

**Farm Bill Titles will be considered in the following order:**

- T12 – Miscellaneous
- T2 – Conservation
- T3 – Trade
- T10 – Horticulture
- T7 – Research, Extension, and Related Matters
- T5 – Credit
- T6 – Rural Development
- T8 – Forestry (No Amendments)
- T9 – Energy
- T4 – Nutrition
- T11 – Crop Insurance
- T1 – Commodity Programs

***Bolded and Italicized Amendment title indicate inclusion in the Managers Amendment***

<b>Title XII - Misc.</b>			
<b>Amend.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Description</b>
Baucus_1	XII	The amendment clarifies payment terms for sales of agricultural commodities or products to Cuba under the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000.	The amendment defines the term “cash in advance” for sales of agricultural commodities or products to Cuba as payment before the transfer of title to, and control of, exported items to the Cuban purchaser under the Trade Sanctions Reform and Export Enhancement Act of 2000.
Baucus_3	XII	The Sheep Production and Marketing Grant Program is a competitive grant program to strengthen and enhance the production and marketing of the sheep industry.	Directs \$3 million in mandatory funding to the Sheep Production and Marketing Grant Program.
Baucus_7	XII	Changes to the Federal Meat Inspection Act	The amendment would strike catfish as an amenable species for inspection and labeling under the Federal Meat Inspection Act.

Boozman_1	XII	Enables the Secretary of Agriculture to determine whether major rules promulgated by any Federal agency could have a negative effect on access to affordable food. Provides for Congressional Review prior to such a rule going into effect.	The Amendment would provide expedited Congressional Review of major regulations that harm the interests of American farmers and food consumers, especially food insecure low-income families. The Amendment would enable the Secretary to determine whether any new federal regulation would have a negative effect on access to affordable food. Expedited Congressional Review would take place if: (1) the Secretary makes such a determination, AND (2) the Administrator of the Office of Information and Regulatory Affairs (OIRA) of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) finds that such a rule is likely to result in, either an annual effect on the economy of \$100 million or more, or a major increase in costs or prices for consumers, individual industries, Federal, State, or local government agencies. If both conditions are met, Congress and the President have 70 legislative days to approve a joint resolution of approval. If Congress and the President do not act within that time period, the regulation is deemed to be not approved.
Boozman_2	XII	Seeks to clarify language contained in the 2008 Farm Bill regarding criteria for the closure of FSA offices	Define 20 miles as driving miles. Prevent USDA manipulation of office staff numbers
Boozman_3	XII	Seeks to transfer regulatory authority over Child Labor Regulations for Agriculture from the Secretary of Labor to the Secretary of Agriculture	Let Sec of Ag determine child ag labor rules

Brown_12	XII	Enables the USDA's Risk Management Agency to offer a pilot crop insurance program serve to producers of underserved crops and livestock.	This amendment would expand insurance options for producers of specialty crops and livestock by creating a pilot program in which the FCIC would pay a portion of the premium for the purchase of parametric weather insurance (for losses triggered by a weather event) from a private insurer to address losses not covered by federal crop insurance. The amendment provides for appropriate oversight by requiring FCIC to set standards for eligible insurers and by requiring participating insurance companies to provide claims and sales data to FCIC for evaluation. It also allows for a public-private approach to address insurance gaps that will stimulate innovation in the private market and provide more options to underserved producers at a better value to taxpayers.
Casey_8	XII	To disallow exemptions to contracts under the Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act	Amends to Perishable Agricultural Commodities Act of 1930 to restrict the use by sellers of exemptions of a condition of a perishable agricultural commodity in a contract that would otherwise be found in violation of the standards provided by law.
Chambliss_17	XII	HARVEST Act - To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the temporary employment of foreign agricultural workers, and for other purposes.	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• It makes the worker temporary and not the job so year round occupations like dairies can access H2A</li> <li>• Moves toward a more market-based wage.</li> <li>• Eliminates 50 percent rule</li> <li>• Gets rid of Arriaga decision so employers aren't solely responsible for visa fees etc</li> <li>• Creates a cross-border worker program for those that live in border states.</li> <li>• Allows those currently in the country illegally who haven't committed a crime other than being here and working here illegally to get a onetime waiver to get on H2A.</li> </ul>
Chambliss_18	XII	S. 1384, HARVEST Act	To amend the Immigration and Nationality Act to provide for the temporary employment of foreign agricultural workers, and for other purposes.

