

Senator (Amdt #)	Cosponsors	#	Committee-supplied Summary	Committee-supplied Description	NFU Tentative Position	NFU Notes	CBO Score/Offset
Baucus_01		I & XI	Increases the maximum grazing period under the livestock forage disaster program and lowers the subsidy rate for purposes for the stacked income protection plan for producers of upland cotton	The bill would decrease grazing period for LFP from 12 maximum to 6 maximum. This would bring it down from current law from 12 to 8. This should have a small score that is fully offset by decreasing STAX subsidy from 80% to 78%.	SUPPORT		Expected to be fully offset or budget neutral -- no final score yet
Baucus_02		XII	Repeals a duplicative program relating to inspection and grading of catfish	Moves inspection of catfish from USDA FSIS to FDA.	NEUTRAL		Negative score expected -- no final score yet
Baucus_03		I	Increases the maximum grazing period under the livestock forage disaster program	The amendment would decrease grazing period for LFP from 12 maximum to 6 maximum. This would bring it down from current law from 12 to 8.	NEUTRAL	prefer Baucus #1	\$20 million over ten years
Baucus_04		XII	Clarifies payment terms for sales of agricultural commodities or products to Cuba under the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000	Fulfills Congressional intent to facilitate agriculture sales to Cuba as expressed in the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act by defining "cash in advance" as payment prior to transfer of title to, and control of, the exported items to the Cuban purchaser.	SUPPORT	May be non-germane.	No score
Baucus_05		VI	Expands agricultural opportunities for military veterans	Creates priority in value-added ag market development program grants for projects in which at least 25% of the project recipients are veteran farmers or ranchers. This is not a set-aside; it adds veterans to a category for priority that under current law includes beginning farmers and socially disadvantaged farmers. Also makes additional CRP TIP payments to land owner who sells CRP land to a veteran farmer or rancher.	SUPPORT		No final score yet -- no score expected
Baucus_06		XI	Lowers the subsidy rate for purposes of the stacked income protection plan for producers of upland cotton.	Lowers the premium subsidy rate from 80% to 75%.	NEUTRAL	Baucus #1 is a preferable amendment.	Negative score expected -- no final score yet
Baucus_08		I	Improves a provision relating to State and local government participation in the conservation reserve program	The purpose of CRP is to enroll land that is most environmentally sensitive, regardless of who owns the land. The vast majority of CRP revenue that states receive is dedicated to schools within those states. This amendment would reinstate the law prior to 2008 Farm Bill and allows states to continue to enroll the most environmentally sensitive land in CRP.	NEUTRAL		Budget neutral
Baucus_09		I	Establishes trust funds relating to cotton, wool, and citrus		NEUTRAL		No score -- appropriations authorized
Baucus_10		I	Increases maximum grazing period under LFP; fully offset by reduction of Title 1 implementation funds.	The amendment would decrease grazing period for LFP from 12 maximum to 6 maximum. This would bring it down from current law from 12 to 8.	NEUTRAL	Baucus #1 is a better option, which doesn't affect Title I implementation	Budget neutral; fully offset
Bennet_01	Baucus, Gillibrand	II	Waives the match requirements for easements of special significance	This gives increased flexibility for cost share requirements under the ALE program and would greatly improve access for landowners across the country to benefit from this program	SUPPORT	Prioritizes vulnerable land that were lands enrolled in the program like GRP	No score

Bennet_02		II	Waives the match requirements for easements of special significance, removes a requirement that 40% of ACEP funding must be used for ALE, amends the regional equity calculation	This gives increased flexibility for cost share requirements under the ALE program and would greatly improve access for landowners across the country to benefit from this program, removes a requirement that 40% of ACEP funding must be used for ALE, amends the regional equity calculation to include all of the ACEP funding	SUPPORT	Prioritizes vulnerable land that was enrolled in the program like GRP plus removes funding requirement under ACEP	No score
Bennet_03	Baucus	VIII	Establishes a nationwide program for so-called "good neighbor" forestry practices	Good Neighbor Forestry allows a state forester to do limited restoration work on National Forest lands using contractors hired by the state to increase the efficiency of restorative treatments. The authority is currently authorized on national forest and BLM land in Colorado and Utah	NEUTRAL		No Score
Bennet_04	Gillibrand	VII	To allow for producers and handlers of organic agricultural producers to establish a research and promotion order (checkoff program)	Senator Bennet's amendment would allow producers and handlers of organic agricultural products to have the option to petition the USDA to form a checkoff organization. Currently, producers and handlers of organic agricultural products are not afforded the same opportunity as folks involved in conventional agriculture to take advantage of the research and consumer education benefits available under industry-financed checkoff programs.	NEUTRAL	DISCUSS WITH BOARD: NFU doesn't have policy on this issue.	Anticipated no score
Bennet_05		VII	To provide for a farm animal agriculture integrated research initiative	To help address the shortfall in federal investments supporting research and extension in animal sciences, Senator Bennet's amendment would establish a competitive grants program for critical animal science priorities, including food security, animal health, and stewardship.	SUPPORT		No score, authorization
Boozman_01	Senator Brown	II	Clarifies that "water and wastewater treatment entities" are eligible to partner with landowners under the Regional Conservation Partnership Program (RCPP), and it also includes projects that provide innovative improvements in the delivery of water quality and quantity on the list of various types of priority projects under the partnership program.	The Regional Conservation Partnership Program RCPP is a new approach to agriculture conservation, seeking to leverage finite conservation dollars through partnerships that maximize conservation and water quality improvement. The current RCPP language is vague with respect to the ability of municipal water and wastewater entities to partner with land owners on water quality improvement projects. This amendment makes unambiguous the eligibility of these entities to join as partners.	NEUTRAL		Awaiting CBO response.
Boozman_02		V	Summary: Ensures transparency about executive compensation while preventing the Farm Credit Administration from applying Say-on-Pay regulations to farm credit system institutions.	Description: The Farm Credit Agency has moved to implement regulations requiring farm credit institutions to implement shareholder votes on executive compensation packages whenever senior executives' pay increases by 15% or more in any year. However, farm credit system institutions were specifically exempted from Dodd-Frank. This amendment will ensure transparency in regards to executive compensation for farm credit system institutions without requiring institutions to hold shareholder votes.	Support	NFU signed a letter in Dec. 2012 that the new regulations imposed on FCA were anti-coop. This amendment fixes this problem.	Awaiting CBO response.

