



Food Agriculture Conservation and Trade Act of 1990

Pub. L. No. 101-624, 104 Stat. 3359

Part 9 of 11

Title XX-Grain Quality (pp. 3928-3934)

Title XXI-Organic Certification (pp.3935-3951)

Title XXII-Crop Insurance & Disaster Assistance (pp. 3951-3978)

7 USC 2278.

SEC. 1999T. CONSISTENCY WITH INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS OF THE UNITED STATES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Prior to the promulgation of, or amendment to, any order or plan under a research and promotion program relating to research and promotion of any agricultural commodity or product, after the date of enactment of this title, where such order or plan would provide for an assessment on imports, the Secretary of Agriculture shall consult with the United States Trade Representative regarding the consistency of the provisions of the order or plan with the international obligations of the United States.

(b) **COMPLIANCE WITH U.S. INTERNATIONAL OBLIGATIONS.**—The Secretary of Agriculture shall take all steps necessary and appropriate to ensure that any order or plan or amendment to such order or plan, and the implementation and enforcement of any order or plan or amendment to such order or plan, or program as it relates to imports is nondiscriminatory and in compliance with the international obligations of the United States, as interpreted by the United States Trade Representative.

(c) **CONSTRUCTION.**—Nothing in this section shall be construed as providing for a cause of action under this section.

Grain Quality
Incentives Act of
1990.

7 USC 71 note.

TITLE XX—GRAIN QUALITY**SEC. 2001. SHORT TITLE.**

This title may be cited as the “Grain Quality Incentives Act of 1990”.

7 USC 75b.

SEC. 2002. COMMITTEE ON GRAIN QUALITY AND GRAIN QUALITY COORDINATOR.**(a) ESTABLISHMENT OF COMMITTEE AND COORDINATOR.—**

(1) **COMMITTEE.**—The Secretary of Agriculture (hereafter referred to in this title as the “Secretary”) shall establish, within the Department of Agriculture, a Committee on Grain Quality (hereafter referred to in this section as the “Committee”).

(2) **COORDINATOR.**—The Committee established under paragraph (1) shall be chaired by an individual, appointed by the Secretary, who shall serve as the Grain Quality Coordinator (hereafter referred to in this title as the “Coordinator”) and, in consultation with the Committee, carry out the duties described in subsection (b).

(b) DUTIES.—The Coordinator shall be responsible for—

(1) assembling and evaluating, in a systematic manner, concerns and problems with the quality of United States grain, expressed by foreign and domestic buyers and end-users;

(2) developing and implementing a coordinated effort to inform and educate foreign buyers concerning the proper specifications of grain purchase contracts to obtain the quality of grain they desire;

(3) reviewing the programs and activities of the Department of Agriculture with respect to United States grain to determine whether the activities are consistent with the provisions of this title (and other provisions of law) as such provisions relate to grain quality and grain quality competitiveness;

(4) serving as the Federal Government coordinator with respect to grain quality and grain quality competitiveness; and

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(5) investigating and communicating, through the Secretary, to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate concerning—

(A) actions undertaken by the Department of Agriculture—

(i) to improve the quality of United States grain; and

(ii) that are inconsistent with the goal of improving grain quality;

(B) conditions in the production and marketing sectors that discourage improvements in grain quality;

(C) interrelationships of rules and actions taken by the Federal Grain Inspection Service, other agencies of the Department of Agriculture, Food and Drug Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, and other Federal agencies, relating to grain production, handling, storage, transportation, and processing as such actions affect the wholesomeness and performance of grain;

(D) recommendations for legislative or regulatory changes that would address grain quality issues;

(E) progress made and benefits expected from the international harmonization of sanitary and phytosanitary requirements affecting grain;

(F) potential opportunities and benefits from the international harmonization of grain grades and standards;

(G) alternative forms of financial and technical assistance available and needed by producers and elevator operators to acquire and properly utilize grain cleaning, drying, and storage equipment; and

(H) progress on requirements of other sections of this title.

(c) **TERMINATION.**—This section shall terminate on January 1, 2001.

SEC. 2003. BENEFITS AND COSTS ASSOCIATED WITH IMPROVED GRAIN QUALITY. 7 USC 76 note.

The Administrator of the Federal Grain Inspection Service shall estimate the economic impact, including the benefits and costs and the distribution of such benefits and costs, of any major changes necessary to carry out the amendments made under this title to sections 4 and 13 of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 76 and 87b) prior to making such changes.

SEC. 2004. CLASSIFICATION, GRADES AND STANDARDS DESIGN FRAMEWORK.

Section 2(b)(3) of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 74(b)(3)) is amended—

(1) in subparagraph (C), by striking “and” at the end thereof;

(2) in subparagraph (D), by striking the period and inserting a semicolon; and

(3) by adding at the end thereof the following new subparagraphs:

“(E) reflect the economic value-based characteristics in the end uses of grain; and

“(F) accommodate scientific advances in testing and new knowledge concerning factors related to, or highly correlated with, the end use performance of grain.”.

SEC. 2005. IMPROVING THE CLEANLINESS OF GRAIN.

Section 4(b) of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 76(b)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(1)” after the subsection designation; and
 (2) by adding at the end thereof the following new paragraph:
 “(2)(A)(i) If the Administrator determines that the establishment or amendment of standards regarding cleanliness conditions of wheat, corn, barley, sorghum and soybeans that meet the requirements for grade number 3 or better (as set forth in subparagraph (B)) would—

“(I) enhance the competitiveness of exports of wheat, corn, barley, sorghum and soybeans from the United States with wheat, corn, barley, sorghum and soybean exports marketed by other major exporters;

“(II) result in the maintenance or expansion of the United States export market share for wheat, corn, barley, sorghum and soybeans;

“(III) result in the maintenance or increase of United States producer income; and

“(IV) be in the interest of United States agriculture, taking into consideration technical constraints, economic benefits and costs to producers and industry, price competitiveness, and importer needs;

the Administrator shall establish or amend the standards to include economically and commercially practical levels of cleanliness for wheat, corn, barley, sorghum and soybeans.

“(ii) The Administrator shall make a finding under this subsection for grain of the type described in clause (i) as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this paragraph.

“(B)(i) In establishing requirements for cleanliness characteristics, the Administrator shall—

“(I) consider technical constraints, economic benefits and costs to producers and industry, the price competitiveness of United States agricultural production, and levels of cleanliness met by major competing nations that export wheat, corn, barley, sorghum and soybeans;

“(II) promulgate regulations after providing for notice and an opportunity for public comment; and

“(III) phase in any requirements for cleanliness characteristics by incrementally decreasing the levels of the objectionable material permitted in shipments of grade number 3 or better wheat, corn, barley, sorghum and soybeans.

“(ii) Following the phase-in period referred to in clause (i)(III), subsequent revision of cleanliness requirements shall be conducted consistent with the schedule of the Administrator for reviewing grain standards.

“(C) If the Administrator determines to establish requirements for cleanliness characteristics under this section, the Administrator shall ensure that such requirements are fully implemented not later than 6 years after the date of enactment of this paragraph.”.

SEC. 2006. GRADE DETERMINING FACTORS RELATED TO PHYSICAL SOUNDNESS AND PURITY.

Section 4 of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 76) (as amended by section 2005) is further amended—

(1) by redesignating subsection (c) as subsection (d); and

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(2) by inserting after subsection (b) the following new subsection:

“(c)(1) In establishing standards under subsection (a) for each grain for which official grades are established, the Administrator shall establish for each such grain official grade-determining factors and factor limits that reflect the levels of soundness and purity that are consistent with end-use performance goals of the major foreign and domestic users of each such grain. Such factors and factor limits for grades number 3 and better shall provide users of such standards the best possible information from which to determine end-use product quality. The Administrator shall establish factors and factor limits that will provide that grain meeting the requirements for grades number 3 and better will perform in accordance with general trade expectations for the predominant uses of such grain.

“(2) In establishing factors and factor limits under paragraph (1), the Administrator shall provide for notice and an opportunity for public comment prior to making changes in the grade-determining factors and factor limits that shall be applicable under this section to grain that is officially graded.”.

SEC. 2007. TESTING FOR AFLATOXIN CONTAMINATION OF CORN SHIPPED IN FOREIGN COMMERCE.

Section 5 of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 77) is amended by inserting at the end the following new subsections:

“(c) The Administrator is authorized and directed to require that all corn exported from the United States be tested to ascertain whether it exceeds acceptable levels of aflatoxin contamination, unless the contract for export between the buyer and seller stipulates that aflatoxin testing shall not be conducted.”.

SEC. 2008. PROHIBITION OF CONTAMINATION.

Section 13 of the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 87b) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(e)(1) The Administrator may prohibit the contamination of sound and pure grain as a result of the introduction of—

“(A) nongrain substances;

“(B) grain unfit for ordinary commercial purposes; or

“(C) grain that exceeds action limits established by the Food and Drug Administration or grain having residues that exceed the tolerance levels established by the Environmental Protection Agency.

“(2) No prohibition imposed under this section shall be construed to restrict the marketing of any grain so long as the grade or condition of the grain is properly identified.

“(3) Prior to taking action under this subsection, the Administrator shall promulgate regulations after providing for notice and an opportunity for public comment, that identify and define actions and conditions that are subject to prohibition.

“(4) In no case shall the Administrator prohibit the blending of an entire grade of grain.

“(5) In implementing paragraph (1)(C), the Administrator shall report any prohibitions to other appropriate public health agencies.”.

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SEC. 2009. STANDARDIZING COMMERCIAL INSPECTIONS.

The United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 71) is amended by adding at the end the following new section:

7 USC 87k.

"SEC. 22. STANDARDIZING COMMERCIAL INSPECTIONS.

"(a) TESTING EQUIPMENT.—To promote greater uniformity in commercial grain inspection results, the Administrator may work in conjunction with the National Institute for Standards and Technology and the National Conference on Weights and Measures to—

"(1) identify inspection instruments requiring standardization under subsection (b);

"(2) establish performance criteria for commercial grain inspection instruments;

"(3) develop a national program to approve grain inspection instruments for commercial inspection; and

"(4) develop standard reference materials or other means necessary for calibration or testing of approved instruments.

"(b) GENERAL INSPECTION PROCEDURES.—To ensure that producers are treated uniformly in delivering grain, the Administrator shall develop practical and cost-effective procedures for conducting commercial inspections of grain with respect to the application of quality factors, that result in premiums and discounts. The procedures shall be made available to country elevators and others making first-point-of-delivery inspections.

"(c) INSPECTION SERVICES AND INFORMATION.—To encourage the use of equipment and procedures developed in accordance with subsection (a) and (b), the Administrator shall provide for official inspection services by the Service, States, and official inspection agencies and provide information on the proper use of sampling and inspection equipment, application of the grain standards, and availability of official inspection services, including appeals under this Act.

"(d) STANDARDIZED AFLATOXIN EQUIPMENT AND PROCEDURES.—The Administrator shall—

"(1) establish uniform standards for testing equipment; and

"(2) establish uniform testing procedures and sampling techniques;

that may be used by processors, refiners, operators of grain elevators and terminals, and others to accurately detect the level of aflatoxin contamination of corn in the United States."

SEC. 2010. ENTRY QUALITY STANDARDS FOR ALL FARMER-OWNED RESERVE GRAINS.

Section 110 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445e) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(k) In announcing the terms and conditions of the producer storage program under subsection (e)(1), the Secretary shall review standards concerning the quality of grain that shall be allowed to be stored under the program, and such standards should encourage only quality grain, as determined by the Secretary, to be pledged as collateral for such loans. The Secretary shall review inspection, maintenance, and stock rotation requirements and take the necessary steps to maintain the quality of such grain."

SEC. 2011. PRICE SUPPORT LOAN INCENTIVES FOR QUALITY GRAIN.

Section 403(a) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1423) (as amended by section 1128) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new sentence: "Beginning with the 1991 crops of wheat, feed grains, and soybeans for which price support is provided under this Act, the Secretary shall establish premiums and

discounts related to cleanliness factors in addition to any other premiums or discounts related to quality.”.

SEC. 2012. QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION-OWNED GRAIN.

The Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended by inserting after section 407 (7 U.S.C. 1427) the following new section:

“SEC. 407A. QUALITY REQUIREMENTS FOR COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION OWNED GRAIN. 7 USC 1427-1.

“(a) **ESTABLISHMENT OF MINIMUM STANDARDS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the Secretary shall establish minimum quality standards that shall apply to grain that is deposited for storage for the account of the Commodity Credit Corporation. In establishing such standards, the Secretary shall take into consideration factors related to the ability of grain to withstand storage and assurance of acceptable end-use performance.

“(b) **INSPECTION OF GRAIN ACQUISITIONS.**—The Commodity Credit Corporation shall utilize Federal Grain Inspection Service approved procedures to inspect and evaluate the condition of the grain it acquires from producers. In no case shall this section require the use of an official inspection unless the producer so requests.”.

SEC. 2013. SEED VARIETY INFORMATION AND SURVEY. 7 USC 1593a.

(a) INFORMATION.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Grain submitted for public testing shall be evaluated for selected specific agronomic performance characteristics and intrinsic end-use performance characteristics, as determined by the Secretary, with the results of the evaluations made available to the Secretary.

(2) **DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION.**—The Secretary shall disseminate varietal performance information obtained under paragraph (1) to plant breeders, producers, and end users.

(b) **SURVEY.**—The Secretary shall periodically conduct, compile, and publish a survey of grain varieties commercially produced in the United States.

(c) **ANALYSIS OF VARIETY SURVEY DATA.**—The Secretary shall analyze the variety surveys conducted under subsection (b) in conjunction with available applied research information on intrinsic quality characteristics of the varieties, to evaluate general intrinsic crop quality characteristics and trends in production related to intrinsic quality characteristics. This information shall be disseminated as required by subsection (a)(2).

SEC. 2014. AUTHORITY TO ASSIST FARMERS AND ELEVATOR OPERATORS. 7 USC 1622a.

The Secretary may provide technical assistance (including information on such financial assistance as may be available) to grain producers and elevator operators to assist such producers and operators in installing or improving grain cleaning, drying or storage equipment.

SEC. 2015. SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING TESTS FOR PURITY.

(a) **FINDING.**—Congress finds that consumers, both international and domestic, are aware of, and concerned with, the purity of their food supply.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that in order to assure buyers of the purity of United States grain, the Federal Grain Inspection Service should, as soon as technically and economi-

cally practical, develop tests of mycotoxins and pesticide residues and make such tests available on such impurities in conjunction with official grain inspections established under the United States Grain Standards Act (7 U.S.C. 71 et seq.).

SEC. 2016. SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING COOPERATIVE ENFORCEMENT OF FEDERAL GRAIN PURITY REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds that the laws and regulations related to the purity and safety of grain that are administered by the Food and Drug Administration and the Environmental Protection Agency serve to insure the integrity of the United States as a supplier of wholesome grain.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that Federal agencies that are responsible for enforcing the laws and regulations relating to the quality, purity, and safety of United States grain exported and marketed domestically should seek assistance from and cooperate with the Federal Grain Inspection Service in the enforcement of the laws and regulations referred to in subsection (a).