Cochran_2	XII	This amendment would allow for research to determine the viability of creating a policy to protect domestic catfish producers from fluctuations in market price and input costs.	The domestic catfish industry does not have a risk management mechanism. This amendment would require the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to contract with qualified entities to conduct research and development to explore the possibilities of providing catfish producers with a viable insurance option.
Gillibrand_5	XII	This amendment improves traceback in meat and poultry safety.	This amendment requires that the Secretary shall publish the new FSIS traceback program procedures for E.coli 0157:H7 no later than June 1, 2012.
Gillibrand_6	XII	This amendment will give USDA sole authority to remove geese within 5 miles of an airport if they pose an imminent threat to passenger safety.	This amendment will give USDA sole authority to remove geese within 5 miles of an airport if they pose an imminent threat to passenger safety.
Grassley_4	XII	This amendment bans meat packers from owning livestock.	This amendment bans meat packers from owning livestock outside of 14 days prior to slaughter.
Klobuchar_5	XII	To study the importance of functioning futures markets on the administration of USDA risk management tools in light of the MF Global Bankruptcy	The MF Global Bankruptcy damaged confidence in the futures markets among agricultural producers and within rural communities. The study will consult with a variety of stakeholders in an effort find recommendations for restoring this confidence. The results of the study will be submitted in a report to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives within one year of the enactment of the amendment and a hearing will be required by both of the aforementioned committees within 30 days of the report's submission.

Leahy_2	XII	To improve the Noninsured Crop Assistance Program (NAP)	<p>The amendment incorporates the changes already made by the Stabenow-Roberts Committee Print to NAP in section 12202. This amendment would allow NAP to continue to offer a catastrophic level of coverage that is offered under NAP, but also allow producers to elect higher coverage levels (55-65%). Producers who elect higher coverage levels would pay a premium based upon the value of their production and acres planted. Currently NAP provides assistance for noninsurable crop losses at a catastrophic level of coverage. Payments are only issued when crop losses exceed 50 percent of the expected production at 55 percent of the average market price. For example, if a producer had a 100 percent loss, the maximum assistance available is only 27.5 percent of the value of the crop. Therefore, NAP has not been successful in eliminating the need for ad hoc disaster programs. This amendment includes a small increase in the NAP service fee from \$250 to \$260 per crop per county with proportional increases in county and multi-county caps</p>
Nelson_1	XII	Clarifies areas classified as rural for the Rural Housing Act.	<p>Provides that any area classified as "rural" or a "rural area" before October 1, 1990, and determined not to be "rural" or a "rural area" as a result of data received from or after the 1990, 2000, or 2010 (currently, only the 1990 or 2000) decennial census shall continue to be so classified until the receipt of data from the decennial census in the year 2020 (currently, 2010), if, as under current law, such area has a population of between 10,000 and 25,000, is rural in character, and has a serious lack of mortgage credit for lower and moderate-income families.</p>