<b>Brown_01</b>		VI	Provides USDA-Rural Development with the flexibility to support and finance locally-identified economic development priorities.	Ensures a portion of USDA rural development funds are used to help communities finance and create long-term strategies for economic growth, rather than back-filling local budget shortfalls in perpetuity. Creates an annual, temporary (through June 30th) set-aside within a handful of existing USDA-RD programs designated for projects that are part of a strategic economic and community development strategy. Also provides USDA-RD the flexibility to move a portion of program funds between similar programs (e.g. between the B&I and the combined Business Program) so the agency can better respond to and finance locally-identified economic development priorities. Organizations supporting include: National Association of Counties, National Association for Development Organizations, National Grange, American Public Works Association, League of Rural Voters, Main Street Project, National Sustainable Agriculture Coalition, Association of Towns and Townships, National Association of Regional Councils, American Planning Association, Housing Assistance Council, Rural Community Assistance Partnership	SUPPORT		No Cost Expected
<b>Brown_02</b>	<b>Senators Cowan, Gillibrand, Leahy</b>	IV	Restores TEFAP, Employment & Training, and Community Food Project program funding to levels in S.10 and the Senate-passed farm bill of 2012.	The Senate-passed farm bill of 2012 and S. 10 provided \$174 million over 10 years for TEFAP; the Committee mark provides \$54 million. The Committee mark cuts \$50 million from SNAP Employment & Training funds. The Senate-passed farm bill of 2012 and S. 10 did not. The Senate-passed farm bill of 2012 and S. 10 provided an additional \$25 million over 5 years for Community Food Projects; the Committee mark does not. This amendment restores funding levels for these three programs to the levels included in the Senate-passed farm bill of 2012 and S. 10.	NEUTRAL	Seeking offset.	Scores \$194 million over 10 years. No Offset.
<b>Brown_03</b>		VI	Modifies a Provision within the Rural Broadband Program	S. 10 and the Committee Print include modifications to the Rural Broadband program that go beyond the changes this Committee made during mark-up last year and that USDA has indicated may jeopardize the program's basic function and progress in bringing rural communities broadband equivalent to the speed and quality urban areas have. This amendment maintains most of the Committee Print and S. 10 language while ensuring eligible entities that want to provide high-speed broadband to communities where most people don't have it can access USDA broadband program funding.	NEUTRAL		No Cost Expected
<b>Chambliss_01</b>		III	To promote olive oil	This amendment will create a marketing order for olive oil, which will provide the United States olive oil industry, its growers and processors, the ability to make recommendations to the Secretary of Agriculture for quality standards. Currently, there are serious problems involving fraud in the labeling of olive oil, which in turn, is causing a significant problem for olive oil growers, processors, and consumers in the United States.	NEUTRAL		Pending
<b>Chambliss_02</b>		VII	To provide for a farm animal agriculture research initiative	The Animal Agriculture Integrated Research Initiative's (AAIR Initiative) purpose is to address the shortfall in federal investments supporting the animal sciences. The AAIR Initiative would establish a new competitive grants program focused on the animal sciences.	SUPPORT		No score

