THIRD SEMIANNUAL REPORT ON ACTIVITIES DURING THE 112TH CONGRESS
(DECEMBER 15, 2011 TO JUNE 27, 2012)

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

June 29, 2012.—Committed to the Committee of the Whole House on the State of the Union and ordered to be printed

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LETTER OF SUBMITTAL

Hon. KAREN L. HAAS,
Clerk of the House of Representatives,

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 first quarter of the 112th Congress.

With best wishes, I am

Sincerely,

Hon. FRANK D. LUCAS,
Chairman.
## CONTENTS

I. Summary of Organization, Jurisdiction, and Oversight Plan of the Committee on Agriculture ............................................................... 1  
   A. Organization ................................................................................................. 1  
   B. Committee Jurisdiction ............................................................................... 4  
   C. Oversight Plan ............................................................................................. 8  
II. Committee Activities During the 112th Congress ........................................... 16  
   A. Main Legislative Activities ......................................................................... 16  
   B. Statistical Summary of Activities ............................................................... 25  
   C. Digest of Bills Within the Jurisdiction of the Committee on Which Action Has Been Taken ................................................................................ 26  
      1. Bills Enacted into Law ......................................................................... 26  
      2. Bills Acted on by the House But Not the Senate ............................... 36  
      3. House Resolutions Considered in the House ...................................... 50  
      4. Bills Reported ........................................................................................ 51  
   D. Oversight ...................................................................................................... 59  
   E. Meetings Not Printed .................................................................................. 73  
   F. Committee Prints ......................................................................................... 74  
III. Appendix ............................................................................................................ 74  
   A. Executive Communications ......................................................................... 74  
   B. Statutory and Special Reports .................................................................... 110
REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE ON ACTIVITIES DURING THE 112TH CONGRESS

JUNE 29, 2012.—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 agricultural commodities and one that dealt with various related agri-

† Resigned from Committee May 11, 2011.
‡ Appointed to Committee and Subcommittee June 14, 2011.
cultural 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
MAKARIA 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
CHELLIE PINGREE, Maine
MARCIA L. FUDGE, Ohio
GREGORIO KILILI CAMACHO SABLAN, 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.

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**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.

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**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.

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† 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” CRAWDOR, Arkansas  
MARSHA ROBY, Alabama  
TIM HUELSKAMP, Kansas  
RENEE L. ELLMERS, North Carolina  
CHRISTOPHER P. GIBSON, New York  
RANDY HULTGREN, Illinois  
VICKY HARTZLER, Missouri  
ROBERT T. SCHILLING, Illinois

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 COURNEY, 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  
K. MICHAEL CONAWAY, 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 COURNEY, Connecticut  
TIM HOLDEN, Pennsylvania  
LEONARD L. BOSWELL, Iowa  
JOE RACA, 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. 1676).

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 of 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 of 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 112TH 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 25 full committee hearings and business meetings during the 112th Congress. Various subcommittees held 40 hearings during the 112th Congress.
- The Committee heard testimony from Administration officials on 66 occasions, including 45 testimonies from U.S. Department of Agriculture representatives, and 9 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 220 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.

Farm Bill Field Hearings

• On March 9, 2012, Chairman Frank D. Lucas held a field hearing in Saranac Lake, New York. It was the first of a series to be held throughout March and April to gather input in advance of writing the 2012 Farm Bill. Members heard testimony from producers in the northeastern United States on the future of farm policy.

• On March 23, 2012, Chairman Frank D. Lucas continued the House Agriculture Committee’s field hearing series in Galesburg, Illinois. It was the second of four hearings to be held across the country throughout March and April to gather input in advance of writing the 2012 Farm Bill. Members heard testimony from Midwest producers of corn, rice, soybeans, wheat, sorghum, specialty crops and beef.

• On March 30, 2012, Chairman Frank D. Lucas continued the House Agriculture Committee’s field hearing series in State University, Arkansas. It was the third of four hearings to be held across the country throughout March and April to gather input in advance of writing the 2012 Farm Bill. Members heard from Southeast producers of aquaculture, beef, and a variety of commodities, including rice and cotton, about the contributions U.S. agriculture has made to the U.S. economy.

• On April 20, 2012, Chairman Frank D. Lucas wrapped up the House Agriculture Committee’s field hearing series in Dodge City, Kansas. It was the final hearing that was held across the country to listen directly to producers on the ground and gather input in advance of writing the 2012 Farm Bill. Members heard from producers of a variety of commodities and beef about the tools they need to continue to produce a safe and affordable food and fiber supply. Witnesses explained that one of the goals of the Farm Bill should be to provide opportunities for effective risk management for all of agriculture.

Farm Bill Formulation

• On April 25, 2012, Rep. Timothy V. Johnson, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee’s Subcommittee on Rural Development, Research, Biotechnology, and Foreign Agriculture, held a hearing to review U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) rural development programs in advance of writing the 2012 Farm Bill. Members heard from two panels of witnesses who explained how programs can be improved to increase their effectiveness.

• On April 26, 2012, Rep. Thomas J. Rooney, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee’s Subcommittee on Livestock, Dairy, and Poultry held a hearing on reforming dairy programs
in the 2012 Farm Bill. Witnesses discussed problems with current dairy programs and provided feedback on proposals being considered to address those inadequacies.

- On April 26, 2012, Rep. Glenn ‘GT’ Thompson, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee’s Subcommittee on Conservation, Energy, and Forestry, held a hearing to learn from members of the agriculture community on how conservation programs should be structured in the 2012 Farm Bill. Witnesses testified to the importance of conservation programs to assist producers and landowners with voluntary conservation initiatives, while also acknowledging the difficult budget circumstances for reauthorizing Farm Bill programs.

- On May 8, 2012, Rep. Jean Schmidt, Chairwoman of the House Agriculture Committee’s Subcommittee on Nutrition and Horticulture, held a hearing to continue receiving input on agricultural programs in preparation for writing the 2012 Farm Bill. This hearing focused on specialty crop and nutrition programs.

- On May 10, 2012, Rep. Jeff Fortenberry, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee’s Subcommittee on Department Operations, Oversight, and Credit held a public hearing to learn more about how credit programs are working for farmers and how they should continue in the 2012 Farm Bill.

- On May 16 & 17, 2012, Rep. K. Michael Conaway, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee’s Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities and Risk Management, held a two-day hearing that focused on commodity programs and crop insurance in preparation of the 2012 Farm Bill. The four panels of witnesses included economists and leaders from various commodity and agricultural groups highlighting the diversity of agriculture across the country. Witnesses described how programs are working under current law and how reforms can be made while stressing the need for a fair and effective safety net and a strong crop insurance program.

- On May 18, 2012, Rep. Glenn ‘GT’ Thompson, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee’s Subcommittee on Conservation, Energy, and Forestry, wrapped up the third and final hearing series on agricultural programs in advance of writing the next Farm Bill. This series was held on the Subcommittee level and gathered agricultural leaders in Washington to share their policy priorities. This hearing focused on energy and forestry programs.

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.

• On March 27, 2012, Rep. Glenn ‘GT’ Thompson, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee’s Subcommittee on Conservation, Energy, and Forestry, held a public hearing to review several aspects affecting forest health, including timber harvests, wildlife management, invasive species, and the U.S. Forest Service’s planning rule.

**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.

**Dodd-Frank**


• On February 29, 2012, the House Agriculture Committee held a public hearing to review the 2012 agenda of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) as the agency continues to investigate the collapse of MF Global and promulgate rules
pursuant to the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Members of the Committee pressed CFTC Chairman Gary Gensler on the strength of customer protections in place in light of the collapse of MF Global and the Dodd-Frank rulemaking process.