Nelson_2	XII	Clarifies areas classified as rural for the Rural Housing Act.	Amendment 2 provides that any area classified as "rural" or a "rural area" before October 1, 1990, and determined not to be "rural" or a "rural area" as a result of data received from or after the 1990, 2000, or 2010 (currently, only the 1990 or 2000) decennial census shall continue to be so classified until the receipt of data from the decennial census in the year 2020 (currently, 2010), if, as under current law, such area has a population of between 10,000 and 35,000, is rural in character, and has a serious lack of mortgage credit for lower and moderate-income families.
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<b>Title II - Conservation</b>			
<b>Amendt.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Description</b>
Baucus_10	II	This amendment makes minor changes to improve farm program access for Indian Americans. Note: Also amends Titles V and VII	Opens trust lands as eligible for the Healthy Forests Reserve Program. Removes burdensome administrative requirements of double appraisals under fractionated land programs. Establishes a permanent Indian Agriculture Office within the USDA. Requires promulgation of definition of Indian Land and Tribal Land for program administration purposes to improve clarity. Requires USDA to conduct a study into barriers to participation by Indians in Farm Service Agency programs.
Baucus_2	II	The 2008 Farm Bill inadvertently eliminated states from participating in CRP. Prior to the 2008 Farm Bill states had always been able to enroll sensitive land in CRP.	The amendment would reinstate the law prior to the 2008 Farm Bill and allows states to continue to enroll the most environmentally sensitive land in the Conservation Reserve Program.
Baucus_4	II	Creates a new definition of veteran farmer and rancher and includes this new category of producer as eligible for certain set asides under the Conservation Title.	Under EQIP limited resource, socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers and beginning farmers or ranchers receive increased project cost shared by the government. This amendment would add veteran farmers or ranchers to also receive the increased project cost share. Five percent of total funding is set aside for beginning farmers and ranchers and an additional five percent of total funding is set aside for socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers. Conversely, five percent of acres under the Conservation Stewardship program are also made available for each group respectively. This amendment directs the Secretary to give a veteran farmer or rancher who also is a beginning farmer or rancher or socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher preference when allocating the five percent set aside. The Secretary is directed to provide beginning farmers or ranchers, socially disadvantaged farmers or ranchers, limited resource farmers or ranchers, and Indian tribes additional incentives to achieve long term environmental goals. This amendment adds veteran farmers or ranchers to that group. Finally, expands the office of Advocacy and Outreach for Socially disadvantaged farmers and ranchers to include veteran farmers and ranchers.

Bennet_1	II	This amendment allows the Secretary to waive eligible entity contribution requirements for agricultural land easements of special significance.	This amendment – through a Secretarial waiver – allows the Secretary increased flexibility to enter into an agreement with an eligible entity to waive the eligible entity contribution requirements when an agricultural land easement of special significance is in question.
Bennet_2	II	This amendment would make two small clarifications to the Regional Conservation Partnerships program to ensure that water quantity issues are properly targeted.	This amendment adds the word “grassland” to the end of page 233, line 10 to ensure that farmers converting to grassland from irrigated farming can benefit, not just those converting to dryland farming. The amendment also adds the words “and quantity strategies” to page 237, lines 24-25 to ensure the Secretary’s actions under this program are complementary and consistent with ongoing water quantity strategies, not just quality strategies.
Bennet_3	II	This amendment allows the Secretary to count documented costs of completing a conservation easement incurred by an eligible entity as part of that entity’s portion of the overall non-federal share	This amendment allows the Secretary to count documented costs of completing a conservation easement incurred by an eligible entity as part of that entity’s portion of the overall non-federal share. The language outlines “documented costs” as cost of appraisal, surveying, baseline, documentation, recordation fees and any other costs found reasonable by the Secretary. All of these costs would count towards the eligible entity’s portion of the non-federal share to complete and easement in lieu of cash resources.
Bennet_4	II	This amendment would increase the funding for the voluntary public access program from \$30 million to \$50 million.	This amendment simply increases the funding for the voluntary public access program in the committee’s draft from \$30 million to \$50 million.
Brown_2	II	Adds water quality restoration or enhancement including nutrient management and sediment reduction to the eligibility activities for which an entity could apply for Regional Conservation Partnerships funding.	This amendment clarifies that water quality work includes improvement to water quality beyond sediment reductions and also pertains to nutrient management activities related to water quality restoration and water quality enhancement. The change will better enable entities focused on water quality restoration and enhancement to utilize the Regional Conservation Partnerships program.