Chambliss_03		I	To reinstate the Special Marketing Loan for upland cotton	This provision was included in S. 3240 as reported by the Committee and approved by the Senate in 2012. However, this provision was not included in S.10. It would establish a special import quota to ensure raw cotton is consistently available in the event of a catastrophic domestic crop failure.	NEUTRAL		Pending
Cochran_01		XII	To provide for the establishment of a Socially Disadvantaged Farmers and Ranchers Policy Research Center.	This amendment would establish a competitively awarded program within the Office of Advocacy and Outreach to assist socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers.	SUPPORT		Scoring submitted to CBO, awaiting response.
Cochran_02		II	To strike a provision relating to the allocation of funds for agricultural land easements.	This amendment would provide USDA greater flexibility to respond to demand within the ACEP.	NEUTRAL	Need more information.	Scoring submitted to CBO, awaiting response.
Cowan_01	Senator Cowan	XII	Directs the Secretary of Agriculture hold, instead of transfer, Saltonstall-Kennedy (S-K) funds, generated from seafood import tariffs, until the Commerce Department has certified to Congress that it will use the funds for the purposes Congress originally	The Saltonstall-Kennedy Act established a fund from tariffs paid to the U.S. Customs Service on imported seafood and ocean products. Under the law, the proceeds from the tariffs are transferred by the Secretary of Agriculture to the Secretary of Commerce to be used only for fisheries research and development projects related to U.S. commercial and recreational fisheries. However, in recent years, the Department of Commerce has failed to comply with the intention and the letter of the law. Instead, the Department of Commerce has been using the Saltonstall-Kennedy funds for the general operations of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration and not for fisheries research and development projects as the law requires. This amendment would require the Secretary of Agriculture to withhold future transfers of the tariffs designated under the Saltonstall-Kennedy Act until Congress is assured by the Department of Commerce that the funds will be used as the law requires. This amendment also requires that the Secretary of Agriculture provide up to \$100 million from the tariffs collected in the next fiscal year to provide disaster assistance for fishing areas which received a disaster declaration from the Department of Commerce in 2012. Note: Commerce Committee counsel (Rockefeller and Thune) support the inclusion of this provision in the Farm Bill.	NEUTRAL	Would require Farm Bill to be referred to another committee	No direct spending or revenues.
Cowan_02	Senator Cowan	XI	This amendment directs USDA's Risk Management Agency (RMA) to study and propose a mechanism for insuring seafood harvesters through a USDA crop insurance product.	Unlike other farmers, our fishermen lack effective insurance tools to manage the risks associated with their seasonal yields. This amendment directs USDA's Risk Management Agency (RMA) to study and propose a mechanism for insuring seafood harvesters through a USDA crop insurance product. This kind of study is necessary to fully analyze the factors that go into developing a new insurance policy. There is already language in this bill that would study how to insure bees, catfish, and other harvesters. This amendment would merely extend that grouping of studies to include seafood harvesters.	SUPPORT		No direct spending or revenues.

Cowan_03		II	This amendment would direct a study to be conducted under the Conservation Title to assess the ability of various types of fertilizers, bio-stimulants and soil amendments to achieve sustainability goals.	This amendment would direct a study to be conducted under the Conservation Title to assess the ability of various types of fertilizers, bio-stimulants and soil amendments to achieve sustainability goals. Such a study could ultimately help inform farmers who would like to improve the sustainability of their farms and potentially create higher returns on investment for conservation dollars.	SUPPORT	As long as there's no cost.	
Cowan_04	Brown	V	This amendment authorizes lending from all FSA credit programs to farmers and ranchers producing for local and regional food markets.	Studies over the last few years prove that local and regional food networks can stabilize community markets and create permanent jobs. In addition to creating jobs, local and regional food networks can improve health outcomes by creating greater access to fresh fruits and vegetables. Despite clear job, economic, and health benefits, however, it is often difficult for local and regional food producers to access capital. This amendment simply authorizes lending from all FSA credit programs to farmers and ranchers producing for local and regional food markets.	NEUTRAL	May already be in law/redundant?	No direct spending or revenues; any costs implementing the provision would be discretionary.
Cowan_05		IV	To reflect the rise of Senior hunger, this amendment would increase the funding for the Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program from \$20 million annually to \$25 million annually.	Each year, the Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program receives far more applicants than it can serve. As more and more seniors face decreased pensions and other financial challenges, robust funding for this program is a must. The Senior Farmers' Market Nutrition Program (SFMNP) awards grants to States, U.S. Territories, and federally recognized Indian tribal governments to provide low-income seniors with coupons that can be exchanged for eligible foods (fruits, vegetables, honey, and fresh-cut herbs) at farmers' markets, roadside stands, and community-supported agriculture programs.	SUPPORT	Need more information about the offset	
Donnelly_01	Roberts	I, XI, and XII	Conduct research regarding a crop insurance policy for sorghum produced for energy feedstock and to include bioenergy crops in Non-Insured Crop Assistance Program	As we continue to focus on domestic energy production, including bioenergy, this amendment directs USDA to begin providing a base level of risk management to bioenergy crops and begin investigating the ability to provide more substantive options in the future.	SUPPORT	Would usually oppose on the basis of title versus title, but risk management for energy crops is important.	Including bioenergy crops in NAP costs \$3,000,000 over ten years. It is offset by reducing Title I implementation funds from \$100,000,000 to \$97,000,000.
Gillibrand_01	Senator Cowan	X	Red Tape Elimination for Bulk Bin Apple Exports to Canada.	Currently apple producers who export bulk bin apples to Canada have to pay \$300 per load for a duplicative inspection. This antiquated law from the 1930's requires apple producers to pay an unnecessary fee and should be removed in the spirit of good governance. US Apple, Michigan Apple, New York Apple, Vermont Apple, Massachusetts Apple Producing Associations all support. USDA supports.	SUPPORT		zero score
Gillibrand_02		IV	Restores SNAP cuts. Deficit reduction should not be made on the backs of America's neediest families. 50% are children. 8% are Seniors.	This amendment restores SNAP cuts by shaving off crop insurance company profits (from a federally guaranteed rate of return from 14% to 12%) and government subsidies in line with the President's budget.	OPPOSE	While we don't support SNAP cuts, we also don't support pitting title vs. title	This amendment strikes Section 4002 to save half a million of America's neediest families from losing SNAP benefits. It pays for it by reducing the guaranteed rate of return from 14% to 12% and reducing crop insurance company subsidies (most of these comp
Gillibrand_03		X	Reducing fraud and abuse within USDA programs	Requires Secretary of Agriculture to use the recouped payments from fraud and abuse in any USDA program to fund stricter oversight.	NEUTRAL	Places mandates on agency oversight policy	zero score

