SECOND SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES DURING THE 112TH CONGRESS

(JUNE 25, 2011 TO DECEMBER 14, 2011)

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

DECEMBER 22, 2011.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed
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BOB GOODLATTE, Virginia, Vice Chairman
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LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES,
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,

Hon. KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives,
Washington, D.C.

Dear Ms. Haas: 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 second quarter of the 112th Congress.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Hon. FRANK D. LUCAS,
Chairman.
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REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE ON
ACTIVITIES DURING THE 112TH CONGRESS

DECEMBER 22, 2011.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

Mr. LUCAS, 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 112th 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 112th Congress at 46, with a party division of 26 Republicans and 20 Democrats. Among the committee members were 16 Representatives who were serving their first terms (Gibbs, Austin Scott, Fincher,† Tipton, Southerland, Crawford, Roby, Huelskamp, DesJarlais, Ellmers, Gibson, Hultgren, Hartzler, Schilling, Ribble, Sewell, and Noem‡).

SUBCOMMITTEE ASSIGNMENTS
(Ratio includes ex officio Members.)
(Frank D. Lucas, Chairman, and Collin C. Peterson, Ranking Minority Member, are ex officio Members of all Subcommittees.)
The Committee organized on January 25, 2011, into six subcommittees, five of which were assigned jurisdiction over major agri-
cultural commodities and one that dealt with various related agricultural operations. The six subcommittees were constituted as follows:

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON CONSERVATION, ENERGY, AND FORESTRY**
(RATIO 12–10 (TOTAL 22))

GLENN THOMPSON, Pennsylvania, Chairman

BOB GOODLATTE, Virginia
MARLIN A. STUTZMAN, Indiana
BOB GIBBS, Ohio
STEPHEN LEE FINCHER,† Tennessee
SCOTT R. TIPTON, Colorado
STEVE SOUTHERLAND II, Florida
MARITHA ROBY, Alabama
TIM HUELSKAMP, Kansas
RANDY HULTGREN, Illinois
REID J. RIBBLE, Wisconsin
KRISTI L. NOEM,‡ South Dakota
TIM HOLDEN, Pennsylvania, Ranking Minority Member
KURT SCHRADER, Oregon
WILLIAM L. OWENS, New York
MIKE McIntyre, North Carolina
JIM COSTA, California
TIMOTHY J. WALZ, Minnesota
MARCIA L. FUDGE, Ohio
Northern Mariana Islands

**Jurisdiction:** Soil, water, and resource conservation, small watershed program, energy and bio-based energy production, rural electrification, forestry in general and forest reserves other than those created from the public domain.

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON DEPARTMENT OPERATIONS, OVERSIGHT, AND CREDIT**
(RATIO 6–4 (TOTAL 10))

JEFF FORTENBERRY, Nebraska, Chairman

TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON, Illinois
STEVE KING, Iowa
ERIC A. "RICK" CRAWFORD, Arkansas
STEPHEN LEE FINCHER,† Tennessee
KRISTI L. NOEM,‡ South Dakota
MARCIA L. FUDGE, Ohio, Ranking Minority Member
JAMES P. McGovern, Massachusetts
JOE BACA, California

**Jurisdiction:** Agency oversight, review and analysis, special investigations, and agricultural credit.

**SUBCOMMITTEE ON NUTRITION AND HORTICULTURE**
(RATIO 6–4 (TOTAL 10))

JEAN SCHMIDT, Ohio, Chairwoman

STEVE KING, Iowa
THOMAS J. ROONEY, Florida
STEVE SOUTHERLAND II, Florida
ERIC A. "RICK" CRAWFORD, Arkansas
JOE BACA, California, Ranking Minority Member
CHELLIE Pingree, Maine
GREGORIO KILILI CAMACHO SABLAN, Northern Mariana Islands

**Jurisdiction:** Food stamps, nutrition and consumer programs, fruits and vegetables, honey and bees, marketing and promotion orders, plant pesticides, quarantine, adulteration of seeds and insect pests, and organic agriculture.

† Resigned from Committee May 11, 2011.
‡ Appointed to Committee and Subcommittee June 14, 2011.
SUBCOMMITTEE ON GENERAL FARM COMMODITIES AND RISK MANAGEMENT
(RATIO 15–11 (TOTAL 26))

K. MICHAEL CONAWAY, Texas, Chairman

STEVE KING, Iowa
RANDY NEUGEBAUER, Texas
JEAN SCHMIDT, Ohio
BOB GIBBS, Ohio
AUSTIN SCOTT, Georgia
ERIC A. “RICK” CRAWFORD, Arkansas
MARTHA ROBY, Alabama
TIM HUELSKAMP, Kansas
RENEE L. ELLMERS, North Carolina
CHRISTOPHER P. GIBSON, New York
RANDY HULTGREN, Illinois
VICKY HARTZLER, Missouri
LEONARD L. BOSWELL, Iowa, Ranking Minority Member
MIKE McIntyre, North Carolina
TIMOTHY J. WALZ, Minnesota
LARRY KISSELL, North Carolina
JAMES P. McGovern, Massachusetts
DENNIS A. CARDOZA, California
JOE COURTNEY, Connecticut
PETER WELCH, Vermont
TERRI A. SEWELL, Alabama

Jurisdiction: Program and markets related to cotton, cottonseed, wheat, feed grains, soybeans, oilseeds, rice, dry beans, peas, lentils, the Commodity Credit Corporation, risk management, including crop insurance, commodity exchanges, and specialty crops.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON LIVESTOCK, DAIRY, AND POULTRY
(RATIO 11–9 (TOTAL 20))

THOMAS J. ROONEY, Florida, Chairman

BOB GOODLATTE, Virginia
STEVE KING, Iowa
RANDY NEUGEBAUER, Texas
STEPHEN LEE FINCHER, Tennessee
TIM HUELSKAMP, Kansas
SCOTT DESJARLAIS, Tennessee
CHRISTOPHER P. GIBSON, New York
REID J. RIBBLE, Wisconsin
KRISTI L. NOEM, South Dakota
DENNIS A. CARDOZA, California, Ranking Minority Member
DAVID SCOTT, Georgia
JOE COURTNEY, Connecticut
TIM HOLDEN, Pennsylvania
LEONARD L. BOSWELL, Iowa
JOE BACA, California
KURT SCHRADER, Oregon
WILLIAM L. OWENS, New York

Jurisdiction: Livestock, dairy, poultry, meat, seafood and seafood products, inspection, marketing, and promotion of such commodities, aquaculture, animal welfare, and grazing.

SUBCOMMITTEE ON RURAL DEVELOPMENT, RESEARCH, BIOTECHNOLOGY, AND FOREIGN AGRICULTURE
(RATIO 8–6 (TOTAL 14))

TIMOTHY V. JOHNSON, Illinois, Chairman

GLENN THOMPSON, Pennsylvania
MARLIN A. STUTZMAN, Indiana
AUSTIN SCOTT, Georgia
RANDY HULTGREN, Illinois
VICKY HARTZLER, Missouri
ROBERT T. SCHILLING, Illinois
JIM COSTA, California, Ranking Minority Member
HENRY CUELLAR, Texas
PETER WELCH, Vermont
TERRI A. SEWELL, Alabama

Jurisdiction: Rural Development, farm security and family farming matters; research, education and extension, biotechnology, foreign agriculture assistance, and trade promotion programs, generally.

† Resigned from Committee May 11, 2011.
‡ Appointed to Committee and Subcommittee June 14, 2011.
B. COMMITTEE JURISDICTION

Under Rules adopted by the House of Representatives for the 111th 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:¹

“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 com-

¹References are to the volume and section of Hinds' (volumes I–V, e.g., IV, 500) and Cannon's (volumes VI–VIII, e.g., VI, 400) Precedents of the House of Representatives, and to the Congressional Record by date and page (e.g., January 3, 1953, p. 500).
modities (including the Commodity Credit Corporation) while transferring jurisdiction over foreign distribution and non-domestic 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. 5270).

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. 1344). 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 House referred the President’s message dealing with the refinancing of farm-mortgage indebtedness to the Committee, thus conferring jurisdiction (April 4, 1933, p. 1209).
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 10, 2011 to also 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 10, 2011:

Oversight Plan House Committee on Agriculture 112th Congress

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

2008 Farm Bill and Current Agricultural Conditions:

- Review the U.S. Department of Agriculture's (USDA) implementation of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 (FCEA);
- Conduct an audit or inventory of every farm bill program under the committee's jurisdiction;
- Review programs that may be inefficient, duplicative, outdated or more appropriately administered by State or local governments for possible cuts or elimination;
- Review programs for waste, fraud and abuse;
- Review the current state of health of the U.S. farm economy;
- Review USDA's initial and subsequent implementation of FCEA payment limit and adjusted gross income provisions;
- Review USDA's use of Ad Hoc Disaster Assistance;
- Review the state of credit conditions and availability in rural America;
- Review the impact of weather conditions on crop production;
- Review USDA's activities regarding implementation of the U.S. Warehouse Act;
- Review of market situation, including impact of crop reports and projections;
- Review colony collapse disorder and other long term threats to pollinator health;
- Review USDA's implementation of the U.S. Grain Standards Act;
- Review USDA's implementation of the Fair and Equitable Tobacco Reform Act of 2004;
• Review the Farm Service Agency’s (FSA) management controls for Finality Rule and equitable relief decisions;
• Review how Administrative Pay-Go is affecting Department actions; and
• Review discretionary actions by USDA that are not directly authorized by legislation.

Energy
• Assess implementation of energy programs authorized by FCEA;
• Review administration of the Biomass Crop Assistance Program (BCAP);
• Review activities funded by the Biomass Research and Development Act (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 RUS electric loan program;
• Review electricity reliability in rural America;
• Review current provisions in existing law that support agriculture-based energy production and use;
• Review the implementation of the Renewable Fuels Standard (RFA);
• Review programs that may be inefficient, duplicative, outdated or more appropriately administered by State or local governments for possible cuts or elimination;
• Review renewable fuel programs and their impact on agriculture; and
• Review USDA’s energy infrastructure initiative.

Conservation and the Environment:
• Review the impact of regulatory activities by the EPA and its effect on agriculture productivity;
• 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;
• Review the impact of the Administration’s regulatory activity relative to methyl bromide on production of agriculture in the U.S.;
• Review of EPA’s resource needs 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 NRCS;
• Review implementation of all of USDA’s conservation programs;
• Review conservation streamlining initiatives to eliminate duplicative and overlapping programs;
• Review programs that may be inefficient, duplicative, outdated or more appropriately administered by State or local governments for possible cuts or elimination;
• Review EPA’s jurisdiction under the Clean Water Act (CWA) and its impact to U.S. agriculture;
• Review of potential impacts of EPA’s Clean Air Act (CAA) regulatory program on U.S. agriculture;
• Review ongoing discussions and potential consequences for American agriculture under the United Nations Climate Change Conference;
• Review EPA’s implementation of the Food Quality Protection Act (FQPA), FIFRA and Pesticide Registration Improvement Renewal Act (PRIA II);
• Review the impact of litigation and rulemaking 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 for impacts agricultural operations;
• Review the EPA’s regulatory actions in regard to pesticide evaluations;
• Review of EPA’s regulation of Animal Feeding Operations;
• Review the non-emergency haying and grazing provisions of the Conservation Reserve Program (CRP);
• Review of the operation of the Resource, Conservation and Development Program; and
• Review of Total Maximum Daily Load strategies and impacts on production agriculture.

**Federal Crop Insurance and Risk Management:**

• Review USDA’s implementation of crop insurance provisions of the FCEA;
• Review the effectiveness of the Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments Program (SURE);
• Review the role and effectiveness of the Federal Crop Insurance Program;
• Review USDA’s and the Risk Management Agency’s (RMA) administration and oversight of the Federal Crop Insurance Program;
• Review the availability of crop insurance as a risk management tool;
• Review programs that may be inefficient, duplicative, outdated or more appropriately administered by State or local governments for possible cuts or elimination;
• Review USDA’s activities designed to find and reduce crop insurance program waste, fraud, and abuse;
• Review USDA’s handling of the SRA process;
• Review RMA’s combination of revenue protection crop insurance programs;
• Review the operations of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC);
• Review the growing consolidation and internationalization of futures exchange trading;
• Review market machinations for exchange traded energy and agricultural future products;
• Review enforcement and oversight capabilities of the CFTC both domestically and internationally; and
• Review the role of the CFTC in light of potential climate change legislation.

Implementation of Title VII of Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act
• Review the process by which the CFTC engages in rulemaking as directed by Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act to ensure—
  (1) it is a transparent process;
  (2) the sequence, timing and comment deadlines of rule proposals allow for meaningful public comment;
  (3) cost benefit analysis is adequately performed and reflected in rule proposals;
  (4) the CFTC is well coordinated with other federal financial regulators responsible for implementing Title VII;
  (5) regulations do not impose undue or excessive burdens on financial markets and the economy;
  (6) regulations are consistent with the intent and statutory language of the Dodd-Frank Act.
• Examine the CFTC, SEC and Federal Reserve rules as they relate to the exemption for commercial end-users, including the application of margin and capital to end-user OTC transactions;
• Examine the feasibility of timetables established by Dodd-Frank in building the data, technology and connectivity necessary to meet regulatory objectives;
• Review the impact of Title VII on market structure;
• Review the impact of proposed transparency mechanisms on trade pricing and liquidity;
• Review the impact of Title VII on the global competitiveness of U.S. firms.

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 as well as 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;
- Review USDA’s implementation of research, education and extension programs authorized in FCEA;
- 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 National Bio and Agro-Defense Facility following the transfer of the center to the Department of Homeland Security;
- 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 implementation of USDA’s collection of organic production and market data;
- Review implementation of National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA);
- Review coordination between ARS, Economic Research Service (ERS), NIFA 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 NIFA;
• Review of ARS, ERS, NASS and NIFA 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 Food and Drug Administration’s (FDA) findings regarding cloned animal products and regulation of genetically engineered animals;
• Assess USDA’s efforts to develop and promote benefits of biotechnology for increasing agricultural productivity and combating hunger globally; and
• Review USDA’s management and controls over biotechnology-derived material.

**U.S. Forest Service Administration:**

• Review U.S. Forest Service (USFS) budget, with special attention to land acquisition and easement programs;
• Continue to monitor the effectiveness and efficiency of the Forest Service fire management program, including the impact of hazardous fuels management, forest health efforts and fire preparedness;
• Review the impact of fire expenses on other USFS program delivery;
• Assess the USFS strategy for timber harvesting on federal lands; and
• Review USFS efforts to promote utilization of federal forests for renewable energy purposes.

**Dairy:**

• Review options to improve the efficiency and effectiveness of dairy programs; and
• Review efficiency of federal market order system.

**Outreach and Civil Rights**

• Review implementation of Section 14012 of the FCEA;
• Review the implementation of the Office of Advocacy and Outreach;
• Monitor USDA’s outreach efforts to small and minority farmers/ranchers;
• Review of the operations of the office of the Assistant Secretary for Civil Rights;
• Review USDA process for evaluating discrimination claims under the Pigford settlement;
• 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;
• Review USDA’s field office structure for the purpose of delivering commodity, conservation, energy and rural development programs;
• Review USDA’s plan to modernize its Information Technology (IT) systems; and
• Review the administrative structure of USDA for effectiveness and additional efficiencies.