Casey_2	II	Improves the quality of conservation and better enables those meeting the need for a natural resource regulatory requirement.	Providing a more appropriate role for nutrient reduction by including it under eligible activities; including education as an area of technical assistance; permitting USDA to provide payments to producers participating in a project that addresses water quality concern; and makes enhances competitiveness with REAP with regard to applications based in critical conservation areas.
Conrad_4	II	Provides economic assistance for Terminal Lakes	Provides grants and economic assistance to States with Terminal Lakes
Johanns_2	II	Increases opportunity for beginning farmers and ranchers to use the Transition Incentives Program within the Conservation Reserve Program	USDA currently has authority to transition expiring CRP land from a retired or retiring owner or operator to a beginning or socially disadvantaged farmer or rancher to return land to production for sustainable grazing or crop production. The Transition Incentive Program (TIP) provides annual rental payments for up to two additional years after the date of the expiration of the CRP contract, provided the transition is not to a family member. Currently, the Committee mark continues the same level of funding—\$25 million—as in the 2008 farm bill. Interest in this program was high and funding is no longer available. This amendment increases the level from \$25 million to \$50 million. Offset by reduced funding for the Small Watershed Rehabilitation Program from a \$150,000,000 one-time payment to a \$125,000,000 one-time payment.
Klobuchar_2	II	The amendment waives the 25 percent rental rate reduction for grazing livestock on CRP acres when livestock are owned by beginning producers.	Our amendment will help beginning farmers and ranchers access land enrolled in the Conservation Reserve Program by waiving the 25 percent rental rate reduction for grazing for these producers. This amendment will require that producers graze in accordance with requirements for conservation, water quality, and wildlife habitat (including habitat during the primary nesting season for critical birds in the area). Managed grazing can be beneficial for wildlife, encourage biodiversity, and help control invasive nonnative species and the quality of vegetative cover.
Leahy_6	II	The amendment simply clarifies the intent of paragraph (1) in the Regional Equity Section 2603.	The amendment seeks to clarify the intent that is laid out in the equitable distribution section on ensuring equitable program participation for those states that can establish a need.

Leahy_7	II	The amendment seeks to ensure that the Agricultural Conservation Easement Program will have as its purposes to protect the agricultural use, related conservation values, as well as the agricultural viability.	The amendment merely adds “viability” to program purposes to ensure that as the Secretary establishes this new program that the agricultural viability for future generations will remain a purpose of the program and allow that to be included in the terms and conditions that an eligible entity can use in their easements.
Lugar_3	II	To modify a provision relating to administrative requirements for conservation programs.	This amendment would require USDA to promulgate a single initial application for participation into all USDA-administered conservation programs. This will help alleviate paperwork and redundancy for farmers and users. This is particularly important for coordination among agencies in USDA.
Lugar_4	II	To provide for voluntary opt-out and conservation of land subject to contract under the conservation reserve program.	This amendment would require the Secretary to offer 2 million acres for voluntary early opt-out of the Conservation Reserve Program. The Secretary must give priority to non-environmentally sensitive land and land in counties where more than 25 percent of the cropland is enrolled in CRP and other easement programs.
Lugar_5	II	To limit the number of acres that may be enrolled in the conservation stewardship program.	This amendment would provide a maximum total enrollment for the Conservation Stewardship Program at 100 million acres. The savings from this overall cap will be directed to higher-value environmental conservation protection within ACEP and EQIP and a portion will be provided for deficit reduction.