- On March 28, 2012, Rep. K. Michael Conaway, Chairman of the House Agriculture Committee's Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities and Risk Management, held a public hearing to consider three pieces of legislation designed to mitigate unintended consequences of certain provisions of Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, and clarify the reach of new regulatory requirements to swaps activities that occur outside the U.S. Members of the Subcommittee reviewed H.R. 3283, the “Swap Jurisdiction Certainty Act”, H.R. 1838 to repeal Section 716 of Dodd-Frank, and H.R. 4235, the “Swap Data Repository & Clearinghouse Indemnification Correction Act of 2012”.

**Budget**
- On March 7, 2012, the House Agriculture Committee held a business meeting to consider the Budget Views and Estimates Letter of the Committee on Agriculture for the agencies and programs under jurisdiction of the Committee for FY 2013.

**Reconciliation Requirement**
- On April 18, 2012, the House Agriculture Committee held a business meeting. Advancing, by voice vote, the proposal to satisfy reconciliation instructions required by House Concurrent Resolution 112. Instructions included making policy changes that resulted in one, five, and 10 year saving estimates of $7.7 billion, $19.7 billion, and $33.2 billion, respectively.

**B. STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF ACTIVITIES**

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

Number of bills referred:

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<td><strong>Total</strong></td>
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(2) **Disposition of Bills Containing Items Under the Jurisdiction of the Committee on Agriculture**

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<td>Bills vetoed</td>
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<td>Concurrent Resolutions approved</td>
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<td>Bills reported to the House but not considered</td>
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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 facilities 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.

P.L. 112–96 (H.R. 3630)

Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012

H.R. 3630 was introduced on December 9, 2011 by Representative Dave Camp and referred to the Committee on Ways and Means, and in addition to the Committees on Energy and Commerce; Financial Services; Foreign Affairs; Transportation and Infrastructure, Agriculture; Oversight and Government Reform; House Administration; Budget; Natural Resources; Rules; and Intelligence (Permanent Select). On December 13, 2011 the bill passed the House, amended, by a recorded vote of 234 yeas to 193 nays. On December 17, 2011, the bill passed the Senate, amended, by unanimous consent. On December 20, 2011, House disagreed to the Senate amendment, and appointed conferees: Camp, Upton, Brady (TX), Walden, Price (GA), Reed, Ellmers, and Hayworth. On December 23, 2011, the Senate insisted on its amendment, agreed to a conference. On that same date the House appointed additional conferees: Levin, Becerra, Van Hollen, Schwartz, and Waxman. On January 3, 2012, the Senate appointed conferees: Baucus, Reed; Cardin, Casey, Kyl, Crapo, and Barrasso. A conference was held on: January 24, 2012, February 1, 2012, February 2, 2012, and February 7, 2012 with a conference report filed on February 16, 2012, H. Rept. 112–399. The conference report passed the House on February 17, 2012 by a recorded vote of 293 yeas to 13 nays. On that same date, the Senate agreed to the conference report by a recorded vote of 60 yeas to 36 nays. On February 22, 2012 the bill was presented to the President and signed into Public Law 112–96.

The Middle Class Tax Relief and Job Creation Act of 2012 provided an extension of the payroll tax rates for the remainder of the calendar year 2012. In addition, the Act provided a fully-offset delay it the implementation of the Medicare Sustainable Growth Rate (the so-called “Doc-fix”) and extended and reformed Federal funded Unemployment Insurance benefits for the remainder of calendar year 2012. Title IV of the Act extends the authorization of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) state block grant program at current level of $16.5 billion annually, through September 30, 2012. The Act also improves program administration by standardizing date elements to improve integrity and collaboration. The measure would also prohibit welfare funds from being accessed in strip clubs, liquor stores, and casinos by blocking welfare Electronic Benefit Transfer (EBT) cards from working in ATMs there.

The measure requires states receiving Federal grants through the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families (TANF) program to maintain policies that prevent TANF assistance from being used in a transaction in an liquor store, gaming establishment, or any retail establishment that provides adult entertainment in which performers disrobe.

The measure further requires that Federal TANF assistance be reduced by 5 percent in any state that does not report its implementation of these policies within 2 years. The reduction would be enforced in the fiscal year immediately succeeding the year in
which two-year period ends and would continue each year until the state demonstrates that these policies have been implemented. (Note: See also the discussion of H. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.”)

P.L. 112–132 (S. 3261)

To allow the Chief of the Forest Service to award certain contracts for large air tankers.

S. 3261 was introduced on June 4, 2012 by Senator Wyden and referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry. The bill was discharged from Committee and passed by the Senate by Unanimous Consent on June 7, 2012. On that same day the bill was received in the House and referred to the Committee on Agriculture. The measure was discharged from Committee and passed by the House by Unanimous Consent on June 8, 2012. On June 13, 2012, the bill was presented to the President and signed into Public Law 112–132.

The Act waives the congressional mandated 30-day notification period before the Forest Service can issue new contracts for aircraft for its air tanker fleet. The West is currently experiencing a drought that drastically increased the hazards of wildfire this year and the measure gives the Forest Service the tools to modernize its fleet of air tankers immediately. The fleet is currently using several tankers that have been in service for 50 years or longer.

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 1⁄2 of current U.S. farm exports to Korea by value duty-free immediately upon implementation, 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.

P.L. 112–105, (S. 2038)

Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act of 2012 (STOCK Act)

S. 2038 was introduced on January 26, 2012 by Senator Joseph Lieberman and referred to the Senate Committee on Homeland Sec-
security and Governmental Affairs. On February 2, 2012 the bill passed the Senate by a recorded vote of 96 yeas to 3 nays. On February 6, 2012 the bill was received by House and held at the desk. On February 9, 2012 the bill passed the House, amended, under suspension of the rules by a recorded vote of 417 yeas to 2 nays. On March 22, 2012 the Senate agreed to the House amendment to the bill by unanimous consent.

The Stop Trading on Congressional Knowledge Act of 2012 requires the congressional ethics committees to issue interpretive guidance of the rules of each chamber, including rules on conflicts of interest and gifts, with respect to the prohibition against the use by Members of Congress and congressional employees including Legislative Branch offices and employees), as a means for making a private profit, of any nonpublic information derived from their positions a members or congressional employees, or gained from performance of the individual’s official responsibilities.

The Act declares that such Members and employees are not exempt from the insider trading prohibitions arising under the securities laws, including the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 10b–5.

The measure amends the Securities Exchange Act of 2934 to declare that such Members and employees owe a duty arising from a relationship of trust and confidence to Congress, the U.S. Government and U.S. citizens with respect to material, nonpublic information derived from their positions as Members or congressional employees or gained from performance of the individual’s official responsibilities.

The Act also amends the Commodity Exchange Act to apply to Members and congressional employees, or to judicial officers or employees its prohibitions against certain transactions, involving the purchase or sale of any commodity in interstate commerce, or for future delivery, or any swap.

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.

P.L. 112–6 (H.J. Res. 48)

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.

P.L. 112–8 (H.R. 1363)

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 December 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, Environment, 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 Supplemental 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 recorded vote of 231 yeas to 188 nays. On September 29, 2011 the bill was presented to the President and signed into Public Law 112–33.


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 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.

P.L 112–67 (H.J. Res. 94)
Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2012, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 94 was introduced by Representative Harold Rogers on December 16, 2011. On that same date the resolution was passed by the House and the Senate by unanimous consent and signed by the President into Public Law 112–67.


P.L 112–68 (H.J. Res. 95)
Making further continuing appropriations for fiscal year 2015, and for other purposes.

H.J. Res. 95 was introduced by Representative Harold Rogers on December 16, 2011. On that same date the resolution was passed by the House and the Senate by unanimous consent. On December 17, 2011 the resolution was signed by the President into Public Law 112–68.