SEC. 2017. SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING END-USE PERFORMANCE RESEARCH.

(a) **FINDINGS.**—Congress finds that—

(1) research concerning the end-use performance of grain conducted by the Agricultural Research Service and land-grant universities is critical to improving the quality and competitiveness of United States grains in domestic and world markets;

(2) the work done by the Agricultural Research Service wheat quality laboratories has proven valuable to improving the understanding of individuals concerning the relationships between the physical and chemical properties of wheat and the performance of wheat in milling and baking; and

(3) research conducted by the Agricultural Research Service and land-grant universities concerning the composition of corn and soybean varieties has proven valuable to feed and food users.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the Secretary, and in particular the Agricultural Research Service and land-grant universities, should adjust their financial priorities to place increased emphasis on grain variety evaluation and the development of objective tests for the end-use properties of grains.

SEC. 2018. SENSE OF CONGRESS CONCERNING COOPERATION IN OBJECTIVE TESTING.

(a) **FINDING.**—Congress finds that the close cooperative relationship that exists between the Federal Grain Inspection Service, the Agricultural Research Service, and land-grant universities has proven highly beneficial in identifying grain quality related characteristics, developing tests, and designing grain standards.

(b) **SENSE OF CONGRESS.**—It is the sense of Congress that the cooperative efforts described in subsection (a), including the sharing of funds and personnel, should be expanded, and that the Federal Grain Inspection Service should continue to utilize the research capabilities of the Agricultural Research Service and the land-grant universities in these efforts.

TITLE XXI—ORGANIC CERTIFICATION

Organic Foods
Production Act
of 1990.
Labeling.
7 USC 6501 note.

SEC. 2101. SHORT TITLE.

This title may be cited as the “Organic Foods Production Act of 1990”.

SEC. 2102. PURPOSES.

7 USC 6501.

It is the purpose of this title—

- (1) to establish national standards governing the marketing of certain agricultural products as organically produced products;
- (2) to assure consumers that organically produced products meet a consistent standard; and
- (3) to facilitate interstate commerce in fresh and processed food that is organically produced.

SEC. 2103. DEFINITIONS.

7 USC 6502.

As used in this title:

(1) **AGRICULTURAL PRODUCT.**—The term “agricultural product” means any agricultural commodity or product, whether raw or processed, including any commodity or product derived from livestock that is marketed in the United States for human or livestock consumption.

(2) **BOTANICAL PESTICIDES.**—The term “botanical pesticides” means natural pesticides derived from plants.

(3) **CERTIFYING AGENT.**—The term “certifying agent” means the chief executive officer of a State or, in the case of a State that provides for the Statewide election of an official to be responsible solely for the administration of the agricultural operations of the State, such official, and any person (including private entities) who is accredited by the Secretary as a certifying agent for the purpose of certifying a farm or handling operation as a certified organic farm or handling operation in accordance with this title.

(4) **CERTIFIED ORGANIC FARM.**—The term “certified organic farm” means a farm, or portion of a farm, or site where agricultural products or livestock are produced, that is certified by the certifying agent under this title as utilizing a system of organic farming as described by this title.

(5) **CERTIFIED ORGANIC HANDLING OPERATION.**—The term “certified organic handling operation” means any operation, or portion of any handling operation, that is certified by the certifying agent under this title as utilizing a system of organic handling as described under this title.

(6) **CROP YEAR.**—The term “crop year” means the normal growing season for a crop as determined by the Secretary.

(7) **GOVERNING STATE OFFICIAL.**—The term “governing State official” means the chief executive official of a State or, in the case of a State that provides for the Statewide election of an official to be responsible solely for the administration of the agricultural operations of the State, such official, who administers an organic certification program under this title.

(8) **HANDLE.**—The term “handle” means to sell, process or package agricultural products.

(9) **HANDLER.**—The term “handler” means any person engaged in the business of handling agricultural products, except

such term shall not include final retailers of agricultural products that do not process agricultural products.

(10) **HANDLING OPERATION.**—The term “handling operation” means any operation or portion of an operation (except final retailers of agricultural products that do not process agricultural products) that—

(A) receives or otherwise acquires agricultural products; and

(B) processes, packages, or stores such products.

(11) **LIVESTOCK.**—The term “livestock” means any cattle, sheep, goats, swine, poultry, equine animals used for food or in the production of food, fish used for food, wild or domesticated game, or other nonplant life.

(12) **NATIONAL LIST.**—The term “National List” means a list of approved and prohibited substances as provided for in section 2118.

(13) **ORGANIC PLAN.**—The term “organic plan” means a plan of management of an organic farming or handling operation that has been agreed to by the producer or handler and the certifying agent and that includes written plans concerning all aspects of agricultural production or handling described in this title including crop rotation and other practices as required under this title.

(14) **ORGANICALLY PRODUCED.**—The term “organically produced” means an agricultural product that is produced and handled in accordance with this title.

(15) **PERSON.**—The term “person” means an individual, group of individuals, corporation, association, organization, cooperative, or other entity.

(16) **PESTICIDE.**—The term “pesticide” means any substance which alone, in chemical combination, or in any formulation with one or more substances, is defined as a pesticide in the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.).

(17) **PROCESSING.**—The term “processing” means cooking, baking, heating, drying, mixing, grinding, churning, separating, extracting, cutting, fermenting, eviscerating, preserving, dehydrating, freezing, or otherwise manufacturing, and includes the packaging, canning, jarring, or otherwise enclosing food in a container.

(18) **PRODUCER.**—The term “producer” means a person who engages in the business of growing or producing food or feed.

(19) **SECRETARY.**—The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of Agriculture.

(20) **STATE ORGANIC CERTIFICATION PROGRAM.**—The term “State organic certification program” means a program that meets the requirements of section 2107, is approved by the Secretary, and that is designed to ensure that a product that is sold or labeled as “organically produced” under this title is produced and handled using organic methods.

(21) **SYNTHETIC.**—The term “synthetic” means a substance that is formulated or manufactured by a chemical process or by a process that chemically changes a substance extracted from naturally occurring plant, animal, or mineral sources, except that such term shall not apply to substances created by naturally occurring biological processes.

SEC. 2104. NATIONAL ORGANIC PRODUCTION PROGRAM.

7 USC 6503.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall establish an organic certification program for producers and handlers of agricultural products that have been produced using organic methods as provided for in this title.

(b) **STATE PROGRAM.**—In establishing the program under subsection (a), the Secretary shall permit each State to implement a State organic certification program for producers and handlers of agricultural products that have been produced using organic methods as provided for in this title.

(c) **CONSULTATION.**—In developing the program under subsection (a), and the National List under section 2118, the Secretary shall consult with the National Organic Standards Board established under section 2119.

(d) **CERTIFICATION.**—The Secretary shall implement the program established under subsection (a) through certifying agents. Such certifying agents may certify a farm or handling operation that meets the requirements of this title and the requirements of the organic certification program of the State (if applicable) as an organically certified farm or handling operation.

SEC. 2105. NATIONAL STANDARDS FOR ORGANIC PRODUCTION.

7 USC 6504.

To be sold or labeled as an organically produced agricultural product under this title, an agricultural product shall—

(1) have been produced and handled without the use of synthetic chemicals, except as otherwise provided in this title;

(2) except as otherwise provided in this title and excluding livestock, not be produced on land to which any prohibited substances, including synthetic chemicals, have been applied during the 3 years immediately preceding the harvest of the agricultural products.

(3) be produced and handled in compliance with an organic plan agreed to by the producer and handler of such product and the certifying agent.

SEC. 2106. COMPLIANCE REQUIREMENTS.

7 USC 6505.

(a) **DOMESTIC PRODUCTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—On or after October 1, 1993—

(A) a person may sell or label an agricultural product as organically produced only if such product is produced and handled in accordance with this title; and

(B) no person may affix a label to, or provide other market information concerning, an agricultural product if such label or information implies, directly or indirectly, that such product is produced and handled using organic methods, except in accordance with this title.

(2) **USDA STANDARDS AND SEAL.**—A label affixed, or other market information provided, in accordance with paragraph (1) may indicate that the agricultural product meets Department of Agriculture standards for organic production and may incorporate the Department of Agriculture seal.

(b) **IMPORTED PRODUCTS.**—Imported agricultural products may be sold or labeled as organically produced if the Secretary determines that such products have been produced and handled under an organic certification program that provides safeguards and guidelines governing the production and handling of such products that are at least equivalent to the requirements of this title.

(c) **EXEMPTIONS FOR PROCESSED FOOD.**—Subsection (a) shall not apply to agricultural products that—

(1) contain at least 50 percent organically produced ingredients by weight, excluding water and salt, to the extent that the Secretary, in consultation with the National Organic Standards Board and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, has determined to permit the word “organic” to be used on the principal display panel of such products only for the purpose of describing the organically produced ingredients; or

(2) contain less than 50 percent organically produced ingredients by weight, excluding water and salt, to the extent that the Secretary, in consultation with the National Organic Standards Board and the Secretary of Health and Human Services, has determined to permit the word “organic” to appear on the ingredient listing panel to describe those ingredients that are organically produced in accordance with this title.

(d) **SMALL FARMER EXEMPTION.**—Subsection (a)(1) shall not apply to persons who sell no more than \$5,000 annually in value of agricultural products.

7 USC 6506.

SEC. 2107. GENERAL REQUIREMENTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—A program established under this title shall—

(1) provide that an agricultural product to be sold or labeled as organically produced must—

(A) be produced only on certified organic farms and handled only through certified organic handling operations in accordance with this title; and

(B) be produced and handled in accordance with such program;

(2) require that producers and handlers desiring to participate under such program establish an organic plan under section 2114;

(3) provide for procedures that allow producers and handlers to appeal an adverse administrative determination under this title;

(4) require each certified organic farm or each certified organic handling operation to certify to the Secretary, the governing State official (if applicable), and the certifying agent on an annual basis, that such farm or handler has not produced or handled any agricultural product sold or labeled as organically produced except in accordance with this title;

(5) provide for annual on-site inspection by the certifying agent of each farm and handling operation that has been certified under this title;

(6) require periodic residue testing by certifying agents of agricultural products that have been produced on certified organic farms and handled through certified organic handling operations to determine whether such products contain any pesticide or other nonorganic residue or natural toxicants and to require certifying agents, to the extent that such agents are aware of a violation of applicable laws relating to food safety, to report such violation to the appropriate health agencies;

(7) provide for appropriate and adequate enforcement procedures, as determined by the Secretary to be necessary and consistent with this title;

(8) protect against conflict-of-interest as specified under section 2116(h);

(9) provide for public access to certification documents and laboratory analyses that pertain to certification;

(10) provide for the collection of reasonable fees from producers, certifying agents and handlers who participate in such program; and

(11) require such other terms and conditions as may be determined by the Secretary to be necessary.

(b) **DISCRETIONARY REQUIREMENTS.**—An organic certification program established under this title may—

(1) provide for the certification of an entire farm or handling operation or specific fields of a farm or parts of a handling operation if—

(A) in the case of a farm or field, the area to be certified has distinct, defined boundaries and buffer zones separating the land being operated through the use of organic methods from land that is not being operated through the use of such methods;

(B) the operators of such farm or handling operation maintain records of all organic operations separate from records relating to other operations and make such records available at all times for inspection by the Secretary, the certifying agent, and the governing State official; and

(C) appropriate physical facilities, machinery, and management practices are established to prevent the possibility of a mixing of organic and nonorganic products or a penetration of prohibited chemicals or other substances on the certified area; and

(2) provide for reasonable exemptions from specific requirements of this title (except the provisions of section 2112) with respect to agricultural products produced on certified organic farms if such farms are subject to a Federal or State emergency pest or disease treatment program.

(c) **STATE PROGRAM.**—A State organic certification program approved under this title may contain additional guidelines governing the production or handling of products sold or labeled as organically produced in such State as required in section 2108.

SEC. 2108. STATE ORGANIC CERTIFICATION PROGRAM.

7 USC 6507.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The governing State official may prepare and submit a plan for the establishment of a State organic certification program to the Secretary for approval. A State organic certification program must meet the requirements of this title to be approved by the Secretary.

(b) **ADDITIONAL REQUIREMENTS.**—

(1) **AUTHORITY.**—A State organic certification program established under subsection (a) may contain more restrictive requirements governing the organic certification of farms and handling operations and the production and handling of agricultural products that are to be sold or labeled as organically produced under this title than are contained in the program established by the Secretary.

(2) **CONTENT.**—Any additional requirements established under paragraph (1) shall—

(A) further the purposes of this title;

(B) not be inconsistent with this title;

(C) not be discriminatory towards agricultural commodities organically produced in other States in accordance with this title; and

(D) not become effective until approved by the Secretary.

(c) REVIEW AND OTHER DETERMINATIONS.—

(1) SUBSEQUENT REVIEW.—The Secretary shall review State organic certification programs not less than once during each 5-year period following the date of the approval of such programs.

(2) CHANGES IN PROGRAM.—The governing State official, prior to implementing any substantive change to programs approved under this subsection, shall submit such change to the Secretary for approval.

(3) TIME FOR DETERMINATION.—The Secretary shall make a determination concerning any plan, proposed change to a program, or a review of a program not later than 6 months after receipt of such plan, such proposed change, or the initiation of such review.

7 USC 6508.

SEC. 2109. PROHIBITED CROP PRODUCTION PRACTICES AND MATERIALS.

(a) SEED, SEEDLINGS AND PLANTING PRACTICES.—For a farm to be certified under this title, producers on such farm shall not apply materials to, or engage in practices on, seeds or seedlings that are contrary to, or inconsistent with, the applicable organic certification program.

(b) SOIL AMENDMENTS.—For a farm to be certified under this title, producers on such farm shall not—

(1) use any fertilizers containing synthetic ingredients or any commercially blended fertilizers containing materials prohibited under this title or under the applicable State organic certification program; or

(2) use as a source of nitrogen: phosphorous, lime, potash, or any materials that are inconsistent with the applicable organic certification program.

(c) CROP MANAGEMENT.—For a farm to be certified under this title, producers on such farm shall not—

(1) use natural poisons such as arsenic or lead salts that have long-term effects and persist in the environment, as determined by the applicable governing State official or the Secretary;

(2) use plastic mulches, unless such mulches are removed at the end of each growing or harvest season; or

(3) use transplants that are treated with any synthetic or prohibited material.

7 USC 6509.

SEC. 2110. ANIMAL PRODUCTION PRACTICES AND MATERIALS.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Any livestock that is to be slaughtered and sold or labeled as organically produced shall be raised in accordance with this title.

(b) BREEDER STOCK.—Breeder stock may be purchased from any source if such stock is not in the last third of gestation.