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 its safety and soundness;
• Review of Farmer Mac activities and programs;
• Review of FSA’s direct and guaranteed loan programs and graduation efforts;
• Review of the Rural Electrification Act (REA);
• Review of the farm economy and access to credit;
• Review implementation of rural development policies and authorities contained in FCEA and the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act;
• Review programs that may be inefficient, duplicative, outdated or more appropriately administered by State or local governments for possible cuts or elimination;
• Conduct oversight of the USDA’s Rural Broadband Access Loan and Loan Guarantee Program;
• Conduct oversight of new Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program;
• Conduct oversight of the implementation of the USDA’s Telecommunications Programs;
• Review the status of the Rural Telephone Bank;
• Assess state of rural water systems and effectiveness of federal funding to build and upgrade those systems;
• Assess rural infrastructure and business needs and effectiveness of USDA programs targeted to those needs;
• 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 Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), fruit and vegetable initiatives, the Emergency Food Assistance Program (TEFAP), the Food Distribution on Indian Reservations (FDPIR) and other commodity distribution programs;
- Assess the level of participation by states in SNAP and examine state options for expanding SNAP participation;
- Review buying patterns of SNAP recipients and methods for encouraging balanced lifestyles;
- Review programs that may be inefficient, duplicative, outdated or more appropriately administered by State or local governments for possible cuts or elimination;
- Review efforts by state SNAP administrators to modernize and streamline their programs;
- Review the Community Food Project Program to ensure cooperative grants are working;
- Review the SNAP retailer approval process; and
- Review of the implementation of changes made to the SNAP Nutrition Education Program.

Food Safety:
- Review implementation of the FDA Food Safety Modernization Act;
- Review implementation of the recent FDA Egg Safety Rule;
- 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 implementation of the catfish inspection program;
- 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; and
- Review USDA’s enforcement of the Humane Methods of Slaughter Act and humane handling regulations.

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;
- Assess USDA’s Animal Disease Traceability Plan; and
- Review implementation of Sec. 10201—Plant pest and disease management and disaster prevention.

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; and
• 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 the implementation and impact of The American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 (ARRA) on USDA programs;
• Review implementation of the Specialty Crop Competitiveness Act;
• Review of the impact of transportation infrastructure issues on agriculture and forestry;
• Review USDA’s implementation and enforcement of the country of origin labeling rule; and
• Assess operation of the Fruit and Vegetable (FAV) planting prohibition pilot program.

**Consultation With Other Committees To Reduce Duplication:**
• With Natural Resources Committee on forestry issues, ESA 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 and on research related to agroterrorism;
• With Judiciary on immigrant agricultural labor;
• With Energy and Commerce on food safety and biomass energy programs both existing and new;
• With Transportation and Infrastructure on CWA compliance issues;
• With Financial Services Committee on Dodd-Frank Act issues; and
• With any other committee as appropriate.

II. COMMITTEE ACTIVITIES DURING THE 111TH CONGRESS

A. MAIN LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

The Committee on Agriculture reported or otherwise considered a variety of bills in the 112th Congress covering many of the diverse areas within its jurisdictional interests. Some of the major activities of the committee during the 112th Congress included the following:
Agenda for the House Agriculture Committee

- The Agriculture Committee approached its business in an open, transparent manner and maintained the strong bipartisan tradition of the Committee. One of the main priorities of the Committee during this Congress was to provide oversight to the various federal agencies through the hearing process.

- The Agriculture Committee held 10 full committee hearings and 6 business meetings during the 112th Congress. Various subcommittees held 30 hearings during the 112th Congress.

- The Committee heard testimony from Administration officials on 33 occasions, including 43 testimonies from U.S. Department of Agriculture representatives, and 7 from the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. Additional testimony heard by the Committee was offered by university researchers, nonprofit organizations, trade groups, and farmers and ranchers from across the United States and totaled 171 testimonies all together.

Biotechnology

- In January 2011, the Committee held a public forum to review the biotechnology product regulatory approval process. The public forum was held to explore the issue in advance of that decision.

Trade


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

- On February 17, 2011, the House Agriculture Committee held a public hearing to review the state of the farm economy. Members of the committee heard testimony from U.S. Department of Agriculture Secretary Tom Vilsack and questioned him on a variety of topics including the many regulatory burdens affecting the livelihoods of farmers and ranchers. The committee also discussed economic trends in prices, input costs, and farm output.

- March 31, 2011, the House Agriculture Committee held a public hearing to review the definitions of key terms included in Title VII of the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, such as “swap,” “Swap Dealer,” and “Major Swap Participant.” Additionally, Members examined how end-users will be impacted by these definitions and regulatory designations. The Act does not define an end-user explicitly. In order to qualify for the end-user exemption, a company must not be designated a Swap Dealer, Major Swap Participant, or a financial entity.

- On April 13, 2011, Rep. K. Michael Conaway, Chairman of the Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities and Risk Management held a public hearing to further review the Commodity Futures Trading Commission’s (CFTC) rulemaking

- On May 4, 2011, the House Agriculture Committee approved H.R. 1573, to facilitate implementation of title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform Act, promote regulatory coordination, and avoid market disruption. This legislation gives regulators additional time to write and yet the rules governing derivatives, and brings the U.S. into alignment with our G20 partners on financial reform.

- On April 15, 2011, U.S. Representatives Frank D. Lucas, Spencer Bachus, K. Michael Conaway, and Scott Garrett introduced H.R. 1573, which would extend the deadline by 18 months for implementing Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. The bill gives the regulatory agencies more time to effectively meet the objectives of the derivatives title, to prioritize deliberation over speed, to consider the costs and benefits, and to understand the cumulative impact of the rules that will be applied to the marketplace. Additionally, the bill realigns the U.S. with the G20 agreement to implement reform by December 2012.

- On July 21, 2011, the House Agriculture Committee held a public hearing to review the impact of derivatives reform on end users and smaller financial institutions. Members of the Committee heard from a diverse group of witnesses representing community banks, public power companies, rural electric co-ops, and manufacturers who expressed concerns that the CFTC's regulations may go too far, imposing unnecessary costs on their businesses. The witnesses expressed concerns that these costs would be passed on to their customers in the form of higher costs.

- On October 12, 2011, the House Agriculture Committee held a public hearing to review seven legislative proposals amending Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. The proposals are the culmination of the committee's oversight efforts of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) as it writes rules for Dodd-Frank. Throughout the year, the committee has held several hearings on Title VII that have included testimony from every type of market participant. Businesses across America in a variety of industries have shared consistent concerns the CFTC is overreaching in its rulemaking and it will have a negative impact on businesses and on the economy.

**Oversight of the U.S. Department of Agriculture Rural Development Programs**

- On February 15, 2011, Rep. Timothy V. Johnson, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Rural Development, Research, Biotechnology, and Foreign Agriculture held a public hearing to review the various definitions of rural applied under programs operated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA).

- On April 14, 2011, Rep. Jeff Fortenberry, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Department Operations, Oversight, and Credit held a public hearing to review credit conditions in rural America. A number of institutions provide credit to our nation's
farmers, ranchers, and rural constituents. It is important to ensure credit is readily available through institutions that are fundamentally sound.

**Livestock**

- April 6, 2011, Rep. Thomas J. Rooney, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry held a public hearing to review the state of the beef industry. Members of the Subcommittee heard testimony from a cow-calf producer, an owner of a feeding business, and a beef packer. In addition to educating Members about the structure and economic conditions of the beef sector, witnesses also highlighted a range of issues impacting the beef industry such as environmental policies, feed availability, input prices, trade, and the proposed Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) rule.

- April 13, 2011, Rep. Thomas J. Rooney, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry held a public hearing to review the state of the poultry industry. Members of the Subcommittee heard testimony from a chicken grower, a chicken integrator, and a turkey grower who is also the chairman of a poultry processing cooperative. In addition to educating Members about the structure and economic conditions of the poultry sector, witnesses also highlighted a range of issues impacting the poultry industry, such as environmental policies, feed availability, input prices, trade, and the proposed Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) rule.

- On May 4, 2011, Rep. Thomas J. Rooney, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry, held a public hearing to review the state of America’s pork industry. Members of the Subcommittee heard statements from witnesses that represented a cross-section of the pork industry, including a small farrow-to-finish producer, an owner of a large family-owned pork farming network, and a packer. The witnesses discussed the economic and policy issues currently affecting the pork industry, including international trade, feed availability, animal health and welfare, environmental policies, and the proposed Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) rule adding new regulations under the Packers and Stockyards Act.

- On September 14, 2011, Rep. Thomas J. Rooney, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee’s Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry held a public hearing to examine the issue of feed availability and its effect on the livestock, dairy, and poultry industries.

**Environmental Protection Agency**

- On February 16, 2011, Rep. Jean Schmidt, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Nutrition and Horticulture and Rep. Bob Gibbs, Chairman of the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee’s Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment held a joint public hearing to consider reducing the
regulatory burdens posed by the case *National Cotton Council v. EPA* (6th Cir. 2009) and to review related draft legislation.

- On March 2, 2011, Reps. Bob Gibbs (R–OH), Jean Schmidt (R–OH), and Joe Baca (D–CA) introduced H.R. 872, a bipartisan bill to reduce the regulatory burdens posed by the case *National Cotton Council v. EPA* (6th Cir. 2009).

- On March 9, 2011, the House Agriculture Committee approved H.R. 872, The Reducing Regulatory Burdens Act of 2011. It was a bipartisan bill that would amend the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) and the Clean Water Act (CWA) to clarify Congressional intent and eliminate the requirement of a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permit for pesticides approved for use under FIFRA. The legislation was cosponsored by 39 of the 46 Agriculture Committee members.


- Rep. Glenn “G.T.” Thompson, Chairman of the Subcommittee on Conservation, Energy, and Forestry held a public hearing on March 16, 2011 to further review the Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL), agricultural practices, and their implications on national watersheds. Members of the subcommittee highlighted the importance of conservation programs and their impact on the health of the Chesapeake Bay, as well as the voluntary steps farmers have taken to preserve and protect this watershed.

- On March 10, 2011, the Committee held a public hearing to review the impact of Environmental Protection Agency regulations on agriculture.

*Farm Bill*

- On June 24, 2011, Rep. K. Michael Conaway, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee’s Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities and Risk Management, held the first audit hearing on farm policy. This audit of agricultural programs is the first step in the farm bill process. This hearing examined the Federal Crop Insurance Program, which is a cornerstone of U.S. farm policy.

- On July 7, 2011, Rep. Jean Schmidt, Chairwoman of the House Agriculture Committee’s Subcommittee on Nutrition and Horticulture, held an audit hearing to examine specialty crop programs.

- On July 7, 2011, Rep. Glenn ‘GT’ Thompson, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee’s Subcommittee on Conservation, Energy, and Forestry, continued the audit hearings on farm policy, which is the first step in the farm bill process. Subcommittee Members questioned USDA Administrators on how these programs can be streamlined to be more effective and efficient. Although the past two farm bills saw dramatic increases in conservation spending, several of the programs do not have a budget baseline beyond the expiration of the 2008 Farm Bill.
• On July 13, 2011, Rep. Timothy V. Johnson, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee’s Subcommittee on Rural Development, Research, Biotechnology, and Foreign Agriculture, held an audit hearing to examine trade, food aid and agricultural development programs operated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s (USDA) Foreign Agricultural Service (FAS) and the U.S. Agency for International Development (USAID).
• On July 14, 2011, Rep. Jeff Fortenberry, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee’s Subcommittee on Department Operations, Oversight, and Credit, held an audit hearing to examine the U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) Farm Service Agency’s (FSA) loan programs.
• On July 20, 2011, Rep. Glenn ‘GT’ Thompson, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee’s Subcommittee on Conservation, Energy, and Forestry, held an audit hearing to review energy and forestry programs within the subcommittee’s jurisdiction.
• On July 21, 2011, Rep. Jean Schmidt, Chairwoman of the House Agriculture Committee’s Subcommittee on Nutrition and Horticulture, held an audit hearing to examine Title IV nutrition programs. The nutrition title accounts for more than 75 percent of the entire farm bill spending.
• On July 27, 2011, Rep. K. Michael Conaway, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee’s Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities and Risk Management, held an audit hearing to examine Title I programs and the Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments (SURE) program. Title I programs, plus crop insurance, form the backbone of the farm safety net, but only account for roughly 16 percent of all farm bill spending.
• On July 28, 2011, Rep. Timothy V. Johnson, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee’s Subcommittee on Rural Development, Research, Biotechnology, and Foreign Agriculture, held an audit hearing to examine U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) research programs. Research programs are vital to enhancing agricultural productivity, decreasing input costs, and ensuring American consumers continue to enjoy safe, abundant, affordable, and nutritious food supply.
• On September 8, 2011, Rep. Thomas J. Rooney, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee’s Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry held an audit hearing to examine U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) dairy programs. Members of the Subcommittee heard testimony about how these programs are working, current conditions and productivity in the dairy industry, and possible public policy challenges, moving forward.
• On September 13, 2011, Rep. Timothy V. Johnson, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee’s Subcommittee on Rural Development, Research, Biotechnology, and Foreign Agriculture, held an audit hearing to examine U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) rural development programs. This is the eleventh and final hearing in the audit series designed to provide members of the committee with a greater understanding of farm policy.
Conservation, Energy, and Forestry

• On July 8, 2011, the House Agriculture Subcommittee on Conservation, Energy, and Forestry joined with the Natural Resources' Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources to hold a joint hearing on “Challenges facing Domestic Oil and Gas Development: Review of Bureau of Land Management/U.S. Forest Service Ban on Horizontal Drilling on Federal Lands.” The panel heard from a number of experts regarding the U.S. Forest Service’s proposed ban of horizontal drilling in the George Washington National Forest, as well as the Interior Departments’ potential regulation of hydraulic fracturing on Federal lands.

• On November 3, 2011, Rep. Glenn ‘GT’ Thompson, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee’s Subcommittee on Conservation, Energy, and Forestry held a public hearing to review the implementation of Phase II of the Chesapeake Bay Total Maximum Daily Load (TMDL) Watershed Implementation Plans (WIP) and their impact on states and rural communities. The implementation of the TMDL is complex and far-reaching, affecting communities in six states and the District of Columbia. States are now in the second phase of a three-part process to limit discharge into the Bay and several of them have raised concerns about the cost and the regulatory burden they face in meeting the new limits. Witnesses testified that the process is being driven by arbitrary deadlines from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) instead of economic and scientific assessments. This creates difficulties for states and municipalities attempting to meet EPA’s requirements.

MF Global Bankruptcy

• On December 5, 2011, the House Agriculture Committee approved the issuance of a subpoena to compel the attendance of Hon. Jon S. Corzine, the former Chief Executive Officer of MF Global, at the full committee hearing scheduled for December 8 to examine the MF Global bankruptcy.

• On December 8, 2011, the House Agriculture Committee held a public hearing to examine the MF Global bankruptcy and reports that as much as $1.2 billion in customer funds have gone missing. The disappearance of customer funds from MF Global has badly shaken the trust that farmers, ranchers, and businesses across America place in futures trading. The hearing marked the first public comments about the circumstances surrounding the bankruptcy from MF Global’s former CEO, Jon S. Corzine. Members questioned Mr. Corzine and other witnesses about the events leading up to the bankruptcy and the whereabouts of customer funds.

B. STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES

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

Number of bills referred:

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<th>Type of Bill</th>
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<td>Senate bills</td>
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(2) Disposition of Bills Containing Items Under the Jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture

- Bills enacted into law ................................................................. 1
- Bills acted on by the Committee included in other bills that became law ... 0
- Bills vetoed ................................................................................. 0
- Bills acted on by both Houses, but not enacted ................................ 0
- Bills acted on by the House but not the Senate ............................ 3
- Concurrent Resolutions approved ............................................. 0
- Bills reported to the House but not considered ........................... 2
- Bills ordered reported, but not reported ..................................... 0
- Bills defeated in the House ......................................................... 0

(3) Statistics on hearings and markups:

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

1. Bills Enacted into Law

P.L. 112–46, (H.R. 765)

Ski Area Recreational Opportunity Enhancement Act of 2011

H.R. 765 was introduced on February 17, 2011 by Representative Rob Bishop and referred to the Committee on Agriculture and in addition to the Committee on Natural Resources. On June 15, 2011 the Committee on Natural Resources ordered reported the bill without amendment by unanimous consent. On July 20, 2011, the bill was reported to House, H. Rept. 112–164, Part I. On October 3, 2011 the bill passed the House under suspension of the rules by a recorded vote of 394 yeas to 0 nays. On October 18, 2011 the bill passed the Senate by unanimous consent clearing the measure for the President. On November 7, 2011 the bill was signed by the President into Public Law 112–46.

