ocean wave, tidal, and current energy projects in state and federal marine waters adjacent to those states.

Title III: Alternative Energy and Efficiency amends the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to authorize the Secretary of Commerce to make grants to eligible coastal states to support voluntary state efforts to initiate and complete surveys of portions of coastal state waters and federal waters adjacent to a state's coastal zone to identify potential areas suitable or unsuitable for the exploration, development, and production of alternative energy consistent with the enforceable policies of coastal management plans.

Authorizes the Secretary to make a grant to a coastal state that demonstrates the grant will be used to develop an alternative energy survey.

Authorizes appropriations.

Directs the Secretary of the Interior to evaluate and report to Congress on the potential for developing rights-of-way along Bureau of Reclamation canals and infrastructure for solar or wind energy production through leasing of lands or other means.

Amends the Water Desalination Act of 1996 to direct the Secretary to implement, and report to Congress on, a research program on methods to improve the energy efficiency of reverse osmosis technology for water desalination, water contamination, and water recycling.

Instructs the Secretary to implement a strategic solar reserve leasing program for the development of strategic solar reserve on federal lands for the advancement, development, assessment, and installation of commercial concentrating solar power energy systems.

Directs the Administrator of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) to issue regulations to implement the Administrator's authority to license offshore thermal energy conversion (OTEC) facilities under the Ocean Thermal Energy Conversion Research, Development, and Demonstration Act.

Amends the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to instruct the Secretary of Agriculture and the Secretary of the Interior to: (1) convert the Biomass Commercial Use Grant Program into a Biomass Utilization Pilot Program, involving 10 different forest types on federal lands; and (2) provide technical assistance and grants to support designated biomass-related activities.

Requires the Secretary concerned, before development of any biomass utilization pilot project, to develop a study to determine the long-term, ecologically sustainable, biomass supply available in the
pilot program area. Excludes certain federal land from such pilot program. Authorizes appropriations.

Instructs the Secretary of Commerce and the Secretary of the Interior to prepare jointly programmatic environmental impact statements which contain all the elements of an environmental impact statement under NEPA regarding the impacts of the deployment of marine and hydrokinetic renewable energy technologies in navigable waters of the United States.

Title IV: Carbon Capture and Climate Change Mitigation—Subtitle A: Geological Sequestration Assessment—National Carbon Dioxide Storage Capacity Assessment Act of 2007—Instructs the Secretary of the Interior to: (1) develop and report to Congress on a methodology for conducting a national assessment of capacity for carbon dioxide; and (2) carry out a drilling program to supplement the geological data relevant to determining storage capacity of carbon dioxide in geological storage formations.


Subtitle B: Terrestrial Sequestration Assessment instructs the Secretary to: (1) conduct an assessment of the amount of carbon stored in terrestrial, aquatic, and coastal ecosystems (including estuaries); (2) determine the processes that control the flux of carbon in and out of each ecosystem; (3) estimate the potential for increasing carbon sequestration in natural systems through management measures or restoration activities in each ecosystem; and (4) develop near-term and long-term adaptation strategies that can be employed to enhance the sequestration of carbon in each ecosystem.

Directs the Secretary to develop a methodology for conducting the assessment. Authorizes appropriations for FY2008–FY2012.

Subtitle C: Sequestration Activities amends the Energy Policy Act of 2005 to direct the Secretary to: (1) maintain records and an inventory of the amount of carbon dioxide stored from federal energy leases; (2) report to certain congressional committees on a recommended regulatory and certification framework for conducting geological carbon sequestration activities on federal lands; and (3) identify a lead agency within the Department of the Interior to develop this framework.

Subtitle D: Natural Resources and Wildlife Programs—Chapter 1: Natural Resources Management and Climate Change directs the Secretary of the Interior to: (1) establish an Interagency Council on Climate Change to address the impacts of climate change on federal lands, the ocean environment, and the federal water infrastructure; (2) develop an interagency inventory and Geographic Information System database of U.S. ecosystems, water supplies, and water infrastructure vulnerable to climate change; (3) manage land, water, and ocean resources in a manner that takes into account projected climate change impacts, including prolonged periods of drought, changing hydrology, and increasing ocean acidification; (4) develop consistent protocols to incorporate climate change impacts in land and water management decisions; and (5) incorporate the most current, peer-reviewed science on climate change and the economic, social, and ecological impacts of climate change into the decisionmaking process.

Chapter 2: National Policy and Strategy for Wildlife—Global Warming Wildlife Survival Act instructs the Secretary to promul-
gate a national strategy for assisting wildlife populations and their habitats in adapting to the impacts of global warming.

Directs the Secretaries of Agriculture and of the Interior to administer wildlife conservation programs authorized under other laws to achieve the goals of the national strategy and to implement conservation measures for wildlife and its habitat.

Directs the Secretary of the Interior to: (1) establish and appoint the members of a science advisory board with expertise in wildlife biology, ecology, climate change, and relevant disciplines; and (2) establish the National Global Warming and Wildlife Science Center within the United States Geological Survey.

Sets forth an allocation scheme governing appropriations to implement the national strategy for assisting wildlife populations and their habitats in adapting to the impacts of global warming.

Chapter 3: State and Tribal Wildlife Grants Program authorizes establishment of a State and Tribal Wildlife Grants Program, administered by the Secretary of the Interior, to provide wildlife conservation grants to states, Puerto Rico, Guam, the United States Virgin Islands, the Northern Mariana Islands, American Samoa, and Indian tribes for the planning, development, and implementation of programs to benefit wildlife and their habitat, including species that are not hunted or fished. Authorizes appropriations.

Subtitle E: Ocean Programs directs the Secretary of Commerce to develop and implement a national strategy to support coastal state and federal agency efforts to: (1) predict, plan for, and mitigate the impacts on ocean and coastal ecosystems from global warming, relative sea level rise, and ocean acidification; and (2) ensure the recovery, resiliency, and health of ocean and coastal ecosystems. Authorizes appropriations.

Amends the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 to instruct such Secretary to: (1) assist coastal states to voluntarily develop coastal climate change resiliency plans; and (2) provide financial and technical assistance and training to enable coastal states to implement such plans.

Directs the Secretary to make grants to coastal states for: (1) climate change resiliency plans; and (2) coastal resiliency projects. Authorizes appropriations.

National Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation Act of 2007 directs the President to establish a National Integrated Coastal and Ocean Observation System. Includes among the purposes of such System: (1) gathering coastal and ocean data variables; (2) ensuring timely dissemination and availability of observation data to support national defense, marine commerce, energy production, ecosystem-based marine and coastal resource management, and public safety; (3) improve the Nation's capability to measure, track, explain, and predict events related to climate change, natural climate variability, and interactions between the oceanic and atmospheric environments; and (4) fulfill the Nation's international obligations to contribute to the global earth observation system of systems and the global ocean observing system.

Requires nonfederal assets to be coordinated by the Interagency Working Group or by Regional Information Coordination Entities (certified or established by the Secretary to coordinate state, federal, local, and private interests at a regional level in designing, operating, and improving regional coastal and ocean observing sys-
tems). Makes the National Ocean Research Leadership Council responsible for establishing broad System coordination and long-term operations plans, protocols, and standards. Instructs the Secretary to function as the lead federal agency for the System.

Title V: Additional Provisions states that certain federal penalties and federal fees made available for federally funded coal-to-liquids programs are equally available for certain federally funded renewable energy programs.

Establishes the Oil Shale Community Impact Assistance Fund. Credits to such Fund all amounts paid to the United States as bonus bids in connection with the award of certain commercial oil shale leases.

Requires the Secretary of the Interior to notify certain permit holders at least 45 days prior to offering lands for lease. (Note: This bill was generally incorporated into H.R. 3221, Division A, the New Direction for Energy Independence, National Security, and Consumer Protection Act. For further action see Public Law 110–289 (H.R. 3221) and Public Law 110–140 (H.R. 6) under “1. Bill Enacted into Law.”)

H.R. 2635, to reduce the Federal Government’s contribution to global warming through measures that promote efficiency in the Federal Government’s management and operations, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2635 was introduced by Representative Henry Waxman on June 7, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Armed Services, Transportation and Infrastructure, Natural Resources, and Agriculture. On August 3, 2007 the bill was reported, amended by the Committee on Oversight and Government, H. Rept. 111–297 Part I. On that same date all the other Committees were discharged with no further action taking place.

Title I of the Carbon-Neutral Government Act requires federal agencies, annually, to inventory and report their greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Requires each inventory and report to indicate as discrete categories: (1) any direct emission of GHG as a result of an agency’s activity; and (2) the quantity of indirect GHG emissions attributable to the generation of electricity used by the agency and commercial air travel by agency personnel; and (3) the quantity of GHG emissions associated with the work performed for the agency by federal contractors, comprising direct and indirect emissions associated with electricity used by, and commercial air travel by, such contractors. Requires the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to issue guidance and provide assistance to agencies regarding such inventories. Requires such guidance to establish inventory and reporting procedures that are at least as rigorous as the EPA’s Climate Leaders program’s inventory procedures and to define the scope of the inventories of direct emissions to be consistent with the obligation for reporting inventories under the United Nations Framework Convention on Climate Change. Requires each agency to submit to the Administrator and make publicly available an initial inventory of the agency’s GHG emissions for the proceeding year. Directs the Administrator to review and certify or decline to certify the inventory within six
months. Requires an agency to submit to a revised inventory within six months after the Administrator declines to certify an inventory.

Requires the Secretaries of the Interior and Agriculture to include as a discrete category in any such inventory any emission or biological sequestration of GHG associated with land managed by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) or the Forest Service. Declares that such emissions and biological sequestration of GHG shall not be considered for the purposes of setting or measuring progress toward emission reduction targets.

Requires the Administrator to promulgate annual reduction targets for federal government GHG emissions for FY2010–FY2050. Requires the targets to be calculated so as to: (1) prevent the total quantity of GHG emissions of all agencies in FY2011 and each subsequent year from exceeding the total quantity of such emissions in FY2010; and (2) reduce such GHG emissions as rapidly as possible, but at a minimum by a quantity equal to 2% of projected FY2010 emissions each fiscal year, so as to achieve zero net annual federal GHG emissions by FY2050.

Requires agencies to develop plans to achieve such targets through FY2020. Requires agencies to develop, submit to the Administrator, and make publicly available updated plans for achieving such targets for the 10-year period beginning in 2021 and each subsequent 10-year period. Directs the Administrator to review and certify or decline to certify the plans within six months. Requires an agency to submit a revised plan within six months after the Administrator declines to certify an inventory. Requires an agency to submit a revised plan to the Administrator and make it publicly available if it fails to meet its targets for a fiscal year.

Directs the Administrator, if a national, mandatory, economy-wide cap-and-trade program for GHGs has not been enacted by FY2010, to submit to Congress by 2011 a proposal to allow agencies to meet their targets in part through emission offsets beginning in FY2015. Declares that the Administrator shall implement the proposal if Congress has not enacted it by 2012.

Requires the Forest Service, BLM, the National Park Service, and the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service to: (1) identify management strategies with the greatest potential to enhance net biological sequestration of GHGs on federal lands they manage while avoiding harmful effects on other environmental values and to reduce negative impacts of global warming on biodiversity, water supplies, forest health, biological sequestration and storage; (2) implement programs on selected land management units in different parts of the nation to test the strategies identified as having the greatest potential to achieve the described benefits; and (3) report to Congress on the results of the studies and the strategies identified.

Requires the Forest Service to study the opportunities of urban and wildland-urban interface forestry programs to enhance net biological sequestration of GHGs. Requires agencies to report to the Administrator and make publicly available annual reports on implementation of plans for managing emissions. Requires the Administrator to annually report to Congress on the federal government’s progress toward carbon neutrality.

Requires the Comptroller General to issue the report requested by Congress on May 17, 2007, regarding markets for GHG emis-
sions offsets. Authorizes a pilot project under which agencies and legislative branch offices may purchase GHG offsets and renewable energy certificates. Requires the Administrator to issue guidelines for agencies establishing criteria for qualified GHG offsets and qualified renewable energy certificates. Requires such guidelines to take into account the findings and recommendations of the report by the Comptroller General and to establish: (1) performance standards for GHG offset projects that benchmark reliably expected GHG reductions from identified categories of projects that reduce GHG emissions or sequester carbon; and (2) criteria for qualified renewable energy certificates to ensure that energy generated is renewable. Requires the Comptroller General to report to Congress on an evaluation of the pilot program and recommendations for improvement. Limits the amount of discretionary funds used for the pilot program to no more than .01% of such amount. Terminates the program at the end of FY 2010.

Declares that this Act does not preempt or limit the authority of a state to take any action to address global warming. Authorizes appropriations.

Title II: Federal Government Energy Efficiency amends the Energy Policy Act of 1992 to prohibit agencies from acquiring light duty motor vehicles or medium duty passenger vehicles that are not low GHG emitting vehicles. Requires the Administrator to: (1) annually issue guidance identifying the makes and model numbers of low GHG emitting vehicles; and (2) take into account the most stringent standards for vehicle GHG emissions applicable to and enforceable against manufacturers for vehicles sold in the United States. Prohibits the Administrator from identifying as a low GHG emitting vehicle any vehicle that emits GHGs at a higher rate than such standards allow for the manufacturer’s fleet average grams per mile of carbon dioxide-equivalent emissions for that class of vehicle, taking into account any emissions allowances and adjustment factors such standards provide.