(c) PRACTICES.—For a farm to be certified under this title as an organic farm with respect to the livestock produced by such farm, producers on such farm—

(1) shall feed such livestock organically produced feed that meets the requirements of this title;

(2) shall not use the following feed—

(A) plastic pellets for roughage;

(B) manure refeeding; or

(C) feed formulas containing urea; and

(3) shall not use growth promoters and hormones on such livestock, whether implanted, ingested, or injected, including antibiotics and synthetic trace elements used to stimulate growth or production of such livestock.

(d) HEALTH CARE.—

(1) PROHIBITED PRACTICES.—For a farm to be certified under this title as an organic farm with respect to the livestock produced by such farm, producers on such farm shall not—

(A) use subtherapeutic doses of antibiotics;

(B) use synthetic internal paraciticides on a routine basis;

or

(C) administer medication, other than vaccinations, in the absence of illness.

(2) STANDARDS.—The National Organic Standards Board shall recommend to the Secretary standards in addition to those in paragraph (1) for the care of livestock to ensure that such livestock is organically produced.

(e) ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES.—

(1) POULTRY.—With the exception of day old poultry, all poultry from which meat or eggs will be sold or labeled as organically produced shall be raised and handled in accordance with this title prior to and during the period in which such meat or eggs are sold.

(2) DAIRY LIVESTOCK.—A dairy animal from which milk or milk products will be sold or labeled as organically produced shall be raised and handled in accordance with this title for not less than the 12-month period immediately prior to the sale of such milk and milk products.

(f) LIVESTOCK IDENTIFICATION.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—For a farm to be certified under this title as an organic farm with respect to the livestock produced by such farm, producers on such farm shall keep adequate records and maintain a detailed, verifiable audit trail so that each animal (or in the case of poultry, each flock) can be traced back to such farm. Records.

(2) RECORDS.—In order to carry out paragraph (1), each producer shall keep accurate records on each animal (or in the case of poultry, each flock) including—

(A) amounts and sources of all medications administered; and

(B) all feeds and feed supplements bought and fed.

(h) NOTICE AND PUBLIC COMMENT.—The Secretary shall hold public hearings and shall develop detailed regulations, with notice and public comment, to guide the implementation of the standards for livestock products provided under this section. Regulations.

SEC. 2111. HANDLING.

7 USC 6510.

(a) IN GENERAL.—For a handling operation to be certified under this title, each person on such handling operation shall not, with respect to any agricultural product covered by this title—

(1) add any synthetic ingredient during the processing or any post harvest handling of the product;

(2) add any ingredient known to contain levels of nitrates, heavy metals, or toxic residues in excess of those permitted by the applicable organic certification program;

(3) add any sulfites, nitrates, or nitrites;

(4) add any ingredients that are not organically produced in accordance with this title and the applicable organic certification program, unless such ingredients are included on the National List and represent not more than 5 percent of the weight of the total finished product (excluding salt and water);

(5) use any packaging materials, storage containers or bins that contain synthetic fungicides, preservatives, or fumigants;

(6) use any bag or container that had previously been in contact with any substance in such a manner as to compromise the organic quality of such product; or

(7) use, in such product water that does not meet all Safe Drinking Water Act requirements.

(b) **MEAT.**—For a farm or handling operation to be organically certified under this title, producers on such farm or persons on such handling operation shall ensure that organically produced meat does not come in contact with nonorganically produced meat.

7 USC 6511.

SEC. 2112. ADDITIONAL GUIDELINES.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary, the applicable governing State official, and the certifying agent shall utilize a system of residue testing to test products sold or labeled as organically produced under this title to assist in the enforcement of this title.

(b) **PRE-HARVEST TESTING.**—The Secretary, the applicable governing State official, or the certifying agent may require preharvest tissue testing of any crop grown on soil suspected of harboring contaminants.

(c) **COMPLIANCE REVIEW.**—

(1) **INSPECTION.**—If the Secretary, the applicable governing State official, or the certifying agent determines that an agricultural product sold or labeled as organically produced under this title contains any detectable pesticide or other non-organic residue or prohibited natural substance the Secretary, the applicable governing State official, or the certifying agent shall conduct an investigation to determine if the organic certification program has been violated, and may require the producer or handler of such product to prove that any prohibited substance was not applied to such product.

(2) **REMOVAL OF ORGANIC LABEL.**—If, as determined by the Secretary, the applicable governing State official, or the certifying agent, the investigation conducted under paragraph (1) indicates that the residue is—

(A) the result of intentional application of a prohibited substance; or

(B) present at levels that are greater than unavoidable residual environmental contamination as prescribed by the Secretary or the applicable governing State official in consultation with the appropriate environmental regulatory agencies;

such agricultural product shall not be sold or labeled as organically produced under this title.

(d) **RECORDKEEPING REQUIREMENTS.**—Producers who operate a certified organic farm or handling operation under this title shall maintain records for 5 years concerning the production or handling of agricultural products sold or labeled as organically produced under this title, including—

(1) a detailed history of substances applied to fields or agricultural products; and

(2) the names and addresses of persons who applied such substances, the dates, the rate, and method of application of such substances.

SEC. 2113. OTHER PRODUCTION AND HANDLING PRACTICES.

7 USC 6512.

If a production or handling practice is not prohibited or otherwise restricted under this title, such practice shall be permitted unless it is determined that such practice would be inconsistent with the applicable organic certification program.

SEC. 2114. ORGANIC PLAN.

7 USC 6513.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—A producer or handler seeking certification under this title shall submit an organic plan to the certifying agent and the State organic certification program (if applicable), and such plan shall be reviewed by the certifying agent who shall determine if such plan meets the requirements of the programs.

(b) **CROP PRODUCTION FARM PLAN.**—

(1) **SOIL FERTILITY.**—An organic plan shall contain provisions designed to foster soil fertility, primarily through the management of the organic content of the soil through proper tillage, crop rotation, and manuring.

(2) **MANURING.**—

(A) **INCLUSION IN ORGANIC PLAN.**—An organic plan shall contain terms and conditions that regulate the application of manure to crops.

(B) **APPLICATION OF MANURE.**—Such organic plan may provide for the application of raw manure only to—

- (i) any green manure crop;
- (ii) any perennial crop;
- (iii) any crop not for human consumption; and
- (iv) any crop for human consumption, if such crop is harvested after a reasonable period of time determined by the certifying agent to ensure the safety of such crop, after the most recent application of raw manure, but in no event shall such period be less than 60 days after such application.

(C) **CONTAMINATION BY MANURE.**—Such organic plan shall prohibit raw manure from being applied to any crop in a way that significantly contributes to water contamination by nitrates or bacteria.

(c) **LIVESTOCK PLAN.**—An organic livestock plan shall contain provisions designed to foster the organic production of livestock consistent with the purposes of this title.

(d) **MIXED CROP LIVESTOCK PRODUCTION.**—An organic plan may encompass both the crop production and livestock production requirements in subsections (b) and (c) if both activities are conducted by the same producer.

(e) **HANDLING PLAN.**—An organic handling plan shall contain provisions designed to ensure that agricultural products that are sold or labeled as organically produced are produced and handled in a manner that is consistent with the purposes of this title.

(f) **MANAGEMENT OF WILD CROPS.**—An organic plan for the harvesting of wild crops shall—

- (1) designate the area from which the wild crop will be gathered or harvested;
- (2) include a 3 year history of the management of the area showing that no prohibited substances have been applied;

(3) include a plan for the harvesting or gathering of the wild crops assuring that such harvesting or gathering will not be destructive to the environment and will sustain the growth and production of the wild crop; and

(4) include provisions that no prohibited substances will be applied by the producer.

(g) **LIMITATION ON CONTENT OF PLAN.**—An organic plan shall not include any production or handling practices that are inconsistent with this title.

7 USC 6514.

SEC. 2115. ACCREDITATION PROGRAM.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall establish and implement a program to accredit a governing State official, and any private person, that meets the requirements of this section as a certifying agent for the purpose of certifying a farm or handling operation as a certified organic farm or handling operation.

(b) **REQUIREMENTS.**—To be accredited as a certifying agent under this section, a governing State official or private person shall—

(1) prepare and submit, to the Secretary, an application for such accreditation;

(2) have sufficient expertise in organic farming and handling techniques as determined by the Secretary; and

(3) comply with the requirements of this section and section 2116.

(c) **DURATION OF DESIGNATION.**—An accreditation made under this section shall be for a period of not to exceed 5 years, as determined appropriate by the Secretary, and may be renewed.

7 USC 6515.

SEC. 2116. REQUIREMENTS OF CERTIFYING AGENTS.

(a) **ABILITY TO IMPLEMENT REQUIREMENTS.**—To be accredited as a certifying agent under section 2115, a governing State official or a person shall be able to fully implement the applicable organic certification program established under this title.

(b) **INSPECTORS.**—Any certifying agent shall employ a sufficient number of inspectors to implement the applicable organic certification program established under this title, as determined by the Secretary.

(c) **RECORDKEEPING.**—

(1) **MAINTENANCE OF RECORDS.**—Any certifying agent shall maintain all records concerning its activities under this title for a period of not less than 10 years.

(2) **ACCESS FOR SECRETARY.**—Any certifying agent shall allow representatives of the Secretary and the governing State official access to any and all records concerning the certifying agent's activities under this title.

(3) **TRANSFERENCE OF RECORDS.**—If any private person that was certified under this title is dissolved or loses its accreditation, all records or copies of records concerning such person's activities under this title shall be transferred to the Secretary and made available to the applicable governing State official.

(d) **AGREEMENT.**—Any certifying agent shall enter into an agreement with the Secretary under which such agent shall—

(1) agree to carry out the provisions of this title; and

(2) agree to such other terms and conditions as the Secretary determines appropriate.

(e) **PRIVATE CERTIFYING AGENT AGREEMENT.**—Any certifying agent that is a private person shall, in addition to the agreement required in subsection (d)—

(1) agree to hold the Secretary harmless for any failure on the part of the certifying agent to carry out the provisions of this title; and

(2) furnish reasonable security, in an amount determined by the Secretary, for the purpose of protecting the rights of participants in the applicable organic certification program established under this title.

(f) **COMPLIANCE WITH PROGRAM.**—Any certifying agent shall fully comply with the terms and conditions of the applicable organic certification program implemented under this title.

(g) **CONFIDENTIALITY.**—Except as provided in section 2107(a)(9), any certifying agent shall maintain strict confidentiality with respect to its clients under the applicable organic certification program and may not disclose to third parties (with the exception of the Secretary or the applicable governing State official) any business related information concerning such client obtained while implementing this title.

(h) **CONFLICT OF INTEREST.**—Any certifying agent shall not—

(1) carry out any inspections of any operation in which such certifying agent, or employee of such certifying agent has, or has had, a commercial interest, including the provision of consultancy services;

(2) accept payment, gifts, or favors of any kind from the business inspected other than prescribed fees; or

(3) provide advice concerning organic practices or techniques for a fee, other than fees established under such program.

(i) **ADMINISTRATOR.**—A certifying agent that is a private person shall nominate the individual who controls the day-to-day operation of the agent.

(j) **LOSS OF ACCREDITATION.**—

(1) **NONCOMPLIANCE.**—If the Secretary or the governing State official (if applicable) determines that a certifying agent is not properly adhering to the provisions of this title, the Secretary or such governing State official may suspend such certifying agent's accreditation.

(2) **EFFECT ON CERTIFIED OPERATIONS.**—If the accreditation of a certifying agent is suspended under paragraph (1), the Secretary or the governing State official (if applicable) shall promptly determine whether farming or handling operations certified by certifying such agent may retain their organic certification.

SEC. 2117. PEER REVIEW OF CERTIFYING AGENTS.

7 USC 6516.

(a) **PEER REVIEW.**—In determining whether to approve an application for accreditation submitted under section 2115, the Secretary shall consider a report concerning such applicant that shall be prepared by a peer review panel established under subsection (b).

Reports.

(b) **PEER REVIEW PANEL.**—To assist the Secretary in evaluating applications under section 2115, the Secretary may establish a panel of not less than three persons who have expertise in organic farming and handling methods, to evaluate the State governing official or private person that is seeking accreditation as a certifying agent under such section. Not less than two members of such panel shall be persons who are not employees of the Department of Agriculture or of the applicable State government.

7 USC 6517.

SEC. 2118. NATIONAL LIST.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall establish a National List of approved and prohibited substances that shall be included in the standards for organic production and handling established under this title in order for such products to be sold or labeled as organically produced under this title.

(b) **CONTENT OF LIST.**—The list established under subsection (a) shall contain an itemization, by specific use or application, of each synthetic substance permitted under subsection (c)(1) or each natural substance prohibited under subsection (c)(2).

(c) **GUIDELINES FOR PROHIBITIONS OR EXEMPTIONS.**—

(1) **EXEMPTION FOR PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES.**—The National List may provide for the use of substances in an organic farming or handling operation that are otherwise prohibited under this title only if—

(A) the Secretary determines, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, that the use of such substances—

(i) would not be harmful to human health or the environment;

(ii) is necessary to the production or handling of the agricultural product because of the unavailability of wholly natural substitute products; and

(iii) is consistent with organic farming and handling;

(B) the substance—

(i) is used in production and contains an active synthetic ingredient in the following categories: copper and sulfur compounds; toxins derived from bacteria; pheromones, soaps, horticultural oils, fish emulsions, treated seed, vitamins and minerals; livestock paracitocides and medicines and production aids including netting, tree wraps and seals, insect traps, sticky barriers, row covers, and equipment cleansers;

(ii) is used in production and contains synthetic inert ingredients that are not classified by the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency as inerts of toxicological concern; or

(iii) is used in handling and is non-synthetic but is not organically produced; and

(C) the specific exemption is developed using the procedures described in subsection (d).

(2) **PROHIBITION ON THE USE OF SPECIFIC NATURAL SUBSTANCES.**—The National List may prohibit the use of specific natural substances in an organic farming or handling operation that are otherwise allowed under this title only if—

(A) the Secretary determines, in consultation with the Secretary of Health and Human Services and the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency, that the use of such substances—

(i) would be harmful to human health or the environment; and

(ii) is inconsistent with organic farming or handling, and the purposes of this title; and

(B) the specific prohibition is developed using the procedures specified in subsection (d).

(d) PROCEDURE FOR ESTABLISHING NATIONAL LIST.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The National List established by the Secretary shall be based upon a proposed national list or proposed amendments to the National List developed by the National Organic Standards Board.

(2) **NO ADDITIONS.**—The Secretary may not include exemptions for the use of specific synthetic substances in the National List other than those exemptions contained in the Proposed National List or Proposed Amendments to the National List.

(3) **PROHIBITED SUBSTANCES.**—In no instance shall the National List include any substance, the presence of which in food has been prohibited by Federal regulatory action.

(4) **NOTICE AND COMMENT.**—Before establishing the National List or before making any amendments to the National List, the Secretary shall publish the Proposed National List or any Proposed Amendments to the National List in the Federal Register and seek public comment on such proposals. The Secretary shall include in such Notice any changes to such proposed list or amendments recommended by the Secretary.

Federal
Register,
publication.

(5) **PUBLICATION OF NATIONAL LIST.**—After evaluating all comments received concerning the Proposed National List or Proposed Amendments to the National List, the Secretary shall publish the final National List in the Federal Register, along with a discussion of comments received.