The Act amends the National Forest Ski Area Permit Act of 1986 to authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to permit seasonal and year-round natural resource based, recreational activities and associated facilities at ski areas, in addition to those that support Nordic and alpine skiing and other snow sports that are currently authorized by the Act. Current law does not address activities other than Nordic and alpine skiing, snow sports, and their ancillary fa-
ilities at ski areas on U.S. Forest Service lands. Congress intended the term 'appropriate ancillary facilities' to include 'only those facilities directly necessary for the operation and support of a winter sports facility.' The Act will allow for new activities such as ziplines, climbing walls, mountain biking, and alpine slides.

The additional seasonal and year-round recreational activities and associated facilities authorized by the Act would encourage outdoor recreation and require such activities to harmonize with the natural environment. The Act also will make clear that the primary purpose of the authorized use and occupancy would continue to be skiing and other snow sports. The Act will not waive existing laws such as the Endangered Species Act and the National Environmental Policy Act to allow for these new activities to take place. Ski areas on Forest Service lands are themselves ‘developed sites’ so these new activities will be in keeping with the intended use of these areas.

Other Bills: Several bills acted on by other committees, but not acted on by the Committee on Agriculture contain provisions relating to matters with the Committee’s jurisdiction. The following are abbreviated summaries of these bills, including some of the relevant provisions.

Legislative Matters

P.L. 112–41, (H.R. 3080)

United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement Implementation Act

H.R. 3080 was introduced on October 3, 2011 by Representative Eric Cantor and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. On October 5, 2011 the bill was ordered reported by a recorded vote of 31 yeas to 5 nays. On October 6, 2011 the bill was reported to the House, H. Rept. 112–239. On October 12, 2011 the bill passed the House by a recorded vote of 278 yeas to 151 nays. On that same date the bill passed the Senate by a recorded vote of 83 yeas to 15 nays. On October 21, 2011 the bill was signed by the President into Public Law 112–41.

The Act will implement the agreement establishing a free trade area between the United States and Korea that was signed on June 30, 2007. The United States-Korea Free Trade Agreement covers all agricultural and industrial sectors, provides for expanded market access for U.S. services, contains greater protections for U.S. intellectual property rights holders, and includes strong labor and environment provisions.

Currently, U.S. industrial goods face an average tariff of 6.2 percent in Korea, paying over $1.3 billion a year. Korean exports enter the United States at an average tariff of only 2.8 percent—less than ½ the Korean rate. The agreement will significantly open up the Korean market, helping U.S. exporters gain greater access. The International Trade Commission (‘ITC’) estimates that U.S. exports to Korea would increase by $9.7–10.9 billion as a result of tariff reductions alone.

U.S. agriculture exports to Korea currently face an average tariff of 54 percent, whereas Korean agricultural exports to the United States face average tariffs of just 9 percent. The agreement would remedy this by making more than ½ of current U.S. farm exports to Korea by value duty-free immediately upon implementation, in-
including U.S. exports of wheat, corn for feed, soybeans for crushing, whey for feed use, hides and skins, cotton, cherries, pistachios, almonds, grape juice, and wine. The agreement would also address key non-tariff barriers. For example, Korea would recognize the equivalence of the U.S. food safety system for meat, poultry, and processed foods.

P.L. 112–42, (H.R. 3078)
United States-Columbia Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act
H.R. 3078 was introduced on October 3, 2011 by Representative Eric Cantor and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. On October 5, 2011 the bill was ordered reported by a recorded vote of 24 yeas to 12 nays. On October 6, 2011 the bill was reported to the House, H. Rept. 112–237. On October 12, 2011 the bill passed the House by a recorded vote of 262 yeas to 167 nays. On that same date the bill passed the Senate by a recorded vote of 66 yeas to 33 nays. On October 21, 2011 the bill was signed by the President into Public Law 112–42.

The Act will implement the agreement establishing a free trade area between the United States and Colombia that was signed on November 22, 2006. That agreement was approved by the Colombian Congress in June 2007 and again in October 2007 after it was modified to include new provisions after the May 10, 2007 bipartisan understanding between Congressional leaders and the Administration. The agreement will immediately eliminate duties on 80% of U.S. exports of consumer and industrial products to Colombia. Most remaining tariffs will be eliminated within 10 years of implementation.

Currently, U.S. agriculture exports to Colombia face an average tariff of 20 percent, whereas only two Colombian agricultural exports to the United States face tariffs above three percent. The agreement would remedy this by providing immediate duty-free treatment for 77.5 percent of Colombia’s agricultural tariff lines, including U.S. exports of soybeans, cotton, wheat, barley, peanuts, bacon, high-quality beef, the vast majority of processed products, and almost all fruit and vegetable products, with tariffs eliminated on almost 93 percent of agricultural tariff lines within 10 years. The agreement would immediately eliminate Colombia’s separate ‘price band’ variable tariffs for U.S. exports, which the European Union’s trade agreement with Colombia does not eliminate for EU exports.

As a result, the ITC estimates significant gains in U.S. agricultural exports. For example, the ITC estimates that U.S. exports of grains could increase by 55 to 77 percent and soybeans, soybean products, and animal feeds by 30 to 50 percent. The agreement would also provide guarantees against key non-tariff barriers. For example, Colombia has committed to continuing to recognize the equivalence of the U.S. food safety system for meat and poultry and would provide access for all U.S. beef and beef products consistent with international norms.

P.L. 112–43, (H.R. 3079)
United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act
H.R. 3079 was introduced on October 3, 2011 by Representative Eric Cantor and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means. On October 5, 2011 the bill was ordered reported by a recorded vote of 32 yeas to 3 nays. On October 6, 2011 the bill was reported to the House, H. Rept. 112–238. On October 12, 2011 the bill passed the House by a recorded vote of 300 yeas to 129 nays. On that same date the bill passed the Senate by a recorded vote of 77 yeas to 22 nays. On October 21, 2011 the bill was signed by the President into Public Law 112–43.

The United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement Implementation Act approves the United States-Panama Trade Promotion Agreement that was signed on June 28, 2007, with the Government of Panama, and the statement of administrative action proposed to implement the agreement, both submitted to Congress on October 3, 2011.

The agreement covers all agricultural and industrial sectors, provides for greatly expanded market access for U.S. services, contains greater protections for U.S. intellectual property rights holders, and includes strong labor and environmental provisions.

Currently, U.S. industrial goods face an average tariff of 7 percent in Panama, with some tariffs as high as 81 percent. Almost all Panamanian exports enter the United States duty free due to low U.S. tariffs and U.S. trade preference programs. The agreement would transition the U.S.-Panama trading relationship from one-way preferences to full partnership and reciprocal commitments, helping U.S. exporters gain greater access to the Panamanian market, one of the fastest growing in Latin America. The International Trade Commissions (ITC) estimates that U.S. exports to Panama for certain sectors would increase up to 145 percent.

U.S. agriculture exports to Panama currently face an average tariff of 15 percent, whereas more than 99 percent of Panamanian agricultural exports to the United States enter duty-free. The agreement would remedy this by making more than ½ of current U.S. farm exports to Panama by value duty-free immediately upon implementation, including U.S. exports of pork, rice, soybeans, cotton, wheat, and most fresh fruit. The agreement would also address key non-tariff barriers. For example, Panama would recognize the equivalence of the U.S. food safety system for meat, poultry, and processed foods and would provide access for all U.S. beef and beef products consistent with international norms.

Appropriations

P.L. 112–4, (H.J. Res. 44)

Further Continuing Appropriations Amendments

H.J. Res. 44 was introduced on February 28, 2011 by Representative Harold Rogers and referred to the Committee on Appropriations and in addition to the Committee on the Budget. On March 1, 2011 the resolution passed the House by a recorded vote of 335 yeas to 91 nays. On March 2, 2011 the resolution passed the Senate by a recorded vote of 91 yeas to 9 nays, clearing the measure for the President. On that same date the resolution was presented to the President and signed into Public Law 112–4.

The measure also makes certain provisions under the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Appropriations Act, 2010 relating to “Rural Development Programs—Rural Utilities Service—Distance Learning, Telemedicine, and Broadband Program” for the principal amount of broadband telecommunication loans and for the cost of certain broadband loans inapplicable to funds appropriated by the Continuing Appropriation Act of 2011.

Additional Continuing Appropriations Amendments, 2011

H.J. Res. 48 was introduced on March 11, 2011 by Representative Harold Rogers and referred to the Committee on Appropriations. On March 15, 2011 the resolution passed the House by a recorded vote of 271 yeas to 158 nays. On March 17, 2011 the resolution passed the Senate by a recorded vote of 87 yeas to 13 nays clearing the measure for the President. On March 18, 2011 the resolution was signed by the President into Public Law 112–6.


The Act provides funding at a specified rate of operations for certain agricultural, conservation, and rural development programs. Eliminates specified funding for: (1) the Agricultural Research Service; (2) the Natural Resources Conservation Service; (3) the National Telecommunications and Information Administration; (4) the Federal Payment to the Office of the Chief Financial Officer for the District of Columbia; (5) the International Fund for Ireland; (6) the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD), Brownfields Redevelopment; and (7) the Federal Railroad Administration.

The Act also eliminated specified funds made available in the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 for: (1) a certain grant to the National Center for Natural Products Research; (2) an agricultural pest facility in Hawaii; (3) the Congressional Hunger Fellows Program; (4) grants to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade, and Consumer Protection, to the Vermont Agency of Agriculture, Foods, and Markets, and to the Wisconsin Department of Agriculture, Trade and Consumer Protection; (5) development of a prototype for a national carbon inventory and accounting system for forestry and agriculture; (6) the International Food Protection Training Institute; and (7) the Center for Foodborne Illness Research and Prevention.

Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Amendments, 2011

H.R. 1363 was introduced on April 4, 2011 by Representatives Harold Rogers and referred to the Committee on Appropriations and in addition to the Committee on the Budget. On April 7, 2011
the bill passed the House by a recorded vote of 247 yeas to 181
nays. On April 8, 2011 the Senate passed the bill, amended, by a
voice vote. On April 9, 2011 the House agreed to the Senate
amendment by a recorded vote of 348 yeas to 70 nays. On that
same date the bill was presented to the President and signed into
Public Law 112–8.

The Further Additional Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011
amends the Continuing Appropriations, 2011 to extend from De-
cember 3, 2010, to April 15, 2011, the date by which appropriations
and funds made available authority granted pursuant to such Act
shall be available.

P.L. 112–10 (H.R. 1473)

Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations
Act, 2011

H.R. 1473 was introduced on April 11, 2011 by Representatives
Harold Rogers and referred to the Committee on Appropriations
and in addition to the Committee on the Budget and Ways and
Means. On April 14, 2011 the bill passed the House by a recorded
vote of 260 yeas to 167 nays. On that same day the bill passed the
Senate by a recorded vote of 81 yeas to 19 nays. On April 15, 2011
the bill was presented to the President and signed into Public Law
112–10.

Division B of the Act makes continuing appropriations for FY
2011 by appropriating FY 2011 amounts at FY 2010 level for such
operating, projects or activities as were conducted in FY 2010 and
for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were made
available in: (1) the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and
Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act,
2010; (2) the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies
Appropriations Act, 2010; (3) the Department of Homeland Security
Appropriations Act, 2010; (4) the Department of the Interior, Envi-
riment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010; (5) the
Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2010; (6) the Consolidated
Appropriations Act, 2010; and (7) chapter 1 of title I of the Supple-
mental Appropriations Act, 2010, addressing guaranteed loans in
the rural housing insurance fund. (Note: See also the discussion of
H.R. 1 under “2. Bills Acted on by the House But Not the Senate.”)

P.L. 112–33, (H.R. 2017)

Continuing Appropriations Act, 2012

H.R. 2017 was introduced and reported as an original measure
by Representative Robert Aderholt on May 26, 2011, H.Rept. 112–
91. On June 2, 2011 the bill passed the House, amended, by a re-
corded vote of 231 yeas to 188 nays. On September 7, 2011 the
Senate Committee on Appropriations reported the bill with amend-
ment, S. Rept. 112–74. On September 26, 2011 the Senate adopted
a full substitute amendment converting the measure into a Con-
tinuing Appropriations Act and passed the bill, as amended, by a
voice vote. On September 29, 2011 the House agreed to the Senate
amendments by unanimous consent. On September 30, 2011 the
bill was presented to the President and signed into Public Law
112–33.

The Continuing Appropriations Act makes continuing appropri-
ations for FY 2012 thru October 4, 2011.
P.L. 112–36 (H.R. 2608)
Continuing Appropriations Act, 2012

H.R. 2608 was introduced by Representative Sam Graves on July 21, 2011 and referred to the Committee on Small Business. On July 26, 2011 the bill passed the House under suspension of the rules, as amended by a voice vote. On July 28, 2011 the bill passed the Senate with an amendment by unanimous consent. On September 21, 2011, a complete substitute amendment converting the measure into a Continuing Appropriations Act was rejected by the House by a recorded vote of 195 yeas to 230 nays. On September 23, 2011 the House adopted a second amendment by a recorded vote of 219 yeas to 203 nays. This amendment was identical to the first, except it included a $100 million rescission of FY 2011 spending from DOE’s Title XVII Innovative Technology Loan Guarantee Program. On September 26, 2011 the Senate concurred in the House amendment to the Senate amendment with an amendment by a recorded vote of 79 yeas to 12 nays. On October 4, 2011 the House agreed to the Senate amendment to the House amendment to the Senate amendment by a recorded vote of 352 yeas to 66 nays. On October 5, 2011 the bill was signed by the President into Public Law 112–36.

The Continuing Appropriations Act makes continuing appropriations for FY 2012 thru November 18, 2011.

P.L 112–55 (H.R. 2112)
Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act, 2012

H.R. 2112 was introduced and reported as an original measure by Representative Jack Kingston on June 3, 2011, H. Rept. 112–101. On June 16, 2011 the bill passed the House by a vote of 217 yeas to 203 nays. On September 7, 2011 the Senate Committee on Appropriations reported the bill with an amendment in the nature of a substitute, S. Rept. 112–73. On November 1, 2011 the bill was passed by the Senate with an amendment and an amendment to the Title by a recorded vote of 65 yeas to 30 nays converting the measure into a Consolidated and Further Continuing Appropriations Act. On November 14, 2011 conference report, H. Rept. 112–284 was filed and agreed to in the House by a roll call vote of 298 yeas to 121 nays as well as in the Senate by a recorded vote of 70 yeas to 30 nays. The bill was presented to the President on November 17 and signed into Public Law 112–55 on November 18, 2011.

The agricultural agencies addressed in this bill will receive a total of $136.6 billion in both discretionary and mandatory funding, a reduction of $4.6 billion from the President’s request based on the Administration’s Mid-Session Review. Discretionary funding in the legislation totals $19.8 billion—a reduction of $350 million below last year’s level and a cut of $2.5 billion from the President’s request.

The Act also provides more than $2.5 billion for agricultural research programs, including the Agricultural Research Service and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture. This is a reduction of $53 million from the Fiscal Year 2011 level; includes $820 million—$47 million below last year’s level—for the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS); provides $1.2 billion for FSA Salaries and Expenses, a decrease of $9 million below the Fiscal Year 2011 level and $158 million below the President’s request. Of the total, the bill provides not less than $66.7 million for the con-
continued modernization (MIDAS) of FSA’s information technology systems; provides $844 million for Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS) programs—a reduction of $45 million below the Fiscal Year 2011 level; includes $1 billion for food safety and inspection programs—approximately the same as last year’s level; provides a total of nearly $2.5 billion in discretionary funding for U.S. Food and Drug Administration (FDA)—$50 million above last year’s level and $234 million below the President’s request. Total funding for the FDA, including user fees, is $3.8 billion.