Grassley_01		XII	To protect the information of livestock producers	Limits the ability of the Environmental Protection Agency to release private information (names, addresses, phone numbers, etc.) of livestock producers. Does not inhibit the ability of a state government from collecting information on livestock operations. Maintains the EPA's ability to release aggregate information.	NEUTRAL		At CBO
Grassley_02		IV	To promote consistency and healthy lifestyles in federal anti-hunger programs	Instructs USDA to promulgate rules to require SNAP purchases meet similar nutritional guidelines as what is required in school lunch program	OPPOSE		At CBO
Grassley_03	Thune, Roberts, Johanns	I	Modify reference prices in Adverse Market Payments program	Sets reference prices for covered commodities, except rice and peanuts, at 55% of the simple average price as determined by the Secretary	OPPOSE	Essentially the same as Roberts #1	At CBO
Grassley_04		I	Eliminate separate payment limit for peanuts	Currently, there is separate payment limit for peanut producers, while all other covered commodities have one cap for all crops. So if the peanut producer grows participates in farm programs for other crops he or she grows, that producer can essentially get farm payments up to the limit twice, once for the payments on peanuts and once for the payments on all other crops. This would simply put peanut producers under the same cap as all other producers.	SUPPORT		At CBO
Harkin_01		IX	In Section 9011 Biomass Crop Assistance Program (BCAP) -- makes CRP and Agricultural Conservation Easement Program lands ineligible for BCAP, except for such lands whose contract expire at the end of the current fiscal year.	Existing language in the Revised Committee Print is confusing on this issue of land eligibility under the BCAP, possibly due to a drafting error. This amendment makes it clear that CRP and Agricultural Conservation Easement program lands are not eligible for BCAP. However, such CRP or ACEP lands whose enrollment expires within the fiscal year are eligible under BCAP.	SUPPORT	This amendment renames the sbutitle. It's a technical change.	Not Scored, but score would most likely be 0.
Harkin_02		VII	Clarifies Congressional intent to ensure that all entities listed as eligible under the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI) may compete for and receive grants for integrated research, education, and extension projects.	The Department has interpreted the AFRI statute so that only colleges and universities are eligible for grants from the 30 percent of AFRI funding dedicated by statute to integrated projects involving research as well as extension or education. This interpretation has, contrary to Congressional intent, excluded state agricultural experiment stations, national laboratories, private organization, and other research institutions from AFRI grants reserved for integrated research, education, and extension projects. The amendment will restore Congressional intent so that all AFRI-eligible entities may compete for grants for integrated projects.	NEUTRAL	Actual language doesn't make any reference to private organizations, but strikes "integrated research" and replaces with "integrated research, extension, and education activities," which seems rather benign.	No direct spending; program is funded through appropriations.
Harkin_03		VII	Adds reference to rural policy in the authorization for grants to policy research centers.	The amendment would strengthen language in the bill to ensure that broader rural policy research is encompassed in the policy research centers grant program, in addition to agricultural and food policy and rural development, which are specifically mentioned.	SUPPORT		No direct spending; program is funded through appropriations.

<b>Harkin_04</b>		<b>VII</b>	Lists farm safety training as a purpose for use of grants through the beginning farmer and rancher development program, but does not establish a separate farm safety grants sub-program.	The amendment will streamline and clarify provisions in the committee print in order to ensure that farm safety training is a purpose to be supported with grants from the beginning farmer and rancher development program. It specifically provides this support for farm safety training within the BFRDP and does so without creating a separate farm safety sub-program.	NEUTRAL	BFRDP is limited in funding, and carveouts are problematic.	No additional direct spending above that already in the committee print.
<b>Harkin_05</b>		<b>XI</b>	Authorizes a national drought council and the preparation of drought preparedness plans.	The amendment authorizes a national drought council composed of federal and non-federal appointees. The council would have the responsibility to develop a comprehensive national drought policy action plan focusing on preparedness, planning, risk management, mitigation, and emergency relief.	SUPPORT		No direct spending, only authorization of appropriations.
<b>Harkin_06</b>		<b>V</b>	Specifically authorizes and establishes terms for microloans to beginning farmers and ranchers and military veteran farmers and ranchers in the Farm Service Agency direct operating loan program	Includes within the direct loan provisions of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act specific authority for microloans not to exceed \$35,000 to eligible borrowers. Microloans made to beginning and military veteran farmers and ranchers would be at the interest rate for low-income interest rate and would not count against direct loan term limits.	SUPPORT		No direct spending; program is funded through appropriations.
<b>Harkin_07</b>		<b>V</b>	Modifies the statutory minimum interest rate for FSA direct loans in joint financing arrangements.	The minimum interest rate for FSA direct loans that are part of joint financing arrangements is 4 percent, which is out of line with prevailing interest rates. The amendment would specify a minimum interest rate of 1 percent. The actual interest rate paid by borrowers on such loans would rise above the minimum according to prevailing interest rates.	SUPPORT		No direct spending; program is funded through appropriations.