Federal
Register,
publication.

(e) **SUNSET PROVISION.**—No exemption or prohibition contained in the National List shall be valid unless the National Organic Standards Board has reviewed such exemption or prohibition as provided in this section within 5 years of such exemption or prohibition being adopted or reviewed and the Secretary has renewed such exemption or prohibition.

SEC. 2119. NATIONAL ORGANIC STANDARDS BOARD.

Establishment.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall establish a National Organic Standards Board (in accordance with the Federal Advisory Committee Act (5 U.S.C. App. 2 et seq.)) (hereafter referred to in this section as the “Board”) (to assist in the development of standards for substances to be used in organic production and to advise the Secretary on any other aspects of the implementation of this title.

7 USC 6518.

(b) **COMPOSITION OF BOARD.**—The Board shall be composed of 15 members, of which—

(1) four shall be individuals who own or operate an organic farming operation;

(2) two shall be individuals who own or operate an organic handling operation;

(3) one shall be an individual who owns or operates a retail establishment with significant trade in organic products;

(4) three shall be individuals with expertise in areas of environmental protection and resource conservation;

(5) three shall be individuals who represent public interest or consumer interest groups;

(6) one shall be an individual with expertise in the fields of toxicology, ecology, or biochemistry; and

(7) one shall be an individual who is a certifying agent as identified under section 2116.

(c) **APPOINTMENT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall appoint the members of the Board under paragraph (1) through (6) of subsection (b) (and

under subsection (b)(7) at an appropriate date after the certification of individuals as certifying agents under section 2116) from nominations received from organic certifying organizations, States, and other interested persons and organizations.

(d) **TERM.**—A member of the Board shall serve for a term of 5 years, except that the Secretary shall appoint the original members of the Board for staggered terms. A member cannot serve consecutive terms unless such member served an original term that was less than 5 years.

(e) **MEETINGS.**—The Secretary shall convene a meeting of the Board not later than 60 days after the appointment of its members and shall convene subsequent meetings on a periodic basis.

(f) **COMPENSATION AND EXPENSES.**—A member of the Board shall serve without compensation. While away from their homes or regular places of business on the business of the Board, members of the Board may be allowed travel expenses, including per diem in lieu of subsistence, as is authorized under section 5703 of title 5, United States Code, for persons employed intermittently in the Government service.

(g) **CHAIRPERSON.**—The Board shall select a Chairperson for the Board.

(h) **QUORUM.**—A majority of the members of the Board shall constitute a quorum for the purpose of conducting business.

(i) **DECISIVE VOTES.**—Two-thirds of the votes cast at a meeting of the Board at which a quorum is present shall be decisive of any motion.

(j) **OTHER TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—The Secretary shall authorize the Board to hire a staff director and shall detail staff of the Department of Agriculture or allow for the hiring of staff and may, subject to necessary appropriations, pay necessary expenses incurred by such Board in carrying out the provisions of this title, as determined appropriate by the Secretary.

(k) **RESPONSIBILITIES OF THE BOARD.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Board shall provide recommendations to the Secretary regarding the implementation of this title.

(2) **NATIONAL LIST.**—The Board shall develop the proposed National List or proposed amendments to the National List for submission to the Secretary in accordance with section 2118.

(3) **TECHNICAL ADVISORY PANELS.**—The Board shall convene technical advisory panels to provide scientific evaluation of the materials considered for inclusion in the National List. Such panels may include experts in agronomy, entomology, health sciences and other relevant disciplines.

(4) **SPECIAL REVIEW OF BOTANICAL PESTICIDES.**—The Board shall, prior to the establishment of the National List, review all botanical pesticides used in agricultural production and consider whether any such botanical pesticide should be included in the list of prohibited natural substances.

(5) **PRODUCT RESIDUE TESTING.**—The Board shall advise the Secretary concerning the testing of organically produced agricultural products for residues caused by unavoidable residual environmental contamination.

(6) **EMERGENCY SPRAY PROGRAMS.**—The Board shall advise the Secretary concerning rules for exemptions from specific requirements of this title (except the provisions of section 2112) with respect to agricultural products produced on certified organic

farms if such farms are subject to a Federal or State emergency pest or disease treatment program.

(l) **REQUIREMENTS.**—In establishing the proposed National List or proposed amendments to the National List, the Board shall—

(1) review available information from the Environmental Protection Agency, the National Institute of Environmental Health Studies, and such other sources as appropriate, concerning the potential for adverse human and environmental effects of substances considered for inclusion in the proposed National List;

(2) work with manufacturers of substances considered for inclusion in the proposed National List to obtain a complete list of ingredients and determine whether such substances contain inert materials that are synthetically produced; and

(3) submit to the Secretary, along with the proposed National List or any proposed amendments to such list, the results of the Board's evaluation and the evaluation of the technical advisory panel of all substances considered for inclusion in the National List.

(m) **EVALUATION.**—In evaluating substances considered for inclusion in the proposed National List or proposed amendment to the National List, the Board shall consider—

(1) the potential of such substances for detrimental chemical interactions with other materials used in organic farming systems;

(2) the toxicity and mode of action of the substance and of its breakdown products or any contaminants, and their persistence and areas of concentration in the environment;

(3) the probability of environmental contamination during manufacture, use, misuse or disposal of such substance;

(4) the effect of the substance on human health;

(5) the effects of the substance on biological and chemical interactions in the agroecosystem, including the physiological effects of the substance on soil organisms (including the salt index and solubility of the soil), crops and livestock;

(6) the alternatives to using the substance in terms of practices or other available materials; and

(7) its compatibility with a system of sustainable agriculture.

(n) **PETITIONS.**—The Board shall establish procedures under which persons may petition the Board for the purpose of evaluating substances for inclusion on the National List.

(o) **CONFIDENTIALITY.**—Any confidential business information obtained by the Board in carrying out this section shall not be released to the public.

SEC. 2120. VIOLATIONS OF TITLE.

7 USC 6519.

(a) **MISUSE OF LABEL.**—Any person who knowingly sells or labels a product as organic, except in accordance with this title, shall be subject to a civil penalty of not more than \$10,000.

(b) **FALSE STATEMENT.**—Any person who makes a false statement under this title to the Secretary, a governing State official, or a certifying agent shall be subject to the provisions of section 1001 of title 18, United States Code.

(c) **INELIGIBILITY.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), any person who—

(A) makes a false statement;

(B) attempts to have a label indicating that an agricultural product is organically produced affixed to such product that such person knows, or should have reason to know, to have been produced or handled in a manner that is not in accordance with this title; or

(C) otherwise violates the purposes of the applicable organic certification program as determined by the Secretary; after notice and an opportunity to be heard, shall not be eligible, for a period of 5 years from the date of such occurrence, to receive certification under this title with respect to any farm or handling operation in which such person has an interest.

(2) **WAIVER.**—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), the Secretary may reduce or eliminate the period of ineligibility referred to in such paragraph if the Secretary determines that such modification or waiver is in the best interests of the applicable organic certification program established under this title.

(d) **REPORTING OF VIOLATIONS.**—A certifying agent shall immediately report any violations of this title to the Secretary or the governing State official (if applicable).

(e) **VIOLATIONS BY CERTIFYING AGENT.**—A certifying agent that is a private person that violates the provisions of this title or that falsely or negligently certifies any farming or handling operation that does not meet the terms and conditions of the applicable organic certification program as an organic operation, as determined by the Secretary or the governing State official (if applicable) shall, after notice and an opportunity to be heard—

(1) lose its accreditation as a certifying agent under this title;

and

(2) be ineligible to be accredited as a certifying agent under this title for a period of not less than 3 years subsequent to the date of such determination.

(f) **EFFECT OF OTHER LAWS.**—Nothing in this title shall alter the authority of the Secretary under the Federal Meat Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 601 et seq.) the Poultry Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 451 et seq.), and the Egg Products Inspection Act (21 U.S.C. 1031 et seq.) concerning meat, poultry and egg products, nor any of the authorities of the Secretary of Health and Human Services under the Federal Food, Drug and Cosmetic Act (21 U.S.C. 301 et seq.), nor the authority of the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency under the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide and Rodenticide Act (7 U.S.C. 136 et seq.).

7 USC 6520.

SEC. 2121. ADMINISTRATIVE APPEAL.

(a) **EXPEDITED APPEALS PROCEDURE.**—The Secretary shall establish an expedited administrative appeals procedure under which persons may appeal an action of the Secretary, the applicable governing State official, or a certifying agent under this title that—

(1) adversely affects such person; or

(2) is inconsistent with the organic certification program established under this title.

(b) **APPEAL OF FINAL DECISION.**—A final decision of the Secretary under subsection (a) may be appealed to the United States District Court for the District in which such person is located.

SEC. 2122. ADMINISTRATION.

7 USC 6521.

(a) **REGULATIONS.**—Not later than 540 days after the date of enactment of this title, the Secretary shall issue proposed regulations to carry out this title.

(b) **ASSISTANCE TO STATE.**—

(1) **TECHNICAL AND OTHER ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary shall provide technical, administrative, and Extension Service assistance to assist States in the implementation of an organic certification program under this title.

(2) **FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE.**—The Secretary may provide financial assistance to any State that implements an organic certification program under this title.

SEC. 2123. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

7 USC 6522.

There are authorized to be appropriated for each fiscal year such sums as may be necessary to carry out this title.

TITLE XXII—CROP INSURANCE AND DISASTER ASSISTANCE

Subtitle A—Crop Insurance

SEC. 2201. SUBMISSION OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBERS AND EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS.

(a) **SUBMISSION REQUIRED.**—Section 506 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1506) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(1) **SUBMISSION OF CERTAIN INFORMATION.**—

“(1) **SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT AND EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS.**—The Corporation shall require, as a condition of eligibility for participation in the multiple peril crop insurance program, submission of social security account numbers, subject to the requirements of section 205(c)(2)(C)(iii) of the Social Security Act, and employer identification numbers, subject to the requirements of section 6109(f) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986.

“(2) **NOTIFICATION BY POLICYHOLDERS.**—Each policyholder shall notify each individual or other entity that acquires or holds a substantial beneficial interest in such policyholder of the requirements and limitations under this title.

“(3) **IDENTIFICATION OF HOLDERS OF SUBSTANTIAL INTERESTS.**—The Manager of the Corporation may require each policyholder to provide to the Manager, at such times and in such manner as prescribed by the Manager, the name of each individual that holds or acquires a substantial beneficial interest in the policyholder.

“(4) **DEFINITION.**—For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘substantial beneficial interest’ means not less than 5 percent of all beneficial interests in the policyholder.”.

(b) **ACCESS BY FCIC TO SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBERS.**—Section 205(c)(2)(C) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 405(c)(2)(C)) is amended—

(1) by redesignating clauses (ii), (iii), and (iv) as clauses (iv), (v), and (vi), respectively;

(2) by redesignating subclauses (I) and (II) of clause (i) as clauses (i) and (ii), respectively; and

(3) by inserting after clause (ii) (as redesignated) the following new clause:

“(iii) In the administration of section 506 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation may require each policyholder and each reinsured company to furnish to the insurer or to the Corporation the social security account number of such policyholder, subject to the requirements of this clause. No officer or employee of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation shall have access to any such number for any purpose other than the establishment of a system of records necessary for the effective administration of such Act. The Manager of the Corporation may require each policyholder to provide to the Manager, at such times and in such manner as prescribed by the Manager, the social security account number of each individual that holds or acquires a substantial beneficial interest in the policyholder. For purposes of this clause, the term ‘substantial beneficial interest’ means not less than 5 percent of all beneficial interest in the policyholder. The Secretary of Agriculture shall restrict, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of Health and Human Services, access to social security account numbers obtained pursuant to this clause only to officers and employees of the United States or authorized persons whose duties or responsibilities require access for the administration of the Federal Crop Insurance Act. The Secretary of Agriculture shall provide such other safeguards as the Secretary of Health and Human Services determines to be necessary or appropriate to protect the confidentiality of such social security account numbers. For purposes of this clause the term ‘authorized person’ means an officer or employee of an insurer whom the Manager of the Corporation designates by rule, subject to appropriate safeguards including a prohibition against the release of such social security account number (other than to the Corporation) by such person.”.

(c) CONFIDENTIALITY OF SOCIAL SECURITY ACCOUNT NUMBERS.—Section 205(c)(2)(C) of the Social Security Act (42 U.S.C. 405(c)(2)(C)) (as amended by subsection (b)) is further amended by adding at the end thereof the following new clause:

“(vii)(I) Social security account numbers and related records that are obtained or maintained by authorized persons pursuant to any provision of law, enacted on or after October 1, 1990, shall be confidential, and no authorized person shall disclose any such social security account number or related record.

“(II) Paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of section 7213(a) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 shall apply with respect to the unauthorized willful disclosure to any person of social security account numbers and related records obtained or maintained by an authorized person pursuant to a provision of law enacted on or after October 1, 1990, in the same manner and to the same extent as such paragraphs as such paragraphs apply with respect to unauthorized disclosures of returns and return information described in such paragraphs. Paragraph (4) of such 7213(a) of such Code shall apply with respect to the willful offer of any item of material value in exchange for any such social security account number or related record in the same manner and to the same extent as such paragraph applies with respect to offers (in exchange for any return or return information) described in such paragraph.

“(III) For purposes of this clause, the term ‘authorized person’ means an officer or employee of the United States, an officer or employee of any State, political subdivision of a State, or agency of a State or political subdivision of a State, and any other person (or officer or employee thereof), who has or had access to social security account numbers or related records pursuant to any provision of law enacted on or after October 1, 1990. For purposes of this subclause, the term ‘officer or employee’ includes a former officer or employee.

“(IV) For purposes of this clause, the term ‘related record’ means any record, list, or compilation that indicates, directly or indirectly, the identity of any individual with respect to whom a social security account number is maintained pursuant to this clause.”.

(d) ACCESS BY FCIC TO EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS.—Section 6109 of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986 (relating to identifying numbers) is amended by adding at the end thereof the following new subsection:

26 USC 6109.

“(f) ACCESS TO EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION NUMBERS BY FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE CORPORATION FOR PURPOSES OF THE FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE ACT.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In the administration of section 506 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act, the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation may require each policyholder and each reinsured company to furnish to the insurer or to the Corporation the employer identification number of such policyholder, subject to the requirements of this paragraph. No officer or employee of the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation, or authorized person shall have access to any such number for any purpose other than the establishment of a system of records necessary to the effective administration of such Act. The Manager of the Corporation may require each policyholder to provide to the Manager or authorized person, at such times and in such manner as prescribed by the Manager, the employer identification number of each entity that holds or acquires a substantial beneficial interest in the policyholder. For purposes of this subclause, the term ‘substantial beneficial interest’ means not less than 5 percent of all beneficial interest in the policyholder. The Secretary of Agriculture shall restrict, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, access to employer identification numbers obtained pursuant to this paragraph only to officers and employees of the United States or authorized persons whose duties or responsibilities require access for the administration of the Federal Crop Insurance Act.