Requires agencies that own, operate, maintain, or otherwise fund infrastructure, assets, or personnel to provide delivery of fuel to their operations to use the fully burdened cost of fuel in conducting analyses and making decisions regarding their activities that create a demand for energy.

Amends the National Energy Conservation Policy Act to provide for federal procurement of Energy Star products.

Amends the Energy Conservation and Production Act to require the Secretary of Energy to establish revised federal building energy efficiency performance standards that require that: (1) new federal buildings and federal buildings undergoing renovations be designed so that their fossil fuel-generated energy consumption is reduced by specified percentages in FY2001–FY2030; (2) sustainable design principles be applied to the siting, design, and construction of such buildings; and (3) water conservation technologies be applied to the extent that they are life-cycle cost-effective.

Redefines the term “federal building” to mean any building to be constructed by, or for the use of, any federal agency, including buildings leased by a federal agency and privatized military housing. (Currently, the term includes buildings for federal agencies that are not legally subject to state or local building codes.)
Amends the National Energy Conservation Policy Act to require agencies, with respect to each of their federal buildings with greater than 40,000 square feet of space or greater than $75,000 per year in energy costs, to: (1) benchmark, annually, the energy efficiency performance of certain federal buildings using the Energy Star Portfolio Manager Buildings Benchmark Tool and rate performance; (2) use the benchmark performance, rating, and annual energy costs to evaluate improving the building's energy efficiency performance and reducing costs; and (3) post benchmark information on their websites.

Requires federal agencies to recommission or retrocommission, and conduct diagnostic energy audits, with respect to 20% of such buildings annually. Requires agencies to ensure that any large capital energy investment in an existing building that is not a major renovation but that involves replacement of installed equipment or renovation, rehabilitation, expansion, or remodeling of existing space employs the most energy efficient designs, systems, equipment, and controls that are life-cycle cost effective.

Requires agencies to provide for metering of natural gas, steam, chilled water, and water in federal buildings.

Prohibits agencies from entering into contracts: (1) to lease space in buildings that have not earned the Energy Star label in the most recent year; or (2) for the procurement of an alternative or synthetic fuel for mobility-related uses, other than for research or testing, unless the associated lifecycle GHG emissions will be less than or equal to emissions from fuel from conventional petroleum sources. Allows agencies to enter into contracts to lease space in buildings that have not earned the Energy Star label if: (1) no space is available in such buildings that meets an agency's functional requirements; or (2) the agency is proposing to remain in a building that the agency has occupied previously; and (3) the lease contract includes provisions requiring the space's renovation for all energy efficiency improvements that would be cost effective over a five-year period or the life of the lease, whichever is greater.

Limits a contract for public utilities of renewable energy to not more than 20 years.

Requires: (1) agencies subject to this Act's requirements to submit to the Director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) an annual government efficiency status report; and (2) the Director to submit an Annual Government Efficiency report to specified congressional committees. Authorizes appropriations for federal government energy efficiency efforts. Sets forth provisions governing judicial review and remedies for violations of this Act. (Note: This bill was generally incorporated into H.R. 3221, Division A, the New Direction for Energy Independence, National Security, and Consumer Protection Act. For further action see Public Law 110–289 (H.R. 3221) and Public Law 110–140 (H.R. 6) under “1. Bill Enacted into Law.”)

H.R. 2844, to promote United States emergency and non-emergency food and other assistance programs, to promote United States agricultural export programs, and for other purposes.

H.R. 2844 was introduced by Representative Tom Lantos on June 25, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Foreign Affairs and in
Title I of the Food Security and Agricultural Development Act of 2007 amends the Agricultural Trade Development and Assistance Act of 1954 to increase funds available to eligible organizations for agricultural commodity distribution.

Extends minimum assistance and minimum non-emergency assistance authority through FY2012.

Expresses the sense of Congress that the Food Aid Consultative Group should develop a strategy to achieve a more integrated and effective food assistance program. Extends authority for the Group through December 31, 2012.

Directs the Administrator of the United States Agency for International Development to report annually to the appropriate congressional committees respecting United States Agency for International Development (USAID) and Department of Agriculture efforts to develop a strategy to achieve an integrated and effective food assistance program.

Directs the Administrator to: (1) improve the monitoring of emergency and development food assistance effectiveness under title II of such Act; and (2) report to the appropriate congressional committees respecting such actions. Authorizes the Administrator to make contributions to the World Food Program for indirect support costs that are in accordance with the World Food Program’s rules and regulations for indirect cost rates. Directs the Administrator, before making a contribution, to report to the appropriate committees respecting such proposed contribution level. Authorizes appropriations through FY2012 for stockpiling and rapid transportation, delivery, and distribution of shelf-stable prepackaged foods.

Extends authority to use funds through FY2012 to preposition agricultural commodities in foreign countries. Removes the $2 million limitation on funds that can be used for prepositioning. Authorizes creation of additional prepositioning sites. Revises annual reporting provisions. Authorizes appropriations through FY2012 for prepositioning activities.

Extends authority to finance sales or provide assistance under this Act through December 31, 2012. Extends authorization of appropriations through FY2012 for: (1) the concessional credit sales program under title I of such Act; (2) the emergency and non-emergency food assistance programs under title II of such Act; and (3) the government-to-government grant program for supporting economic development needs of least developed countries under title III of such Act.


Provides for the coordination and integration of title III assistance with other U.S. development assistance for a country.

Extends micronutrient fortification program authority through September 30, 2012.

Extends authorization of appropriations, and minimum funding requirements, through FY2012 for the John Ogonowski and Doug Bereuter Farmer-to-Farmer Program.
Subtitle B: Related Statutes and Other Provisions, extends authority for the Bill Emerson Humanitarian Trust through September 30, 2012. Increases the amount of reimbursed funds that can be held in the Trust to $60 million per fiscal year.

Amends the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to authorize appropriations through FY2012 for the McGovern-Dole International Food for Education and Child Nutrition Program.

Authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture, rather than the President, to carry out the Program.

Expresses the sense of Congress that the President, through USAID, should exercise specified authority to purchase and distribute to a recipient country agricultural commodities produced in such country, or in developing countries in the region of the recipient country, for famine prevention and relief. Obligates FY2008–FY2012 funds for famine prevention and relief.

Directs the Administrator and the Secretary to report to the appropriate congressional committees respecting efforts taken to improve planning for food and transportation procurement, including efforts to eliminate bunching of food purchases.

Title II: United States Agricultural Export Programs, amends the Agricultural Trade Act of 1978 to eliminate the supplier credit guarantee program and the intermediate export credit guarantee program. Extends funding through FY2012 for: (1) processed and high-value products; and (2) export credit guarantee programs.

Extends additional funding through FY2012 for the market access program. Includes organic products in the program.

Extends funding through FY2012 for the export enhancement program.

Authorizes the Secretary to enter into contracts with technical experts and scientists or provide grants to appropriate entities to address sanitary, phytosanitary, and technical barriers to U.S. agricultural exports (including meat, poultry, and specialty crops). Provides FY2008–FY2012 funding.

Extends funding through FY2012 for the foreign market development cooperator program.

Amends the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 to extend through FY2012: (1) the E (Kika) de la Garza Agricultural Fellowship Program; and (2) funding for promotion of agricultural exports to emerging markets. Revises the facility guarantee loan program to: (1) authorize the Secretary to require an initial down payment by the recipient; (2) limit CCC liability to 98% of principal and interest; and (3) provide that the guarantee term shall be the lesser of the depreciation term or a maximum period determined by the Secretary.

Amends the Food for Progress Act of 1985 to extend the Food for Progress program through December 31, 2012 (extends funding through FY2012). Increases minimum program tonnage to 500,000 metric tons per fiscal year.

Title III: Miscellaneous Provisions, amends the Farm Security and Rural Investment Act of 2002 to extend funding for technical assistance specialty crop exports through FY2015. Establishes a $500,000 project assistance cap. Authorizes project extensions.

Authorizes the Secretary to enhance U.S. support for specified international organizations that establish international standards regarding food, food safety, plants, and animals to address U.S.
sanitary and phytosanitary priorities within the applicable organizations.

Authorizes the Secretary to provide monitoring and other technical assistance to limited-resource persons and organizations associated with agricultural trade to address unfair foreign trade practices (including intellectual property right violations) and to reduce trade barriers. Authorizes FY2008–FY2012 appropriations.

Expresses the sense of Congress that the President should provide significant U.S. financial resources to the Global Crop Diversity Trust to ensure conservation of crop diversity which can yield significant benefits to U.S. farmers.

States that nothing in this Act shall be construed to supersede the provisions of the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000. (Note for further action, see Public Law 110–234 (H.R. 2419) and Public Law 110–246 (H.R. 6124) under “1. Bill Enacted into Law.”)

H.R. 6598, to amend title 18, United States Code, to prohibit certain conduct relating to the use of horses for human consumption.

H.R. 6598 was introduced by Representative John Conyers, Jr. on July 24, 2008 and referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. On September 28, 2008 the bill was reported, amended, by the Committee on the Judiciary, H. Rept. 110–901, Part I. On that same date the bill was sequentially referred to the Committee on Agriculture with an extension for further consideration ending not later than January 3, 2009. No further action was taken.

The Prevention of Equine Cruelty Act of 2008 amends title 18, United States Code, to impose a fine and/or prison term of up to three years for possessing, shipping, transporting, purchasing, selling, delivering, or receiving: (1) a horse with the intent that it be slaughtered for human consumption; or (2) any horse flesh or carcass with the intent that it be used for human consumption.

This Act requires the Attorney General to provide for the humane placement or humane disposition of any horse seized in connection with an offense under this Act.


H.R. 926, to prohibit the provision of Federal economic development assistance for any State or locality that uses the power of eminent domain to obtain property for private commercial development or that fails to pay relocation costs to persons displaced by use of the power of eminent domain for economic development purposes.

H.R. 926 was introduced by Representative Stephanie Herseth Sandlin on February 8, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and in addition to the Committees on Transportation and Infrastructure, Financial Services, Natural Resources, and Education and Labor. On May 17, 2007 the bill was ordered reported by a voice vote. No further action was taken.

The Strengthening the Ownership of Private Property Act of 2007 prohibits federal financial assistance under defined federal economic development programs to a state or local government entity that: uses the power of eminent domain to take property from
a private entity and transfer ownership to another private entity; or fails to provide, to any person displaced by the use of eminent domain for any economic development purpose, relocation assistance under the Uniform Relocation Assistance and Real Property Acquisition Policies Act of 1970. The Act includes exceptions for property taken for: use by a public utility; a road open to the public or common carriers; an aqueduct, pipeline, or similar use; a prison or hospital; or any use during and in relation to a national emergency or national disaster declared by the President.

The Act also provides a private right of action for the owner of any real property taken by conduct prohibited under this Act.


H.R. 3058, to amend chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, to provide full payments under such chapter to units of general local government in which entitlement land is located, to provide transitional payments during fiscal years 2008 through 2012 to those States and counties previously entitled to payments under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000, and for other purposes.

H.R. 3058 was introduced by Representative Peter DeFazio on July 17, 2007 and referred to the Committee on Natural Resources and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture. On December 19, 2007 the bill was reported, amended, by the Committee on Natural Resources, H. Rept. 110–505 Part I. On January 15, 2008 the Committee on Agriculture was discharged. On June 5, 2008 the bill failed to pass the House under suspension of the rules by a vote of 218 yeas to 193 nays and 2 present. No further action has taken place.

The Public Land Communities Transition Act of 2007 amends chapter 69 of title 31, United States Code, to provide full payments under such chapter to units of general local government in which entitlement land is located, to provide transitional payments during fiscal years 2008 through 2012 to those States and counties previously entitled to payments under the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000.

The bill includes a new formula for county payments that is based on the historical allocation, the concentration of public land in the county, and the current economic condition of the county. The bill would impose a new “conservation of resources” fee on certain oil and gas leases on lands on the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS).

H.R. 6604, to amend the Commodity Exchange Act to bring greater transparency and accountability to commodity markets, and for other purposes.

H.R. 6604 was introduced by Chairman Collin Peterson on July 24, 2008 and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. On July 30, 2008 the bill was considered in the House, as amended, under suspension of the rules and failed by a vote of 276 yeas to 151 nays. On September 17, 2008 the Committee on Rules reported H. Res. 1449, H. Rept. 110–859, setting forth the rule for consideration of the bill. On September 18, 2008 the rule passed the House by a
vote of 218 yeas to 190 nays with the bill also passing the House by a vote of 283 yeas to 133 nays. On September 22, 2008 the bill was received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry with no further action taking place.


The Act prohibits the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) from permitting a foreign board of trade to provide its U.S.-located members with access to the CFTC electronic trading system and order matching system for energy or agricultural commodities unless such board meets requirements similar to those imposed upon U.S. exchanges.

The Act subjects swap transactions, transactions for agricultural and energy commodities, and large traders in over-the-counter contracts to reporting and recordkeeping requirements.

This Act also directs the Commission to: set position limits for any one person with respect to designated contract markets, derivative transaction execution facilities, and electronic trading facilities; convene a Position Limit Agricultural Advisory Group and a Position Limit Energy Group; appoint at least 100 new full-time employees; review prior actions to ensure compliance with this Act; and review over-the-counter markets.