Heitkamp_01	Thune, Boozman	II	The Heitkamp Amendment would allow USDA to determine funding amounts for Conservation Technical Assistance (TA).	<p>Allow USDA to determine funding amounts for Conservation Technical Assistance (TA) based on input received from the USDA field staff and from conservation and agricultural stakeholders .Every Farm Bill conservation program has to pay for the technical assistance required to implement it from the overall funding that is provided to it. This means that if the appropriators provide a program with 10 dollars, it is understood that 1 or 2 dollars will be used implement the program and the rest will be used to make payments. The decision about how much technical assistance is provided to each program is determined by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB).</p> <p>USDA spends hundreds of hours preparing for OMB recommendations on technical assistance levels for the programs implemented at NRCS. Additionally, hundreds of additional hours are spent justifying their TA proposals and responding to OMB questions on the programs. Despite the regular communication, OMB oftentimes makes the decision independently of USDA's recommendations. The proposed amendment would change this process. Instead of USDA going over to OMB, USDA would be allowed to make the TA decisions based on the input from the field and the stakeholder community. The amendment also directs USDA to report to the House and Senator Agriculture Committees regarding the extent to which the requests for highly erodible land conservation and wetland compliance determinations are being addressed in a timely manner. The report will included the total number of requests completed in the previous fiscal year, the incomplete determinations on record, and the number of request that over 12 months since receipt from the producer.</p>	SUPPORT		No cost proposal
Heitkamp_02		II	Encouragement of pollinator habitats in voluntary conservation programs at NRCS	The Heitkamp Pollinator Amendment would direct USDA to encourage the protection and enhancement of pollinator habitat as a part of the conservation plans voluntarily agreed to by producers. Specifically, the amendment language would encourage USDA to ensure that conservation programs are resulting in sufficient high-quality pollinator habitat for managed honey bees – habitat that includes common alfalfa and sweet clover varieties utilized effectively in prior conservation programs.	SUPPORT		No new spending; Official CBO score pending

Heitkamp_03		II	Study of Potential Improvement to the Wetland Mitigation Process	<p>Wetland mitigation is an option available to growers that is underutilized. Through mitigation, growers are allowed to move wetlands from one part of their land to another part of their land so long as the functions and values of the newly created wetland match the one that is replaced. Wetland mitigation has the potential to benefit growers by putting them in better control of their land and benefit the environment by creating improved habitats. Senator Heitkamp's amendment would direct the Secretary of Agriculture to carry out a study within 180 days of enactment detailing the level of utilization of wetland mitigation procedures. Additionally, the amendment directs the Secretary to provide to Congress recommendations for how the processes could be improved to better enable growers to utilize wetland mitigations in a manner that benefits wildlife habitat and allows growers greater access to the wetland mitigation process. The study shall determine the impact to wildlife habitat of relaxing the acre for acre requirement for wetland mitigation plans that result in created wetlands that possess a function and value greater than the wetlands that they would replace. The Secretary shall report the findings of the study to Congress within 2 years after enactment of bill. The Secretary shall publish the findings of the study on a public website and the federal register.</p>	SUPPORT		No new spending; Official CBO score pending
Heitkamp_04		VIII	Give U.S. Forest Service the authority to facilitate the reimbursement of states for out-of-state firefighting efforts	<p>In recent years, the U.S. Forest Service has coordinated efforts to fight major wildfires using resources from multiple states. Under the arrangements, the forest service would deploy resources from one state to another and coordinate reimbursement for the state funds expended as part of the nationally coordinated fire response. Many states in the region have been involved in major firefighting throughout the Mountain West and in particular in the state of Colorado. For instance, last year alone the State Forester in North Dakota provided over \$1 million dollars in assistance for out of state efforts. The state was then reimbursed by the U.S. Forest Service for the contributions made to the out of state efforts.</p> <p>Recently, the Office of General Counsel determined that the U.S. Forest Service lacks the legal authority to facilitate reimbursements to state accounts for firefighting efforts undertaken out of state. This amendment would codify the Forest Service's ability to administer reimbursements.</p>	NEUTRAL	NFU doesn't have policy on the issue.	No new spending; Official CBO score pending