P.L 112–74 (H.R. 2055)
Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2012

H.R. 2055 was introduced and reported as an original measure by Representative John Abney Culberson on May 31, 2011, H. Rept. 112–94. As reported, H.R. 2055 was the Military Construction, Veterans Affairs, and Related Agencies, FY 2012 Appropriations bill. However, H.R. 2055 became the vehicle for a number of unenacted appropriations, and a conference began on December 8, 2011. A conference report, H. Rept. 112–331 was filed on December 15, 2011. On December 16, 2011 the House agreed to the Conference Report by a recorded vote of 296 yeas to 121 nays. On De-
cember 17, 2011 the Senate agreed to the Conference Report by a recorded vote of 67 yeas to 32 nays. On December, 23, 2011 the bill was signed by the President in to Public Law 112–74.

H.R. 2055 makes appropriations for FY 2012 to the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Agriculture for the Forest Service for (1) forest and rangeland research; (2) state and private forestry; (3) the National Forest System; (4) land acquisitions, including specified National Forest areas in Utah, Nevada, and California; (5) range rehabilitation, protection, and improvement; (6) gifts, donations, and bequests for forest and rangeland research; (7) Federal land management in Alaska; (8) wildland fire management (including transfers of funds); and (9) the FLAME Wildfire Suppression Reserve Fund (including transfers of funds).

The Act authorizes the EPA Administrator to collect and obligate pesticide registration service fees in accordance with the Federal Insecticide Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA).

The Act also makes funds appropriated to the Forest Service available for assistance to or through the Agency for International Development (USAID) to support forestry and related natural resource activities outside the United States and U.S. territories and possessions. Authorizes the Forest Service to sign direct funding agreements with foreign governments and institutions, as well as other domestic agencies, U.S. private sector firms, institutions, and organizations to provide technical assistance and training programs overseas on forestry and rangeland management.


The Act also makes funds appropriated to the Forest Service available for making annual payments to certain counties within the Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area in Oregon and Washington state pursuant to P.L. 99–663 (Columbia River Gorge National Scenic Area Act).

The Act directs the Secretary of Agriculture, through the Forest Service, to make the requirements of the Healthy Forests Restoration Act of 2003 which provide for a pre-decisional objection process respecting an authorized hazardous fuel reduction project on Forest Service land applicable to proposed actions of the Forest Service concerning projects and activities that implement land and resource management plans developed under the Forest and Rangeland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974.

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 Infra-


structure 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 Na-
tional 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. 2682 was introduced by Representative Michael Grimm July 28, 2011 and referred to the Committee on Financial services in addition to the Committee on Agriculture. On November 30, 2011 the Committee on Financial Services held a business meeting and ordered reported the bill, amended, by a voice vote. The Committee on Financial Services filed a report, H. Rept. 112–343, Part I, on December 23, 2011. The Committee on Agriculture held a business meeting January 25, 2012, and ordered reported the bill, amended, by a voice vote. On February 8, 2012 the Committee on Agriculture filed a report, H. Rept. 112–343, Part II. On March 26, 2012 the bill passed the House, as amended, under suspension of the rules by a recorded vote of 370 yeas to 24 nays. On March 27, 2012 the measure was received in the Senate. The bill was placed on the Legislative Calendar in the Senate on March 28, 2012 under General Orders, Calendar No. 342.

H.R. 2682 amends the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA) to exempt, from the rules of prudential regulators for swap dealers and major swap participants with respect to initial and variation margin requirements for swaps not cleared by a registered derivatives clearing organization, those swaps in which one of the counterparties is: (1) not a financial entity, and (2) is eligible for exception from clearing requirements for certain significant price discovery agreements, contracts, or transactions in a commodity exempt from regulation by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC).

The measure also amends the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, with respect to registration and regulation of security-based swap dealers and major security-based swap participants, to exempt from initial and variation margin requirements for swaps not cleared by a registered derivatives clearing organization any security-based swap in which one of the counterparties is: (1) not a financial entity, and (2) is eligible for exception from clearing requirements. (Note: See also the discussion under “D. Oversight.”)

H.R. 2779, To exempt inter-affiliate swaps from certain regulatory requirements put in place by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act.

H.R. 2779 was introduced by Representative Steve Stivers August 1, 2011 and referred to the Committee on Financial Services, in addition to the Committee on Agriculture. The Subcommittee on Capital Markets and Government Sponsored Enterprises held a business meeting November 15, 2011 and forwarded the measure to the full committee by a recorded vote of 23 yeas to 6 nays. On November 30, 2011 the Committee on Financial Services held a business meeting and ordered reported H.R. 2779, amended, by a recorded vote of 53 yeas to 0 nays. The Committee on Financial Services filed a report, H. Rept. 112–344, Part I, on December 23, 2011. The Committee on Agriculture held a business meeting January 25, 2012, and ordered reported H.R. 2779, amended, by a voice vote. On February 8, 2012, a report was filed by the Committee on Agriculture, H. Rept. 112–344, Part II. On March 26, 2012 the bill passed the House, as amended, under suspension of the rules by a recorded vote of 357 yeas to 36 nays. On March 27, 2012 the measure was received in the Senate. The bill was placed on the
Legislative Calendar in the Senate on March 28, 2012 under General Orders, Calendar No. 343.

This measure amends the Commodity Exchange Act and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, as amended by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act, to exempt from certain regulatory requirements swaps and security-based swaps entered into by a party that is controlling, controlled by, or under common control with its counterparty.

The proposal requires that such exempted agreements, contracts, or transactions be reported to an appropriate data repository, or, if there is no such repository that would accept them, to: (1) the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) in the case of exempted swaps, or (2) the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) in the case of exempted security-based swaps. (Note: See also the discussion under “D. Oversight.”)

**H.R. 3336, Small Business Credit Availability Act**

H.R. 3336 was introduced by Representative Vicky Hartzler November, 3 2011 and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. January 25, 2012, the committee held a business meeting and ordered reported H.R. 3336, amended, by a voice vote. On February 8, 2012, the bill was reported, amended, H. Rept. 112–390, and placed on the Union Calendar No. 269. On April 25, 2012 the bill passed the House, as amended, under suspension of the rules by a recorded vote of 312 yeas to 111 nays. On April 26, 2012 the bill was received in the Senate and referred to the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry.

This measure amends the Commodity Exchange Act (as amended by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act) with respect to the exclusion of an insured depository institution from regulation as a “swap dealer.” The criterion for such exclusion as to the extent to which the institution offers to enter into a swap with a customer in connection with originating a loan with that customer are eliminated.

A new criteria is added for such exclusion the extent to which the institution enters into a swap: (1) with a customer that is seeking to manage risk in connection with an extension of credit by the institution to, on behalf of, or for the benefit of, the customer; or (2) to offset the risks arising from a swap that meets such requirement.

The proposal excludes from regulation as a swap dealer, under the same criteria, an institution chartered and operating under the Farm Credit Act of 1971.

It revises the criteria for exemption of a swap from the requirement that it be submitted for clearing to a derivatives clearing organization either registered under this Act or exempt from registration. The bill also revises in particular the exemption from this requirement of a swap one of whose counterparties is not a financial institution. The definition of “financial entity” is modified with respect to a small bank, savings association, farm credit system institution, or credit union which the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) may consider whether to exempt from such definition. CFTC’s discretion to make such an exemption is repealed. Finally, the Small Business Credit Availability Act excludes outright from the meaning of financial entity any small bank, sav-
ings association, farm credit system institution, or credit union if:
(1) its total assets are $30 billion or less, or (2) its aggregate uncollateralized outward exposure plus aggregate potential outward exposure with respect to its swaps does not exceed $1 billion.
(Thus exempts such a small bank, savings association, farm credit system institution, or credit union from the clearing requirement.)
(Note: See also the discussion under “D. Oversight.”)