The bill revises the core principles applicable to position limits for contracts in agricultural and energy commodities to require position limits for speculators; directs the Government Accountability Office (GAO) to conduct a study of: the international regime for regulating the trading of energy commodity futures and derivatives; and speculators’ effects on agriculture and energy futures markets and prices.

H.R. 6604 also directs the Commission to: require regular reporting of fungible over-the-counter agricultural and energy transactions; and determine if such transactions have the potential to disrupt market liquidity or cause market or price disturbances, and if so, to use its discretion to impose position limits. (Note: See also the discussion of H.R. 6604 under “5. Bills Acted on by the House But Not the Senate.”)

D. OVERSIGHT

The Committee on Agriculture and its Subcommittees were active in their oversight functions, holding a number of oversight hearings during the course of the 110th Congress. The hearings related to the application, administration, and effectiveness of laws that lie within the Committee’s jurisdiction as well as the organization and operation of the Department of Agriculture and other federal agencies having responsibility for the administration of such laws. The hearings often resulted in recommendations for improvements in the administration of the laws, regulations and policies in effect in the Executive Branch as they related to the Committee’s jurisdiction. Information gathered at these hearings was useful in preparing legislation for consideration in the House of Representatives.

As part of its hearings, the Committee and its Subcommittees reviewed the way the particular federal agency or department (usu-
ally the Department of Agriculture) administered existing laws related to the subject matter of the legislation before, or to be considered by, the Committee. In some cases, legislation favorably reported to the House carries a termination date (a “sunset”) to ensure that in the future Congress will again review the effectiveness and the methods with which the Executive Branch of Government has carried out the letter and the spirit of that statute.

In keeping with the objective of the Oversight Plan as submitted to the Committee on Oversight and Government Reform and House Administration, the Committee and its subcommittees conducted the following chronological oversight hearings during the 110th Congress (Note: To see a copy of the Oversight Plan as submitted, see “I. Summary of Organization, Jurisdiction, and Oversight Plan of the Committee on Agriculture”).

1. Oversight hearings


   The purpose of this hearing was to review the proposals of the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) for the 2007 Farm Bill. The House Agriculture Committee reviewed the USDA’s Farm Bill recommendations with the Honorable Mike Johanns, Secretary of the USDA. This was the Agriculture Committee’s first hearing of the 110th Congress. Secretary Johanns was accompanied by the Honorable Chuck Conner, Deputy Secretary of the USDA, and gave testimony on the USDA Farm Bill proposal. Prepared testimony reviewed the safety net, energy independence, and program changes proposed by the USDA and the possible effects on farmers and ranchers.


   The purpose of this hearing was to review the proposals of the USDA for the 2007 Farm Bill with respect to specialty crops and organic agriculture so that USDA’s recommendations and thoughts on program implementation could be considered by the Committee while writing the 2007 Farm Bill. The Honorable Chuck Conner, Deputy Secretary of the USDA, gave testimony and was questioned by the Members of the Committee. Deputy Secretary Conner reviewed the proposed titles with provisions for specialty crops in his testimony. Chairman Dennis Cardoza spoke about allowing specialty crops to become part of federal programs, adding new funding for fruits and vegetables, and made recommendations for trade barriers.


   The purpose of this public hearing was to review the financial structure of renewable energy sources. The subcommittee heard testimony from 9 witnesses on two separate panels. Along with the other testimony, the subcommittee heard USDA Farm Bill proposals on renewable energy and conservation. Chairman Tim Holden discussed the current energy production and investment...
structure, and his thoughts on improving the federal role in renewable fuel markets—noting that government programs such as loan guarantees have been slow to develop under the Department of Energy. This hearing to review government programs and industry investments was called in preparation for the reauthorization of the Farm Bill.


The purpose of this hearing was to review the impact of feed costs on the livestock industry. The subcommittee heard testimony from two panels made up of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Deputy Secretary, Chuck Conner, and USDA’s Deputy Chief Economist, Dr. Joe Glauber and six farmers, ranchers, and producers representing the beef and dairy cattle, pork, and poultry sectors. The panelists discussed issues regarding the growth of biofuels and their impact on the crop and livestock markets and producers’ issues dealing with the impact of the feed costs on their production. A University of Minnesota Animal Science Professor spoke about the school’s research in distiller’s dried grain, an ethanol co-product used to feed livestock.


The purpose of this hearing was to review the impact of the Federal Food Stamp program on Children’s Health. The committee heard testimony from seven witnesses on two separate panels.


The purpose of this hearing was to review the USDA’s Rural Development programs for the coming fiscal year and proposals for the 2007 Farm Bill. Subcommittee Chairman Mike McIntyre noted that a large percent of North Carolina counties are classified as rural, and that the rural development programs make a huge difference in people’s lives. The committee heard testimony from five witnesses, including USDA Undersecretary for Rural Development Thomas C. Dorr.


The purpose of this hearing was to review the availability of credit in rural America. Chairman of the Full Committee, Collin C. Peterson noted the need for, and timeliness of the supplementary appropriations bill that included $3.7 billion for agriculture disaster assistance for farmers and ranchers that experienced disasters through the years 2005–2007. Strong support of the supplemental appropriations bill was voiced by a coalition of more than 30 farm and allied organizations.

Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities and Risk Management. Hearing Serial #110–9.

The purpose of this hearing was to review proposals to amend the commodity provisions of the 2002 Farm Bill. Chairman of the Subcommittee Bob Etheridge noted that the Committee heard in detail from major commodity groups what they would like to see in the next Farm Bill. Ranking member Jerry Moran pointed out that for rural areas, the Farm Bill is the single most important piece of legislation that would be considered in the 110th Congress. The committee heard testimony from witnesses on two panels representing major commodity groups.


The purpose of this hearing was to investigate colony collapse disorder in honey bee colonies across the U.S. The cause of CCD has not been determined, but the Subcommittee heard about the disorder’s impact on agriculture from scientists, beekeepers, and a farmer who relies on bees to pollinate his crops.


The purpose of this hearing was to review the market structure of the livestock industry. The committee heard testimony from witnesses on three panels who spoke about the major issues facing the livestock sector today, including the processor-producer relationship, packer ownership of livestock, mandatory country-of-origin labeling, and animal identification.


The purpose of this hearing was to review the economic impacts of organic production, processing, and marketing of organic agricultural products. The subcommittee heard testimony from 12 witnesses representing interested associations and companies and received a status report from the organic industry. Producers and processors must meet the Department of Agriculture (USDA) standards to be considered organic agriculture and receive the USDA organic seal. Organic food accounts for about 2 percent of total retail food sales in the United States as a $14 billion industry. The industry is expected to grow to $23.8 billion and 3.5 percent of the U.S. food market by 2010. The subcommittee discussed current and future challenges and opportunities facing organic agriculture.


The purpose of this hearing was to review USDA Farm Bill conservation programs. The committee heard testimony from 13 witnesses on two separate panels.


The purpose of this hearing was to review the Federal Milk Marketing Order rulemaking procedures to make sure they are keeping
up with technology, new product development and dairy production. Testimony demonstrated a consensus that the rulemaking procedures take too long and prompted a discussion on streamlining the system.


The purpose of this hearing was to review proposals to amend the program crop provision of the 2002 Farm Bill. The committee heard from agricultural processors and major farm groups about what kind of commodity title provisions they would like to see in the next Farm Bill and what their members think about the current farm safety net structure. The subcommittee heard testimony from two panels of witnesses representing commodity users and processors, including the American Farm Bureau Federation and National Farmers Union.


The purpose of this hearing was to review rural broadband programs operated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Rural Utility Service (RUS). The subcommittee heard testimony from 6 witnesses representing USDA and interested associations. Congressman Mike McIntyre, Chairman of the Subcommittee, stated the importance of affordable and accessible high speed broadband for economic development. The 2002 Farm Bill provided funding for rural broadband programs to improve access to broadband telecommunications services. Issues discussed included government programs designed to promote broadband deployment, overall reform, and improvement to the RUS loan program.


The purpose of this hearing was to review the crop insurance industry. Testimony was given by six individuals from the USDA, crop insurance companies, and by insurance agents. Issues covered in testimony included proposals for increasing cooperation between the Federal government and approved insurance providers (AIP); strengthening the checks and balance system set in place to guard the risks of fraud waste and abuse; improving and making cost-effective management tools more available for producers; the negative implications that may arise if changes are made to the crop insurance legislation within the farm bill process; consideration for a permanent disaster relief provision; and issues related to crop insurance funding and the distribution of funds.


The purpose of this hearing was to investigate the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) recent announcement that it released the Social Security Numbers of its program beneficiaries. The Honorable Charles Christopherson, Chief Financial Officer, USDA, gave testimony about the Social Security Numbers (SSN) being
made public through a government system known as the Federal Assistance Awards Data System (FAADS). USDA took full responsibility for the exposure of approximately 38,700 Social Security Numbers. Issues discussed were improving the ability of the Department to protect personally identifiable information and the implementation of the Federal Information Security Management Act. Mr. Christopherson was accompanied by USDA Assistant Secretary for Administration, Boyd Rutherford, and USDA Chief Information Officer, Dave Combs, to give testimony and answer questions asked by the Committee.


The purpose of this hearing was to discuss the welfare of animals in agriculture. Testimony was given by twelve individuals who represented different animal health groups, the animal agriculture industry, and animal welfare organizations. Issues discussed included the status of animal welfare in American agriculture; steps that animal agriculture producers have implemented to improve animal welfare; and new proposals related to these same issues. The testimony provided insight for committee members on the current issues facing animal welfare, including: slaughtering practices, gestation hall housing, sow housing, animal research/science for animal care, and the handling of livestock.

May 9, 2007: Review the impact of imported contaminated food and feed ingredients and of recent food safety emergencies on food safety and animal health systems. Full Committee Hearing. Hearing Serial #110–19.

The purpose of this hearing was to investigate the government’s response to melamine-tainted products imported from China that were used in pet food and animal feed products. The Committee heard testimony from both the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the Food and Drug Administration (FDA). Chairman Collin C. Peterson raised the concern about the ability of the U.S. import inspection system to monitor the quality and safety of imports. USDA and FDA witnesses said their agencies plan to continue working together to conduct a full and comprehensive investigation.


The purpose of this hearing was to review food aid and agriculture trade programs operated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID). The 2002 Farm Bill authorizes programs that provide food aid and promote U.S. agricultural products in overseas markets. The Subcommittee heard testimony from U.S. Representatives and representatives from USDA and USAID to determine where changes were needed in the Farm Bill to ensure that U.S. food aid programs work as intended. The hearing also addressed declining global market share for U.S. agricultural products and value-added businesses.

The purpose of this hearing was to review agricultural research programs. Current programs address various issues in agricultural production including conservation practices, farm efficiency, international competition, environmental impacts, nutrition and general productivity. Some of the issues discussed in this hearing were research funding, the agricultural system and creating greater energy security, and a set of proposed guidelines for reorganizing the United States Department of Agriculture’s research, education, and economics mission areas.


The purpose of this hearing was to review the Federal Crop Insurance Program. Testimony regarding proposed changes to current crop insurance programs was heard by producer representatives. Some of the issues discussed include the different types of crop insurance available; the lack of adequate crop insurance; making crop insurance more affordable; promoting effective risk management; accounts of decreasing crop insurance coverage and availability; and cheaper biofuels alternatives (i.e., Camelina).


The purpose of this hearing was to review the industry response to food safety concerns of fresh and fresh-cut produce. Testimony from government and industry representatives as well as food safety researchers and consumer advocates was heard. Maintaining the integrity of America’s food supply remained high on the agenda. During the hearing David Acheson, M.D., Assistant Commissioner for Food Protection from the Food and Drug Administration stated that this can be achieved by developing a new and effective strategy for food safety and defense by practicing prevention, enforcing compliance, and responding rapidly to food contamination and human and animal abuse. Other issues discussed include improving government intervention/collaboration; a proposal for establishing a set of uniform science-based risk evaluations, mitigation processes, and procedures throughout the supply chain; USDA’s Agricultural Marketing Service audit-based program; and food safety appropriations and funding.


The purpose of this field hearing was to discuss the state of agriculture in Kansas. The subcommittee heard testimony from nine witnesses who discussed the major issues confronting agricultural producers in Kansas, including recovering from weather related disasters, export barriers to Kansas-produced agricultural goods and high energy costs. Kansas ranks fifth among all states in the market value of agricultural products sold and it is a national leader in cattle, wheat and grain sorghum production.

The purpose of this hearing was to review the integrity and efficacy of the federal crop insurance program. Chairman of the Subcommittee, Bob Etheridge, noted that hearing such as this help the committee to get the best out of the taxpayers dollar, and also noted that risk management practices are vital to American agriculture. The Subcommittee heard testimony from nine different witnesses on two separate panels. Administrator Eldon Gould from the Risk Management Agency was accompanied by Dr. Keith Collins, Chief Economist for the U.S. Department of Agriculture.


The purpose of this hearing was to review the trading of energy-based derivatives. Chairman of the Subcommittee Bob Etheridge said that this is the appropriate time for us to review the energy-derivatives markets as well as the CFTC’s oversight of these markets. The subcommittee heard testimony from two panels of witnesses.


The purpose of the hearing was to examine the Commodity Exchange Act and discuss its reauthorization. The subcommittee heard testimony from ten witnesses who discussed elements of the act they felt should be amended before the reauthorization.