Heitkamp_05		II	Amendment to Improve Payback Requirements for Growers out of Conservation Compliance	<p>Under current policy, growers found out of compliance are liable to pay back most financial assistance provided to them by USDA for the time elapsed between the discovery of a conservation compliance violation and the date of the event. These payback penalties can reach as far back as 1985 and result in penalties as high as \$1 million dollars, posing existential threats to the continuation of family farming businesses. The amendment would reform conservation compliance to improve payback requirements for growers found out of conservation compliance. First, the reform would ensure that strong penalties remain for growers found to violate compliance thus providing strong deterrence for future violations. Second, the reform would limit existential threats to family farmers that could put them out of business by limiting the penalties to five years of back payments. Third, the reform would ensure that, going forward, payback dollars collected by USDA from conservation compliance violators are used to fund conservation efforts on highly erodible lands or wetland habitats.</p> <p>USDA would retain the authority to review practices on farm land dating back to 1985. If a conservation compliance violation is discovered to have occurred in a period that exceeds five years in the past, a grower will be required to restore or mitigate the violation that occurred but will not be required to pay back payments in the period beyond five years in the past.</p>	NEUTRAL		Official CBO score pending
Hoeven_01		II	Reduction of Excessive Penalties for Wetland Conservation Non-Compliance	This amendment replaces the current repayment structure for farmers found to be in violation of wetland conservation compliance by taking the acres of the specific wetland found in non-compliance multiplied by the average land rent for the county in question for each year in question as determined by the National Ag Statistics Service multiplied by the number of years of determined non-compliance.	OPPOSE	Part of NFU policy and also part of the agreement on compliance and crop insurance limits.	No Score Determined by CBO
Hoeven_02		II	Wetlands Determination Maps	This amendment would allow NRCS certification maps of farms from 1990 to 1996 to serve as official determinations for purposes of wetland compliance.	NEUTRAL		
Hoeven_03		II	Determination of Normal Precipitation for Wetland Conservation Compliance	The amendment requires NRCS to define normal precipitation using data from a from 1971 to 2000	NEUTRAL	How is "normal" calculated today?	
Hoeven_04		II	Restoration of Wetlands	This amendment would provide producers additional time to meet wetlands conservation compliance, if they are operating in good faith.	NEUTRAL		
Hoeven_05		II	Three Year Look Back for Wetland Conservation Compliance	This amendment precludes FSA from penalizing producers for wetlands compliance violations for more the three years of commodity payments, preventing excessive penalties for violations.	NEUTRAL		
Hoeven_06		II	Crop Insurance Conservation Compliance Mandate Prohibition	This amendment prevents anything in the farm bill or any amendment to it from tying conservation compliance to federal crop insurance.	OPPOSE		CBO Score Pending
Hoeven_07		VII	Deer Research Technical Amdt	This amendment clarifies that Cervidae research and extension grants may be used for the treatment of parasites and diseases of farmed deer and elk and the mapping of the deer genome.	SUPPORT		No Score Determined by CBO

Hoeven_08		XI	RMA Corn Test Weight Amendment	This amendment will allow corn farmers to have 120 days, instead of the current 60 days, to settle claims for corn found to be low test weight. This would allow farmers to obtain actual market prices for their corn.	SUPPORT		CBO Score Pending
Johanns_01		XII	To eliminate country-of-origin labeling for livestock and poultry.	This amendment strikes country-of-origin labeling requirements for livestock and poultry. The WTO Appellate Body has found our COOL requirements are not in compliance with our trade obligations. USDA's proposed solution is unlikely to solve this problem and makes compliance more expensive.	OPPOSE!	INCLUDE IN LETTER: Will publish the vote.	Score pending
Johanns_02	Grassley, Roberts, Thune	IV	To limit categorical eligibility to cash assistance under TANF or SSI	This amendment gives States have the option of using "broad-based categorical eligibility," or automatic eligibility (Cat-EI) for recipients of the Temporary Assistance for Needy Families program (TANF). At the encouragement of USDA, States are exploiting Cat-EI by providing informational brochures and 1-800 numbers to maximize SNAP enrollment and receive an increase in Federal food benefits. Restores Cat-EI to TANF benefits envisioned by the 1996 Welfare Reform Act to include substantial and ongoing cash (truly needy), transportation, child care, and work supports. Savings represent CBO's estimate of SNAP food benefits paid to households who would not otherwise be eligible for SNAP without Cat-EI.	OPPOSE		Score pending, but saved about \$11.5 billion in S. 458
Johanns_03	Grassley, Roberts, Thune	I	To restore reference prices for rice and peanuts to levels in the 2008 farm bill	This amendment reduces the AMP reference price for peanuts from \$523.77 to \$495 and for rice from \$13.30 to \$10.50. These are the same prices available currently under the countercyclical program. No other changes to rice or peanut provisions are made by this amendment.	NEUTRAL	All other commodities recieved 2008 target prices except rice and peanuts. This would level the playing field.	Score pending
Johanns_04		III	To authorize the establishment of an Under Secretary of Agriculture for Foreign Agricultural Services	This amendment strikes a study on agricultural trade enhancement in the underlying bill and creates the position at USDA of Under Secretary of Agriculture for Foreign Agricultural Services.	NEUTRAL	NFU was asked to support this. USDA the department is divided on this issue.	Score pending
Johanns_05		I	To prohibit USDA from making payments to avoid compliance with an adverse WTO ruling	In the Administration's FY2014 budget it proposed ending CCC payments to the Brazil Cotton Institute as part of its deal to avoid retaliation for the U.S.'s non-compliance with the Brazil Cotton case. The farm bill addresses the cotton issue so we should no longer include this as an option to avoid compliance.	OPPOSE		Score pending
Johanns_06		I	To prohibit USDA from unfairly penalizing farmers who receive direct payments to pay for overpayments to SURE, NAP, and MILC recipients.	The Administration requested interchange authority in March to increase sequestration cuts for direct payments instead of reducing SURE, NAP, and MILC by an the required amount. This amendment would prohibit the Secretary from using interchange authority for this purpose.	OPPOSE	Would prevent the Secretary from transferring the savings that were obtained from repleaing DP to any USDA program.	Score pending