Thune_2	II	Allows commercial use of hay that is removed due to mid-contract management on continuous CRP acres.	<p>Some ground enrolled in CRP is eligible for managed harvesting (including the managed harvesting of biomass)</p> <p>Some ground enrolled in CRP is not eligible for managed harvesting but is eligible for mid-term management. Under mid-term management commercial uses are not allowed. So what this amendment would do is make commercial uses eligible under mid-term management.</p> <p>This would then allow continuous CRP practices subject to mid-term management eligible for commercial uses, and the 25 percent payment reduction – instead of paying the producer cost-share for clipping the cover. Makes more sense and saves the government money. Currently as I understand wetland practices and others including some under general CRP are not eligible for managed harvesting but only mid-term management with no commercial uses allowed. The idea is to clip and let the residue lay there – when oftentimes it is so heavy it kills the vegetation beneath it.</p>
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<b>Title III - Trade</b>			
<b>Amendt.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Description</b>
Chambliss_10	III	Require the Secretary to certify that the provisions of the 2012 farm bill fully comply with US commitments under the Uruguay Round and with the US proposal for the Doha Round	
Chambliss_8	III	Amend GSM 102 to limit tenor to no more than 12 months	
Chambliss_9	III	Modifying a provision relating to export credit guarantee programs.	1) SEC 3101 Export Credit Guarantee Program (b) Export Credit Guarantee Programs - The Commodity Credit Corporation shall may make available for each of fiscal years 1996 through 2012 credit guarantees under section 202(a) in an amount equal to but not more than the lesser of –  (1) \$5,500,000,000 in credit guarantees
Johanns_4	III	Requires a USDA study on the creation of an Under Secretary for Trade and Foreign Agricultural Affairs.	Many have expressed concern that the international trade functions of USDA are located in several USDA mission areas leading to a lack of coordination and coherent management. Trade functions are currently overseen by as many as five of the seven Under Secretaries at USDA. Some have suggested that American farmers and ranchers would be better served if these USDA trade agencies all reported to one Under Secretary who is focused on export-import issues. This amendment requires USDA to evaluate this idea and report to Congress on their findings.

<b>Title X - Horticulture</b>			
<b>Amendt.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Description</b>
Casey_11	X	Allows organic producers to participate in an organic promotion program.	USDA may issue an organic commodity promotion order that includes any agricultural commodity that is produced or handled on a certified organic farm or is imported with a valid organic certificate. If USDA issues an organic commodity promotion order, a person may elect, for applicable dual-covered agricultural commodities and in the sole discretion of the covered person, whether to be assessed under the organic commodity promotion order or another applicable agricultural commodity promotion order. Clarifies current law that a producer that handles solely organic products may be exempt from an order if the producer elects.
Casey_7	X	Requiring USDA to report to FDA on domestic honey industry.	Requires the Secretary, in consultation with stakeholders, to submit to the FDA Commissioner a report describing how a Federal standard for the identity of honey would promote honesty and fair dealing and would be in the interest of consumers, the honey industry, and U.S. agriculture. The Secretary shall take into consideration the March 2006 Standard of Identity citizens petition filed with the FDA, including any current industry amendments or clarifications necessary to update that 2006 petition.
Leahy_3	X	Provides additional enforcement authority to the USDA National Organic Program (NOP) to protect organic integrity and deter fraud.	In order to implement fraud and integrity enforcement recommendations by the USDA Office of Inspector General, NOP has requested subpoena, embargo, and stop sale authorities. These authorities would allow NOP to more thoroughly investigate claims of fraud or allegation and enforce organic standards. The amendment would require the confidential submission of records to the Secretary upon request; provide for the authority to subpoena such records; provide penalties for refusal; provide the ability to stop sale of unlawfully represented products; provide for appeal of the Secretary's actions; and provide sanctions for refusal to obey a conclusive judgment.

<b>Title VII - Research, Extension, and Related Matters</b>			
<b>Amendt.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Description</b>
Baucus_9	VII	Stewardship End Result Contracting Projects - amends Sec. 8205 to identify an offset.	Identifies an offset in the Forest Service Knutson-Vandenberg (K-V) Fund. Derived from timber sale receipts, the first priority for use of K-V funds is reforestation of harvested areas.
Gillibrand_4	VII	This amendment protects classical breeding research.	This amendment will direct 5 percent of seed research to be performed on classical breeding techniques. The will help farmers rely on region specific seed development to protect their viability, and this amendment ensures that such breeding research is not lost.
Harkin_1	VII	Clarifies Congressional intent to ensure that all entities listed as eligible under the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI) may compete for and receive grants for integrated research, education, and extension projects.	The Department has interpreted the AFRI statute so that only colleges and universities are eligible for grants from the 30 percent of AFRI funding dedicated by statute to integrated projects involving research as well as extension or education. This interpretation has, contrary to Congressional intent, excluded state agricultural experiment stations, national laboratories, private organization, and other research institutions from AFRI grants reserved for integrated research, education, and extension projects. The amendment will restore Congressional intent so that all AFRI-eligible entities may compete for grants for integrated projects.
Harkin_2	VII	Clarifies Congressional intent to ensure that all entities listed as eligible under the Agriculture and Food Research Initiative (AFRI) may compete for and receive grants for integrated research, education, and extension projects.	The Department has interpreted the AFRI statute so that only colleges and universities are eligible for grants from the 30 percent of AFRI funding dedicated by statute to integrated projects involving research as well as extension or education. This interpretation has, contrary to Congressional intent, excluded state agricultural experiment stations, national laboratories, private organization, and other research institutions from AFRI grants reserved for integrated research, education, and extension projects. The amendment will restore Congressional intent so that all AFRI-eligible entities may compete for grants for integrated projects.