The purpose of this hearing was to inspect the joint performance of the U.S. Departments of Agriculture’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service, Customs and Border Protection, and U.S. Department of Homeland Security in protecting U.S. agriculture from foreign pests and diseases. The Subcommittee heard from the Agriculture Committee’s Investigator, the Government Accountability Office, and the Homeland Security Department’s Office of the Inspector General as well as representatives from states with a large amount of fresh crop and horticulture production. Several members and witnesses voiced concern with the Agriculture Quarantine Inspection Service since the transfer from APHIS to the Department of Homeland Security’s Customs and Border Patrol.


The purpose of this public hearing was for agricultural organizations to voice their concerns with the issue of a growing shortage of farm labor in the United States. The committee heard testimony from 12 witnesses on two separate panels. Chairman Collin C. Peterson noted the importance of the labor force across many industries, and especially agriculture. Ranking Member Bob Goodlatte noted the importance of our nation to offer temporary work and fill
empty jobs, while at the same time incorporating the guest worker program, reducing illegal immigration, and protecting our borders.

October 18, 2007: Review structural changes that are taking place in the agricultural economy and their impacts. Full Committee. Hearing Serial #110–31.

The purpose of this hearing was to review the structural changes taking place in agriculture and their impacts on the farm economy. The panel consisted of three economic analysts who discussed recent developments in the farm economy while examining both short- and long-term trends in prices and farm output. Members also discussed the rising input costs from energy prices, rising land and labor costs, and the effects of new product development such as biofuels.


The purpose of this hearing was to review reauthorization of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). The Chairman of the Subcommittee Bob Etheridge asked that the Government Accountability Office provided Congress with a clearer picture of what is happening in the energy markets, and expressed his anticipation for the reauthorization. Ranking Member Jerry Moran noted that in recent years markets have evolved, trading volume has increased, and that Commodity Futures Trading Commission has operated for too long without proper reauthorization and sufficient funding.


The purpose of this hearing was to review disaster conditions across the United States. The committee heard about issues regarding drought, flood, fire and other weather-related disasters. The committee heard testimony from six witnesses, with Mr. Bradley R. Rippey, agricultural Meteorologist, U.S. Department of Agriculture, being accompanied by Dr. Gerald A. Bange, Chairperson, World Agricultural Outlook Board, U.S. Department of Agriculture. Agriculture Committee Chairman Collin C. Peterson took particular notice to the areas of the Southeast with its droughts, the floods of the Midwest and wildfires in the Western states. Ranking Member Bob Goodlatte expressed his concerns of a strong safety net.


The purpose of this public hearing was to review the technologies in the meat industry. Chairman Collin C. Peterson mentioned that the hearing was a good opportunity to educate the Committee and the public about new technologies that are being used in the meat industry. The committee heard testimony from four witnesses on the first panel with Mr. Phil Derfler, Assistant Administrator for Policy, Program and Employee Development, Food Safety Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, as well Dr. Dan Engeljohn, Deputy Assistant Administrator for Policy, Program and Employee Development, Food Safety Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, accompanying Mr. Alfred V. Almanza, Administrator, Food Safety Inspection Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The purpose of this hearing was to review recent recalls in the meat industry. Dr. Richard Raymond, Undersecretary for Food Safety with the U.S. Department of Agriculture expressed concerns dealing with recent recalls and illnesses caused nationwide by E. coli O157:H7 as well as other pathogens. Chairman of the Subcommittee Leonard Boswell noted that consumers need to feel confident in the products they buy and the producers need to be able to grow and stay in business. Subcommittee Ranking Member Robin Hayes said that assuring the safety of our nation’s food supply was one of the Committee’s most important jobs.


The purpose of this hearing was to review why the USDA has not implemented the National Veterinary Medical Service Act (Public Law No: 100–8161). The subcommittee heard testimony from Congressman Jack Kingston of Georgia, Dr. Gail Buchanan, USDA Under Secretary for Research, Education and Economics, and Dr. Gregory Hammer, President of the American Veterinary Medical Association.


The purpose of this hearing was to review the source of dramatic movements in commodity markets (agriculture and energy), and determine if the source is either a change in market fundamentals or the influence of institutional investors. The Committee discussed possible steps needed in order to maintain confidence in U.S. commodity markets and provide more stable prices for American farmers and consumers. The subcommittee heard testimony from three panels of witnesses which included representatives of Commodity Futures Trading Commission, commodity market exchanges, farm organizations, and agricultural and energy producers and distributors.


The purpose of this hearing was to review trading in energy markets. The Committee heard testimony from Walter Lukken, Acting Chairman of the CFTF, which is the chief regulator of commodity futures and options markets. Chairman Peterson noted that a growing number of people believe a flood of speculative money into energy futures is driving oil and gas prices higher and creating instability.


The purpose of this public hearing was to review the status of pollinator health in the United States, including colony collapse disorder. The Subcommittee heard testimony from 14 individuals on three panels, ranging from researchers and entomologists, to commercial beekeepers, to agricultural producers. Subcommittee
Chairman Dennis Cardoza of California stressed the importance of bees and other pollinators and said the USDA desperately needs to better coordinate their research and response to this ongoing crisis.


The purpose of this hearing was to hear from six House Members on their proposed legislation to amend the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA). The hearing was the first of three hearings scheduled to review all proposed CEA legislation. Chairman Peterson said the Committee would be thoughtful and deliberate in examining all of the legislative proposals so that the Committee could separate fact from fiction and develop a bipartisan, consensus bill that could move to the House floor before August. Committee Ranking Member Bob Goodlatte of Virginia said the hearing was an important step in looking at factors that fall under the Committee’s jurisdiction that may contribute to increased energy prices.


The purpose of this hearing was to continue to review all proposed CEA legislation. The Committee heard from three panels composed of 14 witnesses on the treatment of swaps and over-the-counter markets, foreign boards of trade, pension and index fund participation in commodity markets, hedge exemptions and speculative positions limits, and the possible raising of margin requirements.


The purpose of this hearing was to complete the week’s three hearings on legislation that would amend the Commodity Exchange Act. The Agriculture Committee called 11 witnesses to testify on the major issues surrounding the regulation of commodity futures markets.

**July 16, 2008:** Review efforts to deliver international food aid and provide foreign agricultural development assistance. Subcommittee on Specialty Crops, Rural Development, and Foreign Agriculture. Hearing Serial #110–41.

The purpose of this hearing was to review the delivery of U.S. food aid overseas and efforts to provide agriculture development assistance in developing countries. The Subcommittee heard from two panels consisting of 7 witnesses.

**July 23, 2008:** Reviews the cost of hunger in America. Subcommittee on Department Operations, Oversight, Nutrition, and Forestry. Hearing Serial #110–42.

The purpose of this hearing was to review the short- and long-term costs of hunger in America. According to USDA’s Economic Research Service, almost 11% of households in the United States are food insecure—meaning they often have problems accessing food, or maintaining a varied diet. Of those households, 4.6 million families reported multiple instances of disrupted eating patterns and reduced food intake during the year because they did not have enough food resources to purchase food. The Subcommittee heard testimony from one panel of witnesses including medical doctors, researchers and advocates on the ways in which the effects of hunger spill over into other areas of society and government policy.

The purpose of this hearing was to review the state of health care in rural areas, and the role of federal programs in addressing rural health care needs. The Agriculture Department and the Health and Human Services Department both operate a number of different programs that provide funding for rural health care needs. Representatives of both agencies testified before the Subcommittee. A second panel presented testimony about the general state of rural health care and the challenges associated with providing adequate care in rural areas.


The purpose of this hearing was to review Renewable Fuels Standard implementation and agriculture producer eligibility. The law contains restrictions in the definition of “renewable biomass” that limit the participation of private forestland owner. The Subcommittee heard from two panels of witnesses including Environmental Protection Agency representatives, researchers, and producers who provided an update on the implementation process and shared concerns on barriers to eligibility for man agricultural producers.


The purpose of this hearing was to review the reliability of electricity in rural America. The hearing was conducted to find solutions that will best serve our national needs, and make economic sense for our growing demand for power. The Subcommittee heard testimony from two panels of witnesses comprised of representatives from government and industry stakeholders. Witnesses discussed reliability issues, renewable energy access to the grid, generation and capacity needs, and the regulatory structure that governs the industry.


The purpose of this hearing was to review the legal and technological capacity for full traceability in fresh produce, particularly in cases related to foodborne illnesses. The hearing was called in the wake of the recent outbreak of Salmonella Saintpaul illnesses first thought to be associated with tomatoes and later linked to jalapeno and serrano peppers from Mexico. The subcommittee heard testimony from three panels which included representatives from: U.S. House of Representatives, U.S. Food and Drug Administration, National Center for Zoonotic, Vector-Borne, and Enteric Diseases, fresh produce growers and their organizations, Directors from the University of Minnesota and California, Davis, and Consumer's Union.

The purpose of this hearing was to review the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) report on the participation of swap dealers and index funds in agricultural and energy markets. Acting CFTC Chairman Walter Lukken testified before the Committee.


The purpose of this hearing was to review advances in animal health, particularly the use of antimicrobials in the livestock industry. The subcommittee heard testimony from three different panels made up of federal agency representatives, producers groups, veterinarians, and academia. Testimony was focused on the use of antimicrobials in livestock production, their effectiveness and their role in food safety.


The purpose of the hearing was to review the role of credit derivatives in the U.S. economy. The hearing examined the role of credit derivatives, and credit default swaps in particular, and the role they may have played in the series of recent failures and government takeovers of large financial institutions that engage in credit derivative transactions, including American International Group (AIG), Lehman Brothers, Bear Stearns, and Washington Mutual, among others.

The Committee heard testimony from two panels of witnesses, comprised of government regulators, academics, and industry stakeholders. The panelists testified about the current regulatory structure for regulated exchange and over the counter derivatives markets as well as possible arrangements for the clearing of credit default swaps.


The purpose of the hearing was to review the role of credit derivatives in the U.S. economy. The hearing examined recent events in the credit default swaps market, the establishment of over-the-counter clearing of such contracts, and the announcement by some regulatory agencies to cooperate in overseeing the central clearing of swaps trades. The committee heard testimony from representatives of the CFTC, the Federal Reserve System, the Securities Exchange Commission and the State of New York.


The purpose of the hearing was to review the role of credit derivatives in the U.S. economy, particularly credit default swaps, and their part in the credit and financial crisis that took down some of the largest financial institutions in the world. The committee heard testimony from two panels of industry stakeholders representing domestic and international exchanges, trade associations, and institutional traders. The hearing examined recent events in the credit default swaps market, the possible establishment of over-the-counter clearing of such contracts, and the role of existing regulatory agencies in overseeing the central clearing of swaps trades.
2. Legislative hearings


The purpose of the hearing was to discuss H.R. 1011, the Virginia Ridge and Valley Act of 2007. The goal of the act is to set aside acreage in Jefferson National Forest as wilderness, wilderness study areas, and National Scenic Areas. While this provides a certain amount of protection for the land designated, it also limits the amount and type of management practices available for use by the Forest Service. Witnesses offered testimonies discussing issues such as the ban on controlled fire management in wilderness areas as well as how the designation would affect hunting in the allotted areas. (Note: See also the discussion for H.R. 1011 under “5. Bills Acted on by the House But Not the Senate.”)

E. PRINTED HEARINGS


110–19 TO REVIEW THE IMPACT OF IMPORTED CONTAMINATED FOOD AND FEED INGREDIENTS AND OF RECENT FOOD SAFETY EMERGENCIES ON FOOD SAFETY AND ANIMAL HEALTH SYSTEMS. Full Committee. May 9, 2007.


110–47 TO REVIEW DRAMATIC MOVEMENTS IN AGRICULTURE AND ENERGY COMMODITY MARKETS. Full Committee. September 11, 2008.


F. MEETINGS NOT PRINTED

January 23, 2007—Full Committee. Open business meeting—Organizational meeting for the 110th Congress. Approval by voice vote of the committee rules.

February 14, 2007—Full Committee. Open business meeting. Approval by a voice vote of the Oversight Plan for the 110th Congress.

March 1, 2007—Full Committee. Open business meeting. Approval by voice vote of the budget views and estimates letter offering budget recommendations of the Committee on Agriculture for the agencies and programs under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture.


June 6, 2007—Subcommittee on Specialty Crops, Rural Development, and Foreign Agriculture. Open business meeting. By a voice vote, forwarded provisions of the 2007 Farm Bill (H.R. 2419), as amended, to the Full Committee for consideration.
June 7, 2007—Subcommittee on Horticulture and Organic Agriculture. Open business meeting. By a voice vote, forwarded provisions of the 2007 Farm Bill (H.R. 2419), as amended, to the Full Committee for consideration.

June 14, 2007—Subcommittee on Department Operations, Oversight, Nutrition, and Forestry. Open business meeting. By a voice vote, forwarded provisions of the 2007 Farm Bill (H.R. 2419), as amended, to the Full Committee for consideration.

June 19, 2007—Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities and Risk Management. Open business meeting. By a voice vote, forwarded provisions of the 2007 Farm Bill (H.R. 2419), as amended, to the Full Committee for consideration.


February 27, 2008—Full Committee. Open business meeting. Approval by voice vote of the budget views and estimates letter offering budget recommendations of the Committee on Agriculture for the agencies and programs under the jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture.

April 10, 14, 15, 16, 18, 22, and May 1, 2007—Conference Committee Meetings. To resolve the differences on H.R. 2419.