“(2) CONFIDENTIALITY AND NONDISCLOSURE RULES.—Employer identification numbers maintained by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation pursuant to this subsection shall be confidential, and except as authorized by this subsection, no officer or employee of the United States or authorized person who has or had access to such employer identification numbers shall disclose any such employer identification number obtained thereby in any manner. For purposes of this paragraph, the term ‘officer or employee’ includes a former officer or employee. For purposes of this subsection, the term ‘authorized person’ means an officer or employee of an insurer whom the Manager of the Corporation designates by rule, subject to appropriate safeguards including a prohibition against the release of such social security account numbers (other than to the Corporations) by such person.

“(3) **SANCTIONS.**—Paragraphs (1), (2), and (3) of section 7213(a) shall apply with respect to the unauthorized willful disclosure to any person of employer identification numbers maintained by the Secretary of Agriculture or the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation pursuant to this subsection in the same manner and to the same extent as such paragraphs apply with respect to unauthorized disclosures of return and return information described in such paragraphs. Paragraph (4) of section 7213(a) shall apply with respect to the willful offer of any item of material value in exchange for any such employer identification number in the same manner and to the same extent as such paragraph applies with respect to offers (in exchange for any return or return information) described in such paragraph.”.

SEC. 2202. PENALTIES FOR WILLFUL PROVISION OF FALSE OR INACCURATE INFORMATION.

(a) **PENALTIES AUTHORIZED.**—Section 506 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1506), as amended by section 2201(a), is further amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(m) **PENALTIES.**—

“(1) **FALSE INFORMATION.**—If a person wilfully and intentionally provides any false or inaccurate information to the Corporation or to any insurer with respect to an insurance plan or policy under this title, the Corporation may, after notice and an opportunity for a hearing on the record—

“(A) impose a civil fine of not to exceed to \$10,000 on the person; and

“(B) disqualify the person from receiving any benefit under this title for a period of not to exceed 10 years.

“(2) **ASSESSMENT OF PENALTY.**—In assessing penalties under this subsection, the Corporation shall consider the gravity of the violation.”.

(b) **CONFORMING AND STYLISTIC AMENDMENTS.**—Such section is further amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and all that follows through “The Corporation—” and inserting the following:

“**SEC. 506. GENERAL POWERS.**”;

(2) by inserting “**SUCCESSION.**—The Corporation” in subsection (a) after “(a)”;

(3) by inserting “**CORPORATE SEAL.**—The Corporation” in subsection (b) after “(b)”;

(4) by inserting “**PROPERTY.**—The Corporation” in subsection (c) after “(c)”;

(5) by inserting “**SUIT.**—The Corporation,” in subsection (d) after “(d)”;

(6) by inserting “**BYLAWS AND REGULATIONS.**—The Corporation” in subsection (e) after “(e)”;

(7) by inserting “**MAILS.**—The Corporation” in subsection (f) after “(f)”;

(8) by inserting “**ASSISTANCE.**—The Corporation,” in subsection (g) after “(g)”;

(9) by inserting “**DATA COLLECTION.**—The Corporation” in subsection (h) after “(h)”;

(10) by inserting “**EXPENDITURES.**—The Corporation” in subsection (i) after “(i)”;

(11) by inserting "OTHER POWERS.—The Corporation" in subsection (j) after "(j)";

(12) by inserting "CONTRACTS.—The Corporation" in subsection (k) after "(k)";

(13) by striking the semicolon at the end of subsections (a), (b), (c), (e), (f), (g), (h) and inserting a period at the end of each of those subsections; and

(14) by striking "; and" at the end of subsections (i) and (j) and inserting a period at the end of each of those subsections.

SEC. 2203. UNIFORM CLAIMS ADJUSTMENT AND REINSURANCE AGREEMENTS.

(a) **CLAIMS ADJUSTMENT.**—Section 508(c) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508(c)) is amended—

(1) by striking "To adjust and pay claims for losses" in the first sentence and inserting "CLAIMS FOR LOSSES.—The Corporation may adjust and pay claims for losses as provided under subsection (a)"; and

(2) by inserting after the first sentence the following new sentence: "The rules prescribed by the Board shall establish standards to ensure that all claims for losses are adjusted to the extent practicable in a uniform and timely manner."

(b) **REINSURANCE AGREEMENTS.**—Section 508(e) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508(e)) is amended—

(1) by striking "And" and inserting "REINSURANCE.—The Corporation is"; and

(2) by adding at the end the following new sentence: "Beginning with the 1992 reinsurance year (July 1, 1991 through June 30, 1992), the Corporation shall revise its reinsurance agreements with the reinsured companies so as to require the reinsured companies to bear an increased share of any potential loss under such agreement, taking into consideration the financial conditions of the reinsured companies and the availability of private reinsurance."

SEC. 2204. REVIEW OF POLICIES, ENSURING ACTUARIAL SOUNDNESS, AND INFORMATION COLLECTION.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Section 508 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508) is amended—

(1) by redesignating subsections (b) through (j) as subsections (e) through (m), respectively;

(2) by inserting after subsection (a) the following new subsections:

"(b) **SUBMISSION OF POLICIES AND MATERIALS TO BOARD.**—

"(1) **IN GENERAL.**—In addition to any standard forms or policies that the Board may require be made available to producers under subsection (a) persons may prepare for submission to the Board—

"(A) other crop insurance policies and provisions of policies; and

"(B) rates of premiums for multiple peril crop insurance pertaining to wheat, soybeans, field corn and any other crops determined by the Secretary.

"(2) **PREPARATION OF POLICIES.**—A policy or other material submitted to the Board under this subsection may be prepared without regard to the limitations contained in this title, including the requirements concerning the levels of coverage and

rates, the use of Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service adjusted yields, and the requirement that a price level for each commodity insured must equal the projected market price for the commodity as established by the Board. Policies that establish insurance coverage based on alternative factors of loss such as the average loss rate for the area from a condition common to the area may be approved under this section. Such policy may only be subsidized at an amount equivalent to that which is authorized in this title.

“(3) REVIEW AND APPROVAL BY THE BOARD.—A policy or other material submitted to the Board under this subsection shall be reviewed by the Board and, if the Board finds that the interests of producers are adequately protected and that any premiums charged to such producers are actuarially appropriate, shall be approved by the Board for reinsurance and for sale to producers as an additional choice at actuarially appropriate rates and under appropriate terms and conditions taking into consideration the risks covered by the policy or other material. The Corporation may enter into more than one reinsurance agreement simultaneously to facilitate the offering of such new policies. Proposals made to the Board under this paragraph shall be considered as confidential commercial or financial information for purposes of section 552(b)(4) of title V, United States Code, until approved or disapproved by the Board. The Board shall provide an applicant with notification of intent to disapprove a proposal not later than 30 days prior to taking such action. An applicant so notified may modify such application and such modification shall be considered an extension of the original application.

“(4) REQUIRED PUBLICATION.—Any policies, provisions of policies, and rates approved under this subsection shall be published and made available to all persons contracting with or reinsured by the Corporation in the same manner as the Corporation’s standard policies of insurance are published and made available.

“(c) ACTUARIAL SOUNDNESS.—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this subsection, the Corporation shall compile and make available, by region and by crop, the rates that would be necessary to achieve actuarial soundness.

“(d) ADOPTION OF RATES AND COVERAGES.—The Corporation shall adopt, as soon as practicable, rates and coverages that will improve the actuarial soundness of the insurance operations of the Corporation for those crops that are determined to be insured at rates that are not actuarially sound, except that no rate may be increased by an amount of more than 20 percent over the comparable rate of the preceding crop year.”; and

(3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(n) INFORMATION COLLECTION ON CROP INSURANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Corporation shall provide to the Secretary of Agriculture—

“(A) current and complete information on all aspects of Federal crop insurance for distribution to producers through local offices of the Department of Agriculture; and

“(B) a listing of agents for agent referral to producers through local offices of the Department of Agriculture.

“(2) USE OF INFORMATION.—The Secretary shall utilize the information provided under paragraph (1) to educate State

executive directors of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service concerning such information to enable such directors to convey such information to local offices for distribution to local producers.”.

(b) CONFORMING AND STYLISTIC AMENDMENTS.—Such section is further amended—

(1) by striking the section heading and all that follows through “authorized and empowered—” and inserting the following:

“SEC. 508. CROP INSURANCE.”;

(2) in subsection (e) (as redesignated by subsection (a)(1)), by striking “(1) To” and inserting “PREMIUMS.—(1) The Corporation may”;

(3) in subsection (g) (as redesignated by subsection (a)(1))—
(A) by striking “In” and inserting “SPECIAL RULE FOR COTTON.—In”; and

(B) by striking “to include” and inserting “the Corporation may include”;

(4) in subsection (i) (as redesignated by subsection (a)(1)), by striking “To provide” and inserting “APPLICATION TO OTHER AREAS.—The Corporation may provide”;

(5) in subsection (j) (as redesignated by subsection (a)(1)), by striking “To offer” and inserting “OPTIONAL COVERAGES.—The Corporation may offer”;

(6) in subsection (k) (as redesignated by subsection (a)(1)), by striking “To include” and inserting “SPECIAL RULE FOR TIMBER AND FORESTS.—The Corporation may include”;

(7) in subsection (l) (as redesignated by subsection (a)(1))—
(A) by striking “To conduct” and inserting “RESEARCH.—The Corporation may conduct”; and

(B) by striking the second and third sentences; and

(8) by striking subsection (m) (as redesignated by subsection (a)(1)) and inserting the following new subsection:

“(m) CROP INSURANCE FOR DRY EDIBLE BEANS.—The Corporation shall make available to producers of different types of dry edible beans crop insurance that meets the differentiated needs of such producers.”.

SEC. 2205. ASCS YIELDS AND DOLLAR-DENOMINATED COVERAGE.

Section 508 of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1508(a)) is amended—

(1) in subsection (a)—

(A) by inserting “AUTHORITY TO OFFER INSURANCE.—(1)” after “(a)”;

(B) by striking “to insure” in the first sentence, and inserting “the Corporation may insure”;

(C) by striking “The Corporation” in the seventh sentence, and inserting in lieu thereof the following: “For any commodity for which the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service has established for the farming unit involved an adjusted yield for the purposes of programs administered by such Service (or a yield for crop insurance purposes under the provisions of this title), and such yield is greater than the recorded or the appraised yield, as established by the Corporation, of a commodity on such farming unit, insurance coverage may be provided to cover against

the loss in yield of the commodity on the basis of the adjusted yield for the commodity established by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service rather than the recorded or appraised yield as established by the Corporation. Such additional insurance shall be provided for an additional premium (for which no premium subsidy or administrative subsidy may be provided) set at such rate as the Board determines appropriate to reflect accurately the increased risk involved and that the Board determines actuarially sufficient to cover claims for losses on such insurance and to establish a reasonable reserve against unforeseen losses. Except as provided in the preceding two sentences, the Corporation"; and

- (D) by adding at the end the following new sentences: "Beginning with the 1992 crop year, the Corporation shall establish a price level for each commodity on which insurance is offered that shall not be less than the projected market price for the commodity as determined by the Board. Insurance coverage shall be made available to the producer on the basis of any price election which equals or is less than that established by the Board and the coverage shall be quoted in terms of dollars per acre."; and
- (2) by striking out subsection (k).

SEC. 2206. CONTRACTING WITH PRIVATE COMPANIES.

Section 507(c) of the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1507(c)) is amended—

- (1) by inserting after "private insurance companies" in paragraph (2) the following: "private rating bureaus, and other organizations as appropriate for actuarial, loss adjustment, and other services to avoid duplication by the Federal Government of services that are or may readily be available in the private sector,"; and

- (2) by adding at the end the following new sentence: "Nothing in this subsection shall permit the Corporation to contract with other persons to carry out the responsibility of the Corporation to review and approve policies, rates, and other materials submitted under section 508(b)."

Subtitle B—Disaster Assistance

CHAPTER 1—1989 CROP CLARIFICATION

SEC. 2231. SUGARCANE DISASTER ASSISTANCE.

(a) **DETERMINATION.**—Section 103 of the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 (7 U.S.C. 1421 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsection:

"(f) **SPECIAL RULE FOR SUGARCANE.**—For purposes of determining the total quantity of the 1989 crop of sugarcane that the producers on a farm are able to harvest, the Secretary shall make the determination based on the quantity of recoverable sugar."

(b) **DEADLINE.**—Section 152(a)(2) of the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 (7 U.S.C. 1421 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: "In the case of producers described in section 103(f), the Secretary shall permit the producers to apply for assistance no later than January 15, 1991, and shall, in the case of

applications received prior to the date of enactment of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, recompute (in accordance with section 103(f)) the amount of any assistance due no later than 90 days after the date of enactment of such Act.”.

SEC. 2232. VALENCIA ORANGES.

(a) **ELIGIBILITY.**—Section 104(a)(1)(A) of the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 (7 U.S.C. 1421 note) is amended to read:

(A) **ELIGIBILITY.**—Effective only for the 1989 crops of soybeans and nonprogram crops, and any crop of valencia oranges affected by a freeze, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that, because of damaging weather or related condition in 1988 or 1989, or freeze, the total quantity of the 1989 crop of the commodity, or the total quantity of any crop of valencia oranges, that the producers on a farm are able to harvest is less than—”.

(b) **SPECIAL RULES.**—Section 104(d)(1) of the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 (7 U.S.C. 1421 note) is amended:

(1) by inserting after “(1) **DEFINITION OF NONPROGRAM CROPS.**—” a new subparagraph designation “(A)”;

(2) by inserting after “earthquake” the following: “or grown in a county declared a Presidential disaster area, and shall include any valencia oranges, affected by a freeze, grown in a county declared a Presidential disaster area in 1989”; and

(3) by adding at the end a new subparagraph to read as follows:

“(B) For purposes of this Act, the term “1989 crop” shall include any crop of valencia oranges damaged by freeze in 1989.”.

(c) **EXCLUSIONS FROM HARVESTED QUANTITIES.**—Section 104(a)(4) of that Act is amended by adding at the end the following new sentence: “For a crop of valencia oranges, the exclusion required by the preceding sentence shall be 100 percent.”. 7 USC 1421 note.

(d) **APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS.**—Section 152(a) of the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph: 7 USC 1421 note.

“(3) **EXTENDED APPLICATION PERIOD.**—In the case of producers of valencia oranges affected by the amendments made to section 104(a) by section 2235 of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990, the Secretary shall—

“(A) allow such producers to submit applications for payments under section 104 until January 15, 1991; and

“(B) in the case of applications submitted by such producers before the date of the enactment of that Act, recompute (not later than 90 days after such date) the payment to such producers under section 104 in light of those amendments.”.

CHAPTER 2—OTHER ASSISTANCE

SEC. 2235. AMENDMENTS TO THE DISASTER ASSISTANCE ACT OF 1989.