Mandatory food and nutrition programs within the Department of Agriculture—including SNAP and child nutrition—are funded at $98.6 billion—$2 billion less than the President’s request. This funding includes $3 billion in reserve funds in case of unanticipated increases in participation or food price increases.

The Act places restrictions on the implementation of a Grain Inspection and Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) rule.

The Act also provides $2.25 billion for rural development programs—$180 million below the Fiscal Year 2011 level. This funding includes $42.5 million to support $900 million in loan authority for the “502” direct single-family housing loan program, provides $900 million for the rental assistance program, $75 million for the Business and Industry Loan Guarantee program, $513 million for rural water and waste programs, $7.7 billion in loans for the rural electric and telecommunications program, and $212 million in loans for broadband deployment in rural areas.

The Act further provides $205 million for the CFTC—a reduction of $103 million below the President’s request.

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

H.R. 872, Reducing Regulatory Burdens Act of 2011

H.R. 872 was introduced on March 2, 2011 by Representative Bob Gibbs, and referred to the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture. On March 9, 2011, the Committee on Agriculture ordered reported the bill, amended, by a voice vote. On March 16, 2011, the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure ordered reported the bill, amended, by a recorded vote of 46 yeas to 8 nays. The measure was reported to the House on March 29, 2011, by both committees of jurisdiction, H. Rept. part 1 and II. On March 30, 2011, the bill was considered in the House under suspension of the rules with the vote postponed until the following day. The bill then passed the House, amended, by a recorded vote of 292 yeas to 130 nays on March 31, 2011. On April 4, 2011, the measure was received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

The Reducing Regulatory Burdens Act of 2011, H.R. 872, amends the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act and the Federal Water Pollution Control Act to clarify Congressional intent regarding the regulation of application of pesticides or residue of pesticides in or near navigable waters.

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act

The Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act ("FIFRA") is a regulatory statute that governs the sale and use of
pesticides in the United States through the registration and labeling of such products. Its objective is to protect human health and the environment from unreasonable adverse effects of pesticides, taking into account the costs and benefits of various product uses. Pesticides regulated under FIFRA include insecticides, herbicides, fungicides, rodenticides, and other designated substances. The Environmental Protection Agency ("EPA") reviews scientific data submitted by chemical manufacturers on toxicity and behavior in the environment to evaluate risks and exposure associated with a product's use.

FIFRA prohibits the sale of any pesticide unless it is registered and labeled indicating approved uses and restrictions. It is a violation of Federal law to use such a chemical in a manner that is inconsistent with the label instructions. If a registration is granted, EPA makes a finding that the chemical "when used in accordance with widespread and commonly recognized practice it will not generally cause unreasonable adverse effects on the environment." (7 U.S.C.136a(c)(5)(D).) EPA then specifies the approved uses and conditions of use of the pesticide, and this is required to be explained on the product label.

The Clean Water Act

The objective of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (commonly known as the "Clean Water Act" or the "CWA") is to restore and maintain the chemical, physical, and biological integrity of the nation's waters. The primary mechanism for achieving this objective is the CWA's prohibition on the discharge of any pollutant without a National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System ("NPDES") permit. EPA has the authority to regulate the discharge of pollutants either through general permits or through individual permits. NPDES permits specify limits on what pollutants may be discharged from point sources and in what amounts. Under the CWA, 47 states and territories have been authorized to implement NPDES permits and enforce permits. EPA manages the Clean Water Act program in the remaining states and territories.

NPDES permits are the basic regulatory tool of the CWA. EPA or an authorized state may issue compliance orders, or file civil suits against those who violate the terms of a permit. In addition, in the absence of Federal or state action, individuals may bring a citizen suit in United States district court against those who violate the terms of an NPDES permit, or against those who discharge without a valid permit.

Litigation

In over 30 years of administering the CWA, EPA had never required an NPDES permit for the application of a pesticide, when the pesticide is applied in a manner consistent with FIFRA and its regulations. While the CWA contains a provision granting citizen suits against those who violate permit conditions or those who discharge without an NPDES permit, FIFRA has no citizen suit provision. As a result, beginning in the late 1990s, a series of citizen lawsuits were filed by parties, contending that an NPDES permit is necessary when applying a FIFRA-regulated product over, into, or near waterbodies. These cases generated several Court of Appeals decisions that created confusion and concern among pesticide
users regarding the applicability of the CWA with regard to pesticide use.

As the litigation continued, concern and confusion grew among farmers, forest landowners, and public health officials, prompting EPA to issue interim, and later final, interpretive guidance in August 2003 and January 2005, and then to undertake a rulemaking to clarify and formalize the Agency’s interpretation of the CWA as it applied to pesticide use. The EPA rule was finalized in November 2006 (71 Fed. Reg. 68483 (Nov. 27, 2006)), and was the culmination of a three year participatory rulemaking process that began with the interim interpretive statement in 2003 and involved two rounds of public comment.

The 2006 EPA rule codified EPA’s long-standing interpretation that the application of chemical and biological pesticides for their intended purpose and in compliance with pesticide label restrictions is not a discharge of a “pollutant” under the CWA, and therefore, that an NPDES permit is not required. The rule clearly defined specific circumstances in which the use of pesticides in accordance with all relevant requirements under FIFRA is not a CWA “discharge of a pollutant,” explaining in detail the rationale for the Agency’s interpretation.

When the rule was finalized, environmental groups, as well as farm and pesticide industry groups, filed petitions for review of the rule in several Federal Circuit Courts of Appeal. The petitions were consolidated in the Sixth Circuit. The Sixth Circuit ultimately vacated the rule on January 7, 2009 in National Cotton Council v. EPA (553 F.3d 927; hereinafter, National Cotton Council), concluding that the final rule was not a reasonable interpretation of the CWA’s permitting requirements. The court rejected EPA’s contention that, when pesticides are applied over, into, or near waterbodies to control pests, they are not considered pollutants as long as they comply with FIFRA, and held that NPDES permits are required for all pesticide applications that may leave a residue in water.

EPA estimated that the ruling would affect approximately 365,000 pesticide applicators that perform some 5.6 million pesticide applications annually. The court’s decision, which would apply nationally, was to be effective seven days after the deadline for rehearing expires or seven days after a denial of any petition for rehearing. Parties had until April 9, 2009 to seek rehearing.

On April 9, 2009, the government chose not to seek rehearing in the National Cotton Council case. The government instead filed a motion to stay issuance of the court’s mandate for two years to provide EPA time to develop an entirely new NPDES permitting process to cover pesticide use. As part of this, EPA needed to propose and issue a final NPDES general permit for pesticide applications, for states to develop permits, and for EPA to provide outreach and education to the regulated community. Industry groups filed a petition seeking en banc review, asking the full Sixth Circuit to reconsider the decision from the three-judge panel.

On June 8, 2009, the Sixth Circuit granted EPA a two-year stay of the court’s mandate, in response to their earlier request. The Sixth Circuit denied the industry groups’ petition for rehearing in August 2009. The court-ordered deadline for EPA to promulgate a new permitting process for pesticides under the Clean Water Act
is April 9, 2011. On March 3, 2011, EPA filed another request for an extension with the court. The new deadline or effective date is October 31, 2011.

Two petitions were filed with the U.S. Supreme Court in December 2009 by representatives of the agriculture community and the pesticide industry, requesting that the U.S. Supreme Court review the National Cotton Council case. A number of parties, including numerous Members of Congress, filed amicus briefs with the U.S. Supreme Court, in support of or opposition to the petitions. On February 22, 2010, the U.S. Supreme Court denied the petitioners’ request without comment.

**EPA Development of a New Permitting Process to Cover Pesticide Use**

With a two-year stay of the Sixth Circuit’s mandate in place, EPA moved ahead with developing a new NPDES permitting process to cover pesticide use by the court-ordered deadline of April 9, 2011. The permit covers four pesticide uses: (1) mosquito and other flying insect pest control; (2) aquatic weed and algae control; (3) aquatic nuisance animal control; and (4) forest canopy pest control. It does not cover terrestrial applications to control pests on agricultural crops or forest floors, and does not cover activities exempt from permitting under the CWA (irrigation return flow, agricultural stormwater runoff) and discharges that will require coverage under an individual permit, such as discharges of pesticides to waterbodies that are considered impaired under CWA § 303(d) for that discharged pesticide.

**Implications**

The Committee has received testimony and other information on the implications of the Sixth Circuit’s holding in the National Cotton Council case, and the new permitting process that EPA has to develop under the CWA as a result of that holding, on state and local agencies, mosquito control districts, water districts, pesticide applicators, agriculture, forest managers, and other stakeholders. On February 16, 2011, the Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment of the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure held a joint hearing with the Nutrition and Horticulture Subcommittee of the House Committee on Agriculture to consider means for reducing the regulatory burdens posed by the case, National Cotton Council v. EPA (6th Cir. 2009), and to consider related draft legislation.

Despite being limited to four categories of pesticide uses, EPA’s new general permit for covered pesticides stands to be the single greatest expansion of the permitting process in the history of the NPDES program. EPA has estimated that it can expect approximately 5.6 million covered pesticide applications per year by approximately 365,000 applicators—virtually doubling the number of entities currently subject to NPDES permitting. (U.S. EPA, Fact Sheet for 2010 Public Notice of: Draft National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) Pesticides General Permit (PGP) for Discharges from the Application of Pesticides to or over, including near Waters of the U.S., at 14, available at http://www.epa.gov/npdes/pubs/proposed_pgp_fs.pdf.)
With this unprecedented expansion comes real and tangible burdens for EPA and the states that will have to issue the permits, those whose livelihoods depend on the use of pesticides, and even everyday citizens going about their daily lives.

EPA has said that it will be able to conform its current process to meet the Sixth Circuit’s mandate. Even so, much of the responsibility of developing and issuing general permits falls on the states. Forty-five states (and the Virgin Islands) will face increased financial and administrative burdens in order to comply with the new permitting process. In a time when too many states are being forced to make difficult budgetary cuts, the nation cannot afford to impose more financial burdens.

The expanded permitting process also imposes enormous burdens on pesticide users who encompass a wide range of individuals from state agencies, city and county municipalities, mosquito control districts, water districts, pesticide applicators, farmers, ranchers, forest managers, scientists and others. The new and duplicative permitting process will increase both the administrative difficulty and costs for pesticide applicators to come into compliance with the law. Compliance will no longer mean simply following instructions on a pesticide label. Instead, applicators will have to navigate a complex process of identifying the relevant permit, filing with the regulatory authority a valid notice of intent to comply with the permit and having a familiarity with all of the permit’s conditions and restrictions. Along with increased administrative burdens comes an increased monetary burden. Estimates are that the cost associated with the EPA permit scheme to small businesses could be as high as $50,000 annually.

In addition to the costs of coming into compliance, pesticide users will be subject to an increased risk of litigation and exorbitant fines. Applicators not in compliance face fines of up to $37,500 per day per violation, not including attorney’s fees. Given the fact that a large number of applicators have never been subject to NPDES and its permitting process, even a good faith effort to be in compliance could fall short. Moreover, the CWA allows for private actions against individuals who may or may not have committed a violation. Thus, while EPA may exercise its judgment and refrain from prosecuting certain applicators, they remain vulnerable to citizen suits. Unless Congress acts, hundreds of thousands of farmers, foresters, and public health pesticide users will go into the next season under threat of lawsuits once the Sixth Circuit’s April 9, 2011 deadline passes.

It is not only pesticide regulators and applicators who will be affected by new permitting requirements. Rather, the Sixth Circuit’s decision will affect everyday citizens, who rely on the benefits provided by pesticides and their responsible application. Pesticide use is an essential part of agriculture. Imposing a burdensome and duplicative permitting process on our nation’s farmers threatens their ability to continue to provide the country with a safe and reliable food supply. Many family farmers and small applicators lack the resources to ensure compliance with a cumbersome and detailed permit scheme. Moreover, for those farmers who are able to comply, delays that are inherent in permitting schemes are ill-suited for prompt pest control actions necessary in agriculture. Failure to apply a pesticide soon after a pest is first detected could result in
recurring and greater pest damage in subsequent years if a prolific insect were to become established in plant hosts. The Secretary of Agriculture, Hon. Thomas J. Vilsack, has said that a permitting system under the CWA for pesticide use “is ill-suited to the demands of agricultural production.” (Letter, Hon. Thomas J. Vilsack, Secretary of Agriculture, to Hon. Lisa P. Jackson, Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Subject: The National Cotton Council of America, et al., v. United States Environmental Protection Agency (Mar. 6, 2009)).

Forest landowners also will suffer under the new permit scheme. EPA’s permit scheme will result in a reduction in the use of forest pest control as a forest management tool, resulting in the acceleration of tree mortality and general decline in overall forest health. It will also erect barriers for the control of pests, such as Gypsy Moth and Forest Tent Caterpillar. This may result in a higher incidence of preventable tree kills and defoliated landscapes.

Finally, the Sixth Circuit’s holding could have significant implications for public health. The National Centers for Disease Control officially recognizes the following as a partial list of mosquito-borne diseases—Eastern Equine Encephalitis, Japanese Encephalitis, La Crosse Encephalitis, St. Louis Encephalitis, West Nile Virus, Western Equine Encephalitis, Dengue Fever, Malaria, Rift Valley Fever, and Yellow Fever. (Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, http://www.cdc.gov/ncidod/diseases/list_mosquitoborne.htm.)

EPA’s permit program poses the possibility of critical delays in emergency responses to insect and disease outbreaks and will divert resources from controlling environmental pests to litigation and administrative burdens.

**Development of Legislation in Response to the Sixth Circuit Decision**

As a result of concerns raised by Federal, state, local, and private stakeholders regarding the interrelationship between FIFRA and the CWA and the concerns posed by the new and duplicative permitting process under the CWA, the House Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure and House Committee on Agriculture sought technical assistance from EPA to draft very narrow legislation targeted only at addressing the Sixth Circuit’s holding in National Cotton Council and return the state of pesticide regulation to the status quo—before the courts got involved. H.R. 872 is based on the technical assistance that EPA provided to the Committees, and is intended to be consistent with EPA’s final rule from November 2006. The bill amends FIFRA and the CWA to eliminate the requirement of an NPDES permit for applications of pesticides authorized for sale, distribution, or use under FIFRA. (Note: See also the discussion of H. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House” and the discussion under “D. Oversight.”)

**H.R. 1343, To return unused or reclaimed funds made available for broadband awards in the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 to the Treasury of the United States.**

H.R. 1343 was introduced by Representative Charles F. Bass on April 4, 2011 and referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture. On April
5, 2011 the Committee on Energy and Commerce ordered reported the bill, as amended by a voice vote. On September 29, 2011 the bill was reported by the Committee on Energy Commerce, H. Rept. 112–228, Part I. On that same date the Committee on Agriculture was discharged from further consideration, however there was an exchange of letters between the respective committees that was printed in the Congressional Record during consideration on the House floor. On October 5, 2011 the bill passed the House, amended, under suspension of the rules by a voice vote. On October 6, 2011 the bill was received in the Senate and referred to the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation.

H.R. 1343 requires the Administrator of the Rural Utilities Service or the Assistant Secretary of Commerce for Communications and Information to terminate for cause any award (including grants and loans) made under the Broadband Initiatives Program or the Broadband Technology Opportunities Program established pursuant to the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009, if the Administrator or Assistant Secretary determines that cause exists (including insufficient level of performance, wasteful spending, or fraudulent spending) to terminate the award.

The bill directs the Administrator or the Assistant Secretary to deobligate, upon terminating such an award, an amount equivalent to such award, less allowable costs, to the extent funds with respect to such award are available in the account relating to the respective programs (requires that any additional amount subsequently recovered be deobligated immediately upon receipt) and be returned to the Treasury’s general fund such deobligated amounts and any award returned or disclaimed by a recipient after enactment of this Act.

The bill also requires the Administrator or the Assistant Secretary, upon receiving information from the Inspector General of the Department of Agriculture (USDA), Inspector General of the Department of Commerce, or the Comptroller General pertaining to material noncompliance with award terms or improper usage of award funds, to: (1) review such information immediately, (2) determine whether cause exists to terminate such award (unless the relevant official recommends that such a determination not be made), and (3) notify Congress of any such determination.