H.R. 4089, Sportsmen’s Heritage Act of 2012

H.R. 4089 was introduced by Representative Jeff Miller on February 27, 2012 and referred to the Committee on Natural Resources and in addition to the Committees on Agriculture and Energy and Commerce. On April February 29, 2012 the Committee on Natural Resources ordered reported the bill, amended, by a recorded vote of 27 yeas to 16 nays. On April 13, 2012 the Committee on Natural Resources reported the bill, as amended, H. Rept. 112–426, Part I. On that same date the Committee on Agriculture and the Committee on Energy and Commerce was discharged from further consideration. The bill passed the House, as amended, on April 17, 2012 by a recorded vote of 274 yeas to 146 nays. On April 18, 2012 the measure was received in the Senate.

H.R. 4089 would require Federal public land management officials to use their authority to facilitate access to Federal lands and waters for fishing, sport hunting, and recreational shooting. The requirement to provide access to Federal land could be limited for reasons of national security, public safety, or resource conservation. In addition, access could be limited because of any Federal statutes that specifically preclude these uses on Federal land or by any discretionary limitations on recreational fishing, hunting, and shooting determined to be “necessary and reasonable.”

The bill would also require that the head of each Federal land management agency exercise its land management discretion in a manner that supports and facilitates recreational fishing, hunting, and shooting opportunities, in accordance with applicable Federal law.

The bill would provide that any Federal public land planning documents (including land management plans and resource management plans) include a specific evaluation of the effects that such plans would have on opportunities to engage in recreational fishing, hunting, or shooting. Under the bill, the fact that recreational fishing, hunting, or shooting occurs on adjacent or nearby public or private lands would not be considered in determining which Federal public lands would be open for these activities or for setting levels of use for these activities.

Federal lands could be closed to hunting and fishing for numerous reasons including resource conservation, public safety, energy or mineral production, energy generation or transmission infrastructure, water supply facilities and national security. Proposals to close lands would require a scientific review and consideration through a “transparent public process.” If an agency moved to close a parcel larger than 640 acres, it would be required to publish notice of its intent to close the land to hunting activities, demonstrate coordination with relevant state entities and submit a report to Congress regarding the closure.
H.R. 4480, Strategic Energy Production Act of 2012

H.R. 4480 was introduced on April 14, 2012 by Representative Cory Gardner and referred to the Committee Energy and Commerce and in addition to the Committees on Natural Resources, Agriculture, and Armed Services. On June 8, 2012, the Committee on Energy Commerce reported the bill, amended, H. Rept. 112–520 Part 1. On that same date the Committees on Agriculture, National Resources, and Armed Services were discharged from further consideration and placed the bill on the Union Calendar, No. 367. The measure was considered in the House on June 20, 2012 as unfinished business. On June 21, 2012 the bill passed the House, amended, by a recorded vote of 248 yeas to 163 nays.

The bill would require the Secretary of Energy to develop a plan to increase the percentage of Federal lands under the jurisdictions of the Secretary of Agriculture, Secretary of Energy, Secretary of the Interior, and the Secretary of Defense leased for oil and gas exploration, development, and production following the first drawdown of the Strategic Petroleum Reserve (SPR).

The bill also requires that the plan: (1) increase the total percentage of Federal lands leased for oil and gas exploration, development, and production commensurate with the percentage of petroleum in the SPR that was drawn down; (2) limit the total percentage of Federal lands leased as a result of the plan to 10 percent; (3) exclude lands managed under the National Park System or that are part of the National Wilderness Preservation System; (4) be consistent with a national energy policy to meet present and future energy needs of the U.S.; and (5) promote the interests of consumers through the provision of an adequate and reliable supply of domestic transportation fuels at the lowest reasonable cost.

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. Con. Res. 112 was introduced and reported by the Representative Paul Ryan on March 23, 2012, H. Rept. 112–421. On March 29, 2012 the resolution passed the House by a recorded vote of 228 yeas to 191 nays. On April 16, 2012 the resolution was received in the Senate and placed on the Legislative Calendar under General Orders, Calendar No. 354. On May 16, 2012 a motion to proceed to consideration failed in the Senate by a recorded vote of 41 yeas to 58 nays.


The resolution gives reconciliation instructions to six House Committees including the Committee on Agriculture; Energy and Com-
merce, Financial Services, the Judiciary, Oversight and Government Reform; and Ways and Means.

The measure requires the House Budget Committee to report a bill that amends the Balanced Budget and Emergency Deficit Control Act of 1985 to replace the sequester for enforcement of the $1.2 trillion budget goal established by the Budget Control Act of 2011 and include language making it application contingent upon the enactment of the required reconciliation bill. (Note: See also the discussion of H.R. 5652 under “2. Bills Acted on by the House But Not the Senate.”)

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 Emissions 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 con-
sideration; (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 L. 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 sec-
ondary 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.”)

H.R. 5652, Sequester Replacement Reconciliation Act of 2012

H.R. 5652 was introduced and reported as an original measure by Representatives Paul Ryan on May 9, 2012, H. Rept. 112–470. On May 10, 2012 the bill passed the House by a recorded vote 218 yeas to 199 nays, and 11 present. On May 14, 2012 the bill was received in the Senate, read for a first time and placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar. On May 15, 2012 the bill was read for a second time and placed on the Senate Legislative Calendar under General Orders, Calendar No. 398.

Title I of H.R. 5652 amends the American Recovery and Reinvestment Act of 2009 to terminate the increase in the value of supplemental nutrition assistance program (SNAP, formerly the food stamp program) benefits for Puerto Rico and American Samoa on June 30, 2012.

The bill amends the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008 to limit categorical SNAP eligibility to households receiving specified other program benefits in cash.

The bill also eliminates the requirement that a state agency using a standard utility allowance provide such allowance to a household that receives assistance under the Low Income Home Energy Assistance Act of 1981 or other energy assistance program if such household incurs out-of-pocket heating or cooling expenses exceeding such assistance.

The measure eliminates: (1) administrative cost sharing to states for certain employment and training programs, (2) state bonus programs for effective SNAP administration, and (3) indexing for the nutrition education and obesity prevention grant program. The bill also reduces FY 2013 funding for employment and training programs. (Note: See also the discussion of H. Con. Res. 112 under “2. Bills Acted on by the House But Not the Senate.”)

Finally, the bill authorizes FY 2013 appropriations to carry out the Food and Nutrition Act of 2008.
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 Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111–85); (3) the Department of Homeland Security Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111–83); (4) the Department of the Interior, Environment, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2010 (division A of P.L. 111–88); (5) the Legislative Branch Appropriations Act, 2010 (division A of P.L. 111–68); (6) the Consolidated Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111–117); (7) chapter 1 of title I of the Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 111–212), addressing guaranteed loans in the rural housing insurance fund; and (8) the United States Patent and Trademark Office Supplemental Appropriations Act, 2010 (P.L. 114–224) for the United States Patent and Trademark Office. (Note: See also the discussion of P.L. 112–10 under “1. Bills Enacted into Law.”)

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. 1505, National Security and Federal Lands Protection Act**

H.R. 1505 was introduced April 13, 2011, by Representative Rob Bishop and referred to the Committee on Natural Resources, in addition to the Committees on Agriculture and Homeland Security. On October 5, 2011, the Committee on Natural Resources held a business meeting and ordered reported, H.R. 1505, amended, by a recorded vote of 26 yeas to 17 nays. The Committee on Natural Resources filed a report (H. Rept. 112–448, Part I) on April 17, 2012. On the same day, the bill was discharged from the Committees on Agriculture and Homeland Security and placed on the Union Calendar, No. 312.

As reported, this measure prohibits the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture (USDA) from prohibiting or restricting activities on land under their respective jurisdictions by U.S. Customs and Border Protection to achieve operational control over the international land borders of the United States.

U.S. Customs and Border Protection access to such lands is granted in order to conduct the following activities: (1) construction and maintenance of roads and fences; (2) use of patrol vehicles and aircraft; (3) installation, maintenance, and operation of surveillance equipment and sensors; and (4) deployment of temporary tactical infrastructure, including forward operating bases.