Johanns_07		IV	To increase State efforts to transition participants off SNAP while eliminating the uncapped Federal-State match for employment and training reimbursements	Currently, USDA provides funding to States to help reimburse SNAP participants for non-food expenses related to employment, training, and job retention (clothing, equipment, test fees, union dues, relocation expenses, tools, licensing/bonding fees, transportation, childcare, etc.). USDA provides this funding in two ways – 1.) base funding to states based on a formula and 2.) unlimited matching payments for states that spend above those base levels. This amendment nearly doubles funding to most States relative to the current levels by increasing base funding. However, it eliminates the uncapped federal match that has allowed a few states to receive a disproportionate share of the funding.	OPPOSE		About \$1 billion
Johanns_08		I	Delays implementation of this title by one day after enactment.	Placeholder for a second degree	NEUTRAL		n/a
Johanns_09		II	Delays implementation of this title by one day after enactment.	Placeholder for a second degree	NEUTRAL		n/a
Johanns_10		III	Delays implementation of this title by one day after enactment.	Placeholder for a second degree	NEUTRAL		n/a
Johanns_11		IV	Delays implementation of this title by one day after enactment.	Placeholder for a second degree	NEUTRAL		n/a
Johanns_12		V	Delays implementation of this title by one day after enactment.	Placeholder for a second degree	NEUTRAL		n/a
Johanns_13		VI	Delays implementation of this title by one day after enactment.	Placeholder for a second degree	NEUTRAL		n/a
Johanns_14		VII	Delays implementation of this title by one day after enactment.	Placeholder for a second degree	NEUTRAL		n/a
Johanns_15		VIII	Delays implementation of this title by one day after enactment.	Placeholder for a second degree	NEUTRAL		n/a
Johanns_16		IX	Delays implementation of this title by one day after enactment.	Placeholder for a second degree	NEUTRAL		n/a
Johanns_17		X	Delays implementation of this title by one day after enactment.	Placeholder for a second degree	NEUTRAL		n/a
Johanns_18		XI	Delays implementation of this title by one day after enactment.	Placeholder for a second degree	NEUTRAL		n/a
Johanns_19		XII	Delays implementation of this title by one day after enactment.	Placeholder for a second degree	NEUTRAL		n/a
Klobuchar_01		III	Would encourage the Secretary to consider loan guarantees in the Community Facilities Program	This amendment would encourage coloboration and facilitate rural development by encouraging the use of loan guarantees for the Community Facilities Program.	NEUTRAL	Will become report language if not included in manager's amendment.	Does not score
Klobuchar_02		II, III, VII, IX	This amendment would support funding in conservation, rural development, research, and energy.	Would provide additional funding for Conservation Stewardship Program; Water and Waste Disposal loans, loan guarantees, and grants; the Foundation for Food and Agriculture Research; and Rural Energy for America	SUPPORT		No direct spending; program is funded through appropriations.
Klobuchar_03			Would provide the option to create a check-off program for natural stone products.	This amendment would allow producers of natural stone products to choose to develop a national check-off program for the promotion of thier products.	NEUTRAL	Will become report language if not included in manager's amendment.	Does not score

Leahy_01	Cowan	II	Eliminates unfair \$20,000 payment limitation in specific EQIP Initiative.	This amendment would ensure that the same EQIP payment limit applies to all farms, regardless of type of farm. The current limit for EQIP is \$300,000 and for those determined to have a special environmental significance a farm may appeal for a waiver up to a maximum of \$450,000. However if a farm is trying to sign up for the Organic Initiative an unfair \$20,000 per year cap, not to exceed \$80,000 during a 6-year period would apply. EQIP funding should be provided on an equal level to all farmers to help them implement conservation practices.	SUPPORT	INCLUDE IN LETTER	CBO has confirmed this amendment has no impact on spending.
Leahy_02		II	Technical fix for Agricultural Lands Easement (ALE) certified entities.	This amendment would ensure that for ALE certified entities, the Secretary is considering the agricultural uses, viability, and limiting nonagricultural uses of the land when considering an entity's ability to administer the easements.	NEUTRAL	Renames the subtitle - it's a technical change	CBO has confirmed this amendment has no impact on spending.
Leahy_03	Cowan, Gillibrand	I	Moves USDA to begin a hearing process on the structure of the pricing system.	This amendment would require USDA to issue a request for preliminary proposals for restructuring the current pricing formulas used in Federal Milk Marketing Orders (FMMO) and provides for a more transparent process for the hearing determination.	SUPPORT		CBO has confirmed this amendment has no impact on spending.
Leahy_04		VI	Establishes a limited pilot program for gigabit Internet projects in rural areas.	This amendment expands on the existing pilot program in Section 6104 the bill by adding a provision to provide assistance for ultra-high speed gigabit projects in rural areas. The provision gives RUS some flexibility to determine where to best deploy these projects.	SUPPORT		CBO has confirmed this amendment has no impact on spending.
Roberts_01	Grassley, Johanns, Thune	I	To modify the determination of the reference price for adverse market payments	This amendment sets the reference price for all commodities except for rice and peanuts at a rolling average	OPPOSE	INCLUDE IN LETTER: Similar to other Roberts, Grassley, Thune and Johanns amendments. Intended to show the geographically disproportionate target prices, but we know they don't support target prices. This is a strategic amendment that does not support NFU policy in the long run.	Reduction in spending
Roberts_02	Grassley, Johanns, Thune	I	To strike a provision relating to adverse market payments and insert a special rule for rice and peanuts in the agriculture risk coverage payment program.	This amendment restores provisions for rice and peanuts in the agriculture risk coverage program	OPPOSE	Channels more money to ARC.	Reduction in spending
Roberts_03		I	To modify provisions relating to economic adjustment assistance to users of upland cotton and adjustment in actual production history to establish insurable yields	This amendment includes adjustment in actual production history to establish insurable yields	NEUTRAL	Singles out cotton - rice and peanuts also need to be updated.	Offset by the economic adjustment assistance