H.R. 3630, Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2011

H.R. 3630 was introduced by Representative Dave Camp on December 9, 2011 and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce, Financial Services, Foreign Affairs, Transportation and Infrastructure, Agriculture, Oversight and Government Reform, House Administration, the Budget, Natural Resources, Rules, and Intelligence (Permanent Select). The measure was agreed to in the House on December 13 by a recorded vote of 234 yays to 193 nays. The bill was placed on the Legislative Calendar in the Senate on December 13, 2011.

Included in the bill’s major provisions, is a measure to end unemployment and Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) benefits for millionaires. The bill would means-test unemployment compensation for which certain high-income individuals would otherwise be eligible. For taxpayers with adjusted gross income (AGI)
of at least $750,000 ($1,500,000 in the case of a joint return), a portion of any unemployment compensation received—the recipient's "excess unemployment compensation," as determined under a specified formula—would be subject to a non-deductible 100 percent excise tax. The provision would be effective for unemployment compensation received after 2011. In addition, the bill would declare that any household with a member that receives income or assets with a fair market value of $1 million shall immediately be ineligible to receive SNAP benefits until such time as the household meets the income and asset requirements. (Note: See also the discussion of H. Res. 72 under "3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.")

Other Bills: Several bills acted on by other committees, but not acted on by the Committee on Agriculture contain provisions relating to matters within the Committee's jurisdiction. The following are abbreviated summaries of these bills, including some of the relevant provisions.

Legislative Matters

H.R. 910, to amend the Clean Air Act to prohibit the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency from promulgating any regulation concerning, taking action relating to, or taking into consideration the emission of a greenhouse gas to address climate change, and for other purposes

H.R. 910 was introduced by Representative Fred Upton on March 3, 2011 and referred to the Committee on Energy and Commerce. On April 1, 2011 the bill was reported to the House, amended, H. Rept. 112–50. The bill passed the House, amended, by a recorded vote on April 7, 2011 and was then referred to the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works on April 8, 2011.

The Act prohibits the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) from promulgating any regulation concerning, taking action relating to, or taking into consideration the emission of a greenhouse gas (GHG) to address climate change under the Clean Air Act. The bill would also repeal a number of EPA rules and actions and allow the term "air pollutant" to include a GHG for the purpose of addressing other concerns.

The Act also exempts from such prohibition: (1) implementation and enforcement of the rule, "Light-Duty Vehicle Greenhouse Emission Standards and Corporate Average Fuel Economy Standards" and finalization implementation, enforcement, and revision of the proposed rule, "Greenhouse Gas Emissions Standards and Fuel Efficiency Standards for Medium and Heavy Duty Engines and Vehicles"; (2) implementation of the renewable fuel program, statutorily authorized federal research, development, and demonstration programs and voluntary programs addressing climate change; (3) implementation and enforcement of stratospheric ozone protection to the extent that such implementation or enforcement only involves class I or II substances; and (4) implementation and enforcement of requirements for monitoring and reporting of carbon dioxide emission.

The measure prohibits the Administrator from waiving, and invalidates waivers given by the Administrator, the ban on states
from adopting or enforcing standards relating to the control of emissions from new motor vehicles or engines with respect to GHG emissions for model year 2017 or any subsequent model year.

The bill expresses the sense of Congress that: (1) there is established scientific concern over warming of the climate system based upon evidence from observations of increases in global average air and ocean temperatures, widespread melting of snow and ice, and rising global average sea level; (2) addressing climate change is an international issue, involving complex scientific and economic consideration; (3) the United States has a role to play in resolving global climate change matters on an international basis; and (4) Congress should fulfill that role by developing policies that do not adversely affect the American economy, energy supplies, and employment. (Note: See also the discussion of H. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.”)

H.R. 1633, Farm Dust Regulation Prevention Act of 2011

H.R. 1633 was introduced by Representative Kristi Noem on April 15, 2011 and referred to the House Committee on Energy and Commerce. The bill was reported (amended) to the House, H. Rept. 112–316. December 6, 2011 and agreed to in the House by a recorded vote of 268 yeas to 150 nays December 8. The bill was then received and placed on the legislative calendar in the Senate December 12, 2011.

The Farm Dust Regulation Prevention Act of 2011 prohibits the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) from proposing, finalizing, implementing, or enforcing any regulation revising the national primary ambient air quality standard or the national secondary ambient air quality standard applicable to particulate matter with an aerodynamic diameter greater than 2.5 micrometers under the Clean Air Act (CAA) for one year.

The bill exempts nuisance dust from the CAA and excludes nuisance dust from references in such Act to particulate matter, except with respect to geographic areas where such dust is not regulated under state, tribal, or local law if the Administrator, in consultation with the Secretary of Agriculture, finds that: (1) nuisance dust (or any subcategory of nuisance dust) causes substantial adverse public health and welfare effects at ambient concentrations; and (2) the benefits of applying CAA standards and other requirements to such dust outweigh the costs.

“Nuisance dust” is defined as particulate matter that: (1) is generated primarily from natural sources, unpaved roads, agricultural activities, earth moving, or other activities typically conducted in rural areas; (2) consists primarily of soil, other natural or biological materials, windblown dust, or some combination thereof; (3) is not emitted directly into the ambient air from combustion, such as exhaust from combustion engines and emissions from stationary combustion processes; (4) is not comprised of residuals from the combustion of coal; and (5) does not include radioactive particulate matter produced from uranium mining or processing.

The measure expresses the sense of Congress that the Administrator should implement an approach to excluding exceptional events, or events that are not reasonably controllable or preventable, from determinations of whether an area is in compliance with any national ambient air quality standard (NAAQS) applicable to
coarse particulate matter that maximizes transparency and predictability for states, tribes, and local governments and minimizes their regulatory and cost burdens.

Under the proposed legislation, the Administrator, before taking a covered action, to analyze its impact, disaggregated by state, on employment levels in the agriculture industry and on agricultural economic activity, utilizing the best available economic models. Defines a "covered action" as an action by the Administrator under the Clean Air Act, relating to agriculture and the primary and secondary NAAQS for particulate matter to: (1) issue a regulation, policy statement, guidance, response to a petition, or other requirement; or (2) implement a new or substantially altered program. Requires the Administrator to: (1) post such analysis on the main page of EPA's website; (2) request the Secretary of Agriculture to post it on the main page of the Department of Agriculture's website; and (3) request the governor of any state experiencing more than a de minimis negative impact to post such analysis in the state's capitol.

Finally, the bill requires the Administrator to: (1) hold a public hearing in each state in which a covered action will have more than a de minimis negative impact on agricultural employment levels or agricultural economic activity, at least 30 days prior to the effective date of the action; and (2) give notice of such impact to the state's congressional delegation, governor, and legislature at least 45 days before the effective date of the action. Defines "de minimis negative impact" as: (1) a loss of more than 100 jobs related to the agriculture industry, or (2) a decrease in agricultural economic activity of more than $1 million over any calendar year. (Note: See also the discussion of H. Res. 72 under "3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.")

**Appropriations**

H.R. 1, Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011

H.R. 1 was introduced on February 11, 2011 by Representative Harold Rogers and referred to the Committee on Appropriations and in addition to the Committee on the Budget. On February 19, 2011 the bill passed the House by a recorded vote of 235 yeas to 189 nays. On February 28, 2011, the bill was received in the Senate and placed on the Legislative Calendar. On March 9, 2011 the bill not having achieved 60 votes in the affirmative, failed passage by a vote of 44 yeas to 56 nays.

The Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011 makes FY 2011 appropriations for the Department of Defense, with some specified items at levels reduced from FY 2010 levels. The bill makes FY 2011 appropriations for other federal departments and agencies, with many specified programs at levels reduced from FY 2010 levels and funding for certain programs eliminated entirely.

Specifically division B of the Act appropriates FY 2011 amounts at the FY 2010 level for such continuing operations, projects, or activities as were conducted in FY 2010 and for which appropriations, funds, or other authority were made available in: (1) the Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111–80); (2) the Energy and Water Development and Related Agencies Appropria-

3. House Resolutions Considered in the House

H. Res. 72, Directing certain standing committees to inventory and review existing, pending, and proposed regulations and orders from agencies of the Federal Government, particularly with respect to their effect on jobs and economic growth.

H. Res. 72 was introduced on February 8, 2011 by Representative Pete Sessions and referred to the Committee on Rules. On February 8, 2011 the Committee on Rules reported an original measure, H. Rept. 112–6. On February 11, 2011, the resolution passed the House by a recorded vote of 391 yeas to 28 nays.

H. Res. 72 requires Committees, including the Committee on Agriculture to inventory and review existing, pending, and proposed regulations, orders, and other administrative actions or procedures by federal agencies within its jurisdiction. The resolution also requires each committee, upon completion of its inventory and review to: (1) consider specified matters; (2) conduct any hearings and other oversight activities necessary in support of the inventory and review, and (3) identify in a report on the first session of the 112th Congress any oversight or legislative activity conducted in support of, or as a result of, such inventory and review. (Note: See the discussion of H.R. 872 under “2 Bills Acted on by the House But Not the Senate”, H.R. 1573 under “4. Bills Ordered Reported, and D. Oversight.”)

4. Bills Reported

H.R. 1573, To facilitate implementation of title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, promote regulatory coordination, and avoid market disruption.

H.R. 1573 was introduced on April 15, 2011 by Chairman Lucas and referred to the Committee on Financial Services and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture. On May 4, 2011, the Committee on Agriculture held a business meeting and ordered reported, H.R. 1573, amended, by a voice vote. On May 24, 2011, the Committee on Financial Services held a business meeting and ordered reported, H.R. 1573, amended, by a recorded vote of 30 yeas to 24 nays. On June 11, 2011 both the Committee on Financial Services and the Committee on Agriculture filed a report, H. Rept. 112–109 pt. 1 and 2.
The bill as ordered reported extends the statutory deadline for the implementation of most provisions of Title VII of the Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act (P.L. 111–203) by 18 months. The bill does not extend the deadline for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to issue final rules further defining key terms in Section 712(d)(1) of swap, security based swap, swap dealer, security-based swap dealer, major swap participant, major security-based swap participant and eligible contract participant. The bill also does not extend the deadline for the reporting requirements in Sections 2(h)(5) and 4r of the Commodity Exchange Act and Sections 3C(e) and 13A(a) of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934. To facilitate the reporting of swaps data, the bill gives the CFTC and the SEC interim authority to designate swap data repositories that meet certain criteria. In addition, the bill requires the CFTC and SEC, prior to prescribing any final rules required under Title VII, to hold additional roundtables and public hearings to receive public testimony and factor it into the rule proposals. Lastly, H.R. 1573 gives the CFTC and SEC authority to exempt certain persons from registration or related regulatory requirements if they are subject to comparable regulation by a U.S. or foreign regulatory authority.

Beginning in February, the Committee held 4 hearings, two Full Committee and two General Farm Commodities and Risk Management Subcommittee hearings to examine the implementation of Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act. The Committee took testimony from witnesses that represented a broad spectrum of participants in the derivatives markets. The Committee heard from a wide array of end-users, including agricultural cooperatives, manufacturers, commercial energy firms and electric utilities. The Committee also heard from large financial market participants, such as a global exchanges and clearinghouses, electronic trading platforms, swap dealers, hedge funds and mutual funds. Witnesses also included representatives from pension funds, community banks and farm credit banks. Across the spectrum of expertise, an overwhelming majority of witnesses expressed concerns that the compressed statutory deadlines and sheer volume of regulations were having a negative impact on the implementation process, particularly at the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC). In short, a common concern was that the statutory deadlines forced the regulatory agencies to prioritize speed over deliberation, making it difficult for stakeholders to comment, and undermining the economic analysis associated with each proposed rule. Witnesses also expressed concerns that many of the CFTC's rule proposals exceed or conflict with congressional intent, are inconsistent with proposals from other regulatory agencies, and may be detrimental for U.S. businesses, for our markets, and for our economy. The Committee also heard testimony from multiple witnesses about the role of speculation in the commodities markets, including the impact on the price of food and fuel. When he testified before the Committee, Chairman Gensler cited the need for transparency and confidence in commodity trading that Dodd-Frank will provide for users of energy and food and that is “critical for our economy.” The Committee also heard testimony from multiple witnesses about the role of speculation in the commodities markets, including the impact on
the price of food and fuel. When he testified before the Committee, Chairman Gensler cited the need for transparency and confidence in commodity trading that Dodd-Frank will provide for users of energy and food and that is “critical for our economy.”

In addition, there are efforts around the world to implement financial regulatory reform in the wake of the global financial crisis. In September of 2009, the leaders of the G20 Nations agreed to implement certain OTC derivatives reforms by the end of December of 2012. Many of the witnesses, along with a broad cross section of industry and academics, have cited concerns about the U.S. moving on a much faster timetable than the European Union (EU) or Asian regulators, creating the potential for regulatory arbitrage and negative consequences to the competitiveness of U.S. businesses. The extreme pace of rulemaking diminishes the opportunity for regulators to coordinate and harmonize international regulatory regimes, creates opportunities for regulatory arbitrage, and gives foreign countries a “learn from our mistakes” advantage. While it would not be possible or wise to tie the timing of our regulatory reforms to unpredictable deadlines of the EU and other jurisdictions, slowing the process down would enhance the opportunity for coordination and greater consistency among regulatory regimes.

Last, the CFTC Inspector General (IG) recently issued an investigative report of the CFTC’s cost-benefit analysis performed in connection with Dodd-Frank rulemakings. In general, the report found that the CFTC takes a minimalist approach to considering the costs and benefits of proposed regulations and focuses more on meeting the legal obligation under the Commodity Exchange Act than performing a legitimate economic analysis. Put simply, the CFTC IG concluded the report by saying “We are mindful of the adage, ‘just because something is legal, doesn’t make it right.’ And we wholeheartedly agree that, ‘[in] the end, economic analysis is more than about satisfying procedural requirements for regulatory rulemaking.’” In addition, the report found that the irrational sequence of rule proposals that many witnesses cited as an impediment to their ability to provide meaningful comment was created by the compressed timeframes. Specifically the report stated “Staff and management were aware that market participants might refrain from comment on conduct regulations in the mistaken belief that they would not fall within the definitions. However, at this stage in the process, staff indicated the overriding concern was meeting the rule-making deadline under Dodd-Frank.”

H.R. 1573 gives the regulatory agencies an additional 18 months to promulgate most rules required by Title VII. A common concern, particularly among end-users, was that the sequence of rule proposals made it difficult for them to comment meaningfully. For example, one of the last rules proposed by the CFTC in the initial proposing phase was the definition of “swap.” Stakeholders were asked to comment on each rule prescribing a regulatory regime without clarification regarding the scope of products impacted. For certain industries, such as the electric power industry, the definition of swap was a significant factor in understanding which regulations they may be subject to. In addition, rules were proposed to govern Major Swap Participants and Swap Dealers before a rule had been proposed to define Major Swap Participant and Swap Dealer. To provide for a more rational sequence of rule proposals,
H.R. 1573 does not extend the deadline for the definitions required under Section 712(d)(1). This will provide clarity to market participants about their regulatory status, and to facilitate productive comment on the succeeding rules prescribing the relevant regulatory requirements.

H.R. 1573 also does not extend the deadline for the regulatory reporting requirements applicable to swaps in Sections 723 and 729 and the similar provisions applicable to security-based swaps. This provision will ensure transparency and reporting of all swap transactions are not delayed, both to give the regulatory agencies access to market data to monitor for systemic risk, and to further instruct the rulemaking process by providing swap market data that the agencies currently do not have. To facilitate the reporting of swaps data and encourage further development of swap data repositories, H.R. 1573 gives the regulatory agencies interim authority to designate swap data repositories during the period in which the regulations governing swap data repositories are being finalized.