The bill states that a waiver by the Secretary of Homeland Security (DHS) of specified laws regarding sections of the international border between the United States and Mexico and between the United States and Canada shall apply to all land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture within 100 miles of the international land borders of the United States with respect to U.S. Customs and Border Protection activities under this Act.

It also states that this Act shall not be construed to restrict legal use (grazing, hunting, or mining) on, or legal access to, land under the jurisdiction of the Secretary of the Interior or the Secretary of Agriculture.

Finally, the bill language terminates this Act five years after enactment.

**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 Com-
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. 1838, Swaps Bailout Prevention Act

H.R. 1838 was introduced May 11, 2011, by Representative Nan Hayworth and referred to the Committee on Financial Services in addition to the Committee on Agriculture. On November 15, 2011, the Subcommittee on Capital Markets and Government Sponsored Enterprises of the Committee on Financial Services held a mark up and forwarded the measure to the Full Committee as amended by

This measure amends the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act to repeal the prohibition against Federal government assistance to (bailouts of) registered swap dealers, security-based swap dealers, major swap participants, or major security-based swap participants with respect to any swap, security-based swap, or other activity. (Note: See also the discussion under “D. Oversight.”)

H.R. 1840, To improve consideration by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission of the costs and benefits of its regulations and orders.

H.R. 1840 was introduced by Representative K. Michael Conaway on May 5, 2011, and referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. The committee held a business meeting on January 25, 2102 and ordered reported H.R. 1840, amended, by a voice vote. A report, H. Rept. 112–482, was filed by the committee on May 16, 2012, and the bill was placed on the Union Calendar, No. 337.

The measure amends the Commodity Exchange Act to revise the requirement that the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC), before promulgating a regulation or issuing an order, consider the costs and benefits of the action. It also requires the CFTC, through the Office of the Chief Economist, to: (1) assess the costs and benefits, both qualitative and quantitative, of an intended regulation; and (2) propose or adopt a regulation only on a reasoned determination that the benefits justify the costs.

Finally, the bill lists additional mandatory considerations for the CFTC to evaluate in making a reasoned determination of the costs and the benefits, including the impact on market liquidity in the futures and swaps markets, as well as alternatives to direct regulation. (Note: See also the discussion under “D. Oversight.”)

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

H.R. 2172 was introduced by Representative Kristi L. 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.

**H.R. 2586, Swap Execution Facility Clarification Act**

H.R. 2586 was introduced by Representative Scott Garret July 19, 2011 and referred to the Committee on Financial Services as in addition to the Committee on Agriculture. The Subcommittee on Capital Markets and Government Sponsored Enterprises held a business meeting November 15, 2011 and forwarded the measure to the full committee by voice vote. On November 30, 2011 the Committee on Financial Services held a business meeting and ordered reported H.R. 2586, amended, by a voice vote. The Committee on Financial Services filed a report, H. Rept. 112–345, Part I on December 23, 2011. The Committee on Agriculture held a business meeting January 25, 2012, and ordered reported H.R. 2586, amended, by a voice vote. February 8, 2012, the Committee on Agriculture filed a report, 112–345, Part II and the measure was placed on the Union Calendar, No. 266.

This measure amends the Commodity Exchange Act and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 to prohibit both the Commodity Futures Exchange Commission (CFTC) and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), in interpretating or defining a “security-based swap execution facility,” from requiring one to: (1) have a minimum number of participants receive a bid or offer or respond to any trading system or platform functionality, (2) display or delay bids or offers for any period of time, (3) limit the means of interstate commerce used by market participants to enter into and execute swap transactions on the trading system or platform; or (4) require bids or offers on one trading system or platform operated by the swap execution facility to interact with bids or offers on another trading system or platform operated by the swap execution facility. (Note: See also the discussion under “D. Oversight.”)

**H.R. 3283, Swap Jurisdiction Certainty Act**

H.R. 3283 was introduced October 31, 2011, by Representative James Himes and referred to the Committee on Financial Services in addition to the Committee on Agriculture. The Committee on Financial Services held a business meeting and ordered reported H.R. 3283, amended by a recorded vote of 41 yeas to 18 nays. The report, H. Rept. 112–477, Part I was filed by the Committee on Financial Services May 11, 2012,
This measure amends the Commodity Exchange Act and the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 regarding extra-territorial swap transactions to exempt swaps, including security-based swaps, from regulation under the Wall Street Transparency and Accountability Act of 2010 (WSTAA) (title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act) as long as the swap dealer: (1) is either a U.S. person or a person whose parent company is a U.S. person; and (2) reports such swap or security-based swap to a swap data repository registered with the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) or a security-based swap data repository registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC), as appropriate.

The language also subjects to WSTAA requirements, any non-U.S. person that is a registered swaps or security-based swaps dealer and that has entered into swaps or security-based swaps with a U.S. person who is not a U.S. subsidiary, branch, or affiliate of that non-U.S. person.

Finally, the proposal requires the CFTC and the SEC to permit non-U.S. persons that are registered swaps or security-based swaps dealers to comply with WSTAA capital requirements by complying with comparable requirements established by the appropriate governmental authorities in their respective home countries, so long as those home countries are signatories to the Basel Accords. (Note: See also the discussion under “D. Oversight.”)

**H.R. 3527, Protecting Main Street End-Users From Excessive Regulation**

H.R. 3527 was introduced by Representative Randy Hultgren November 30, 2011 and was referred to the House Committee on Agriculture. The committee held a business meeting on January 25, 2012 and ordered reported H.R. 3527, amended, by a voice vote. February 8, 2011, the Committee on Agriculture filed a report, H. Rept. 112–391 and the measure was placed on the Union Calendar, No. 270.

Section 2 of the bill amends the Commodity Exchange Act to revise the current exception to the definition of “swap dealer” to state that, in determining whether a person is a “swap dealer,” no consideration shall be given to any transaction entered into for the person’s own account for the purpose of hedging or mitigating commercial risk.

The proposal also directs the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) to adopt standards distinguishing: (1) the activities of a swap dealer specified in current law, and (2) entering into swaps for a person’s own account in order to achieve its own trading objectives as determined by the CFTC.

The CFTC is required to exempt from designation as a swap dealer, an entity that enters into swap dealing transactions with or on behalf of its customers if the aggregate gross notional amount of the outstanding swap dealing transactions entered into over the course of the preceding calendar year does not exceed $3 billion (or a greater amount, as market conditions warrant), adjusted for inflation. (Note: See also the discussion under “D. Oversight.”)

Section 3 of the proposal states that this Act shall be implemented: (1) without regard to Federal law regarding coordination of Federal information policy or rulemaking requirements con-
cerning notice and comment, and (2) through promulgation of an interim final rule.

**H.R. 3685, To amend the Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forest Recovery Act to extend and expand the scope of the pilot forest management project required by that Act.**

H.R. 3685 was introduced by Representative Wally Herger on December 15, 2011 and referred to the Committee on Natural Resources and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture. On June 7, 2012, the Committee on Natural Resources held a business meeting and ordered reported the bill, as amended, by a recorded vote of 21 yeas to 16 nays. The Committee on Natural Resources reported the bill, amended. H. Rept. 112–524, Part 1 on June 15, 2012. On that same date the Committee on Agriculture was discharged from further consideration and the bill was placed on the Union Calendar, No. 372.

The bill amends the Herger-Feinstein Quincy Library Group Forest Recovery Act to extend the term of the pilot forest management project for the Plumas, Lassen, and Tahoe National Forests in California.

The measure directs the Regional Forester for Region 5 to initiate the process of amending or revising such plans for the pilot project area (the federal lands within the Plumas and Lassen National Forests and the Sierraville Ranger District of Tahoe National Forest designated as available for group selection). Requires such process to include the preparation of at least one alternative that incorporates the pilot project and area designations, the resource management activities, and other aspects of the Quincy Library Group Community Stability Proposal.