September 18, 2008—Full Committee. Open business meeting. Approval by a voice vote of H.R. 6849.

G. COMMITTEE PRINTS


III. APPENDIX

A. EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS


FRL–8108–4) Received January 10, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.
801(a)(1)(A).

545—February 8, 2007; Letter from the Administrator, AMS,
Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final
rule—Milk in the Northeast and Other Marketing Areas; Interim
Order Amending the Orders [Docket No. AO–14–A74, et al.; DA–
06–01] Received January 25, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.
801(a)(1)(A).

546—February 8, 2007; Letter from the Congressional Review
Coordinator, APHIS, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the
Department’s final rule—Pine Shoot Beetle; Additions to Quar-
tantined Areas [Docket No. APHIS–2006–0117] Received January

547—February 8, 2007; Letter from the Congressional Review
Coordinator, APHIS, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the
Department’s final rule—Tuberculosis in Cattle and Bison; State
and Zone Designations; Texas [Docket No. APHIS–2006–0145] Re-

548—February 8, 2007; Letter from the Congressional Review
Coordinator, APHIS, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the
Department’s final rule—Mediterranean Fruit Fly; Remove Por-
tions of Los Angeles, San Bernadino, and Santa Clara Counties, CA
From the List of Quarantined Areas [Docket No. APHIS–2005–
0116] Received January 10, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.
801(a)(1)(A).

549—February 8, 2007; Letter from the Congressional Review
Coordinator, APHIS, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the
Department’s final rule—National Poultry Improvement Plan and
AC27) Received January 12, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C.
801(a)(1)(A).

550—February 8, 2007; Letter from the Under Secretary, Food,
Nutrition and Consumer Services, Department of Agriculture,
transmitting the Department’s final rule—Senior Farmers’ Market
Nutrition Program Regulations (RIN: 0584–AD35) Received Decem-

551—February 8, 2007; Letter from the Principal Deputy Asso-
ciate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmit-
ing the Agency’s final rule—Thiabendazole; Pesticide Tolerance for

552—February 8, 2007; Letter from the Principal Deputy Asso-
ciate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmit-
ing the Agency’s final rule—Tris(2–ethylhexyl) Phosphate; Exemp-
0970; FRL–8112–2] Received February 2, 2007, pursuant to 5

553—February 8, 2007; Letter from the Principal Deputy Asso-
ciate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmit-
ing the Agency’s final rule—Avermectin; Pesticide Tolerances for

554—February 8, 2007; Letter from the Principal Deputy Asso-
ciate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmit-
ing the Agency’s final rule—Spiromesifen; Pesticide Tolerance


766—March 8, 2007; Letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a copy of a draft bill entitled, “To amend the authority for the National Arboretum to authorize construction of a Chinese Garden within the National Arboretum, and for other purposes”.

767—March 8, 2007; Letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s 2007 farm bill proposals.


893—March 19, 2007; Letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting a report on the proposed fiscal year 2008 budget.


949—March 23, 2007; Letter from the Chairman and CEO, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Organization; Definitions; Disclosure to Shareholders; Accounting and Reporting Requirements; Regulatory Accounting Practices; Title IV Conservators, Receivers, and Voluntary Liquidations; and Disclosure to Investors in System-wide and Consolidated Bank Debt Obligations of the Farm Credit System (RIN: 3052–AC11) Received February 27, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

1024—March 30, 2007; Letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Mgmt. Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department's final rule—Substances Approved for Use in the Preparation of Meat and Poultry Products; Announcement of Effective Date [Docket No. 1995N–0220 (formerly 95N–0220)] Received March 14, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

1117—April 18, 2007; Letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's report entitled, “Assessment of the Cattle and Hog Industries” for Calendar Year 2006, pursuant to Public Law 106–472.


1443—May 2, 2007; Letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Emerald Ash Border; Quarantined Areas; Michigan [APHIS–2006–0131] Received February 27, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

1444—May 2, 2007; Letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Viruses, Serums, Toxins, and Analogous Products; Suspension, Revocation, or Termination of Biological Licenses or Permits; Inspections [APHIS Docket No. 02–107–2] (RIN: No. 0579–AC29) Received April 11, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

1445—May 2, 2007; Letter from the Regulatory Contact, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Rules of Practice Governing Proceedings under the Packers and Stockyards Act (RIN: 0580–AA97) Received April 11, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

1446—May 2, 2007; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Soybean Promotion and Research: Qualified State Soybean Boards; Correction [Docket No. LS–06–06] Received March 26, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


1448—May 2, 2007; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Tomatoes Grown in Florida; Change in Handling Requirements [Docket No. AMS–FV–06–0208; FV07–966–1 IFR] Received March 26, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

1449—May 2, 2007; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Hazel-


1481—May 3, 2007; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Olives Grown in California; Increased Assessment Rate [Docket No. AMS–FV–06–0225; FV07–932–1 PR] Received May 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


1483—May 3, 2007; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Almonds Grown in California; Outgoing Quality Control Requirements


1601—May 9, 2007; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Mushroom Promotion, Research, and Consumer Information Order; Re-allocation of Mushroom Council Membership (Docket No.: AMS–FV–07–0019; FV–06–704 IFR) Received March 30, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

1602—May 9, 2007; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Marketing Order Regulating the Handling of Spearmint Oil Produced in the Far West; Salable Quantities and Allotment Percentages for the 2007–2008 Marketing Year (Docket Nos. AMS–FV–06–0188; FV07–985–1 FR) Received March 30, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


1604—May 9, 2007; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Cranberries Grown in the States of Massachusetts, et al.; Increased Assessment Rate (Docket No. AMS–FV–06–0174; FV06–929–1 FR) Received March 30, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

1703—May 14, 2007; Letter from the Under Secretary, Research, Education and Economics, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Small Business Innovation Research Grants Program (RIN: 0524–AA31) Received May 2, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


1864—May 21, 2007; Letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the


1939—May 22, 2007; Letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a copy of draft legislation to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to dispose of certain National Forest System land and retain the receipts for certain purposes, including the acquisition of other lands and the temporary extension of payments to State and local jurisdictions impacted by reduced Federal timber revenue.

2032—June 6, 2007; Letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a legislative proposal that would shift funding for the research, development, and maintenance of information technology functions of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation (FCIC) from the Government to the insurance companies participating in the crop insurance program.


2075—June 7, 2007; Letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's


2114—June 12, 2007; Letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Uniform Compliance Date for Food Labeling Regulations [Docket No. FSIS–2006–0045] (RIN: 0579–AD05) Received April 25, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

2185—June 13, 2007; Letter from the Under Secretary Rural Development, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Rural Economic Development Loan and Grant Programs (RIN: 0570–AA19) Received June 4, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

2209—June 14, 2007; Letter from the Executive Director, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission’s final rule—Corrections to Regional Office Information—Received May 10, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


2225—June 15, 2007; Letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the


2338—June 27, 2007; Letter from the Principal Deputy Assistant Attorney General, Department of Justice, transmitting a legislative proposal that would enhance the Department of Justice’s ability to pursue its core missions of protecting Americans from violent crime and preventing acts of terrorism.


2347—June 28, 2007; Letter from the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department’s March 2007 “Treasury Bulletin”, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 9602(a).


2591—July 19, 2007; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Almonds Grown in California; Outgoing Quality Control Requirements; Correction [Docket No. AMS–FV–06–0169; FV06–981–1C] Received June 22, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


2594—July 19, 2007; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Onions Grown in South Texas; Change in Regulatory Period [Docket No. AMS–FV–06–0214; FV07–959–1 IFR] Received June 22, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


2874—August 3, 2007; Letter from the Regulatory Analyst, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final


3210—September 7, 2007; Letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule—Spinosad; Pesticide Tolerance [EPA–

3233—September 10, 2007; Letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Witchweed Quarantine Regulations; Regulated Areas in North Carolina and South Carolina [Docket No. APHIS–2006–0170] Received August 10, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

3234—September 10, 2007; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Prohibition of the Use of Specified Risk Materials for Human Food and Requirements for the Disposition of Non-Ambulatory Disabled Cattle; Prohibition of the Use of Certain Stunning Devices Used To Immobilize Cattle During Slaughter [Docket No. 03–025F] (RIN: 0583–AC88) Received August 6, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


3236—September 10, 2007; Letter from the Director, Regulations Policy and Mgmt. Staff, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Food Additives Permitted in Feed and Drinking Water of Animals; Selenium Yeast [Docket No. 1998F–0196] Received August 8, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


3448—September 25, 2007; Letter from the Acting Director, Office of Management and Budget, transmitting a copy of proposed legislation that seeks to bring the funding structure for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) into line with the funding of other Federal financial regulators by establishing a fee on the settlement of commodity futures and options contracts overseen by the CFTC.

3471—September 26, 2007; Letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting copies of two proposed bills to collect certain fees under the Toxic Substance Control Act (TSCA) and the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).


3474—September 26, 2007; Letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule—Sulfosulfuron; Pesticide Tolerance


3498—September 27, 2007; Letter from the Director, Regulatory Review Group, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Emergency Conservation Program (RIN: 0560–AH71) Received September 17, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


3633—October 5, 2007; Letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule—Tembotrione; Pesticide Tolerance


3748—October 17, 2007; Letter from the Acting Director PDRA—PARARUSUSDA, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Community Connect Broadband Grant Pro-


4045—November 8, 2007; Letter from the Chairman and CEO, Farm Credit Administration, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule—Title IV Conservators, Receivers, and Voluntary Liquidations; Priority of Claims—Subordinated Debt (RIN: 3052–AC38) Received October 9, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

4046—November 8, 2007; Letter from the Chairman and CEO, Farm Credit Administration, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule—Title IV Conservators, Receivers, and Voluntary Liquidations; Priority of Claims—Joint and Several Liability (RIN: 3052–AC16) Received October 9, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

4067—November 9, 2007; Letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Emerald Ash Borer; Quarantined Areas; Maryland [Docket No. APHIS–2007–0028] Received October 9, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


4112—November 14, 2007; Letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Asian Longhorned Beetle; Additions to Quarantined Areas [Docket No. APHIS–2006–0127] Received November 5, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


4231—December 5, 2007; Letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Imported Fire Ant; Additions to the List of Quarantined Areas [Docket No. APHIS–2007–0114] Received October 25, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


4233—December 5, 2007; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—


4237—December 5, 2007; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Domestic Dates Produced or Packed in Riverside County, CA; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. AMS–FV–07–0104; FV07–987–1 IFR] Received October 24, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


4289—December 6, 2007; Letter from the Regulatory Officer, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Sale and Disposal of National Forest System Timber; Timber Sale Contracts; Purchaser Elects Government Road Construction (RIN: 0596–AC40) Received November 28, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

4290—December 6, 2007; Letter from the Regulatory Officer, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Sale and Disposal of National Forest System Timber; Free
Use to Individuals; Delegation of Authority (RIN: 0596–AC09) Received November 28, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

4291—December 6, 2007; Letter from the Regulatory Officer, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Sale and Disposal of National Forest System Timber; Timber Sale Contracts; Indices To Determine Market-Related Contract Term Additions (RIN: 0596–AC29) Received November 28, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


4294—December 6, 2007; Letter from the Chairman and CEO, Farm Credit Administration, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule—Disclosure to Investors in System-wide and Consolidated Bank Debt Obligations of the Farm Credit System (RIN: 3052–AC40) Received November 28, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

4344—December 6, 2007; Letter from the Regulatory Officer, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Land Uses; Special Uses; Recovery of Costs for Processing Special Use Applications and Monitoring Compliance With Special Use Authorizations (RIN: 0596–AB36) Received November 28, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


4346—December 10, 2007; Letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule—Funding and Fiscal Affairs, Loan Policies and Operations, and Funding Operations; Capital Adequacy—Basel Accord (RIN: 3052–AC25) Received November 13, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

4414—December 11, 2007; Letter from the Acting Director, Program Development and Regulatory Analysis Rural Development Utilities Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Servicing of Water Programs Loans and Grants (RIN: 0572–AB59) Received October 25, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

1436—December 11, 2007; Letter from the Chairman and CEO, Farm Credit Administration, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule—Disclosure to Shareholders; Annual Report to Shareholders (RIN: 3052–AC37) Received December 6, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


4523—December 12, 2007; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Mango Promotion, Research, and Information Order; Amendment to Term of Office Provision [Docket No. AMS–FV–07–0042; FV–07–702FR] Received November 27, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


4525—December 12, 2007; Letter from the Director, Regulatory Review Group, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Indian Tribal Land Acquisition Program Loan Writedowns (RIN: 0560–AG87) Received October 23, 2007, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


4931—January 16, 2008; Letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule—Poly(hexamethylenebiguanide) hydro-


5104—January 23, 2008; Letter from the Executive Director, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission’s final rule—Special Calls—Received January 15, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


5121—January 28, 2008; Letter from the Principal Deputy Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule—Aspergillus Flavus AF36 on Corn; Temporary Exemption From the Requirement of a Tolerance [EPA–
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5427—February 21, 2008; Letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Brucellosis in Cattle; State and Area Classifications; Texas [Docket No. APHIS–2008–0003] Received February 5, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).
5428—February 21, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Irish Potatoes Grown in Colorado; Modification of the Handling Regulation for Area No. 2 [Docket No. AMS–FV–07–0115; FV08–948–1 FR] Received February 5, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).
5475—February 26, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Tomatoes Grown in Florida; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. AMS–FV–0114; FV07–966–2 IFR] Received February 5, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

5476—February 26, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Domestic Dates Produced or Packed in Riverside County, CA; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. AMS–FV–07–0104; FV07–987–1 FIR] Received February 5, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

5514—February 27, 2008; Letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting notification of the 2008 compensation program adjustments, including the Agency's current salary range structure and the performance-based merit pay matrix, in accordance with Section 1206 of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989.