(a) **DOUBLE CROPPING OF NONPROGRAM CROPS GROWN IN A PRESIDENTIAL DISASTER AREA.**—Section 104(a) of the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 (7 U.S.C. 1421 note) is amended by adding at the end the following new paragraph:

“(5) **DOUBLE CROPPING.**—

“(A) **TREATED SEPARATELY.**—In the case of a 1989 nonprogram crop that is historically double cropped (including two crops of the same commodity) by the producers on a

farm, the Secretary shall treat each cropping separately for purposes of determining under paragraph (1)—

“(i) whether the crop was affected by damaging weather or related conditions in 1989; and

“(ii) the total quantity of the crop that the producers are able to harvest.

“(B) APPLICATION OF PARAGRAPH.—This paragraph shall—

“(i) apply only in the case of a 1989 nonprogram crop that is grown in a county declared to be a Presidential disaster area for that crop; and

“(ii) not apply in the case of a replacement crop described in section 110.”.

State listing.
Puerto Rico.
Virgin Islands.
7 USC 1421 note.

(b) HURRICANE HUGO FORESTRY ASSISTANCE ACT; COST-SHARE ASSISTANCE.—

(1) ESTABLISHMENT.—For the purposes of encouraging tree owners to reestablish stands of trees damaged by Hurricane Hugo, the Secretary of Agriculture (hereafter in this subsection referred to as the “Secretary”) shall develop and implement a cost-share program to provide financial assistance to owners of private timber stands that were damaged, as determined by the Secretary, in 1989 by Hurricane Hugo. This assistance shall only be made available in those counties in South Carolina, North Carolina, Virginia, Puerto Rico, and the United States Virgin Islands declared by the President to be disaster areas as a result of Hurricane Hugo and any county contiguous to those counties.

(2) ELIGIBLE PRACTICES.—Practices eligible for cost-share assistance under this subsection are—

(A) reforestation;

(B) site preparation; and

(C) such other timber stand reestablishment practices as may be prescribed by the Secretary.

(3) PRIVATE TIMBER STANDS.—

(A) DEFINITION.—For the purpose of this subsection, the term “private timber stand” means a stand of trees damaged by Hurricane Hugo held continuously during the period described in paragraph (1) for commercial purposes by a private individual, group, association, corporation, Indian tribe or other native Indian group, or other legal entity, owning 1,000 acres or less of land planted to trees, except agencies of Federal, State, or local governments. Such term does not include a stand of trees transferred after the date on which such stand was damaged by Hurricane Hugo except for a stand of trees transferred by bequest, devise or inheritance, or acquired from a decedent by reason of death because of the form of ownership or other condition (including trees acquired through the exercise or nonexercise of a power of appointment).

(B) PERIOD FOR PURPOSES OF SUBPARAGRAPH (A).—The period referred to in subparagraph (A) is the period beginning on the date on which such trees were damaged by Hurricane Hugo and ending at the time the request is made for assistance under this subsection.

(4) INDIVIDUAL FOREST MANAGEMENT PLANS.—The Secretary may provide assistance under this subsection only after a management plan for the private timber stand has been developed by the holder of the stand in cooperation with, and ap-

proved by, the State forester or equivalent State official. Such management plan shall—

(A) include provision for the replacement of the timber stand through reforestation by tree plantings or other means; and

(B) be the basis for an agreement between the holder and the Secretary under paragraph (5).

(5) **COST SHARE.**—The Secretary shall enter into agreements to share the cost of implementing eligible practices set forth in the agreement with holders who agree to implement those eligible practices. The amount of the Federal cost-share (including labor) for an eligible practice shall be 75 percent of the total cost of implementing eligible practices. The Secretary may consider, in determining the total cost of implementing eligible practices, any revenues from the sale of timber from private timber stands. Government contracts.

(6) **DEADLINE.**—Requests for assistance under this subsection must be filed with the Secretary not later than December 31, 1993.

(7) **PAYMENT LIMITATION.**—The total amount of payments that a person shall be entitled to receive under this subsection may not exceed \$50,000. The Secretary shall issue regulations defining the term “person” which shall conform, to the extent practicable, to the regulations defining the term “person” issued under section 1001 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308). Regulations.

(8) **REGULATIONS.**—The Secretary shall issue regulations to implement the provisions of this subsection as soon as practicable after the date on which appropriations are made available to carry out this subsection, without regard to the requirement for notice and public participation in rulemaking prescribed in section 553 of title 5, United States Code.

(c) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—Any benefits or assistance provided under this section, or under the amendments made by this section to the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989, shall be provided only to the extent provided for in advance by appropriation acts. To carry out this section, and the amendments made by this section to the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989, there are hereby authorized to be appropriated for fiscal years 1991 through 1995 such sums as are necessary. 7 USC 1421 note.

SEC. 2236. SUGARCANE.

(a) **1990 CROP.**—Effective only for the 1990 crop of sugarcane, section 201(k)(2) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1446(k)(2)) is amended—

(1) by inserting “(A)” after the paragraph designation; and

(2) by adding at the end the following paragraph:

“(B)(i) If, because of frost, freeze, or related condition in 1989 constituting a major disaster or emergency declared by the President in the State of Louisiana under the Robert T. Stafford Disaster Relief and Emergency Assistance Act (42 U.S.C. 5121 et seq.), the total quantity of the 1990 crop of sugarcane that the producers are able to harvest on any farm is less than— Louisiana.

“(I) 60 percent of the county average yield, as determined by the Secretary, for the crop, multiplied by

“(II) the acreage planted for harvest to the crop, the Secretary shall make a reduced yield disaster payment to

the producers at a rate equal to 50 percent of the loan level for the crop for the deficiency in production greater than 60 percent for the crop.

“(ii) The Secretary shall ensure that no producer receives duplicative payments under this subparagraph.

“(iii) Any benefits or assistance provided for under this section shall be provided only to the extent provided for in advance in appropriations Acts. There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this subparagraph.”.

Appropriation
authorization.

7 USC 1421 note.

CHAPTER 3—EMERGENCY CROP LOSS ASSISTANCE

Subchapter A—Annual Crops

SEC. 2241. PAYMENTS TO PROGRAM PARTICIPANTS FOR TARGET PRICE COMMODITIES.

(a) DISASTER PAYMENTS.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Effective only for producers on a farm who elected to participate in the production adjustment program established under the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1421 et seq.) for the 1990 crop of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, extra long staple cotton, or rice, except as otherwise provided in this subsection, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that, because of damaging weather or related condition in 1989 or 1990, the total quantity of the 1990 crop of the commodity that such producers are able to harvest on the farm is less than the result of multiplying 60 percent (or, in the case of producers who obtained crop insurance for the 1990 crop of the commodity under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), 65 percent) of the farm program payment yield established by the Secretary for such crop by the sum of the acreage planted for harvest and the acreage prevented from being planted (because of a natural disaster, as determined by the Secretary) for such crop, the Secretary shall make a disaster payment available to such producers at a rate equal to 65 percent of the established price for the crop for any deficiency in production greater than 40 percent (or, in the case of producers who obtained crop insurance for the 1990 crop of the commodity under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, 35 percent) for the crop.

(2) LIMITATIONS.—

(A) **ACREAGE IN EXCESS OF PERMITTED ACREAGE.**—Payments provided under paragraph (1) for a crop of a commodity may not be made available to producers on a farm with respect to any acreage in excess of the permitted acreage for the farm for the commodity.

(B) **CROP INSURANCE.**—Payments provided under paragraph (1) for a crop of a commodity may not be made available to producers on a farm unless such producers enter into an agreement to obtain multiperil crop insurance, to the extent required under section 2247.

(3) **REDUCTION IN DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS.**—The total quantity of a crop of a commodity on which deficiency payments otherwise would be payable to producers on a farm under the Agricultural Act of 1949 shall be reduced by the quantity on which a

payment is made to the producers for the crop under paragraph (1).

(4) ELECTION OF PAYMENTS.—

(A) APPLICATION OF PARAGRAPH.—This paragraph shall apply, effective only for the 1990 crops of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, and rice, to producers on a farm who—

(i) had failed wheat, feed grain, upland cotton, or rice acreage; or

(ii) were prevented from planting acreage to such commodity because of damaging weather or related condition in 1989 or 1990.

(B) ELECTION.—The Secretary of Agriculture shall (within 30 days after the date of enactment of this Act) permit producers referred to in subparagraph (A) to elect whether to receive disaster payments in accordance with this section in lieu of payments received under the Agricultural Act of 1949.

(b) ADVANCE DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS.—

(1) APPLICATION OF SUBSECTION.—This subsection shall apply only to producers on a farm who elected to participate in the production adjustment program established under the Agricultural Act of 1949 for the 1990 crop of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, or rice.

(2) FORGIVENESS OF REFUND REQUIREMENT.—

(A) IN GENERAL.—Subject to subparagraph (B), if because of damaging weather or related condition in 1989 or 1990 the total quantity of the 1990 crop of the commodity that the producers are able to harvest on the farm is less than the result of multiplying the farm program payment yield established by the Secretary for such crop by the sum of the acreage planted for harvest and the acreage prevented from being planted (because of a natural disaster, as determined by the Secretary) for such crop (hereinafter in this section referred to as the “qualifying amount”), the producers shall not be required to refund any advance deficiency payment made to the producers for such crop under section 107C of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445b-2) with respect to that portion of the deficiency in production that does not exceed—

(i) in the case of producers who obtained crop insurance for the 1990 crop of the commodity under the Federal Crop Insurance Act, 35 percent of the qualifying amount; and

(ii) in the case of other producers, 40 percent of the qualifying amount.

(B) CROP INSURANCE.—Producers on a farm shall not be eligible for the forgiveness provided for under subparagraph (A), unless such producers enter into an agreement to obtain multiperil crop insurance, to the extent required under section 2247.

(3) ELECTION FOR NONRECIPIENTS.—The Secretary shall allow producers on a farm who elected, prior to the date of enactment of this Act, not to receive advance deficiency payments made available for the 1990 crop under section 107C of the Agricultural Act of 1949, to elect (within 30 days after the date of the

enactment of this Act) whether to receive such advance deficiency payments.

(4) **DATE OF REFUND FOR PAYMENTS.**—Effective only for the 1990 crops of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, and rice, if the Secretary determines that any portion of the advance deficiency payment made to producers for the crop under section 107C of the Agricultural Act of 1949 must be refunded, such refund shall not be required prior to July 31, 1991, for that portion of the crop for which a disaster payment is made under subsection (a).

SEC. 2242. PAYMENTS TO PROGRAM NONPARTICIPANTS FOR TARGET PRICE COMMODITIES.

(a) DISASTER PAYMENTS.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Effective only for producers on a farm who elected not to participate in the production adjustment program established under the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1421 et seq.) for the 1990 crop of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, extra long staple cotton, or rice, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that because of damaging weather or related condition in 1989 or 1990, the total quantity of the 1990 crop of the commodity that such producers are able to harvest on the farm is less than the result of multiplying 40 percent (or in the case of producers who obtained crop insurance, 35 percent) of the county average yield established by the Secretary for such crop by the sum of acreage planted for harvest and the acreage for which prevented planting credit is approved by the Secretary for such crop under subsection (b), the Secretary shall make a disaster payment available to such producers.

(2) **PAYMENT RATE.**—The payment shall be made to the producers at a rate equal to 65 percent of the basic county loan rate (or a comparable price if there is no current basic county loan rate) for the crop, as determined by the Secretary, for any deficiency in production greater than 40 percent for the crop (or in the case of producers who obtained crop insurance, 35 percent).

(b) PREVENTED PLANTING CREDIT.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall provide prevented planting credit under subsection (a) with respect to acreage that producers on a farm were prevented from planting to the 1990 crop of the commodity for harvest because of damaging weather or related condition in 1989 or 1990, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) **MAXIMUM ACREAGE.**—Such acreage may not exceed the greater of—

(A) a quantity equal to the acreage on the farm planted (or prevented from being planted due to a natural disaster or other condition beyond the control of the producers) to the commodity for harvest in 1989 minus acreage actually planted to the commodity for harvest in 1990; or

(B) a quantity equal to the average of the acreage on the farm planted (or prevented from being planted due to a natural disaster or other condition beyond the control of the producers) to the commodity for harvest in 1987, 1988, and 1989 minus acreage actually planted to the commodity for harvest in 1990.

- (3) **ADJUSTMENTS.**—The Secretary shall make appropriate adjustments in applying the limitations contained in paragraph (2) to take into account crop rotation practices of the producers.
- (c) **LIMITATIONS.**—

(1) **ACREAGE LIMITATION PROGRAM.**—The amount of payments made available to producers on a farm for a crop of a commodity under subsection (a) shall be reduced by a factor equivalent to the acreage limitation program percentage established for such crop under the Agricultural Act of 1949.

(2) **CROP INSURANCE.**—Payments provided under subsection (a) for a crop of a commodity may not be made available to the producers on a farm unless such producers enter into an agreement to obtain multiperil crop insurance, to the extent required under section 2247.

SEC. 2243. PEANUTS, SUGAR, AND TOBACCO.

(a) **DISASTER PAYMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Effective only for the 1990 crops of peanuts, sugar beets, sugarcane, and tobacco, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that, because of damaging weather or related condition in 1989 or 1990, the total quantity of the 1990 crop of the commodity that the producers on a farm are able to harvest is less than the result of multiplying 60 percent (or, in the case of producers who obtained crop insurance for the 1990 crop of the commodity under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), 65 percent) of the county average yield (or program yield, in the case of peanuts) established by the Secretary for such crop by the sum of the acreage planted for harvest and the acreage for which prevented planted credit is approved by the Secretary for such crop under subsection (b), the Secretary shall make a disaster payment available to such producers.

(2) **PAYMENT RATE.**—The payment shall be made to the producers at a rate equal to 65 percent of the applicable payment level under paragraph (3), as determined by the Secretary, for any deficiency in production greater than—

(A) in the case of producers who obtained crop insurance for the 1990 crop of the commodity under the Federal Crop Insurance Act—

(i) 35 percent for the crop; or

(ii) with respect to a crop of burley tobacco or flue-cured tobacco, 35 percent of the farm's effective marketing quota for 1990; and

(B) in the case of producers who did not obtain crop insurance for the 1990 crop of the commodity under the Federal Crop Insurance Act—

(i) 40 percent for the crop; or

(ii) with respect to a crop of burley tobacco or flue-cured tobacco, 40 percent of the farm's effective marketing quota for 1990.

(3) **PAYMENT LEVEL.**—For purposes of paragraph (1), the payment level for a commodity shall be equal to—

(A) for peanuts, the price support level for quota peanuts or the price support level for additional peanuts, as applicable;

(B) for tobacco, the national average loan rate for the type of tobacco involved, or (if there is none) the market price, as determined under section 2244(a)(2); and

(C) for sugar beets and sugarcane, a level determined by the Secretary to be fair and reasonable in relation to the level of price support established for the 1990 crops of sugar beets and sugarcane, and that, insofar as is practicable, shall reflect no less return to the producer than under the 1990 price support levels.