Leahy_8	VII	Amendment would provide statutory authority for regional IPM Centers, reestablish Agricultural Science and Technology Review Board, and direct the Secretary to submit to Congress an annual Public Health Policy Report.	This amendment has three brief sections. The first section would provide statutory authority for the Department of Agriculture's Regional Integrated Pest Management Centers. The second section would reestablish the Agricultural Science and Technology Review Board. The final section would direct the Secretary to prepare an annual report to Congress that evaluates current Department of Agriculture policies and programs and their impact on public health.
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<b>Title V - Credit</b>			
<b>Amendt.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Description</b>
Brown_6	V	Provides the USDA with the authority to conduct pilot projects on a limited scale to test different approaches that could improve program delivery and customer service.	The existing statutory authority requires that any program requirements must be applicable to all applicants and situations. This Amendment provides the USDA the authority to conduct pilot projects on a limited scale enabling FSA to test different approaches that could improve program delivery and customer service. FSA farm loan programs are primarily targeted toward beginning and socially disadvantaged (SDA) farmers and ranchers. The farm enterprises and farmers FSA encounters as it reaches these groups are increasingly diverse in nature and size, resulting in a significant need to adjust loan processes and policies to improve program effectiveness, use resources more efficiently, and improve customer service.
Grassley_5	V	This amendment requires a term limit for the beginning farmer loan guarantee program.	This amendment sets a term limit of 15 years from the time the guarantee is granted to the farmer.
Nelson_3	V	This bill amendment would establish a position called the Veterans Agricultural Liaison to help military veterans who are interested in getting started in farming or ranching.	<p>Facilitating the process of educating returning veterans about and connecting them with beginning farmer training and/or agricultural vocational and rehabilitation programs appropriate to their needs and interests, including assisting veterans in using veterans educational benefits for purposes related to beginning a career in farming;</p> <p>Helping all veterans to understand availability and eligibility requirements for participation in farm bill programs with particular emphasis on beginning farmer and rancher programs;</p> <p>Serving as a resource for assisting veteran farmers/potential farmers in applying for participation in farm bill programs; and</p> <p>Advocating on their behalf in interactions with agency staff.</p>



<b>Title VI - Rural Development</b>			
<b>Amendt.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Description</b>
Brown_10	VI	Ensures that entities applying to the Community Facilities program are not deemed ineligible because the proposed project would facilitate private business.	Under current law, entities eligible for Community Facilities program funds include associations, Indian Tribes, and public and quasi-public agencies. Because for-profit entities are not eligible, non-profit entities with project proposals that would facilitate private business are deemed ineligible. For example, community facilities funding could not be used to help a public agency—such as a local government--create a business development center where independent entrepreneurs use office space and equipment to launch new businesses.
Brown_13	VI	Directs the USDA to expedite the ongoing process of streamlining rural development applications and creating online applications and web-based processes to make rural development programs more user-friendly and accessible.	USDA rural development program applications are notoriously difficult to navigate and often the states and organizations that receive the most rural development funding are those who have a good grant writer or an engineer on staff. USDA-rural development programs are intended to support communities in need of the most assistance—those with limited resources to begin with—not those with a full time grant writer on staff. This amendment would direct USDA-RD to expedite their current work to improve application processes and create a web-based system that is easy for individuals and resource-limited communities to access and utilize.
Brown_7	VI	Provides the Secretary the authority to provide a funding package composed up to 75% grants when funding certain broadband projects in extremely rural, poor, underserved areas.	As written the broadband loan/grant program allows the secretary to provide loan-grant packages of up to 50% grant/50% loan. This amendment would create an internal waiver process so that the Secretary could provide funding of up to 75% grant/25% loan in situations when the applicant would serve extremely remote, rural, poor and underserved communities.