5614—March 5, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Risk Management Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Common Crop Insurance Regulations; Florida Citrus Fruit Crop Provisions (RIN: 0563–AC01) Received February 28, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

5615—March 5, 2008; Letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Mexican Fruit Fly; Designation of Portion of San Diego County, CA as a Quarantined Area [Docket No. APHIS–2008–0005] Received February 20, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


5675—March 11, 2008; Letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Mediterranean Fruit Fly; Add Portion of Los Angeles County, CA, to the List of Quarantined Areas [Docket No. APHIS–2008–0004] Received February 20, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

5689—March 12, 2008; Letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule—1-Propanesulfonic acid, 2-methyl-2-(1-oxo-2-propenyl)amino-, monosodium salt, polymer with ethenol


5807—April 2, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Community Facilities Grant Program (RIN: 0575–AC75) Received March 18, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

5867—April 8, 2008; Letter from the Chief Financial Officer, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Debt Management—Received February 29, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

5868—April 8, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Risk Management Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Corporation’s final rule—Common Crop Insurance Regulations; Cultivated Wild Rice Crop Insurance Provisions (RIN: 0563–AC00) Received April 1, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


6085—April 15, 2008; Letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule—Flumioxazin; Pesticide Tolerance [EPA–


6147—April 17, 2008; Letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting a report on the proposed fiscal year 2009 budget.


6286—April 29, 2008; Letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Tuberculosis in Cattle and Bison; State and Zone Designations; Minnesota [Docket No. APHIS–2008–0037] Received April 10, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

6402—May 6, 2008; Letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting


6470—May 7, 2008; Letter from the Acting Assistant Director, Directives and Regulations Branch, Office of Regulatory and Management Services, USDA, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—National Forest System Land Management Planning (RIN: 0596–AB86) Received April 18, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


6668—May 19, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Olives Grown in California; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. AMS–FV–07–0155; FV08–932–1 IFR] Received April 30, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


6784—May 22, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Nectarines and Peaches Grown in California; Changes in Handling Requirements for Fresh Nectarines and Peaches [Docket No. AMS–FV–0160; FV08–916917–1 IFR] Received April 30, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


6834—June 3, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Peanut Promotion, Research, and Information Order; Amendment to Primary Peanut-Producing States and Adjustment of Membership [Docket No. AMS–FV–08–0001; FV–08–701 IFR] Received May 23, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

6835—June 3, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Olives Grown in California; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. AMS–FV–07–0155; FV08–932–1 FIR] Received May 23, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


6842—June 3, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Increase in Fees and Charges for Egg, Poultry, and Rabbit Grading; Correction [Docket No. AMS–PY–08–0030; PY–06–002] Received May 23, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


7042—June 10, 2008; Letter from the Chairman, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Eligibility and Scope of Financing; Processing and Marketing (RIN: 3052–AC33) Received June 3, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


7086—June 11, 2008; Letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Mexican Fruit Fly; Designation of Portion of Willacy County, TX, as a Quarantined Area [Docket No. APHIS–2008–0057] Received June 5, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


7148—June 17, 2008; Letter from the Secretary to the Farm Credit Administration Board, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration’s “Major” final rule—Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Funding and Fiscal Affairs; Risk-Based Capital Requirements (RIN: 3052–AC36) Received June 11, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


7186—June 18, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Amendments to Rules of Practice Regulations Under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (PACA) To Increase Reparation Complaint Filing and Handling Fees [Docket No. AMS–FV–06–0217; FV07–376] (RIN: 0581–AC72) Received June 11, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).
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7187—June 18, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Vidalia Onions Grown in Georgia; Increased Assessment Rate [Docket No. AMS–FV–07–0159; FV08–955–1 FR] Received June 11, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


7189—June 18, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Vidalia Onions Grown in Georgia; Increased Assessment Rate [Docket No. AMS–FV–07–0159; FV08–955–1 FR] Received June 11, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

7190—June 18, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Amendments to Rules of Practice Regulations Under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act (PACA) To Increase Reparation Complaint Filing and Handling Fees [Docket No. AMS–FV–06–0217; FV07–376] (RIN: 0581–AC72) Received June 11, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

7191—June 18, 2008; Letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s report entitled, “Assessment of the Livestock and Poultry Industries for FY 2007”, pursuant to Public Law 106–472.

7192—June 18, 2008; Letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule—Funding and Fiscal Affairs, Loan Policies and Operations, and Funding Operations; Mission-Related Investments, Rural Community Investments (RIN: 3052–AC42) Received May 29, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

7210—June 18, 2008; Letter from the Acting Assistant Director, Directives and Regulations Branch, Office of Regulatory and Management Services, USDA Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Clarifying Prohibitions for Failure To Maintain Control of Fires That Damage National Forest System Lands (RIN: 0596–AC30) Received June 13, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


7816—July 29, 2008; Letter from the Assistant Director, Directives and Regulations Branch, Office of Regulatory and Management Services, USDA Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—National Environmental Policy Act Procedures (RIN: 0596–AC49) Received July 17, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


7818—July 29, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Almonds Grown in California; Relaxation of Incoming Quality Control Requirements [Docket No. AMS–FV–08–0044; FV08–981–1 IFR] Received July 25, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


7849—July 29, 2008; Letter from the Fiscal Assistant Secretary, Department of the Treasury, transmitting the Department’s March 2008 “Treasury Bulletin”, pursuant to 26 U.S.C. 9602(a).


7892—July 31, 2008; Letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a copy of draft legislation to amend the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to require the Department of Agriculture (USDA) to collect and retain user fees for enforcement activities related to mandatory country of origin labeling (COOL).

7893—July 31, 2008; Letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a copy of a draft bill entitled, “to remove the prohibition against the rescission of certain unadvanced telecommunications loan balances”.
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7904—July 31, 2008; Letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule—Azoxystrobin; Pesticide Tolerances [EPA–


8048—July 31, 2008; Letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary for Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the 2007 annual report on the operation of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative and the Tropical Forest Conservation Act.

8057—August 1, 2008; Letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a copy of draft legislation entitled, “To amend the United States Grain Standards Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to recover through user fees the cost of standardized activities”.


8059—August 1, 2008; Letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting


8142—September 9, 2008; Letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting draft legislation, “To amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to provide authority to collect license fees from persons participating in the Packers and Stockyards Programs, and for other purposes”.

8257—September 11, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Domestic Dates Produced or Packed in Riverside County, CA; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. AMS–FV–08–0056; FV08–987–1 IFR] Received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


8304—September 15, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Dried Prunes Produced in California; Decreased Assessment Rate [Docket No. AMS–FV–08–0060; FV08–993–1 IFR] Received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).
8305—September 15, 2008; Letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Brucellosis in Cattle; State and Area Classifications; Texas [Docket No. APHIS–2008–0003] Received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


8398—September 16, 2008; Letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Karnal Bunt; Removal of Regulated Areas in Texas [Docket No. APHIS–2007–0157] Received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


8439—September 16, 2008; Letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s pilot project status report for fiscal year 2007 to implement the Quincy Library Group’s forest management proposal on designated lands in the

8444—September 17, 2008; Letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Citrus Canker; Movement of Fruit From a Quarantined Area; Bag Markings [Docket No. APHIS–2008–0080] (RIN: 0579–AC81) Received August 5, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

8445—September 17, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Milk in the Northeast and Other Marketing Areas; Delay of Effective Date [Docket No. AMS–DA–07–0026; AO–14–A77] Received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

8446—September 17, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Specialty Crop Block Grant Program—Farm Bill; Notice of Request for Approval of a New Information Collection [Docket No. AMS–FV–08–0057; FV–08–379 IFR] (RIN: 0581–AC88) Received September 8, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

8465—September 18, 2008; Letter from the Director, Policy Issuances Division, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Availability of Lists of Retail Consignees during Meat or Poultry Product Recalls [FDMS Docket No. FSIS–2005–0028] (RIN: 0583–AD10) Received August 4, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

8506—September 22, 2008; Letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Tuberculosis; Amend the Status of New Mexico From Accredited Free to Modified Accredited Advanced [Docket No. APHIS–2008–0068] Received September 17, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

8507—September 22, 2008; Letter from the Director, Specialty Lenders Division, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Intermediary Relending Program (RIN: 0570–AA70) Received September 17, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


8509—September 22, 2008; Letter from the Assistant Director, Directives and Regulations Branch, Office of Regulatory and Management Services, USDA Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Predecisional Administrative Review Process for Hazardous Fuel Reduction Projects Authorized Under the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of


8588—September 24, 2008; Letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Spiromesifen; Pesticide Tolerances


8700—September 25, 2008; Letter from the Associate Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting a draft bill to amend the Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act, the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, and the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act in relation to fees, and for other purposes.


8705—September 26, 2008; Letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule—Fenoxycarb; Permanent and Time-Limited Pesticide Tolerances [EPA–HQ–OPP–2007–1065;


8802—September 27, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Risk Management Agency, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Common Crop Insurance Regulations; Dry Pea Crop Provisions (RIN: 0563–AC14) Received September 26, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

8871—September 28, 2008; Letter from the Division Director, Policy Issuance Division, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Accredited Laboratory Program (RIN: 0583–AD09) Received September 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

8872—September 28, 2008; Letter from the Division Director, Policy Issuance Division, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Allowing Bar-Type Cut Turkey Operations To Use J-Type Cut Maximum Line Speeds (RIN: 0583–AD18) Received September 19, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

8873—September 28, 2008; Letter from the Division Director, Policy Issuances Division, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Determining Net Weight Compliance for Meat and Poultry Products (RIN: 0583–AD17) Received September 26, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

8953—September 28, 2008; Letter from the Chief, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s report that describes
the Indian tribal requests received and agreements or contracts that have been entered into under the Tribal Forest Protection Act of 2004.

8985—October 3, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—National Organic Program; Amendment to the National List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances (Livestock) [Docket Number AMS–TM–08–0025; TM–08–05FR] (RIN: 0581–AC81) Received October 1, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

8986—October 3, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Apricots Grown in Designated Counties in Washington; Increased Assessment Rate [Docket No. AMS–FY–08–0052; FV08–922–1 FR] Received October 1, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

8987—October 3, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Irish Potatoes Grown in Colorado; Reinstatement of the Continuing Assessment Rate [Docket No. AMS–FV–08–0048; FV08–948–2 FR] Received October 1, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

8988—October 3, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Irish Potatoes Grown in Washington; Relaxation of Handling and Import Regulations [Docket No. AMS–FV–08–0036; FV08–946–1 IFR] Received October 1, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

8989—October 3, 2008; Letter from the Under Secretary Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Fluid Milk Substitutions in the School Milk Programs—Received October 1, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


9086—November 19, 2008; Letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Agricultural Bioterrorism Protection Act of 2002;

9390—November 20, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Beef Promotion and Research; Reapportionment [Docket No. LS–07–0141] Received November 7, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

9391—November 20, 2008; Letter from the Regulatory Contact, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Swine Contractors (RIN: 0580–AB01) Received October 20, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


9395—November 20, 2008; Letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Walnuts Grown in California; Increased Assessment Rate [Docket No. AMS–FV–08–0054; FV08–984–1 FR] Received November 7, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


9400—November 20, 2008; Letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule—Inert Ingredient: Exemption from the


9409—November 20, 2008; Letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule—Definitions; Disclosure to Shareholders; Accounting and Reporting Requirements; Disclosure and Accounting Requirements (RIN: 3052–AC35) Received November 5, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

9602—December 9, 2008; Letter from the Chief, Regulatory Analysis & Development, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the

9603—December 9, 2008; Letter from the Assistant Director, Directives and Regulations Branch, Office of Regulatory and Management Services, USDA Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Special Areas; Roadless Area Conservation; Applicability to the National Forest (RIN: Number: 0596–AC62) Received October 21, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

9604—December 9, 2008; Letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Avocados Grown in South Florida; Revisions to Grade and Container Requirements [Docket No. AMS–FV–08–0022; FV08–915–1 FR] Received November 25, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).

9605—December 9, 2008; Letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Almonds Grown in California; Relaxation of Incoming Quality Control Requirements [Docket No. AMS–FV–08–0044; FV08–981–1 FIR] Received November 25, 2008, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A).


B. PRESIDENTIAL MESSAGES, PROCLAMATIONS AND OTHER DOCUMENTS OF INTEREST

February 5, 2007; Presidential Message (H. Doc. 110–3) wherein he transmitted to Congress the Budget of the United States Government for Fiscal Year 2008.


September 27, 2007; Presidential Message (H. Doc. 110–60) wherein he transmitted, pursuant to law, legislation and supporting documents to implement the United States-Peru Trade Promotion Agreement.


December 20, 2007; Presidential Proclamation, To implement an amendment to the Dominican Republic-Central America-United States Free Trade Agreement. Proclamation No 8213.

December 27, 2007; Presidential Proclamation, To adjust the rules of origin under the United States-Chile Free Trade Agreement and the United States-Singapore Free Trade Agreement. Proclamation No. 8214.