The proposal also authorizes the Secretary of Agriculture to expand the pilot project area to include all of the National Forest System lands in California or Nevada that lie within the Sierra Nevada and Cascade Province, Lake Tahoe Basin Management Unit, and Humboldt-Toiyabe and Inyo National Forests.

**H.R. 4234, Grazing Improvement Act of 2012**

H.R. 4234 was introduced by Representative Raul Labrador on March 21, 2012 and referred to the Committee on Natural Resources and in addition to the Committee on Agriculture. On June 7, 2012, the Committee on Natural Resources held a business meeting and ordered reported the bill, as amended, by a recorded vote of 21 yeas to 15 nays. The Committee on Natural Resources reported the bill, amended. H. Rept. 112–533, Part 1 on June 15, 2012. On that same date the Committee on Agriculture was discharged from further consideration and the bill was placed on the Union Calendar, No. 381.

H.R. 4234 amends the Federal Land Policy and Management Act of 1976 to double from 10 to 20 years the period of a term for grazing permits and leases for domestic livestock grazing on public lands or lands within national forests in 16 contiguous western states. Permits the issuance of permits and leases for a period shorter than 20 years (under current law, shorter than 10 years).

The bill directs that grazing permits or leases issued by the Secretary of the Interior respecting lands under the jurisdiction of the
Department of the Interior and grazing permits issued by the Secretary of Agriculture (USDA) respecting National Forest System lands that expire, are transferred, or are waived after this Act’s enactment be renewed or reissued, as appropriate, under the Act, Granger-Thye Act, Bankhead-Jones Farm Tenant Act, or California Desert Protection Act of 1994.

The bill also excludes the renewal, reissuance, or transfer of a grazing permit or lease by the Secretary concerned from the requirement under the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 to prepare an environmental analysis if such decision continues current grazing management of the allotment. States that crossing and trailing permits are an administrative decision and shall be excluded from the requirement to prepare an environmental analysis.

The proposal makes provisions of the Administrative Procedure Act applicable to appeals made by grazing permittees regarding grazing permits or leases under the Act and the Forest and Range-Roland Renewable Resources Planning Act of 1974.

_H.R. 4235, Swap Data Repository and Clearinghouse Indemnification Correction Act of 2012_

H.R. 4235 was introduced March 21, 2012, by Representative Robert Dold and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, in addition to the Committee on Financial Services. On March 27, 2012, the Committee on Financial Services held a business meeting and ordered reported H.R. 4235, amended, by a voice vote. The Committee on Financial Services filed a report, H. Rept. 112–470, Part I on May 9, 2012.

The proposal amends the Commodity Exchange Act (CEA), with respect to derivatives clearing organizations and swap data repositories, to repeal the prerequisite that, before the Commodity Futures Trading Commission (CFTC) may share information with specified regulatory agencies, such agencies must agree to indemnify the CFTC for expenses arising from litigation relating to information so provided.

It also amends the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 (SEA) to repeal similarly the prerequisite that, before a security-based swap data repository may share information with specified regulatory entities, such entities must agree to indemnify both such repository and the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) for expenses arising from litigation relating to information so provided. (Note: See also the discussion under “D. Oversight.”)

_D. Oversicht_

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”).


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”).


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”).


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.”)


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 week’s hearing to further review 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 testi-
mony 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.

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.


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.


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.


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.”)


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. (Note: See also the discussion of H.J. Res. 72 under “3. House Resolutions Considered in the House.”)

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.”)


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 com-
mercial 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.”)


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.


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.”)


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.”)


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.”)

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 comprised 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 overreaching 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 testi-
mony 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.**

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.

**February 29, 2012: The Commodity Futures Trading Commission 2012 Agenda.**

The purpose of this hearing was to review the 2012 agenda of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission including the agency’s investigations of the collapse of MF Global and announcement of rules regarding the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Members of the Committee questioned the strength of customer protections as well as the status of the rulemaking process. Despite 28 finalized rules, more than 20 rules related to the Dodd-Frank Act remain unfinalized by the CFTC. Vague definitions included in the finalized rules for terms such as “swap,” “swap dealer,” and “major swap participant,” have caused participants trouble in comprehending the rules’ influence. Testimony was heard from the Chairman of the Commodity Futures Trading Commission, The Honorable Gary Gensler. (Note: See also the discussion of H.R. 2682, H.R. 2779, and H.R. 3336 under “2. Bills Acted on by the House but not the Senate” and the discussion of H.R. 1838, H.R. 1840, H.R. 2586, H.R. 3283, H.R. 3527, and H.R. 4235 under “4. Bills Reported.”)


The purpose of this hearing was to gather insight from producers in the northeastern portion of the United States in regards to what policies they felt should be included in the 2012 Farm Bill. Policies impacting specialty crops and major agricultural industries in New York were of top concern amongst the eight witnesses who testified on two panels. This hearing marked the first in a series of field hearings targeted at gathering information from farmers and ranchers across the nation in an effort to develop a comprehensive package of reforms that are financially responsible and balanced in their approach to meeting the needs of a wide array of producers in a variety of regions.

**March 21, 2012: Hearing to Identify Duplicative Federal Rural Development Programs.**

The purpose of this hearing was to discuss the need to streamline duplicative programs and improve agency coordination through
the USDA and other agricultural related government entities. Two witnesses testified before the subcommittee discussing government accountability office findings and the increased need for government efficiency. A key topic of discussion was how modernization and efficiency can further serve rural communities.


The purpose of this hearing was to continue gathering producer input on recommended farm policy changes in advance of the 2012 Farm Bill. Members of the Committee heard testimony from 10 witnesses divided amongst two panels. The witnesses represented the views of corn, rice, soybean, wheat, sorghum, specialty crop and beef producers throughout the Midwest. They expressed the need for an effective safety net and a choice of risk management tools in order to continue producing a safe, affordable and stable food supply.

March 27, 2012: Hearing to review the U.S. Forest Service Land Management: Challenges and Opportunities. Subcommittee on Conservation, Energy, and Forestry. Hearing Serial No. 112–32.

The purpose of this hearing was to review multiple areas of forest management and discuss job creation in rural forested areas. Five witnesses testified regarding the Forest Service and work regarding conservation, maintenance and recreation. The public hearing covered topics including forest health, wildlife management, and invasive species.


The purpose of this hearing was to consider three bills intended to mitigate unintended consequences from Title VII of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act and to make clarifications of requirements for trading outside of the United States. A panel of four testified to the subcommittee regarding the possible impact of these pieces of legislation.

H.R. 3283, the Swap Jurisdiction Act, would limit the extraterritorial scope of Title VII by defining key terms. H.R. 1838 would modify Dodd-Frank to limit risk and costs to producers. H.R. 4235, the Swap Data Repository & Clearinghouse Indemnification Correction Act of 2012, removes provisions from Dodd-Frank to increase market transparency and monitor for risk. (Note: See also the discussion of H.R. 2682, H.R. 2779, and H.R. 3336 under “2. Bills Acted on by the House but not the Senate” and the discussion of H.R. 1838, H.R. 1840, H.R. 2586, H.R. 3283, H.R. 3527, and H.R. 4235 under “4. Bills Reported.”)


The purpose of this hearing was to continue gaining producer insight in advance of the 2012 Farm Bill. Committee members heard testimony from 10 witnesses divided amongst two panels, including producers of aquaculture, beef and multiple commodities, including rice and cotton, from the southeast region of the United States. The producers discussed the hardships they face, such as catastrophic

The purpose of this hearing was to continue gaining producer insight regarding recommended farm policy changes in advance of the 2012 Farm Bill. Members of the Committee heard testimony from 10 witnesses divided amongst two panels representing commodity and beef producers. They testified about the importance of effective risk management opportunities in the upcoming 2012 Farm Bill.