Brown_8	VI	Creates a temporary task force directed to help make USDA-Rural Development programs more accessible and user friendly.	The paperwork burdens of USDA rural development programs have grown to where some small towns don't consider applying. At the same time, top USDA officials complain that recent staffing cuts have left them with too few people to administer their programs. The two problems share a common solution – simplify programs so it's easier for rural communities to apply and USDA staff can administer them more efficiently. There is precedent for such Commissions prompting real improvements. The University of Nebraska has convened three similar commissions over the last 17 years. Each provided recommendations that resulted in savings and improvements in administrative processes
Brown_9	VI	Explicitly includes food and agricultural development as a purpose for rural business development grants.	The Rural Business Development Grant program provides funding to establish new business ventures, train and provide technical assistance for rural entrepreneurs and managers, economic development coordination and more. Business associated with production agriculture –such as food processing and distribution—can be core enterprises and centers of economic growth in rural communities, yet they are not explicitly acknowledged as eligible activities under the RGBD program, as written. This amendment would amend the list of eligible purposes for rural business development grants to explicitly include the processing, aggregation, distribution, storage or marketing in connection with production agriculture.
Casey_1	VI	To assist in production of locally and regionally produced food through the Rural Microentrepreneur Assistance Program (RMAP).	Through the RMAP program, this amendment enhances local food systems and encourages production of food for local communities. The amendment will support jobs in agricultural production by ensuring local food entrepreneurs can supply food to local distribution chains and local institutions such as schools and hospitals. Microentrepreneurial development organizations would assist local food entrepreneurs in developing business plans and securing funding in order to produce food for their local markets.

Casey_14	VI	Clarifies beginning farmer and rancher eligibility for Value-Added Producer Grants (VAPG) projects.	This amendment clarifies that priority should be given to projects within the Value-Added Producer Grant Program in which more than a quarter of the beneficiaries are beginning or socially disadvantaged farmers.
Casey_15	VI	To provide authority for beginning farmers and ranchers under rural development programs.	This amendment would provide a new general authority to allow the Department to use Rural Development grant and loan programs to foster new entrepreneurial opportunities for beginning farmers and ranchers that will produce primarily for local and regional markets. Any such grants and loans would be targeted to small and mid-size farm enterprises, consistent with the purposes of each individual underlying program and excluding annual agricultural production purposes.
Casey_3	VI	To make business and industry loans and loan guarantees available to dairy processors.	This amendment would allow the Secretary to provide loans and loan guarantees under the Business & Industry program to dairy processors and dairy cooperatives. The intent is to encourage production of products for export markets and to enhance the ability of dairy product producers to access export markets.
Cochran_1	VI	This amendment reauthorizes through 2017 the Health Care Services Grant Program.	Section 6024 of the 2008 Farm Bill authorized \$3 million annually for Fiscal Years 2008-2012 for competitive grants to support health care services, health education programs, and job training programs in 252 counties and parishes in Alabama, Arkansas, Illinois, Kentucky, Louisiana, Mississippi, Missouri, and Tennessee. This amendment only authorizes discretionary funding which is subject to approval by Congress.
Conrad_1	VI	Amends and provides mandatory funding for agricultural energy programs authorized in Title IX of the Mark, and Authorizes the Rural Energy Savings Program in Title VI. Note: Also amends Title IX as noted above.	Provides a total of \$800 million in mandatory funding for agricultural energy programs through 2017. Codifies the final USDA rule for the Biomass Crop Assistance Program. Allows farms that produce their own renewable electricity to also use the power for associated on-farm residential purposes. Authorizes discretionary funding for the Rural Energy Savings Program to allow rural electric cooperatives to provide customers with low-interest energy efficiency loans. Removes the Economic Adjustment Assistance to Users of Upland Cotton program and reduces the premium for Catastrophic Risk Protection.