(b) PREVENTED PLANTING CREDIT.—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall provide prevented planting credit under subsection (a) with respect to acreage that producers on a farm were prevented from planting to the 1990 crop of the commodity for harvest because of damaging weather or related condition in 1989 or 1990, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) **MAXIMUM ACREAGE.**—Such acreage may not exceed the greater of—

(A) a quantity equal to the acreage on the farm planted (or prevented from being planted due to a natural disaster or other condition beyond the control of the producers) to the commodity for harvest in 1989 minus acreage actually planted to harvest in 1990; or

(B) a quantity equal to the average of the acreage on the farm planted (or prevented from being planted due to a natural disaster or other condition beyond the control of the producers) to the commodity for harvest in 1987, 1988, and 1989 minus acreage actually planted to the commodity for harvest in 1990.

(3) **ADJUSTMENTS.**—The Secretary shall make appropriate adjustments in applying the limitations contained in paragraph (2) to take into account crop rotation practices of the producers and any change in quotas for the 1990 crops of tobacco.

(c) **LIMITATION.**—Payments provided under subsection (a) for a crop of a commodity may not be made available to the producers on a farm unless such producers enter into an agreement to obtain multiperil crop insurance, to the extent required under section 2247.

(d) **SPECIAL RULES FOR PEANUTS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) a deficiency in production of quota peanuts from a farm, as otherwise determined under this section, shall be reduced by the quantity of peanut poundage quota that was the basis of such anticipated production that has been transferred from the farm;

(2) payments made under this section shall be made taking into account whether the deficiency for which the deficiency in production is claimed was a deficiency in production of quota or additional peanuts and the payment rate shall be established accordingly; and

(3) the quantity of undermarketings of quota peanuts from a farm for the 1990 crop that may otherwise be claimed under section 358 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1358) for purposes of future quota increases shall be reduced by the quantity of the deficiency of production of such peanuts for which payment has been received under this section.

(e) **SPECIAL RULES FOR TOBACCO.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

(1) the quantity of undermarketings of quota tobacco from a farm for the 1990 crop that may otherwise be claimed under section 317 or 319 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1314c or 1314e) for purposes of future quota increases shall be reduced by the quantity of the deficiency of production of such tobacco for which payment has been received under this section; and

(2) disaster payments made to producers under this section may not be considered by the Secretary in determining the net losses of the Commodity Credit Corporation under section 106A(d) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445-1(d)).

(f) **SPECIAL RULE FOR SUGARCANE.**—For purposes of determining the total quantity of the 1990 crop of sugarcane that the producers on a farm are able to harvest, the Secretary shall make the determination based on the quantity of recoverable sugar.

SEC. 2244. SOYBEANS AND NONPROGRAM CROPS.

(a) DISASTER PAYMENTS.—

(1) IN GENERAL.—

(A) ELIGIBILITY.—Effective only for the 1990 crops of soybeans and nonprogram crops, to the extent that assistance was not made available under the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 for a producer's losses, if the Secretary of Agriculture determines that, because of damaging weather or related condition in 1989 or 1990, the total quantity of the 1990 crop of the commodity that the producers on a farm are able to harvest is less than—

(i) with respect to soybeans and sunflowers, the result of multiplying 60 percent (or in the case of producers who obtained crop insurance, if available, for the 1990 crop year of the commodity under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), 65 percent) of the State, area, or county yield, adjusted for adverse weather conditions during the 1987, 1988, and 1989 crop years, as determined by the Secretary, for such crop by the sum of the acreage planted for harvest and the acreage for which prevented planting credit is approved by the Secretary for such crop under subsection (b);

(ii) with respect to nonprogram crops (other than as provided in clauses (i) and (iii)), the result of multiplying 60 percent (or in the case of producers who obtained crop insurance, if available, for the 1990 crop year of the commodity under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), 65 percent) of the yield established by the Commodity Credit Corporation under subsection (d)(2) for such crop by the sum of the acreage planted for harvest and the acreage for which prevented planting credit is approved by the Secretary for such crop under subsection (b); and

(iii) with respect to crops covered in section 201(b) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1446(b)), 60 percent (or in the case of producers who obtained crop insurance, if available, for the 1990 crop year of the commodity under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), 65 percent) of the historical annual

yield of the producers for such crops, as determined by the Secretary,
the Secretary shall make a disaster payment available to such producers.

(B) **PAYMENT RATE.**—The payment shall be made to such producers at a rate equal to 65 percent of the applicable payment level under paragraph (2), as determined by the Secretary, for any deficiency in production greater than 40 percent for soybeans, sunflowers and for other nonprogram crops for the crop, except that in the case of producers who obtained crop insurance, if available, for the 1990 crop under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), 35.

(2) **PAYMENT LEVEL.**—For purposes of paragraph (1), the payment level for a commodity shall equal the simple average price received by producers of the commodity, as determined by the Secretary subject to paragraph (3), during the marketing years for the immediately preceding 5 crops of the commodity, excluding the year in which the average price was the highest and the year in which the average price was the lowest in such period.

(3) **CALCULATION OF PAYMENTS FOR DIFFERENT VARIETIES.**—

(A) **CROP-BY-CROP BASIS.**—The Secretary shall make disaster payments under this subsection on a crop-by-crop basis, with consideration given to markets and uses of the crops, under regulations issued by the Secretary.

(B) **DIFFERENT VARIETIES.**—For purposes of determining the payment levels on a crop-by-crop basis, the Secretary shall consider as separate crops, and develop separate payment levels insofar as is practicable for, different varieties of the same commodity, and commodities for which there is a significant difference in the economic value in the market.

(C) **DOUBLE CROPPING.**—

(i) **TREATED SEPARATELY.**—In the case of a crop that is historically double cropped (including two crops of the same commodity) by the producers on a farm, the Secretary shall treat each cropping separately for purposes of determining whether the crop was affected by damaging weather or related conditions and the total quantity of the crop that the producers are able to harvest.

(ii) **APPLICATION OF PARAGRAPH.**—This paragraph shall not apply in the case of a replacement crop.

(4) **EXCLUSIONS FROM HARVESTED QUANTITIES.**—For purposes of determining the total quantity of the 1990 nonprogram crop of the commodity that the producers on a farm are able to harvest under paragraph (1), the Secretary shall exclude—

(A) commodities that cannot be sold in normal commercial channels of trade; and

(B) dockage, including husks and shells, if such dockage is excluded in determining yields under subsection (d)(2).

(b) **PREVENTED PLANTING CREDIT.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall provide prevented planting credit under subsection (a) with respect to acreage that producers on a farm were prevented from planting to the 1990 crop of the commodity for harvest because of damaging weather

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or related condition in 1989 or 1990, as determined by the Secretary.

(2) **MAXIMUM ACREAGE.**—Such acreage may not exceed the greater of—

(A) a quantity equal to the acreage on the farm planted (or prevented from being planted due to a natural disaster or other condition beyond the control of the producers) to the commodity for harvest in 1989 minus acreage actually planted for harvest in 1990; or

(B) a quantity equal to the average of the acreage on the farm planted (or prevented from being planted due to a natural disaster or other condition beyond the control of the producers) to the commodity for harvest in 1987, 1988, and 1989 minus acreage actually planted to the commodity for harvest in 1990.

(3) **ADJUSTMENTS.**—The Secretary shall make appropriate adjustments in applying the limitations contained in paragraph (2) to take into account crop rotation practices of the producers.

(c) **LIMITATION.**—Payments provided under subsection (a) for a crop of a commodity may not be made available to the producers on a farm unless such producers enter into an agreement to obtain multiperil crop insurance, to the extent required under section 2247.

(d) **SPECIAL RULES FOR NONPROGRAM CROPS.**—

(1) **DEFINITION OF NONPROGRAM CROP.**—As used in this section, the term “nonprogram crop” means all crops for which crop insurance through the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation was available for crop year 1990, and other commercial crops (including ornamentals which shall include flowering shrubs, flowering trees, and field or container grown roses or turf and sweet potatoes for which such insurance was not available for crop year 1990), except that such term shall not include a crop covered under section 2241, 2242, or 2243, soybeans, or sunflowers.

(2) **FARM YIELDS.**—

(A) **ESTABLISHMENT.**—The Commodity Credit Corporation shall establish disaster program farm yields for nonprogram crops to carry out this section.

(B) **PROVEN YIELDS AVAILABLE.**—If the producers on a farm can provide satisfactory evidence to the Commodity Credit Corporation of actual crop yields on the farm for at least 1 of the immediately preceding 3 crop years, the yield for the farm shall be based on such proven yield.

(C) **PROVEN YIELDS NOT AVAILABLE.**—If such data do not exist for any of the 3 preceding crop years, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall establish a yield for the farm by using a county average yield for the commodity, or by using other data available to it.

(D) **COUNTY AVERAGE YIELDS.**—In establishing county average yields for nonprogram crops, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall use the best available information concerning yields. Such information may include extension service records, credible nongovernmental studies, and yields in similar counties.

(3) **RESPONSIBILITY OF PRODUCERS.**—It shall be the responsibility of the producers of nonprogram crops to provide satisfactory evidence of 1990 crop losses resulting from damaging weather or

related condition in 1989 or 1990 in order for such producers to obtain disaster payments under this section.

SEC. 2245. CROP QUALITY REDUCTION DISASTER PAYMENTS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—To ensure that all producers of 1990 crops covered under sections 2241 through 2244 are treated equitably, the Secretary of Agriculture may make additional disaster payments to producers of such crops who suffer losses resulting from the reduced quality of such crops caused by damaging weather or related condition in 1989 or 1990, as determined by the Secretary.

(b) **ELIGIBLE PRODUCERS.**—If the Secretary determines to make crop quality disaster payments available to producers under subsection (a), producers on a farm of a crop described in subsection (a) shall be eligible to receive reduced quality disaster payments only if such producers incur a deficiency in production of not less than 35 percent and not more than 75 percent for such crop (as determined under section 2241, 2242, 2243, or 2244, as appropriate).

(c) **MAXIMUM PAYMENT RATE.**—The Secretary shall establish the reduced quality disaster payment rate, except that such rate shall not exceed 10 percent, as determined by the Secretary, of—

- (1) the established price for the crop, for commodities covered under section 2241;
- (2) the basic county loan rate for the crop (or a comparable price if there is no current basic county loan rate), for commodities covered under section 2242;
- (3) the payment level under section 2243(a)(3), for commodities covered by section 2243; and
- (4) the payment level under section 2244(a)(2), for commodities covered under section 2244.

(d) **DETERMINATION OF PAYMENT.**—The amount of payment to a producer under this section shall be determined by multiplying the payment rate established under subsection (c) by the portion of the actual harvested crop on the producer's farm that is reduced in quality by such natural disaster in 1989 or 1990, as determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 2246. EFFECT OF FEDERAL CROP INSURANCE PAYMENTS.

In the case of producers on a farm who obtained crop insurance for the 1990 crop of a commodity under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.), the Secretary of Agriculture shall reduce the amount of payments made available under this chapter for such crop to the extent that the amount determined by adding the net amount of crop insurance indemnity payment (gross indemnity less premium paid) received by such producers for the deficiency in the production of the crop and the disaster payment determined in accordance with this chapter for such crop exceeds the amount determined by multiplying—

- (1) 100 percent of the yield used for the calculation of disaster payments made under this chapter for such crop; by
- (2) the sum of the acreage of such crop planted to harvest and the acreage for which prevented planting credit is approved by the Secretary (or, in the case of disaster payments under section 2241, the eligible acreage established under sections 2241(a)(1) and 2241(a)(2)(A)); by
- (3)(A) in the case of producers who participated in a production adjustment program for the 1990 crop of wheat, feed grains,

upland cotton, extra long staple cotton, or rice, the established price for the 1990 crop of the commodity;

(B) in the case of producers who did not participate in a production adjustment program for the 1990 crop of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, extra long staple cotton, or rice, the basic county loan rate (or a comparable price, as determined by the Secretary, if there is no current basic county loan rate) for the 1990 crop of the commodity;

(C) in the case of producers of sugar beets, sugarcane, peanuts, or tobacco, the payment level for the commodity established under section 2243(a)(3); and

(D) in the case of producers of soybeans or a nonprogram crop (as defined in section 2244(d)(1)), the simple average price received by producers of the commodity, as determined by the Secretary, during the marketing years for the immediately preceding 5 crops of the commodity, excluding the year in which the average price was the highest and the year in which the average price was the lowest in such period.

SEC. 2247. CROP INSURANCE COVERAGE FOR THE 1991 CROPS.

(a) **REQUIREMENT.**—Subject to the limitations under subsection (b), producers on a farm, to be eligible to receive a disaster payment under this chapter, an emergency loan under subtitle C of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1961 et seq.) for crop losses due to damaging weather or related condition in 1989 or 1990, or forgiveness of the repayment of advance deficiency payments under section 2241(b), must agree to obtain multiperil crop insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) for the 1991 crop of the commodity for which such payments, loans, or forgiveness are sought.

(b) **LIMITATIONS.**—Producers on a farm shall not be required to agree to obtain crop insurance under subsection (a) for a commodity—

(1) unless such producers' deficiency in production, with respect to the crop for which a disaster payment under this chapter otherwise may be made, exceeds 65 percent;

(2) where, or if, crop insurance coverage is not available to the producers for the commodity for which the payment, loan, or forgiveness is sought;

(3) if the producers' annual premium rate for such crop insurance is an amount greater than 125 percent of the average premium rate for insurance on that commodity for the 1990 crop in the county in which the producers are located;

(4) in any case in which the producers' annual premium for such crop insurance is an amount greater than 25 percent of the amount of the payment, loan, or forgiveness sought; or

(5) if the producers can establish by appeal to the county committee established under section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590(b)), or to the county committee established under section 332 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (17 U.S.C. 1982), as appropriate, that the purchase of crop insurance would impose an undue financial hardship on such producers and that a waiver of the requirement to obtain crop insurance should, in the discretion of the county committee, be granted.

(c) **IMPLEMENTATION.**—

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(1) **COUNTY COMMITTEES.**—The Secretary of Agriculture shall ensure (acting through the county committees established under section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act and located in the counties in which the assistance programs provided for under sections 2241 through 2245 are implemented and through the county committees established under section 332 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act in counties in which emergency loans, as described in subsection (a), are made available) that producers who apply for assistance, as described in subsection (a), obtain multiperil crop insurance as required under this section.

(2) **OTHER SOURCES.**—Each producer who is subject to the requirements of this section may comply with such requirements by providing evidence of multiperil crop insurance coverage from sources other than through the county committee office, as approved by the Secretary.

(3) **COMMISSIONS.**—The Secretary shall provide by regulation for a reduction in the commissions paid to private insurance agents, brokers, or companies on crop insurance contracts entered into under this section sufficient to reflect that such insurance contracts principally involve only a servicing function to be performed by the agent, broker, or company.

(d) **REPAYMENT OF BENEFITS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, if (prior to the end of the 1991 crop year for the commodity involved) the crop insurance coverage required of the producer under this section is canceled by the producer, the producer—

(1) shall make immediate repayment to the Secretary of any disaster payment or forgiven advance deficiency payment that the producer otherwise is required to repay; and

(2) shall become immediately liable for full repayment of all principal and interest outstanding on any emergency loan described in subsection (a) made subject to this section.