The purpose of this hearing was to discuss the effectiveness of existing programs and potential changes in rural development programs for the 2012 Farm Bill. Subcommittee members heard testimony from two public panels comprised of seven total witnesses representing rural development entities across the United States. They provided feedback on the programs administered by USDA’s Rural Development agency, including the Rural Business and Cooperative Service (RBS), the Rural Housing Service (RHS), and the Rural Utilities Service (RUS). Witnesses testified that continued investments in water, energy and broadband infrastructure are vital for economic development in rural communities.


The purpose of this hearing was to discuss the effectiveness of current programs and potential changes in conservation programs for the 2012 Farm Bill. The Subcommittee heard testimony from ten witnesses divided amongst two panels representing conservationists and agricultural producers from around the United States. They acknowledged the difficult circumstances for reauthorizing budget provisions of Farm Bill programs, but reiterated the importance of conservation programs to assist producers with voluntary conservation initiatives.


The purpose of this hearing was to discuss the effectiveness of current programs and potential changes to dairy programs for the upcoming 2012 Farm Bill. The Subcommittee heard testimony from five witnesses representing dairy organizations from across the United States. They testified about existing problems with dairy policy and provided feedback on possible Farm Bill changes to address those issues.


The purpose of this hearing was to discuss the effectiveness of current programs and potential changes to specialty crop and nutrition programs in the 2012 Farm Bill. The Subcommittee heard
testimony from two public panels comprised of nine total witnesses. The first panel included representatives of the specialty crop community and explained how government programs enhance the competitiveness of specialty crop promotion. The second panel discussed nutrition programs under the Subcommittee’s jurisdiction, such as the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP), which all together, account for almost 80 percent of Farm Bill spending.

**May 10, 2012: Formulation of the 2012 Farm Bill: Credit Programs.** Subcommittee on Department Operations, Oversight, and Credit. Hearing Serial No. 112–30, Pt. 2.

The purpose of this hearing was to discuss the effectiveness of current programs and potential changes to credit programs in the 2012 Farm Bill. The Subcommittee heard testimony from five witnesses regarding the impact of credit on agricultural producers and their operations. They explained the importance of both initial and sustained support because of the inherent risks of production agriculture and discussed the role commercial lenders play in rural economic growth.

**May 16–17, 2012: Hearing to review the Formulation of 2012 Farm Bill: Commodity Programs and Crop Insurance.** Subcommittee on General Farm Commodities and Risk Management. Hearing Serial No. 112–30, Pt. 2.

The purpose of this hearing was to explore the agricultural safety net created through Title I programs and crop insurance. Members heard from four public panels comprised of 18 total witnesses who included economists and leaders from various commodity and agricultural groups highlighting the diversity of agriculture across the country. Witnesses described how programs are working under current law and how reforms can be made while stressing the need for a fair and effective safety net and a strong crop insurance program which ultimately ensure that consumers have a stable food and fiber supply.

**May 18, 2012:** Hearing to review the Formulation of 2012 Farm Bill: Energy and Forestry Programs. Subcommittee on Conservation, Energy, and Forestry. Hearing Serial No. 112–30, Pt. 2

The purpose of this hearing was to allow subcommittee members and public witnesses share policy goals for the upcoming Farm Bill related to energy and forestry programs. Two panels of five members testified before the subcommittee about their industry experiences in energy and forestry. Testimony centered on the energy titles of the past two Farm Bills and potential changes for the 2012 version. The energy and forestry budget, biomass programs and rural energy were prominent topics of discussion as was the need to develop forestry provisions that promote healthier and better managed Federal, state, and private forests.

**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.

January 25, 2012—Full Committee open business meeting. To consider: H.R. 1840, to improve consideration by the Commodity Futures Trading Commission of the costs and benefits of its regulations and orders; H.R. 2682, Swap Execution Facility Clarification Act; H.R. 2779, to exempt inter-affiliate swaps from certain regulatory requirements put in place by the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act; H.R. 2586, Swap Execution Facility Clarification Act; H.R. 3336, Small Business Credit Availability Act; and H.R. 3527, Protecting Main Street End-Users From Excessive Regulation.

March 7, 2012—Full Committee open business meeting. Approval by a voice vote of the Budget Views and Estimates Letter for FY 2013, offering budget recommendations of the Committee on Agriculture for the agencies and programs under its jurisdiction.

April 18, 2012—Full Committee open business meeting. To consider a proposal to satisfy the Committee’s reconciliation instructions required by H. Con. Res. 112, the Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for FY 2013.

F. COMMITTEE PRINTS


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


III. APPENDIX

A. EXECUTIVE COMMUNICATIONS


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.


the Service’s final rule—Prohibitions in Areas Designated by Order Closure of National Forest System Lands to Protect Privacy of Tribal Activities (RIN: 0596–AC93) received January 21, 2011, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); 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. 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. 1427—May 5, 2011: A letter from the Director, Program Development and Regulatory Analysis, Rural Development Utilities Programs, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’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. 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 perform-
ance-based merit pay matrix, in accordance with section 1206 of the Financial Institutions, Reform, Recovery, and Enforcement Act of 1989.


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. 2303—Jul. 7, 2011: A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmit-


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. 2370—Jul. 11, 2011: A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department's final


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. 2395—Jul. 12, 2011: A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmit-

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. 2650—Jul. 29, 2011: A letter from the Deputy Director, Food and Community Resources, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Competitive and Noncompetitive Nonformula Federal Assistance Programs—Administrative Provisions for Biomass Research and Development Initiative (0524–AA61) received June 20, 2011.

E.C. 2665—Jul. 30, 2011: A letter from the Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Irish Potatoes Grown in Washington; Decreased Assessment


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. 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. 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. 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: 0572–AC71) received September 6, 2011.


E.C. 3337—Oct. 4, 2011: A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmit-


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. 3427—Oct. 11, 2011: A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule—Tetrachlorvinphos; Extension of Time-


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. 3562—Oct. 24, 2011: A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency's final rule—Amisulbron; Pesticide Tolerances

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–A113) 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.


E.C. 4090—Dec. 2, 2011: A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule—Prohexadione Calcium; Pesticide Tol-


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. 4212—Dec. 8, 2011: A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule—Methacrylic Polymer; Tolerance Ex-


E.C. 4307—Dec. 15, 2011: A letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Christmas Tree Promotion, Research, and Information Order; Stay of Regulations [Doc. No.: AMS–FV–10–0008–1A] (RIN: 0581–AD00) received December 2, 2011.

E.C. 4317—Dec. 16, 2011: A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting proposed amendments to title 12, chapter VI of the Code of Federal Regulations.


E.C. 4366—Dec. 21, 2011: A letter from the Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission’s “Major” final rule—Investment of Customer Funds and
Funds Held in an Account for Foreign Futures and Foreign Options Transactions (RIN: 3038–AC79) received December 19, 2011.

E.C. 4367—Dec. 21, 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; Liquidity and Funding (RIN: 3052–AC54) received December 7, 2011.


E.C. 4460—Jan. 17, 2012: A letter from the Director, Regulatory Review Group, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Farm Loan Programs Loan Making Activities (RIN: 0560–AI03) received December 13, 2011.


E.C. 4618—Jan. 19, 2012: A letter from the Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commis-
sion’s “Major” final rule—Real-Time Public Reporting of Swap Transaction Data (RIN: 3038–AD08) received January 9, 2012.


E.C. 4735—Jan. 31, 2012: A letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Marketing Order Regulating the Handling of Spearmint Oil Produced in the Far West; Revision of the Salable Quantity and


E.C. 4905—Feb. 8, 2012: A letter from the Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission’s final rule—Swap Data record-keeping and Reporting Requirements (RIN: 3038–AD19) received January 12, 2012.