The bill also requires the CFTC and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) to hold additional public roundtables and hearings to take testimony from affected market participants prior to the finalization of any rules. Providing stakeholders additional time to offer input will help to mitigate unintended consequences of poorly vetted proposals, and permit comment once all rules have been proposed and can be considered in light of their interdependence and cumulative impact on the markets. During consideration of H.R. 1573, Representative Joe Courtney offered an amendment to exempt the establishment of position limits from the bill in order to reduce speculation on food and energy commodities. While the amendment was ultimately defeated by one vote, the amendment received bipartisan support and highlighted the need for strong oversight by the CFTC over the influence of speculation on commodity markets.

During consideration of H.R. 1573, Representative Courtney offered an amendment to exempt the establishment of position limits from the bill in order to reduce speculation on food and energy commodities. While the amendment was ultimately defeated by one vote, the amendment received bipartisan support and highlighted the need for strong oversight by the CFTC over the influence of speculation on commodity markets. (Note: See also the discussion of H. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House” and the discussion of “D. Oversight.”)

H.R. 2172, Utilizing America’s Federal Lands for Wind Energy Act

H.R. 2172 was introduced by Representative Kristi Noem June 14, 2011 and referred to the Committee on Natural Resources in addition to the Committee on Agriculture. On December 1 the measure was discharged by the Committee on Agriculture and reported (amended) by the Committee on Natural Resources, H. Rept. 112–300, Part I. It was placed on the Union Calendar (Calendar No. 200) the same day.

This bill exempts projects determined by the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) or the Forest Service to be meteorological site testing and monitoring projects from environmental impact statement requirements under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA).
“Meteorological site testing and monitoring project” is defined as a project that is carried out on land administered by BLM or the Forest Service to test or monitor weather using towers or other devices, that is decommissioned within five years of its commencement, that provides meteorological information to such agencies, that causes less than one acre of soil or vegetation disruption at the location of each meteorological tower or other device and no more than five acres of soil or disruption within the proposed right-of-way for the project, and that is installed: (1) using existing access roads; (2) in a manner that does not require off-road motorized access other than one installation activity and one decommissioning activity along an identified off-road route approved by the BLM Director or the Chief of the Forest Service; (3) without construction of new roads other than upgrading of existing minor drainage crossings for safety purposes; and (4) without the use of digging or drilling equipment vehicles other than rubber-tired vehicles with gross weight ratings under 8,500 pounds.

The measure requires the BLM Director or Chief of the Forest Service to: (1) decide whether to issue a permit for such a project within 30 days after receiving an application for such permit, and (2) provide to the applicant reasons why an application was denied and an opportunity to remedy any deficiencies.

D. OVERSIGHT

The Committee on Agriculture and its Subcommittees were active in their oversight functions, holding a number of oversight hearings and activities during the first quarter of the 112th 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 result in recommendations for improvements in the administration of the laws, regulations and policies in effect in the Executive Branch as they relate 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 (usually 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, H.J. Res. 72, and Rule XI, clause 2 of the House of Representatives, the Committee and its subcommittees conducted the following chronological oversight hearings during the first quarter of the 112th 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”
and to see the description of H.J. Res. 72, see “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House”.

**January 20, 2011:** Public Forum To Review the Biotechnology Product Regulatory Approval Process. Full Committee. Committee Print No. 112–00.

The purpose of this forum was to review the biotechnology product regulatory approval process. The forum was held prior to an expected announcement by the USDA regarding genetically engineered alfalfa. The USDA has proposed an option that would be a departure from existing policy and would partially deregulate the product and impose geographic restrictions and isolation distances. Testimony was heard from two witnesses on two panels, including Thomas Vilsack, Secretary, U.S. Department of Agriculture. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.”)

**February 10, 2011:** Hearing to review implementation of Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Part I. Full Committee. Hearing Serial No. 112–01.

The purpose of this hearing was to review implementations of title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Many expressed concerns that the Commodity Futures Trading Commission is issuing too many rules too quickly to the detriment of adequate cost benefit analysis, deliberation and meaningful public comment. The subcommittee heard testimony from six witnesses on two panels, including Chairman Gary Gensler of the Commodity Futures trading Commission, as well as buyers and sellers of derivatives, and providers of clearing and execution platforms. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House” and the discussion of H.R. 1573 under “4. Bills Reported.”)

**February 15, 2011:** Hearing to review the Various Definitions of Rural Applied Under Programs Operated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. Subcommittee on Rural Development, Research, Biotechnology and Foreign Agriculture. Hearing Serial No. 112–02.

The purpose of this hearing was to review the various definitions of rural applied under programs operated by the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The definition of rural plays a key role in targeting scarce federal dollars to communities in need. The 2008 Farm Bill made several changes to these definitions to ensure that funds are not used in and around urban areas. The 2008 Farm Bill also directed the Secretary of Agriculture to submit a report on the various definitions of rural as used by the USDA within two years of passage of the bill. Concern was expressed because the report has not been completed. There were five witnesses on two panels, including Ms. Cheryl Cook, Deputy Under Secretary, Rural Development, U.S. Department of Agriculture. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House” and the discussion of H.R. 1573 under “4. Bills Reported.”)

**February 15, 2011:** Hearing to review implementation of Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, Part II. Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities and Risk Management. Hearing Serial No. 112–01.

The purpose of this hearing was to review the implementation of title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. This was part two of last weeks hearing to further re-
view the Commodity Futures Trading Commission’s effort to write rules that will implement a new regulatory regime for the derivatives market. Topics discussed were the potential impact of the more than thirty new regulatory proposals the Commodity Futures Trading Commission has issued since September. Testimony was heard from six witnesses on a single panel. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House” and the discussion of H.R. 1573 under “4. Bills Reported.”)

**February 16, 2011:** Joint Hearing To Consider Reducing the Regulatory Burdens Posed by the Case, *National Cotton Council v. EPA* (6th Cir. 2009) and To Review Related Draft Legislation. Subcommittee on Nutrition and Horticulture of the Committee on Agriculture and Subcommittee on Water Resources and Environment of the Committee on Transportation and Infrastructure. Hearing Serial No. 112–03.

The purpose of this hearing was to consider reducing the regulatory burdens posed by the case *National Cotton Council v. EPA* (6th Cir. 2009) and to review related draft legislation. Members of the subcommittee considered draft legislation targeted at addressing the 6th Circuit Court ruling under which, pesticide users would have to obtain a duplicate permit under the Clean Water Act for the use of pesticides. Pesticides are used by farmers, ranchers, forest managers, mosquito control districts, water districts, and others and pesticide applications are highly regulated under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, Rodenticide Act. Testimony was heard from five witnesses on two panels. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House” and the discussion of the H.R. 872 under “2. Bills Acted on by the House But Not the Senate.”)

**February 17, 2011:** Hearing to review the state of the farm economy. Full Committee. Hearing Serial No. 112–04.

The purpose of this hearing was to review the state of the farm economy. Topics discussed include the many regulatory burdens affecting the livelihoods of farmers and ranchers, economic trends in prices, input costs, and farm output. The committee heard testimony from the Honorable Thomas J. Vilsack, Secretary of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

**March 10, 2011:** Hearing to review the impact of EPA Regulation on Agriculture. Full Committee. Hearing Serial No. 112–05.

The purpose of this hearing was to review the impact of EPA regulations on agriculture. The committee discussed the aggressive regulatory agenda the agency is pursing at the expense of the livelihoods of America’s farmers and ranchers. Testimony was heard from Lisa P. Jackson, Administrator, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.”)

**March 16, 2011:** Hearing to review the Chesapeake Bay TMDL, Agricultural Conservation Practices, and Their Implications on National Watersheds. Subcommittee on Conservation, Energy, and Forestry. Hearing Serial No. 112–06.

The purpose of this hearing was to review the Chesapeake Bay TMDL, agriculture conservation practices, and their implications on national watersheds. Topics discussed were the importance of conservation programs and their impacts on the health of the
Chesapeake Bay, as well as the steps farmers have taken to preserve and protect the watershed. Many expressed concerns that the EPA is not recognizing the contributions producers have made to ensuring a healthy bay, that the EPA is not considering the economic consequences of its Chesapeake Bay cleanup program on the agricultural community, and that the EPA could use the process from this effort and eventually apply it to other watersheds across the country which would subject farmers there to heavy regulations. The subcommittee heard testimony from seven witnesses on two panels. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.”)


The purpose of this hearing, titled “Define the Market: Entity and Product Classifications under Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act,” was to review the definitions of key terms included in Dodd-Frank, such as “swap,” “swap dealer,” and “major swap participant.” Members of the committee considered how end-users will be impacted by these definitions and regulatory designations. There were six witnesses on two panels, including the Honorable Gary Gensler, Chairman, Commodity Futures Trading Commission. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House” and the discussion of H.R. 1573 under “4. Bills Reported.”)

**April 6, 2011:** Hearing to review the state of the beef industry. Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry. Hearing Serial No. 112–08.

The purpose of this hearing was to review the state of the beef industry. Topics discussed included the structure and economic conditions of the beef sector and a range of issues impacting the beef industry such as environmental policies, feed availability, input process, trade, and the proposed Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration (GIPSA) rule. The subcommittee heard testimony from three witnesses on one panel.

**April 7, 2011:** Hearing to review market promotion programs and their effectiveness on expanding exports of U.S. agricultural products. Subcommittee on Rural Development, Research, Biotechnology, and Foreign Agriculture. Hearing Serial No. 112–09.

The purpose of this hearing was to review market promotion programs and their effectiveness on expanding exports of U.S. agricultural products. Topics discussed included the U.S. Department of Agriculture’s Foreign Agricultural Service which operates five market promotion programs. These programs are all designed to facilitate exports and include the Market Access Program, Foreign Market Development Program, Emerging Markets Program, Quality Samples Program, and the Technical Assistance for Specialty Crops program. Testimony was heard from six witnesses on two panels, including John Brewer, Administrator, Foreign Agricultural Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

The purpose of this hearing was to review CFTC’s Rulemaking Process for implementing title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. This was the third hearing in a series of hearings to review the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Testimony was heard from six witnesses on two panels.


The purpose of this hearing was to review the state of the poultry industry. The subcommittee heard testimony from a chicken grower, a chicken integrator, and a turkey grower on the structure and economic conditions of the poultry sector. Testimony from three witnesses was heard on a single panel. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House” and the discussion of H.R. 1573 under “4. Bills Reported.”)

April 14, 2011: Hearing to review credit conditions in rural America. Subcommittee on Department Operations, Oversight, and Credit. Hearing Serial No. 112–12.

The purpose of this hearing was to review credit conditions in rural America. Many expressed concern over credit being readily available through institutions that are fundamentally sound, since a number of institutions provide credit to our nations farmers, ranchers, and rural constituents. The subcommittee heard testimony from seven witnesses from two panels. Witnesses included representatives from the FSA, FCA, Farmer Mac, the Federal Reserve Bank, local banks, and the agricultural community.

May 3, 2011: Joint hearing to review the costs of federal regulatory dysfunction to American jobs, agriculture, health & species. Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Natural Resources. Hearing Serial No. 112–13.

The purpose of this hearing was to bring together the Agriculture and Natural Resources Committees to focus on pesticide registration consultations under section 7 of the Endangered Species Act (ESA) carried out between the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and either the National Marine Fisheries Service (NMFS) of the Department of Commerce, or the Fish and Wildlife Service of the Department of the Interior (FWS). Committee members encouraged federal agencies to include a transparent analysis of the economic impacts to production agriculture and forestry in the scope of work of the recently requested review by the National Academies of Science (NAS) and to commit to re-initiating consultation on the first several biological opinions following completion of the review by the NAS of the scientific models and economic impacts used by the federal agencies. The Committees heard from ten witnesses on two panels including USDA Chief Economist Dr. Joseph Glauber. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.”)


The purpose of this hearing was to review the state of the pork industry. The subcommittee discussed the economic and policy
issues currently affecting the pork industry. These included international trade, feed availability, animal health and welfare, environmental policies, and the proposed Grain Inspection. The subcommittee heard testimony from three witnesses, including a small farrow-to-finish producer, a packer, and an owner of a large family-owned pork farming network.

**May 5, 2011:** Hearing to review the U.S. Forest Service’s proposed forest planning rule. Subcommittee on Conservation, Energy, and Forestry. Hearing Serial No. 112–15.

The purpose of this hearing was to review U.S. Forest Service’s proposed Forest Planning Rule. The proposed planning rule was issued on February 14, 2011 and has a public comment period open until May 16, 2011. The rule revises the Forest Service’s current planning process for its 155 national forests, 20 grasslands, and 1 prairie. Many expressed concerns that the rule is too complex, does nothing to reduce the regulatory burden on those working in the forest products industry, and does not adequately promote forestry job growth. The subcommittee heard testimony from five witnesses on two panels.

**May 12, 2011:** Hearing to review pending free trade agreements. Full Committee. Hearing Serial No. 112–16.

The purpose of this hearing was to review pending free trade agreements. The Committee examined pending free trade agreements between the U.S. and Colombia, Panama, and South Korea. Witnesses discussed the potential benefits of reducing tariffs under the three pending agreements and the U.S. experience with past trade agreements. The Committee heard testimony from two panels with eight witnesses, including Hon. Thomas J. Vilsack, Secretary, U.S. Department of Agriculture and Hon. Ron Kirk, United States Trade Representative.

**May 25, 2011:** Harmonizing global derivatives reform: Impact on U.S. competitiveness and market stability Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities and Risk Management. Hearing Serial No. 112–17

The purpose of this hearing was to explore the need to harmonize reforms with other G20 nations, perform cost-benefit analysis, and avoid opportunities for regulatory arbitrage. The subcommittee heard testimony from eight witnesses on two panels including two commissioners from the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

**June 2, 2011:** Hearing to review recent investigations and audits conducted by the USDA Inspector General. Subcommittee on Department Operations, Oversight, and Credit. Hearing Serial No. 112–18.

The purpose of this hearing was to review the work of the USDA Office of the Inspector General. Members of the subcommittee discussed Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program misuse, the Natural Resources Conservation Service audit, minority programs investigations, Biomass Crop Assistance Program implementation oversight, and USDA information technology improvement progress. Members heard testimony from a single panel of one witness, The Honorable Phyllis K. Fong, who was accompanied by three other OIG staff members. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.”)
June 23, 2011: Hearing to review the opportunities and benefits of agricultural biotechnology. Subcommittee on Rural Development, Research, Biotechnology and Foreign Agriculture. Hearing Serial No. 112–19

The purpose of this hearing was to explore the current issues and trends in biotechnology research, results, and regulation. Members of the Subcommittee discussed the use of science-based agriculture in relation to food security, reduced chemicals use, and global development. The costs of deregulation and the use of Environmental Impact Statements were also discussed. The subcommittee heard testimony from three witnesses on one panel.


The purpose of this hearing was to audit the Federal Crop Insurance Program as overseen by the Risk Management Agency in preparation for future Farm Bill reauthorization. Subcommittee members discussed the status of the Standard Reinsurance Agreement, maintaining public-private policy liability partnerships, available products for dairy and livestock, service gaps, and effects of severe weather in 2011. Data sharing and mining to streamline services and prevent fraud were also discussed. The Subcommittee heard testimony from one witness, the Administrator of the Risk Management Agency. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.”)


The purpose of this hearing was to audit the currently-implemented conservation programs as overseen by the USDA Farm Service Agency and Natural Resource Conservation Service in preparation for future Farm Bill reauthorization. Subcommittee members talked about the distinct roles and levels of effectiveness of the more than 20 existing conservation programs. Ways to streamline and prioritize program outcomes were also discussed. The Subcommittee heard testimony from two witnesses, the Administrator of the Farm Service Agency and the Chief of the Natural Resources Conservation Service, on one panel. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.”)