Roberts_04		I & XI	To strike a provision relating to economic adjustment assistance to users of upland cotton and revise the payment of a portion of premium by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation under the supplemental coverage option	This amendment increases the percent of the additional premium associated with the supplemental coverage option	OPPOSE	Singles out cotton.	Offset by the economic adjustment assistance
Roberts_05		IV	To improve and extend certain nutrition programs.	This amendment eliminates the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance ( LIHEAP) loophole, the employment and training programs, modifies categorical eligibility, and ends the ARRA stimulus for SNAP	OPPOSE		Saves \$31 Billion over 10 years
Roberts_06		IV	To Eliminate the LIHEAP Loophole	This amendment eliminates the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance ( LIHEAP) loophole.	OPPOSE		Saves \$12 billion over 10 years
Roberts_07		IV	To eliminate duplicative employment and training programs	This amendment Eliminates Duplicative Employment & Training program under the supplemental nutrition assistance program	OPPOSE		Saves \$4.4 Billion over 10 years
Roberts_08		IV	To allow for a tolerance level in carrying out the quality control system of the supplemental nutrition assistance program	This amendment restores the tolerance level for carrying out quality control in SNAP to \$25.	NEUTRAL		No effect on direct spending
Roberts_09		XII	To improve the use of certain registered pesticides	This amendment clarifies the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) statute by stating that no permit shall be required for the use of a pesticide that is registered under FIFRA.	SUPPORT	INCLUDE IN LETTER	No effect on direct spending
Stabenow_01		II	Improves Sec. 2609, which ties conservation compliance to federal crop insurance programs	This amendment is based on the agreement between the conservation and agricultural communities on conservation compliance policy.	SUPPORT	Per Compliance/AGI Agreement	Currently being scored; this provision is expected to generate savings.
Stabenow_02		XI	Strikes the limitation on premium subsidy based on AGI	Strikes the limitation on premium subsidy based on AGI	SUPPORT	Per Compliance/AGI Agreement	N/A
Stabenow_03			Technical changes to the underlying text.		NEUTRAL	Manager's amendment	
Thune_01			Sodsaver	To modify crop insurance coverage for insured crops grown on native sod converted to cropland and land that a producer cannot verify has ever been tilled.	SUPPORT	INCLUDE IN LETTER	
Thune_02	Grassley, Roberts, Johanns	IV	SNAP quality control measures	To require states publicize SNAP error rates in a timely fashion and requiring that all fines assessed for high error rates are paid to the treasury, not reinvested in SNAP.	OPPOSE		CBO is working on this
Thune_03	Grassley, Roberts, Johanns	IV	SNAP ABAWD Waivers	To extend SNAP benefit waivers to able bodied adults without dependents only to residents of areas where the unemployment rate exceeds 10%.	OPPOSE		Estimated to be a saving relative to baseline; exact score unavailable
Thune_04	Grassley, Roberts, Johanns	IV	SNAP Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention grant program	To reform the SNAP Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevention grant program such that the funds are awarded on a \$5 per enrolled individual basis.	OPPOSE		\$2 Billion savings
Thune_05	Grassley, Roberts, Johanns	I	Striking all commodities except peanuts and rice from Section 1107.	Striking all commodities except peanuts and rice from Section 1107.	OPPOSE		

Thune_06	Grassley, Roberts, Johanns	I	Requiring an update of rice base acres beginning with 2009-2012 crop years and updated each succeeding year.	Requiring an update of rice base acres beginning with 2009-2012 crop years and updated each succeeding year.	SUPPORT	Affects about 4.1 - 3.2 million acres	
Thune_07		I	Change of implementation date	Change of implementation date	NEUTRAL		
Thune_08		I	Change of implementation date	Change of implementation date	NEUTRAL		
Thune_09		IV	Change of implementation date	Change of implementation date	NEUTRAL		
Thune_10		IV	Change of implementation date	Change of implementation date	NEUTRAL		