E.C. 4906—Feb. 8, 2012: A letter from the Deputy Director, Regulations Policy and Management Staff, Department of Health and Human Services, transmitting the Department’s final rule—New Animal Drugs; Cephalosporin Drugs; Extralabel Animal Drug Use; Order of Prohibition [Doc. No.: FDA–2008–N–0326] received January 17, 2012.


E.C. 4936—Feb. 9, 2012: A letter from the Administrator, Rural Business-Cooperative Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Definitions and Abbreviations (RIN: 0570–AA87) received January 17, 2012.

E.C. 4938—Feb. 9, 2012: A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration’s final rule—Organization; Standards of Conduct and Referral of Known or Suspected Criminal Violations; Definitions; Disclosure to Shareholders; and Disclosure to Investors in System-wide and Consolidated Bank Debt Obligations of the Farm Credit System; Compensation, Retirement Programs, and Related Benefits (RIN: 3052–AC41) received January 17, 2012.


E.C. 5059—Feb. 21, 2012: A letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s

E.C. 5060—Feb. 21, 2012: A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting the Administration's final rule—Disclosure to Investors in Systemwide and Consolidated Bank Debt Obligations of the Farm Credit System (RIN: 3052–AC77) received January 31, 2012.


E.C. 5255—Mar. 13, 2012: A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmitting the Agency’s final rule—Bacillus thuringiensis Cry2Ae Protein


E.C. 5341—Mar. 20, 2012: A letter from the Chairman and Chief Executive Officer, Farm Credit Administration, transmitting a report on the proposed fiscal year 2013 budget; jointly to the Committees on Agriculture and Oversight and Government Reform.


E.C. 5344—Mar. 21, 2012: A letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Marketing Order Regulating the Handling of Spearmint Oil Produced in the Far West; Revision of the Salable Quantity and Allotment Percentage for Class 1 (Scotch) and Class 3 (Native) Spearmint Oil for the 2011–2012 Marketing Year [Doc. Nos.: AMS–FV–10–0094; FV11–985–1A FIR] received February 17, 2012.

E.C. 5345—Mar. 21, 2012: A letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—National Organic Program (NOP); Amendments to the National List of Allowed and Prohibited Substances (Crops and Processing) [Doc. No.: AMS–NOP–10–0079; NOP–09–02FR] (RIN: 0581–AD06) received February 17, 2012.


E.C. 5502—Mar. 30, 2012: A letter from the Secretary, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s report entitled, “2011 Packers and Stockyards Program Annual Report”; to the Committee on Agriculture.


E.C. 5522—Apr. 16, 2012: A letter from the Chief Information Officer, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Modification of Interlibrary Loan Fee Schedule (RIN: 0518–AA04) received March 22, 2012.


E.C. 5690—Apr. 19, 2012: A letter from the Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commis-
sion’s final rule—Commodity Pool Operators and Commodity Trading Advisors: Compliance Obligations (RIN: 3038–AD30) received March 26, 2012.

E.C. 5691—Apr. 19, 2012: A letter from the Acting Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Tuberculosis in Cattle and Bison; State and Zone Designations; NM; Correction [Doc. No.: APHIS–2008–0124] received March 26, 2012.


E.C. 5797—Apr. 26, 2012: A letter from the Secretary, Commodity Futures Trading Commission, transmitting the Commission’s “Major” final rule—Swap Dealer and Major Swap Participant record-keeping, Reporting, and Duties Rules; Futures Commission Merchant and Introducing Broker Conflicts of Interest Rules; and Chief Compliance Officer Rules for Swap Participants, and Futures Commission Merchants (RIN: 3038–AC96) received April 3, 2012, pursuant to 5 U.S.C. 801(a)(1)(A); to the Committee on Agriculture.


E.C. 5858—May 7, 2012: A letter from the Director, Regulatory Review Group, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Conservation Loan Program (RIN: 0560–AI04) received April 2, 2012.


E.C. 6026—May 16, 2012: A letter from the Congressional Review Coordinator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Asian Longhorned Beetle; Additions to Quarantined Areas in Massachusetts [Doc. No.: APHIS–2010–0128] received April 18, 2012.


E.C. 6135—May 29, 2012: A letter from the Acting Administrator, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Revision of Cotton Classification Procedures for Deter-


E.C. 6322—Jun. 6, 2012: A letter from the Administrator, Rural Housing Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Community Facility Loans (RIN: 0575–AC78) received May 9, 2012.

E.C. 6323—Jun. 6, 2012: A letter from the Deputy Administrator, Rural Utilities Service, Department of Agriculture, transmitting the Department’s final rule—Specification for 15 kV and 25 kV Primary Underground Power Cable received May 1, 2012.

E.C. 6324—Jun. 6, 2012: A letter from the Director, Regulatory Management Division, Environmental Protection Agency, transmit-


E.C. 6330—Jun. 6, 2012: 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 9, 2012.


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: Report on implementation of concluded appeals to the National Appeals Division (NAD) from the Farm Service Agency as required by Section 14009 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008. Submitted by USDA January 27, 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 section 8c(16)(A) of the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. Submitted by USDA, February 2, 2011.


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 24, 2011.


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.

USDC: Report to the Congress the export licensing actions taken by the Department of Commerce’s Bureau of Industry and Security relating to exports of agricultural commodities to Cuba during January through March 2011 required by Section 906(b) of the Trade

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 served 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 served 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

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: An 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 Oilsseeds; 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.

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 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.

USDA: Pursuant to Senate Report 111–221 accompanying the Appropriations Bill of 2011, a report on FSIS’s implementation of the catfish inspection program. Submitted August 10, 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.


USDA: Submission of proposed University of New Hampshire purchase referred to as Submission No. 02/12/1 as required by section 17(b) of the National Forest management Act of 1976. The two tracts of land are located within Carroll County, New Hampshire on White Mountain National Forest. Submitted December 13, 2011.


CFTC: Joint Study of International Swap Regulation pursuant to the requirements of section 719(c) of the Dodd-Frank Wall Street Reform and Consumer Protection Act. Submitted February 1, 2012.


EPA: Draft copy of a final rule entitled “Synchronizing the Expiration Dates of EPA Pesticide Applicator Certificates with the Un-
derlying State or Tribal Applicator Certificate” as required by FIFRA. Submitted March 12, 2012.


USDA: Review and recommendation of moving forward with the Sugar Creek Gap Land Exchange, referred to as Submission No. 03/12–13 located in the Nantahala National Forest. Submitted March 29, 2012.

USDA: Review and Recommendation of moving forward with the Estep/Wangelin purchase referred to as Submission No. 05/01–30 located in Ripley County, Missouri on the Mark Twain National Forest. Submitted March 29, 2012.


USDA: Pursuant to 17.108(a) of the Federal Acquisition Regulations stipulates that any multi-year contract with a cancellation ceiling in excess of $12.5 million may not be awarded until the head of the Agency gives written notification of the proposed contract and cancellation. Submitted May 25, 2012.

USDA: Report of the status and disposition of cases returned to the agency by the National appeal Division (NAD) as required by section 14009 of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008. Submitted March 12, 2012.

USDA: Letter to Chairman Lucas in response to issues raised regarding placing a moratorium on the implementation of the ski area water clause. Submitted April 2, 2012.

USDA: Letter to Chairman Lucas in response regarding Taiwan’s unwarranted restrictions on mean imports from the United States. Submitted April 27, 2012.


USDA: Recommendation on moving forward with the proposed Land Trust for the Little TN purchase referred to as Submission No. 08/05–09. Submitted May 11, 2012.


USDA: Copy of USDA’s annual report on civil rights complaints, resolutions, and actions, corresponding to Fiscal Year 2011, in accordance with the requirements of the Food, Conservation, and Energy Act of 2008. Submitted May 30, 2012.

USDA: Copy of Administrative Expenses for Programs Established under the Commodity Promotion Laws as required by section 501(d) of the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act of 1996. Submitted June 4, 2012.