February 6, 2008; Presidential Message (H. Doc. 110–84) wherein he transmitted to Congress the Budget of the United States Government for Fiscal Year 2009.

April 8, 2008; Presidential Message (H. Doc. 110–103) wherein he transmitted legislation and supporting documents to implement the United States-Colombia Trade Promotion Agreement.

May 21, 2008; Presidential Message (H. Doc. 110–115) wherein he announced his veto of H.R. 2419 to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012.

June 18, 2008; Presidential Message (H. Doc. 110–125) wherein he announced his veto of H.R. 6124 to provide for the continuation of agricultural programs through fiscal year 2012.
September 30, 2008; Presidential Proclamation, To modify duty-free treatment under the Caribbean Basin Economic Recovery Act and for other purposes. Proclamation No. 8296.
November 19, 2008; Presidential Proclamation, National Farm-City Week, 2008. Proclamation No. 8320.

C. STATUTORY AND SPECIAL REPORTS

FCA: Letter from Chairman and Chief Executive Officer Nancy C. Pellett transmitting a final rule adopted by the Farm Credit Administration Board under the provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, as amended. Submitted by FCA, December 15, 2006.
GAO: Report to the bipartisan leadership of the 109th Congress outlining 36 suggested areas for oversight for the 110th Congress. Submitted by the Comptroller General, GAO, January 9, 2007.
State of Vermont: Copy of resolution number R–32 as filed with the Secretary of State’s office. Submitted by the State of Vermont Secretary of State, January 29, 2007.
Executive Office of the President: Letter to Chairman Collin Peterson, Committee on Agriculture, regarding the President’s FY 2008 Budget and renewable energy production tax credit. Submitted by the Executive office of the President, February 1, 2007.
USDA: Copies of draft bill, and accompanying section-by-section analysis, proposing that the statute authorizing establishment of the National Arboretum under the jurisdiction and direction of the Secretary of Agriculture, 20 U.S.C. 191 et seq., be amended to authorize construction of a classical Chinese Garden on the grounds

USDA: Letter from USDA Secretary Johanns to Chairman Peterson, Committee on Agriculture, regarding USDA's plans to consolidate nine Virginia Farm Service Agency (FSA) offices with other Department of Agriculture service centers, pursuant to provisions of the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2006, P.L. 109–975. Submitted by USDA, February 27, 2007.


GAO: Letter from GAO to Senator Tom Harkin with carbon copy to Chairman Peterson, Committee on Agriculture, confirming GAO
commitment to study the impact of farm program payments and Sodbuster on grassland conversions to cropland. Submitted by GAO, March 19, 2007.


CFTC: Twelfth Renewal Charter of the Agricultural Advisory Committee, pursuant to sections 9(c) and 14(b)(1) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act. Submitted by CFTC, March 27, 2007.


USDA: Letter from USDA Secretary Mike Johanns to Chairman Peterson, Committee on Agriculture, regarding plans to consolidate two Wyoming Farm Service Agency (FSA) offices with other Department of Agriculture (USDA) service centers, pursuant to provisions of the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007, P.L. 110–5. Submitted by USDA, March 29, 2007.

FAO: copies of letters recently sent by Mr. Jacques Diouf, to seek cooperation to raise awareness among parliamentarians to foster agriculture and rural development in order to improve food security and make effective progress in the reduction of hunger and poverty envisaged in the Millennium Development Goals. Submitted by FAO, March 29, 2007.


Kansas State Senate: Copy of Senate Res. No. 1866, opposing closure of USDA Farm Service and Natural Resources Conservation service offices in eleven counties. Submitted by Kansas State Senate, April 10, 2007.


Secretary of State, North Dakota: Copy of Con. Res. No. 3010, as instructed, for consideration. Submitted by the Secretary of State of North Dakota, April 16, 2007.

U.S. Office of Special Council: Investigation of Jack Butler, Ph.D., for allegedly improperly shifting RMRS funds to wife’s research project. Investigation concluded that Butler took proper steps to distance himself from the project, neither requesting nor approving funds used on the project. Submitted by the U.S. Office of Special Council, April 23, 2007.

USDA: Charter: Renewal of the Plant Variety Protection Board, in accordance with P.L. 92–463. May 9, 2007


USDA: Notice of intent of AMS to release a copy of current list of Texas onion growers as requested under FOIA; as required under section 1663 of the Food Security Act of 1985. Submitted by USDA, May 23, 2007.


USDA: Letter from Teresa C. Lasseter, Administrator, to Chairman Collin Peterson, Committee on Agriculture; regarding the Farm Storage Facility Loan Program and providing information. Submitted by USDA, June 7, 2007.

EPA: Letter from James B. Gulliford, Assistant Administrator, to Committee on Agriculture Chairman Collin Peterson, regarding EPA’s proposed risk mitigation decision on nine rodenticides. Submitted by EPA, June 7, 2007.

USDA: Notice of USDA's intention to proceed with termination of the marketing order for papayas grown in Hawaii, in accordance with provisions of sec 8C(16)(A) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. Submitted by the USDA, June 11, 2007.

Food & Water Watch: Letter and Information for Mike Johanns regarding prohibiting Canadian Cattle for food safety purposes and USDA’s inadequate safeguards. Submitted by Food & Water Watch, June 12, 2007.


FCA: Copy of an advance notice of proposed rulemaking by the Farm Credit Administration. Submitted by FCA, June 15, 2007.

USDA: Letter from Secretary Mike Johanns to Chairman Collin Peterson, Committee on Agriculture, regarding plans to reopen a stand alone office and consolidate five county Alabama FSA offices with other USDA service centers. Submitted by USDA, June 20, 2007.


USDA: Letter from Assistant Secretary for Administration Boyd K. Rutherford thanking Brent Erickson, Executive Vice President of Industrial and Environmental Section for Biotechnology and Industry Organization for his letter regarding the BioPreferred™ Program. Submitted by USDA, June 27, 2007.

USDA: Letter from Secretary Mike Johanns to Chairman Collin Peterson, Committee on Agriculture, regarding plans to consolidate thirteen Texas county FSA offices with other USDA service centers; consistent with P.L. 110–5. Submitted by USDA, June 28, 2007.

USDA: Notice that GIPSA has validated an allegation of discrepant results made by a foreign purchaser of U.S. grain, in accordance with requirements of Title 7, Chapter 3, Sec. 87f–2,(b), (1) of the U.S. Grain Standards Act of 1976, as amended. Submitted by USDA, July 6, 2007.


USDA: Notification of plans to consolidate 5 county Oklahoma FSA offices with the USDA service centers. July 17, 2007.

EPA: Charter to renew the Environmental Laboratory Advisory Board; as required by the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App. 2 sec. 9(c). Submitted by EPA, July 20, 2007.


USDA: Approval of proposed land purchases referred to on enclosure as Submission No. 12/06–07, 13/06–07, and 14/06–07. July 26, 2007.

USDA: Approval of proposed land exchange referral to on enclosure as submission No. 16/06–07. July 26, 2007.


USDA: Letter from Secretary Mike Johanns to Chairman Collin Peterson, Committee on Agriculture, regarding plans to consolidate ten Nebraska county Farm Service Agency offices with other USDA service centers; consistent with the Continuing Appropriations Resolution, 2007 P.L. 110–5. Submitted by USDA, August 10, 2007.

FCA: Proposed amendments to Title 12, Ch. VI of the Code of Federal Regulations, as promulgated by the Farm Credit Administration. Submitted by FCA, August 14, 2007.


GAO: Report to Chairman Collin Peterson, Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, U.S. Senate for beginning farmers and additional steps needed to demonstrate the effectiveness of USDA assistance. Submitted by GAO, September 1, 2007.


Department of Treasury: Letter to Chairman Collin Peterson, Committee on Agriculture, from Rebecca Harrigal, regarding credit rates of clean renewable energy bonds. Response to Mr. Peterson’s August 27 letter. Submitted by the Department of Treasury, September 12, 2007.


EPA: Charter to renew the Children’s Health Protection Advisory Committee in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App. 2 sec. 9(c). Submitted by EPA, September 21, 2007.


Agriculture Committee: Letter from Chairman Peterson, Committee on Agriculture, to Chairman Lukken, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, regarding jurisdiction over trading of futures contracts. Submitted by the Committee on Agriculture, September 27, 2007.


USDA: Notification of plans to consolidate two Massachusetts county FSA offices with other USDA service centers; as required by P.L. 110–5. Submitted by USDA, October 1, 2007.


Embassy of Japan: Letter to Chairman Collin Peterson from Ryozo Kato, Ambassador of Japan, expressing appreciation for continued interests in the Japan-U.S. alliance, as well as the issue of trade with Japan. Submitted by Embassy of Japan, October 23, 2007.
FCA: Enclosed copy of an advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) by the FCA from Nancy C. Pellett, Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, to Chairman Peterson. Submitted by FCA, October 25, 2007.

USDA: Letter from Floyd D. Gaibler, Deputy Under Secretary, Farm and Foreign Agricultural Services to Mr. Richard Kirchhoff thanking him for requesting the USDA to restate its commitment, in writing, to continue its current procedures for approving applications from existing state-licensed grain warehouses to be licensed under the U.S. Warehouse Act. Submitted by the USDA, October 26, 2007.

USDA: Letter to Chairman Peterson in response to the request of additional information on actions taken by the USDA with regard to “natural” label claims on meat and poultry products containing sodium or potassium lactates with attached list of companies. Submitted by USDA October 29, 2007.


FCA: Semiannual report prepared by the Inspector General of the FCA, summarizing the significant efforts and activities of the OIG. Also enclosed is the management report that presents the Agency’s perspective on audit resolution and follow-up activity. Submitted by the FCA, October 30, 2007.

USDA: Letter to Chairman Peterson from USDA Administrator Lloyd C. Day in response to a request to AMI for a list of pistachio growers covered by the FCA. Submitted by USDA, October 31, 2007.


EPA: Charter renewal of the Pesticide Program Dialogue Committee in accordance with the provisions of the FACA. Submitted by the EPA, November 2, 2007.

CFTC: Letter to Chairman Peterson from Commissioner Michel V. Dunn expressing concern regarding the weakening of the CFTC’s ability to fight retail off-exchange foreign currency fraud (forex) and adequately protect the investing public from forex scams. Submitted by CFTC, November 2, 2007.

EPA: Charter renewal of PPDC in accordance with the provisions of the FACA. Submitted by the EPA, November 2, 2007.

EPA: Charter renewal of the NAC/AEGL in accordance with the provisions of the FACA. Submitted by the EPA, November 2, 2007.

USDA: Responses to questions asked by Chairman concerning public health alert issued by the USDA FSIS for certain ground beef products. Submitted by USDA, November 6, 2007.

EPA: Charter renewal of the EPA SAB in accordance with the provisions of the FACA. Submitted by EPA, November 7, 2007.


USDA: Letter to Chairman Peterson from Under Secretary Gale A. Buchanan in response to his letter regarding the National Veterinary Medical Service Act (NVMSA). Submitted by USDA, November 14, 2007.


USDA: Letter to Chairman Peterson from Acting Secretary Chuck Conner notifying him of plans to consolidate five Ohio county Farm Service Agency offices with other DOA service centers. Submitted by USDA, November 16, 2007.

USDA: Letter to Chairman Peterson from Acting Secretary Chuck Conner notifying him of plans to consolidate nine Indiana county Farm Service Agency offices with other DOA service centers. Submitted by USDA, November 16, 2007.

USDA: Letter to Chairman Peterson from Administrator Lloyd C. Day in response to his request to the AMI under the FOIA for a list of avocado growers covered by a Federal Marketing Order, and its plans to release a copy of the current list. Submitted by USDA, November 16, 2007.

USDA: Letter to Chairman Peterson from Acting Secretary Chuck Conner notifying him of the plans to consolidate 10 Texas county Farm Service Agency offices with other DOA service centers. Submitted by USDA, November 16, 2007.


USDA: Fax to Chairman Peterson from Acting Secretary Chuck Conner notifying of plans to consolidate two Maine county FSA offices with offices located in other DOA service centers. Submitted by the USDA, November 20, 2007.

USDA: Letter to Chairman Peterson from Acting Secretary Chuck Conner notifying of plans to consolidate two Maine county FSA offices with offices located in other DOA service centers. Submitted by the USDA, November 20, 2007.

EPA: Two Uniform Resource Locators (URLs) for documents that EPA recently issued related to our regulatory programs. Addressed to Nancy Pelosi informally referred to the House Agriculture Committee. Submitted by the EPA, November 28, 2007.

USDA: Letter to Chairman Peterson from Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights Margo M. McKay on behalf of Acting Secretary Chuck Conner informing that the third annual report of Part A of Section 10708 of the 2002 Farm Bill, Transparency and Accountability for Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers, is now available. Submitted by USDA, November 30, 2007.


USDA: Letter to Chairman Peterson from Acting Secretary Chuck Conner notifying of plans to consolidate 19 Kentucky county FSA offices with other DOA service centers. Submitted by USDA, December 6, 2007.


USDA: Letter from Ben Anderson, Administrator, USDA Business and Cooperative Programs, to Chairman Collin Peterson, Committee on Agriculture, regarding Chairman Peterson's November 5, 2007 letter in support of an Intermediary Relending Program application submitted by the West Central Initiative. Submitted by the USDA, December 14, 2007.