The purpose of this hearing was to audit the specialty crop programs, including those for horticulture and organic agriculture found in Title X of the 2008 Farm Bill and in Section 32 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1935, in preparation for future farm bill reauthorization. Subcommittee members talked about the need to support specialty crops such as fruits, vegetables, tree nuts, dried fruits, and horticulture and nursery crops, including floriculture through targeted nutrition, conservation, research, crop insurance, disaster assistance, and trade promotion programs. The Subcommittee heard testimony from two witnesses on one panel including the Administrator of the Agricultural Marketing Service.
July 8, 2011: Joint hearing to examine the challenges facing Domestic Oil and Gas Development and review the Bureau of Land Management/U.S. Forest Service Ban on Horizontal Drilling on Federal Lands. Subcommittee on Conservation, Energy, and Forestry with the Subcommittee on Energy and Mineral Resources of the Committee on Natural Resources. Hearing Serial No. 112–21

The purpose of this hearing was to explore the reasoning and implications of a potential ban on horizontal drilling and fracking in the George Washington National Forest. Subcommittee Members discussed potential economic and environmental concerns related to drilling and potential administrative bans. The subcommittees heard testimony from eight witnesses on two panels.


The purpose of this hearing was to review the efficiency and effectiveness of foreign agriculture and food aid programs as administered by the United States Agency for International Development and the United States Department of Agriculture through the Foreign Agricultural Service before writing a new farm bill. Subcommittee Members discussed the impacts of existing market development and trade programs as well as the need for and budget implications of foreign food assistance programs. The Subcommittee heard testimony from two witnesses on one panel, the acting Administrator of the Foreign Agriculture Service (USDA) and the Assistant Administrator for the Bureau for Democracy, Conflict, and Humanitarian Assistance (USAID). (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.”)

July 14, 2011: Agricultural Program Audit: Examination of USDA Farm Loan Programs. Subcommittee on Department Operations, Oversight, and Credit. Hearing Serial No. 112–20

The purpose of this audit hearing was to examine USDA Farm Loan programs before future farm bill reauthorization. Subcommittee Members discussed credit availability and urban program eligibility as well as the need to transition borrowers to commercial lenders when possible. The Subcommittee heard testimony from one witness, the Administrator of the Farm Service Agency. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.”)


The purpose of this hearing was to review current energy and forestry programs as administered by the USDA in preparation for writing a new farm bill. Members of the Subcommittee discussed technical innovation and industry growth as well as current project-area implementations. Subcommittee Members also questioned the panel on the programs’ relationship to agriculture and their current relevance to the general public. The Subcommittee heard testimony from three witnesses on one panel: the Chief of the U.S. Forest Service, the Administrator of the Rural Business-
Cooperative Service, and the Deputy Administrator of the Farm Service Agency. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under "3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.")


The purpose of this audit hearing was to evaluate the Title IV nutrition assistance programs of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 as administered by the USDA's Food and Nutrition Service. Subcommittee Members discussed Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program enrollment, categorical eligibility, improper payments, benefits trafficking, program overlaps, and state accountability. Question topics also included healthy food availability, farmers' markets eligibility, and Pacific Islands aid requirements. Testimony was given by the Administrator of the Food and Nutrition Service. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under "3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.")

**July 21, 2011: Derivatives reform: The View from Main Street.** Full Committee. Hearing Serial No. 112–22

The purpose of this hearing was to review the impact of derivatives reform on end-users and small financial institutions and to examine implementation progress of Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Act. Committee Members discussed the definition of "swaps dealer" as well as the derivatives title implementation responsibility for regulators outside of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission. Proposed regulations and the current rule-making timeline were also discussed. The Committee heard testimony from seven witnesses on two panels including The Honorable Gary Gensler, Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission.

**July 27, 2011: Agricultural Program Audit: Examination of Title I and the SURE Program.** Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities and Risk Management. Hearing Serial No. 112–20

The purpose of this audit hearing was to review the effectiveness of the Title I programs of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 including the Supplemental Revenue Assistance Payments (SURE) program and Average Crop Revenue Election (ACRE). Subcommittee Members discussed the advantages and disadvantages of crop insurance, direct payments, countercyclical payments, and the marketing loan assistance program in preparation for likely cuts mandated before the writing of the next farm bill. The Subcommittee heard testimony from the Administrator of the Farm Service Agency. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under "3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.")


The purpose of this audit hearing was to provide Subcommittee Members a better understanding of the Research, Education, and Economics division of the USDA which is divided into four specialized branches: Agriculture Research Service (ARS), Economic Research Service (ERS), National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), and the National Institute of Food and Agriculture (NIFA). Specific research areas and monetary costs of each branch were discussed in preparation for the writing of the next farm bill. The
Subcommittee heard testimony from the Administrator of ARS, Acting Director of NIFA, Administrator of NASS, and Acting Administrator of ERS. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.”)

**September 6, 2011:** Agricultural Program Audit: Examination of USDA Dairy Programs. Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry. Hearing Serial No. 112–20

The purpose of this audit hearing was to examine the effectiveness of USDA’s dairy support programs including the Dairy Product Price Support Program (DPPSP), Milk Income Loss Contract Program (MILC), Dairy Export Incentive Program (DEIP), Livestock Gross Margin Insurance for Dairy (LGM-Dairy), and Federal Milk Marketing Orders (FMMOs). The Subcommittee Members discussed the dairy crisis of 2009 and ways to prevent such issues in the future. Testimony was heard from the Acting Deputy Administrator of the Farm Service Agency, and the Deputy Administrator for Dairy Programs through the Agricultural Marketing Service. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.”)

**September 13, 2011:** Agricultural Program Audit: Examination of USDA Rural Development Programs. Subcommittee on Rural Development, Research, Biotechnology, and Foreign Agriculture. Hearing Serial No. 112–20

The purpose of this audit hearing was to review the effectiveness of programs administered by USDA’s Rural Development Agency including the Rural Business-Cooperative Service (RBS), Rural Housing Service (RHS), and the Rural Utilities Service (RUS). Subcommittee Members discussed ways to streamline and improve these programs in preparation for the upcoming farm bill. Testimony was provided by the Administrator for Rural Utilities Service, Administrator for Rural Business-Cooperative Services, and Administrator for Rural Housing Services. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.”)

**September 14, 2011:** Examination of the issue of feed availability and its effect on the livestock and poultry industries. Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry. Hearing Serial No. 112–23

The purpose of this hearing was to provide Members a better understanding of the causes and effects of the nation’s currently tight feed supply. Subcommittee Members heard testimony from a panel of six witnesses representing all sectors of the animal agriculture industry. Ethanol and its effect on corn prices and supplies was one of the main topics of debate. All witnesses agreed that feed availability was a top concern that significantly impacted their respective operations.

**September 24, 2011:** Public field hearing to review the role of broadband access in rural economic development. Subcommittee on Rural Development, Research, Biotechnology, and Foreign Agriculture. Hearing Serial No. 112–24

The purpose of this public field hearing was to provide Members a better understanding of the benefits of broadband access in rural areas. Subcommittee Members discussed ways of streamlining current programs in efforts to connect rural America to the global economy. The Subcommittee heard testimony from one panel com-
prised of five witnesses representing various companies with vested interests in the progression of broadband access in their respective regions.


The purpose of this hearing was to discuss the pros and cons of seven different legislative proposals to amend Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act: four bills already before the House and three discussion drafts. The Members heard testimony from a panel of six witnesses representing a variety of market participation who voiced concerns that the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) is over-reaching in its rulemaking and will have a negative impact on business and the economy if current legislation is not amended. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.”)


The purpose of this hearing was to discuss concerns regarding the cost and regulatory burden surrounding cities and states are faced with in the second stage of a three-part process to limit discharge into the Chesapeake Bay. Members heard testimony from the Region 3 EPA Administrator on the first panel of witnesses, and from four additional witnesses on the second panel. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.”)

December 1, 2011: Hearing to review updates on USDA Inspector General audits, including SNAP fraud detection efforts and IT compliance. Subcommittee on Department Operations, Oversight, and Credit. Hearing Serial No. 112–27

The purpose of this hearing was to discuss the progress of reports from the USDA Office of the Inspector General on Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP) fraud detection and USDA’s use of additional funding for information technology to improve program delivery. Members of the Subcommittee heard testimony from the USDA Inspector General and questioned her and two of her assistant Inspectors General regarding four recently released reports. Members emphasized the necessity of timely and accurate reports from the Inspector General in order to help them make sound policy decisions. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.”)

December 8, 2011: Examination of the MF Global bankruptcy. Full Committee. Hearing Serial No. 112–28

The purpose of this hearing was to discuss the details and implications of the MF Global bankruptcy and reports of as much as $1.2 billion in missing customer funds. Members of the Committee heard testimony from nine witnesses divided amongst three panels—one of which was a single-witness panel comprised of the Honorable Jon S. Corzine, former CEO of MF Global. The hearing marked the first public comments about the circumstances surrounding the bankruptcy from Mr. Corzine.
E. MEETINGS NOT PRINTED

January 25, 2011—Full Committee open business meeting. Organizational meeting for the 112th Congress. Approval by voice vote of the Committee rules.

February 10, 2011—Full Committee open business meeting. Approval by voice vote of the Oversight Plan for the 112th Congress.


March 15, 2011—Full Committee open business meeting. Approval by voice vote of the Budget Views and Estimates Letter for FY 2012, offering budget recommendations of the Committee on Agriculture for the agencies and programs under its jurisdiction.

May 4, 2011—Full Committee open business meeting. Approval by voice vote H.R. 1573, to facilitate implementation of title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, promote regulatory coordination, and avoid market disruption.

June 23, 2011—Full Committee open business meeting. Approval by voice vote of the Activity Report of the Committee on Agriculture for the 1st Quarter of the 112th Congress as required by House Rule XI, clause 1(d).

December 2, 2011—Full Committee open business meeting. Approval by voice vote of the authorization and the issuance of a subpoena to compel the attendance of a witness at the subsequent hearing to examine the MF Global Bankruptcy.

F. COMMITTEE PRINTS


Committee on Agriculture Rules. Print. No. 112–2.


III. APPENDIX

A. EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS


E.C. 172—Jan. 24, 2011: A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Depart-


E.C. 335—Feb. 9, 2011: A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting a report entitled “Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forest Recovery Act Pilot Project”; jointly to the Committees on Natural Resources and Agriculture.


E.C. 512—Feb. 16, 2011: A letter from the Director, Regulatory Review Group, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Loan Servicing; Farm Loan Programs (RIN: 0560–AI05) received February 4, 2011.

E.C. 538—Feb. 17, 2011: A letter from the Administrator, Rural Business-Cooperative Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s “Major” final rule—Subpart A—Repowering Assistance Payments to Eligible Biorefineries (RIN: 0570–AA74) received January 24, 2011.


E.C. 597—Mar. 1, 2011: A letter from the Regulatory Officer, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Adjustment of Appendices to the Dairy Tariff-Rate Import Quota Licensing Regulation for the 2010 Tariff-Rate Quota Year received January 19, 2011.


E.C. 802—Mar. 10, 2011: A letter from the Director, Policy Issuances Division, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the


E.C. 842—Mar. 14, 2011: A letter from the Director, Regulatory Review Group, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Asparagus Revenue Market Loss Assistant Payment Program (RIN: 0560–AI02) received February 18, 2011.

E.C. 881—Mar. 15, 2011: A letter from the Commissioner, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting a letter regarding the current budget deliberations for the Commodity Futures Trading Commission; jointly to the Committees on Agriculture and Appropriations.


E.C. 1106—Apr. 7, 2011: A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Depart-


E.C. 1290—Apr. 15, 2011: A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final


E.C. 1427—May 5, 2011: A letter from the Director, Program Development and Regulatory Analysis, Rural Development Utilities Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Depart—
ment’s final rule—Rural Broadband Access Loans and Loan Guarantees (RIN: 0572–AC06) received April 6, 2011.


E.C. 1552—May 12, 2011: A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Gypsy Moth Generally Infested Areas; Additions in Indiana, Maine, Ohio, Virginia, West Virginia, and Wisconsin [Doc. No.: APHIS–2010–0075] received April 20, 2011.


E.C. 1598—May 23, 2011: A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule—General Provisions; Operating and Strategic Business Planning (RIN: 3052–AC66) received May 3, 2011.


E.C. 1707—May 27, 2011: A letter from the Director of Legislative Affairs, NRCS, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the


E.C. 1717—May 31, 2011: A letter from the Chairman and CEO, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule—Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Governance and Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Funding and Fiscal Affairs; Risk-Based Capital Requirements (RIN: 3052–AC51) received May 3, 2011.


E.C. 1748—Jun. 1, 2011: A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration’s 2011 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.


E.C. 1813—Jun. 3, 2011: A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule—Data Requirements for Antimicrobial Pesticides; notification to the Secretaries of Agriculture and Health.


E.C. 2068—Jun. 20, 2011: A letter from the Chief Planning and Regulatory Affairs Branch, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Supplemental Nutrition Assist-
ance Program: Civil Rights Protections for SNAP Households (RIN: 0584–AD89) received May 31, 2011.

E.C. 2069—Jun. 20, 2011: A letter from the Chairman and CEO, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Loan Policies and Operations; Lending and Leasing Limits and Risk Management (RIN: 3052–AC60) received May 31, 2011.


E.C. 2339—Jul. 8, 2011: A letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Sorghum Promotion, Research and Information Program; State Referendum Results [AMS–LS–11–0040] received June 13, 2011.


E.C. 2377—Jul. 11, 2011: A letter from the Deputy Director, Food and Community Resources, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Competitive and Noncompetitive Non-Formula Federal Assistance Programs-Specific Administrative Provisions for the Beginning Farmer and Rancher Development Program (RIN: 0524–AA59) received June 20, 2011.

E.C. 2378—Jul. 11, 2011: A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule—Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Funding and Fiscal Affairs; Farmer Mac Risk-Based Capital Stress Test, Version 5.0 (RIN: 3052–AC70) received June 24, 2011.


E.C. 2416—Jul. 12, 2011: A letter from the Acting Assistant Secretary, Legislative Affairs, Department of State, transmitting the 2010 annual report on the operation of the Enterprise for the Americas Initiative and the Tropical Forest Conservation Act; jointly to the Committees on Foreign Affairs and Agriculture.


E.C. 2554—Jul. 20, 2011: A letter from the Acting Director, National Institute of Food and Agriculture, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Competitive and Noncompetitive Non-Formula Federal Assistance Programs—Administrative Provisions for the Sun Grant Program (RIN: 0524–AA64) received July 8, 2011.


E.C. 2627—Jul. 27, 2011: A letter from the Administrator, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting proposed legislation to collect certain fees under the Toxic Substances Control Act (TSCA); jointly to the Committees on Agriculture and Energy and Commerce.


E.C. 2668—Jul. 30, 2011: A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final
rule—Raisins Produced From Grapes Grown In California; Increase in Desirable Carryout Used To Compute Trade Demand [Doc. No.: AMS–FV–11–0013; FV11–989–1 FR] received July 25, 2011.


E.C. 2670—Jul. 30, 2011: A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Vidalia Onions Grown in Georgia; Change in Late Payment and Interest Requirements on Past Due Assessments [Doc. No.: AMS–FV–11–0016; FV11–955–1 FR] received July 25, 2011.


E.C. 2779—Aug. 23, 2011: A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule—Chlorantraniliprole; Pesticide Toler-

E.C. 2884—Sep. 2, 2011: A letter from the Secretary to the Commission, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission’s final rule—Removing Any Reference to or Reliance on Credit Ratings in Commission Regulations; Proposing Alternatives to the Use of Credit Ratings (RIN: 3038–AD11) received August 3, 2011.


E.C. 2946—Sep. 6, 2011: A letter from the Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission’s final rule—Large Trader Reporting for Physical Commodity Swaps (RIN: 3038–AD17) received July 28, 2011.


E.C. 2948—Sep. 6, 2011: A letter from the Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission’s final rule—Privacy of Consumer Financial Information; Conforming Amendments Under Dodd-Frank Act (RIN: 3038–AD13) received July 28, 2011.

E.C. 2949—Sep. 6, 2011: A letter from the Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission’s final rule—Effective Date for Swap Regulation received July 28, 2011.