SEC. 2248. CROPS HARVESTED FOR FORAGE USES.

Not later than 45 days after funds are appropriated to carry out this chapter, the Secretary of Agriculture shall announce the terms and conditions by which producers on a farm may establish a 1990 yield with respect to crops that will be harvested for silage and other forage uses.

SEC. 2249. PAYMENT LIMITATIONS.

(a) **LIMITATION.**—Subject to subsections (b) and (c), the total amount of payments that a person shall be entitled to receive under one or more of the programs established under this chapter may not exceed \$100,000.

(b) **NO DOUBLE BENEFITS.**—No person may receive disaster payments under this chapter to the extent that such person receives a livestock emergency benefit for lost feed production in 1990 under section 606 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1471d).

(c) **COMBINED LIMITATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—No person may receive any payment under this chapter or benefit under title VI of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1471 et seq.) for livestock emergency losses suffered in 1990 if such payment or benefit will cause the combined total amount of such payments and benefits received by such person to exceed \$100,000.

(2) **ELECTION.**—If a producer is subject to paragraph (1), the person may elect (subject to the benefits limitations under section 609 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1471g) whether to receive the \$100,000 in such payments, or such livestock emergency benefits (not to exceed \$50,000), or a combination of payments and benefits specified by the person.

(d) **REGULATIONS.**—The Secretary of Agriculture shall issue regulations—

(1) defining the term “person” for the purposes of this section and section 2266, which shall conform, to the extent practicable, to the regulations defining the term “person” issued under section 1001 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308); and

(2) prescribing such rules as the Secretary determines necessary to ensure a fair and reasonable application of the limitations established under this section.

SEC. 2250. SUBSTITUTION OF CROP INSURANCE PROGRAM YIELDS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, the Secretary of Agriculture may permit each eligible producer (as defined in subsection (d)) of a 1990 crop of a commodity who has obtained multiperil crop insurance for such crop (or, as provided in subsection (c), who obtained multiperil crop insurance for the producer’s 1989 crop of such commodity) under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) to substitute, at the discretion of the producer, the crop insurance yield for such crop, as established under such Act, for the farm yield otherwise assigned to the producer under this chapter, for the purposes of determining such producer’s eligibility for a disaster payment on the 1990 crop under this chapter and the amount of such payment.

(b) **ADJUSTMENT OF ADVANCED DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of this chapter, if an eligible producer of wheat, feed grains, cotton, or rice elects to substitute yields for such producer’s 1990 crop under subsection (a), the producer’s eligibility for a waiver or repayment of an advance deficiency payment on such crop under this chapter shall be adjusted as provided in paragraph (2).

(2) **AMOUNT.**—The amount of production of such crop on which the producer otherwise would be eligible for waiver of repayment of advance deficiency payments under this chapter shall be reduced by an amount of production equal to the difference between—

(A) the amount of production eligible for disaster payments under this chapter using a substituted yield under this section; and

(B) the amount of production that would have been eligible for disaster payments using the farm program payment yield otherwise assigned to the producer under this chapter.

(c) **MULTIPERIL CROP INSURANCE NOT AVAILABLE.**—A producer may use the crop insurance yield for the producer’s 1989 crop of a commodity for purposes of substituting yields under subsection (a) if the producer demonstrates to the Secretary that, through no fault of the producer, multiperil crop insurance under the Federal Crop Insurance Act was not made available to the producer for the producer’s 1990 crop of the commodity.

(d) **DEFINITION OF ELIGIBLE PRODUCER.**—For purposes of this section, the term “eligible producer” means a producer of the 1990 crop of wheat, feed grains, upland cotton, extra long staple cotton, rice, or soybeans.

SEC. 2251. DEFINITIONS.

As used in this chapter:

(1) **DAMAGING WEATHER.**—The term “damaging weather” includes but is not limited to drought, hail, excessive moisture, freeze, tornado, hurricane, earthquake, or excessive wind, or any combination thereof.

(2) **RELATED CONDITION.**—The term “related condition” includes but is not limited to insect infestations, plant diseases, or other deterioration of a crop of a commodity, including aflatoxin, that is accelerated or exacerbated naturally as a result of damaging weather occurring prior to or during harvest.

Subchapter B—Orchards

SEC. 2255. ELIGIBILITY.

(a) **LOSS.**—Subject to the limitation in subsection (b), the Secretary of Agriculture shall provide assistance, as specified in section 2256, to eligible orchardists that planted trees for commercial purposes but lost such trees as a result of freeze, earthquake, or related condition in 1990, as determined by the Secretary.

(b) **LIMITATION.**—An eligible orchardist shall qualify for assistance under subsection (a) only if such orchardist's tree mortality, as a result of the natural disaster, exceeds 35 percent (adjusted for normal mortality).

SEC. 2256. ASSISTANCE.

The assistance provided by the Secretary of Agriculture to eligible orchardists for losses described in section 2255 shall consist of either—

(1) reimbursement of 65 percent of the cost of replanting trees lost due to freeze, earthquake, or related condition in 1990 in excess of 35 percent mortality (adjusted for normal mortality); or

(2) at the discretion of the Secretary, sufficient seedlings to reestablish the stand.

SEC. 2257. LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE.

(a) **LIMITATION.**—The total amount of payments that a person shall be entitled to receive under this chapter may not exceed \$25,000, or an equivalent value in tree seedlings.

(b) **REGULATIONS.**—The Secretary of Agriculture shall issue regulations—

(1) defining the term “person” for the purposes of this chapter, which shall conform, to the extent practicable, to the regulations defining the term “person” issued under section 1001 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308) and the Disaster Assistance Act of 1988 (7 U.S.C. 1421 note); and

(2) prescribing such rules as the Secretary determines necessary to ensure a fair and reasonable application of the limitation established under this section.

SEC. 2258. DEFINITION.

As used in this chapter, the term “eligible orchardist” means a person who produces annual crops from trees for commercial purposes and owns 500 acres or less of such trees.

SEC. 2259. DUPLICATIVE PAYMENTS.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall establish guidelines to ensure that no person receives duplicative payments under this chapter and the forestry incentives program, agricultural conservation program, or other Federal program.

Subchapter C—Forest Crops**SEC. 2261. ELIGIBILITY.**

(a) **Loss.**—Subject to the limitation in subsection (b), the Secretary of Agriculture shall provide assistance, as specified in section 2262, to eligible tree farmers that planted tree seedlings in 1989 or 1990 for commercial purposes but lost such seedlings as a result of drought, earthquake, or related condition in 1990, as determined by the Secretary.

(b) **LIMITATION.**—An eligible tree farmer shall qualify for assistance under subsection (a) only if such tree farmer’s tree seedling mortality, as a result of the natural disaster, exceeds 35 percent (adjusted for normal mortality).

SEC. 2262. ASSISTANCE.

The assistance provided by the Secretary of Agriculture to eligible tree farmers for losses described in section 2261 shall consist of either—

- (1) reimbursement of 65 percent of the cost of replanting seedlings lost due to drought, earthquake, or related conditions in 1990 in excess of 35 percent mortality (adjusted for normal mortality); or
- (2) at the discretion of the Secretary, sufficient tree seedlings to reestablish the stand.

SEC. 2263. LIMITATION ON ASSISTANCE.

(a) **LIMITATION.**—The total amount of payments that a person shall be entitled to receive under this chapter may not exceed \$25,000, or an equivalent value in tree seedlings.

(b) **REGULATIONS.**—The Secretary of Agriculture shall issue regulations—

- (1) defining the term “person” for the purposes of this chapter, which shall conform, to the extent practicable, to the regulations defining the term “person” issued under section 1001 of the Food Security Act of 1985 and the Disaster Assistance Act of 1988; and
- (2) prescribing such rules as the Secretary determines necessary to ensure a fair and reasonable application of the limitation established under this section.

SEC. 2264. DEFINITION.

As used in this chapter, the term “eligible tree farmer” means a person who grows trees for harvest for commercial purposes and owns 1,000 acres or less of such trees.

SEC. 2265. DUPLICATIVE PAYMENTS.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall establish guidelines to ensure that no person receives duplicative payments under this chapter and the forestry incentives program, agricultural conservation program, or other Federal program.

Subchapter D—Administrative Provisions**SEC. 2266. INELIGIBILITY.**

(a) **GENERAL RULE.**—A person who has qualifying gross revenues in excess of \$2,000,000 annually, as determined by the Secretary of Agriculture, shall not be eligible to receive any disaster payment or other benefits under this subchapter.

(b) **QUALIFYING GROSS REVENUES.**—For purposes of this section, the term “qualifying gross revenues” means—

(1) if a majority of the person's annual income is received from farming, ranching, and forestry operations, the gross revenue from the person's farming, ranching, and forestry operations; and

(2) if less than a majority of the person's annual income is received from farming, ranching, and forestry operations, the person's gross revenue from all sources.

SEC. 2267. TIMING AND MANNER OF ASSISTANCE.

(a) **TIMING OF ASSISTANCE.**—

(1) **ASSISTANCE MADE AVAILABLE AS SOON AS PRACTICABLE.**—Subject to paragraph (2), the Secretary of Agriculture shall make disaster assistance available under this subchapter as soon as practicable after the date on which appropriations are made available to carry out this chapter.

(2) **COMPLETED APPLICATION.**—No payment or benefit provided under this subchapter shall be payable or due until such time as a completed application for a crop of a commodity therefor has been approved.

(b) **MANNER.**—The Secretary may make payments available under chapter 1 in the form of cash, commodities, or commodity certificates, as determined by the Secretary.

SEC. 2268. COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION.

(a) **USE.**—The Secretary of Agriculture shall use the funds, facilities, and authorities of the Commodity Credit Corporation in carrying out this chapter.

(b) **EXISTING AUTHORITY.**—The authority provided by this subchapter shall be in addition to, and not in place of, any authority granted to the Secretary or the Commodity Credit Corporation under any other provision of law.

SEC. 2269. EMERGENCY LOANS.

Section 321(b) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1981(b)) shall not apply to persons who otherwise would be eligible for an emergency loan under subtitle C of such Act, if such eligibility is the result of damage to an annual crop planted for harvest in 1988.

SEC. 2270. REGULATIONS.

The Secretary of Agriculture or the Commodity Credit Corporation, as appropriate, shall issue regulations to implement this chap-

ter as soon as practicable after the date on which appropriations are made available to carry out this chapter, without regard to the requirement for notice and public participation in rule making prescribed in section 553 of title 5, United States Code, or in any directive of the Secretary.

Subchapter E—Appropriations

SEC. 2271. AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.

Any benefits or assistance (including the forgiveness of unearned advanced deficiency payments of any emergency loans) made available under this chapter shall be provided only to the extent provided for in advance in appropriations Acts. To carry out this chapter there are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary in each of the fiscal years 1991 and 1992.

SEC. 2272. PRORATION OF BENEFITS.

Any funds made available for carrying out this chapter in appropriations Acts shall be prorated to all producers eligible for assistance under this chapter.

CHAPTER 4—ASSISTANCE FOR BIG HORN RIVER DRAINAGE SYSTEM

SEC. 2275. DISASTER ASSISTANCE TO PRODUCERS ON THE BIG HORN RIVER DRAINAGE SYSTEM LOCATED ON THE WIND RIVER INDIAN RESERVATION. Wyoming.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Effective only for producers on a farm who suffered losses due to drought induced by a lack of water as a result of Indian Tribal water rights adjudication affecting producers on that portion of the Big Horn River drainage system located on the Wind River Indian Reservation, Wyoming, for the 1990 crop of wheat, barley, oats, grass hay, and alfalfa hay, subject to subsection (b), the Secretary of Agriculture shall make disaster assistance available to such producers under similar terms and conditions as are prescribed under titles I and III of the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 (7 U.S.C. 1421 note, 1961 note, and 1941 note) for providing disaster assistance to producers for the 1989 crop of the commodity, except that the assistance shall be limited to a total amount of \$250,000.

(b) **ADMINISTRATION.**—Titles I and III of the Disaster Assistance Act of 1989 shall apply to assistance provided under this section, except that for purposes of providing assistance under this section—

(1) terms and conditions of programs established for a crop referred to in subsection (a) shall apply to such assistance, including crop years, production adjustment programs, yields, acreage bases, established prices, advance deficiency payments, loan rates, crop insurance indemnities, and livestock emergency benefits;

(2) producers shall not be required to obtain multiperil crop insurance, as a condition of obtaining assistance under this section;

(3) in section 101(b)(4), for purposes of this section only—

(A) “1990 crops” shall be substituted for “1989 crops”; and

(B) "July 31, 1991" shall be substituted for "July 31, 1990";

(4) in section 102(b)(2)(A), for purposes of this section only "1989 minus acreage actually planted to the commodity for harvest in 1990" shall be substituted for "1988 minus acreage actually planted to the commodity for harvest in 1989";

(5) in section 102(b)(2)(B), for purposes of this section "1987, 1988, and 1989, minus acreage actually planted to the commodity for harvest 1989" shall be substituted for "1986, 1987, and 1988 minus acreage actually planted to the commodity for harvest in 1989"; and

(6) in section 152(a)(2), for purposes of this section "180 days after the date of enactment of the Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990" shall be substituted for "March 31, 1990".

(c) **DEFERRAL ON REPAYMENTS.**—The producers on a farm as specified in subsection (a) may elect, at the producer's option, to request and receive a 12-month deferral on payments of principal and interest due on (farm loans) insured or underwritten by the appropriate agency of the United States. The request for deferral shall be made in writing to the administrator of the applicable farm loan program and must be sent by certified mail to the nearest regional office. Written requests for deferral under subsection (c) shall be made within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act.

Subtitle C—Miscellaneous Provisions

42 USC 5177a.

SEC. 2281. EMERGENCY GRANTS TO ASSIST LOW-INCOME MIGRANT AND SEASONAL FARMWORKERS.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary of Agriculture may make grants, not to exceed \$20,000,000 annually, to public agencies or private organizations with tax exempt status under section 501(c)(3) of the Internal Revenue Code of 1986, that have experience in providing emergency services to low-income migrant and seasonal farmworkers where the Secretary determines that a local, State or national emergency or disaster has caused low-income migrant or seasonal farmworkers to lose income, to be unable to work, or to stay home or return home in anticipation of work shortages. Emergency services to be provided with assistance received under this section may include such types of assistance as the Secretary of Agriculture determines to be necessary and appropriate.

(b) **DEFINITION.**—For the purposes of this section, the term "low-income migrant or seasonal farmworker" means an individual—

(1) who has, during any consecutive 12 month period within the preceding 24 month period, performed farm work for wages;

(2) who has received not less than one-half of such individual's total income, or been employed at least one-half of total work time in farm work; and

(3) whose annual family income within the 12 month period referred to in paragraph (1) does not exceed the higher of the poverty level or 70 percent of the lower living standard income level.

(c) **AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS.**—There are authorized to be appropriated such sums as may be necessary to carry out this section.