Department of the Treasury: Quarterly report for the period October 1, 2006—December 31, 2006 of the Trade Sanctions Reform


USDA: Inform the Committee of the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s ongoing activities to combine and centralize the multiple agency ethics activities into a Departmental ethics program. Submitted by the USDA, January 30, 2008.


USDA: Letter from Under Secretary of Marketing and Regulatory Programs Bruce I. Knight to Chairman Peterson regarding new protocol with Canadian Food Inspection Service concerning hunder-harvested birds transiting the border during a highly pathogenic avian influenza (HPAI) incident. Submitted by the USDA, February 1, 2008.


U.S. Office of Special Counsel: Letter about the investigation into the whistleblower’s disclosures pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1213 (c) and (d). Submitted by U.S. Office of Special Counsel, February 5, 2008.

EPA: Letter from Assistant Administrator James B. Gulliford to Chairman Peterson in response to a letter concerning the Pesticide Registration Improvement Act of 2007 which reauthorized the requirement for registrants to pay registration service fees for the EPA to review registration applications. Submitted by EPA, February 5, 2008.


EPA: Charter for the Farm, Ranch, and Rural Communities Advisory Committee (FRRCC) in accordance with the provisions of the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA), 5 U.S.C. App. 2 §9(c). Submitted by the EPA, February 20, 2008.
USDOC: Quarterly Report to the Congress on Activities Undertaken by the Department of Commerce Pursuant to Section 906(b) of the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000 relating to the exports of agriculture commodities to Cuba, October through December 2007. Submitted by USDOC, February 20, 2008.


USDA: Letter from the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) in response to a request under the Freedom of Information Act (FOIA), 5 U.S.C. Section 552, for a list of registered avocado growers located in Miami-Dade County, Florida covered by a Federal marketing order. Submitted by USDA, March 25, 2008.


USDA: In compliance with P.L. 92–463, the Federal Advisory Committee Act, enclosed is a copy of the charter for the Opal Creek Scenic Recreation Area Advisory Council. Submitted by USDA, April 2, 2008.


USDA: Letter from Eldon Gould, Administrator, USDA Risk Management Agency, to Chairman Collin Peterson, Committee on Agriculture, regarding Chairman Peterson’s February 19, 2008 letter to Secretary Schafer requesting that the Risk Management Agency (RMA) increase the 2008 crop year expected market price for sugar beets. Submitted by the USDA, April 11, 2008.


MHA: Letter from the Minnesota Holstein Association to Chairman Collin Peterson, Committee on Agriculture, announcing resolutions passed at their 98th Annual Meeting. Submitted April 24, 2008.


FCA: Proposed amendments to title 12, chapter VI of the Code of Federal Regulations as promulgated by the Farm Credit Administration. Submitted by the FCA, May 13, 2008.


USDA: USDA’s annual report on the administrative expenses for programs established under commodity promotion laws. Submitted by the USDA, May 19, 2008.

NRDC: Letter from The Center for Food Safety, Natural Resources Defense Council, Union of Concerned Scientists, and The Organic Center, to Chairman Collin Peterson, Committee on Agriculture, regarding a letter the groups sent to Secretary of Agriculture Ed Schafer calling on the USDA to reverse its plans to eliminate a critical pesticide reporting program. Submitted by The Center for Food Safety, Natural Resources Defense Council, Union of Concerned Scientists, and The Organic Center, May 20, 2008.

FCA: Final rule adopted by the Farm Credit Administration Board, pursuant to the provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1971. Submitted by the FCA, May 20, 2008.

USDA: Letter from Nancy Montanez Johner, Under Secretary Food, Nutrition, and Consumer Services of the United States Department of Agriculture to Chairman Peterson in pursuant to the statutory authority in 48 U.S.C. 1469d(c), to advise key committee in Congress of proposed changes in the USDA administration of Emergency Food Assistance Program in the Territory of Guam. Submitted by the USDA, May 23, 2008.

FCA: Final rule adopted by the Farm Credit Administration Board, pursuant to the provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1971. Submitted by the FCA, May 28, 2008.


USDA: Letter from Lloyd C. Day, Administrator of Agriculture Marketing Service of the United States Department of Agriculture in response to a request from Chairman Peterson regarding the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. Section 552, for a list of almond growers on file with the Almond Board of California covered by a Federal marketing order. Submitted by the USDA, May 29, 2008.

USDA: Draft legislation, “To amend the United States Grain Standards Act to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to recover through user fees the cost of standardization activities. Submitted by the USDA, June 1, 2008.


USDA: Letter from Lloyd C. Day, Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service (AMS) in response to Chairman Peterson’s request under the Freedom of Information Act, 5 U.S.C. Section
552, for a list of pistachio growers covered by a Federal marketing order. Submitted by the USDA, June 11, 2008.


USDA: Letter from William Hunt, State Conservationist, Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), in response to Chairman Peterson’s letter dated June 10, 2008 concerning the Gary Haugen claim against the United States Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency (FSA) and Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) for allegedly taking no actions when informed working files may have been accessed by an unauthorized person. Submitted by the USDA, June 20, 2008.

National Institute for Animal Agriculture (NIAA): Letter to Chairman Peterson from Michele Vise-Brown, Chief Executive Officer, regarding the board of director’s adoption of 89 resolutions and position statements, submitted from the association’s 12 species-based and issue-based committees. Submitted by the NIAA, June 27, 2008.


U.S. Office of Special Counsel: Letter about the investigation into the whistleblower’s disclosures pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 1213(c) and (d). Submitted by U.S. Office of Special Counsel, July 1, 2008.


USDA: Letter from Edward T. Schafer, Secretary, United States Department of Agriculture, to Chairman Collin Peterson, Committee on Agriculture, regarding Senator Kent Conrad, Senator Byron L. Dorgan, and Congressman Earl Pomeroy’s letter expressing concern about the recent increases in fertilizer prices and its effect on agriculture producers across the country. Submitted by USDA, July 7, 2008.


USDA: Letter from Eldon Gould, acting Administrator, Risk Management Agency of the United States Department of Agriculture, to Chairman Peterson, in response to a letter sent on June 27, 2008, jointly signed by colleagues, requesting the RMA to provide flexibility in crop insurance rules to allow producers to harvest crops, planted on prevented planted acreage, used as livestock feed beginning on September 1. Submitted by the USDA, July 16, 2008.

USDA: Report in response to Title XI, Section 11016(b)(3) of the Food, Conservation and Entergy Act of 2008, pertaining to the estimated resources the Department of Agriculture needs to develop, implement and operate a catfish inspection program for the fiscal years 2009 and 2010. Submitted by the USDA, July 17, 2008.

USDA: Draft legislation, “To amend the Packers and Stockyards Act, 1921, to provide authority to collect license fees from persons participating in the Packers and Stockyards Programs, and for other purposes.” Submitted by USDA, July 22, 2008.

Farm Foundation: Report commissioned by Farm Foundation and completed by Purdue University economists, entitled: “What’s Driving Food Prices?” Submitted by Farm Foundation, July 23, 2008.


USDA: Copy of Office of Inspector General (OIG)’s report to the Secretary of Agriculture identifying and reporting the most serious management challenges confronting USDA and its agencies, as required by the Reports Consolidation Act of 2000. Submitted by USDA, August 1, 2008.


USDA: Report analyzing the power generation needs in rural areas of the United States, as required by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Security Act of 2008, Title VI, Section 6113. Submitted by USDA, August 22, 2008.

USDA: Letter transmitting three Farm Service Agency (FSA) information technology (IT) reports addressing FSA IT stabilization and modernization programs, as requested during the fiscal year 2008 appropriations process. Submitted by USDA, August 25, 2008.


EPA: Charter: Renewal of the Governmental Advisory Committee (GAC) and the National Advisory Committee (NAC) to the United States Representative to the Council of the Commission for Environmental Cooperation (CEC), in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (FACA). Submitted by EPA, August 29, 2008.


USDA: Letter to advise CCP that the BioPreferred Program will be managed by USDA’s Departmental Administration (DA) beginning in fiscal year (FY) 2009. Submitted by USDA, September 17, 2008.


Committee on Natural Resources: Response to letter indicating the Committee on Agriculture's jurisdictional interests in H.R. 1497, the “Legal Timber Protection Act.” Submitted by Committee on Natural Resources, September 24, 2008.

Delta Regional Authority: Copy of audit report of the last three years of DRA’s operation. Submitted by DRA, September 24, 2008.

EPA: Copy of the Agency’s 2009–2014 “Strategic Plan Change Document,” identifying the measurable environmental and human health outcomes the public can expect over the next five years and describing how those results are intended to be achieved, pursuant to the Government Performance and Results Act of 1993 (GPRA). Submitted by EPA, September 30, 2008.


FCA: Proposed Amendments to title 12, chapter VI of the Code of Federal Regulations as promulgated by the Farm Credit Administration. Submitted by FCA, October 21, 2008.

USDA: Report on “conferences sponsored or held by the Department of Agriculture or attended by employees of the Department of Agriculture,” in accordance with Section 14208 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008. Submitted by USDA, October 21, 2008.


D. MEMORIALS

15—April 19, 2007; Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Kansas, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 1604 urging the Congress of the United States to allow interstate marketing of state inspected meat.

26—April 19, 2007; Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, relative to Senate Joint Memorial No. 107 supporting the goals of the Global Nuclear Energy Partnership.

36—May 16, 2007; Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, relative to House Joint Resolution No. 6 supporting the “25 X 25” Initiative to increase production of renewable energy by the agricultural community.

60—May 16, 2007; Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Montana, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 4 urging the Congress of the United States reauthorize the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act and work toward a permanent solution to compensate states and local governments for lost tax revenue on federal land within Montana.

61—May 16, 2007; Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Washington, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 4011 requesting that the Congress of the United States enact a law that pre-
serves the use and access of pack and saddle stock animals on public lands.

62—May 16, 2007; Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Idaho, relative to Senate Joint Memorial No. 106 supporting the reauthorization of the “Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act” or the enactment of its equitable equivalent.

73—May 23, 2007; Memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of New Hampshire, relative to House Resolution No. 9 supporting the U.S. Mayors Climate Protection Agreement.

81—June 19, 2007; Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 83 memorializing the Congress of the United States to take such actions as are necessary to continue the current United States sugar program in the 2007 Farm Bill.

87—June 26, 2007; Memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 76 memorializing the Congress of the United States to address the colony collapse disorder affecting honeybees.

104—July 18, 2007; Memorial of the General Assembly of the State of Colorado, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 07–003 supporting the passage of the 2007 Farm Bill and continuing support for the federal food stamp program.

133—July 19, 2007; Memorial of the Legislative Assembly of the State of Oregon, relative to House Joint Memorial No. 5 urging the Congress of the United States to pass the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Reauthorization Act of 2007.

160—August 2, 2007; Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 3 urging the Congress of the United States to authorize and fund the federal Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000.

197—September 24, 2007; Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Texas, relative to House Concurrent Resolution No. 67 urging the Congress of the United States to provide further drought relief to Texas.

209—Oct. 24, 2007; Memorial of the Senate of the State of California, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 7 urging the California Congressional delegation to support H. Con. Res. 25.

211—Nov. 6, 2007; Memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Michigan, relative to House Resolution No. 156 encouraging the Congress of the United States and the Department of Agriculture to implement food policies that promote healthy food, farms, and communities by encouraging local production of fruits and vegetables by specialty crop farmers.

275—May 1, 2008; Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 556 urging the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States to support passage of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act.

284—May 20, 2008; Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Maine, relative to House Resolution No. 1672 memorializing the Congress of the United States to stop gasoline price manipulation and to close the Enron loophole.

300—June 10, 2008; Memorial of the House of Representatives of the State of Hawaii, relative to House Resolution No. 110 sup-
porting assistance for persons present in the United States under the Compacts of Free Association.

322—June 18, 2008; Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Mississippi, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 556 urging the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States to support the passage of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act.

331—June 26, 2008; Memorial of the Legislature of the State of Louisiana, relative to Senate Concurrent Resolution No. 36 expressing opposition to the authorization of offshore aquaculture in the Gulf of Mexico.

356—July 28, 2008; Memorial of the Legislature of the State of California, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 23 urging the Congress of the United States to reauthorize and fund the Federal Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act of 2000.

372—October 3, 2008; Memorial of the Senate of California, relative to Senate Joint Resolution No. 28—Relative to nutrition.

E. PETITIONS

5—March 8, 2007; Petition of the Idaho Association of Counties, relative to a petition supporting the reauthorization and funding of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act.

172—October 4, 2007; Petition of the Board of Commissioners of the County of Armstrong, Pennsylvania, relative to a Resolution supporting legislative changes proposed in the 2007 Farm Bill that would provide agricultural producer, farm-related businesses, and rural homeowners with broader access to financing by the cooperative Farm Credit System.

213—January 29, 2008; Petition of the Miami-Dade County Board of County Commissioners, Florida, relative to Resolution No. R–1245–07 urging the Florida Legislature to increase the penalties and fines for dog and other animal fighting.

272—June 18, 2008; Petition of the Board of Commissioners of Columbus County, North Carolina, relative to a Resolution supporting the Resources Conservation and Development (RD&D) Program.

278—June 18, 2008; Petition of the Mississippi Board of Education, relative to a Resolution urging the President of the United States and the Congress of the United States to support passage of the Secure Rural Schools and Community Self-Determination Act.