E.C. 2950—Sep. 6, 2011: A letter from the Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission’s final rule—Agricultural Commodity Definition (RIN: 3038–AD23) received July 28, 2011.

E.C. 2951—Sep. 6, 2011: A letter from the Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission’s final


E.C. 2997—Sep. 9, 2011: A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Karnal Bunt; Regulated Areas in Arizona, California, and Texas [Doc. No.: APHIS–2009–0079] received July 29, 2011.


E.C. 2999—Sep. 9, 2011: A 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; Investment Management (RIN: 3052–AC50) received August 2, 2011.


E.C. 3189—Sep. 22, 2011: A letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Irish Potatoes Grown in Washington; Modifications of


E.C. 3269—Sep. 29, 2011: A 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 Risk-Weighting Revisions: Alternatives to Credit Ratings (RIN: 3052–AC71) received September 6, 2011.


E.C. 3381—Oct. 6, 2011: A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Chlorantraniliprole; Pesticide Toler-


E.C. 3425—Oct. 11, 2011: A letter from the Director, Regulatory Review Group, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Emergency Assistance for Livestock, Honeybees, and Farm-Raised Fish Program, Livestock Indemnity Program, and General Provisions for Supplemental Agricultural Disaster Assistance Programs (RIN: 0560–AH95) received September 16, 2011.


E.C. 3445—Oct. 12, 2011: A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Tuberculosis in Cattle and Bison; State and Zone Designations; Michigan [Doc. No.: APHIS–2011–0075] received September 14, 2011.

E.C. 3465—Oct. 13, 2011: A letter from the Administrator, Rural Housing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Intergovernmental Review received September 16, 2011.


E.C. 3541—Oct. 21, 2011: A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Tuberculosis in Cattle and Bison; State and Zone Designations; New Mexico [Doc. No.: APHIS–2011–0093] received October 5, 2011.


E.C. 3617—Oct. 27, 2011: A letter from the Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Foreign Futures and Options Contracts on a Non-
Narrow-Based Security Index; Commission Certification Procedures (RIN: 3038–AC54) received September 27, 2011.


E.C. 3689—Nov. 1, 2011: A letter from the Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission's final rule—Retail Foreign Exchange Transactions; Conforming Changes to Existing Regulations in Response to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act received September 27, 2011.

E.C. 3690—Nov. 1, 2011: A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Intergovernmental Review received October 4, 2011.

E.C. 3691—Nov. 1, 2011: A letter from the Director, Regulatory Review Group, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Guaranteed Loan Fees (RIN: 0560–AH41) received September 27, 2011.

E.C. 3692—Nov. 1, 2011: A letter from the Director, Regulatory Review Group, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final rule—Biomass Crop Assistance Program: Corrections (RIN: 0560–AI13) received September 27, 2011.


E.C. 3931—Nov. 18, 2011: A letter from the Regulatory Officer, Department of Commerce, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Adjustment of Appendices to the Dairy Tariff-Rate Import Quota Licensing Regulation for the 2011 Tariff-Rate Quota Year received October 31, 2011.


E.C. 3969—Nov. 25, 2011: A letter from the Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission’s “Major” final rule—Position Limits for Futures and Swaps (RIN: 3038–AD17) received November 16, 2011.


Community Forest and Open Space Conservation Program (RIN: 0596–AC84) received November 15, 2011.

E.C. 4205—Dec. 7, 2011: A letter from the Management and Program Analyst, Directives and Regulations, Forest Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Prohibitions—Developed Recreation Sites (RIN: 0596–AC98) received November 15, 2011; jointly to the Committees on Agriculture and Natural Resources.


E.C. 4236—Dec. 9, 2011: A letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Nectarines and Fresh Peaches Grown in California; Termination of Marketing Order 916 and the Peach Provision of Mar-


B. STATUTORY AND SPECIAL REPORTS

USDA: Report on the plans developed by the Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) for funding provided under Section 10201 of the Act for Plant Pest and Disease Management and Disaster Prevention as requested by the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008. Submitted by USDA, January 11, 2011.

USDA: List of statutory reporting requirements that USDA would like to prioritize or eliminate in order to reduce their administrative burden. Submitted by USDA, January 21, 2011.


USDA: Termination notice of Marketing Order 924 (order) regulating the handling of fresh prunes grown in designated counties in Washington and in Umatilla County, Oregon, pursuant to sec-


EPA: Draft copy of a proposed rule entitled “Pesticides Data Requirements for Plant-Incorporated Protectants (PIPs) and Certain Exemptions for PIPs” as required by section 25(a)(3) of the FIFRA Act. Submitted by EPA, March 4, 2011.


USDA: Letter to Chairman Lucas from Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack concerning the Department’s of Agriculture’s final Environmental Impact Statement for the petition to grant nonregulated status for Roundup Ready (RR) alfalfa. Submitted by USDA, March 17, 2011.


EPA: Draft copy of proposed rule that will provide several changes and corrections to the Microbial Pesticides data requirements at 40 CFR part 158, subpart V. Section 25(a)(3) of the FIFRA Act. Submitted by EPA, March 11, 2011.


USDA: Letter approving the proposed South Appalachian Highlands Conservancy land purchase referred to as Submission No. 07/02–11. In accordance with the requirements in Section 17(b) of the National Forest Management Act of 1976, P.L. 94–588 (90 Stat. 2949). Submitted by USDA, March 22, 2011.

USDA: Letter to Chairman Lucas from Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack advising that the Department of Agriculture’s Office of the Chief Economist will close its one-person weather office in Stoneville, Mississippi. Submitted by USDA, March 24, 2011.

FCSIC: Farm Credit System Insurance Corporation 2011 annual report demonstrating FCSIC’s commitment to equal employment opportunity while fulfilling its mission to insure the timely payment of principal and interest on System-wide and consolidated bonds and obligations as required under the Notification and Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002. Submitted by FCSIC, March 28, 2011.


CFTC: Report transmitting the fiscal year 2010 Federal Employee Antidiscrimination and Retaliation Act of 2002 for the U.S.


FCA: Letter notifying that the Farm Credit Administration is currently working with several agencies to issue a proposed joint regulation for which they are unable to provide an advance copy of, as required by the Farm Credit Act of 1971. Submitted by FCA, April 7, 2011.


USHR: Letter from Representatives Frank D. Lucas, Fred Upton, and Sam Graves to the FDA regarding potential regulatory action by the Food and Drug Administration that are of significant concern to the nation’s producers, veterinarians and consumers. Submitted by United State House of Representatives, April 12, 2011.

USDA: Letter to Congressmen Kurt Schrader and Tim Holden thanking them and responding to one which they sent that was co-signed on February 16, 2011, supporting the use of domestically grown and produced wood products across the United States. Submitted by USDA, April 20, 2011.

FCA: Final rule adopted by the Farm Credit Administration Board under the provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1971, amending Title 12, Chapter VI of the *Code of Federal Regulations*. Submitted by FCA, April 21, 2011.

FCA: Proposed amendments to title 12, chapter VI of the *Code of Federal Regulations* as promulgated by the Farm Credit Administration. Submitted by FCA, April 21, 2011.


CFTC: Most recent charter of the Commission’s Agricultural Advisory Committee pursuant to Section 9(c) of the Federal Advisory Committee Act, 5 U.S.C. App. 2, § 9(c). Submitted by CFTC, April 27, 2011.

USHR: Letter to Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack concerning improving the nutritional profiles of meals severed in schools and maintaining participation rates. Submitted by the United States House of Representatives, May 5, 2011.

USHR: Letter to Secretary Thomas J. Vilsack concerning improving the nutritional profiles of meals severed in schools and maintaining participation rates. Submitted by the United States House of Representatives, May 5, 2011.


Embassy of Mauritius: Letter from Ambassador Somduth Soburun to Chairman Frank D. Lucas informing him of the pivotal economic role the African Growth and Opportunity Act, AGOA, has on sub Saharan Africa, including Mauritius. In particular, the Ambassador wishes to inform the Chairman of the impending expiration of the Third Country Fabric Provision in September 2012. Submitted on May 11, 2011.

USDC: Copy of the Department of Commerce’s Performance and Accountability Report for fiscal year 2010. It highlights the Department’s efforts to maximize U.S. competitiveness and foster science leadership. Submitted on May 16, 2011.

FCA: Copy of a final rule adopted by the Farm Credit Administration Board under the provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1971. The rule amends Title 12, Chapter VI of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, which now allows Farm Credit institutions to directly purchase loans to Farmers and other agriculturists from the FDIC. Submitted on May 19, 2011. (056)

FCA: Copy of a final rule adopted by the Farm Credit Administration Board under the provisions of the Farm Credit Act of 1971. The rule amends Title 12, Chapter VI of the *Code of Federal Regulations*, which now permits a lower minimum lending limit on extensions of credit from a Federal Credit System Institution. Submitted on May 19, 2011.

EPA: Draft copy of a proposed rule entitled “Synchronizing the Expiration Dates of EPA Pesticide Applicator Certificates with the Underlying State or Tribal Applicator Certificate” identified with

USDOT: Letter informing Chairman Frank D. Lucas of the activities of the Department under a one year licensing agreement set forth under the Trade Sanctions reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000. The enclosed report details Exportation activities to Iran and the Sudan from the period between April 1 and June 30, 2010. Submitted on June 1, 2011.


USDA: The report contains the appeals to the National Appeals Division from the Risk Management Agency, as is required by Section 14009(b) of the Food, Energy, and Conservation Act of 2008. Submitted on June 14, 2011.

CFTC: Letter to Members of the House and Senate Appropriations Committee regarding the reorganization to structure its staff for implementation of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act to oversee an increasingly electronic marketplace, and plan for, manage and utilize agency resources pursuant to the Department of Defense and Full-Year Continuing Appropriations Act, 2011. Submitted on May 6, 2011.


FCA: Farm Credit Administration Strategic Plan, 2011–2016, which was approved by the FCA Board on May 25, 2011. The plan was updated in accordance with the requirements of the Government Performance and Results Act and supersedes the FCA Strategic Plan, 2008–2013, which was approved in 2008. Submitted June 9, 2011.

FCA: A advance notice of proposed rulemaking (ANPRM) by the Farm Credit Administration. The purpose of this ANPRM is to gather information for revising existing Federal Agricultural Mortgage Corporation Risk-Based Capital Stress Test regulation to remove or reduce the reliance on data from credit rating agencies. Submitted June 10, 2011.

USDA: Charters for the following committees: Agricultural Policy Committee Trade, Agricultural Technical Advisory Committee for Trade in Animal and Animal Products; Agricultural Technical Advisory Committee for Trade in Fruits and Vegetables; Agricultural Technical Advisory Committee for Trade in Grain, Feed, and Oilseeds; Agricultural Technical Advisory Committee for Trade in Processed Foods; Agricultural Technical Advisory Committee for Trade in Sweeteners; Agricultural Technical Advisory Committee for Trade in Tobacco, Cotton, and Peanuts National Genetic Resources Advisory Council. Submitted June 17, 2011.

USDA: Recommendation of moving forward with the proposed Laurence Rom purchase referred to as Submission No. 18/6–27. In accordance with the requirements in Section 17(b) of the National Management Act of 1976, P.L. 94–588 (90 Stat. 2949). Submitted June 27, 2011.

USDA: Report “Grassland to Cropland Conversion in the Northern Plains; The Role of Crop Insurance, Commodity, and Disaster Programs” as required by Manager’s Report accompanying H.R. 2419, the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008. Submitted June 22, 2011.

FDA: Letter requesting a response on FDA’s possible ban of extralabel use of cephalosporin. Submitted June 24, 2011.

USDA: Letter regarding USDA’s Forest Service efforts to develop regulations for activities associated with the development of non-Federal mineral interests underlying National Forest System (NFS) lands. Submitted June 27, 2011.

National Academy of Sciences: Letter to EPA with concerns to further expand its regulatory coverage over transgenic crops. Submitted July 5, 2011.


USDA: In compliance with P.L. 92–463, the Federal Advisory Committee Act, enclosed are copies of 2 recent approved committee charters: Re-establishment of the Northwest Forest Plan Provincial Advisory Committees; and Agricultural Marketing Service, Fruit and Vegetable Programs. Submitted June 25, 2011.

FDIC: Thank you letter for comments to Chairman Bair regarding the Joint Agency Proposed Rule to implement Section 941 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act concerning credit risk retention. Submitted June 30, 2011.

CFTC: Report on enhanced supervision of systemically important clearing entities as required by Title VIII, Section 813 of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act of 2010. Submitted July 1, 2011.

USDA: Notification of AMS intention to terminate Marketing Order 916 and certain provisions of Marketing Order 917. The orders regulate the handling of nectarines and peaches grown in California. Submitted July 5, 2011.


EPA: FACA Charter renewing the Environmental Laboratory Advisory Board. Submitted July 15, 2011.

Senate of South Carolina Committee on Agriculture and Natural Resources: Letter regarding South Carolina tobacco farmers and the Trans Pacific Pact Free Trade Agreement. Submitted July 18, 2011.
FCA: Proposed amendments to title 12, chapter VI of the Code of Federal Regulations as promulgated by the Farm Credit Administration. Submitted July 18, 2011.

GAO: Acknowledging request for the GAO to review the implications of categorical eligibility for the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Programs. Submitted July 19, 2011.


EPA: As required by section 25(a) of FIFRA a draft rule entitled “Prions; Proposed Amendment to Clarify Product Performance Data for Products with Prion-Related Claims and Availability of Draft Test Guidelines.” Submitted July 27, 2011.


USDA: Recommendation of moving forward with the proposed Monroe County Board of Education purchase referred to as Submission No. 22/7–27. Submitted August 2, 2011.

USDA: Letter regarding the ongoing study that requires the Department of Agriculture to conduct a study of the efficacy and accuracy of the application of pact factors regarding the measurement of farm-stored production for purposes of insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act. Submitted August 3, 2011.

USDA: Letter recommending moving forward with the proposed Sugar Pine Ridge purchase referred to as Submission No. 21/7–19 within Laurel County, Kentucky on the Daniel Boone National Forest. Submitted August 9, 2011.


EPA: Letter from Administrator Jackson announcing the renewal of the Children’s Health Protection Advisory Committee in accord-
GAO: Notice of a major rule promulgated by the CFTC entitled “Swap Data Repositories: Registration Standards, Duties, and Core Principles.” Published in the Federal Register as a final rule on September 1, 2011. Submitted September 16, 2011.


EPA: Letter sending a draft copy of a final rule entitled “Protections for Subjects in Human Research Involving Pesticides” as required by section 25(a) of FIFRA. Submitted November 3, 2011.

USDA: Notice of moving forward with the proposed Susan Miller purchase referred to as Submission No. 01/11–1. A 78.39 acre tract of land located in Taylor County, Wisconsin. Submitted November 1, 2011.

USDA: Submission of a draft report from the Farm Service Agency entitled “A Report to Congress on Base Acre Reduction When Base Acres are Converted to a Non-Agricultural Use” in accordance with Section 1101(c) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008. Submitted September 22, 2011.

USDA: Submission of a report from the Farm Service Agency entitled “A Report to Congress on Base Acre Reduction When Base Acres are Converted to a Non-Agricultural Use” in accordance with Section 1101(c) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008. Submitted September 29, 2011.

USDA: Submission of an annual as required by section 3205(h) of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008 describing the activities of the Consultative Group to Eliminate the Use of Child Labor and Forced Labor in Imported Agricultural Products. Submitted November 22, 2011.


EPA: Submission of draft proposed rule entitled “Pesticides; Revisions to Minimum Risk Exemption” as required by section 25(a)(3) of FIFRA. Submitted November 28, 2011.
USDA: Notice of moving forward with the proposed Mulberry Creek purchase referred to as Submission No. 25/9–28. A 517.27 acre tract of land located within Caldwell County, NC on the Pisgah National Forest. Submitted November 4, 2011.


FCA: Submission of proposed amendment to title 12, chapter VI of the Code of Federal Regulations as promulgated by the Farm Credit Administration. Submitted November 18, 2011.