Gillibrand7	VI	To modify the definitions of the terms "rural" and "rural areas."	The amendment adds to the criteria in determining areas rural in character whether an area was eligible for funding under the previous Consolidate Farm and Rural Development Act's rural definitions of the community facilities, water and waste disposal and broadband programs, as well as other criteria the Secretary may determine appropriate.
Leahy_1	VI	Reauthorization of the Rural Economic Area Partnership Zones (REAP) program.	The amendment lays out the competitive process for developing additional REAP Zones with priority given to rural areas with excessive unemployment or underemployment, a high percentage of low-income residents, or high rates of outmigration.
Lugar_9	VI	To provide for the establishment of the Rural Energy Savings Program	This amendment would enable USDA's Rural Utility Services to make loans for the purposes of energy efficiency upgrades for rural families, farms, and small businesses. Recipients would repay the loans over a period of no more than 10 years on their regular electricity bills. This amendment is also included in the Conrad-Lugar amendment and will be withdrawn upon passage of that amendment.

<b>Title IX - Energy</b>			
<b>Amendt.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Description</b>
Baucus_11	IX	Amends Sec. 9012 to increase authorization to \$10M/year through 2017	Amends Sec. 9012 to increase authorization to \$10M/year through 2017
Casey_6	IX	Greater inclusion of wood-based products in the biobased markets program.	Allows for products that are innovative in the growing, harvesting, processing, procuring, or manufacturing of the product, notwithstanding market maturity.
Hoeven_1	IX	This amendment confirms that USDA can provide REAP funds for blender pumps.	This amendment confirms that USDA can provide REAP funds for blender pumps.
Lugar_10	IX	To remove the addition of “biobased product manufacturing” from the biorefinery and renewable chemical assistance program.	This amendment would prevent the expansion of loan guarantees for manufacturing purposes of products which are not defined in the underlying bill.
Lugar_11	IX	To provide for mandatory funding for the energy title by eliminating the economic adjustment assistance to upland cotton users program and making adjustments to catastrophic insurance.	This amendment would provide \$800 million in mandatory funding for the energy title. This amendment reflects the funding portion of the Conrad-Lugar amendment and will be withdrawn upon passage of that amendment.

<b>Title IV - Nutrition</b>			
<b>Amendt.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Description</b>
Boozman_4	IV	This amendment seeks to close the LIHEAP loophole entirely and use part of the savings to increase reimbursements for school breakfast and lunches to offset increased costs from new nutrition standards	
Brown_3	IV	Provides the Secretary with authority to take need into account when making commodity purchases.	Currently the Secretary makes purchase decisions based on commodity prices and consumer preference. This amendment allows the Secretary to take the current need in states and food distribution agencies into account when making commodity purchase and distribution decisions.
Brown_4	IV	To prompt the Food and Nutrition Service to continue working with interested States on demonstration projects to facilitate the purchase of unprocessed and minimally processed agricultural products grown within the area.	This amendment directs the Food and Nutrition Service (FNS) to continue working with states to improve schools' and school districts' ability to procure food from agricultural producers located in the same state, region or area as the school is located. Specifically the amendment directs FNS to implement demonstration projects and build on the work they are currently doing in Florida and Michigan. Additionally, the amendment directs FNS to do more to facilitate schools making these changes in their procurement processes on their own and learning from one another.
Brown_5	IV	Restores funding to Employment and Training Programs	The SNAP E&T program was instituted in 1985 to help families exit SNAP by becoming self-sufficient through work. Each state is required to offer a SNAP E&T program, which may include such services as job search assistance, work experience, and job training. Well-designed SNAP E&T programs support occupational training and postsecondary education to enable SNAP recipients to acquire the skills necessary to find jobs, increase earnings and ultimately exit SNAP. The Committee mark cuts \$110 from funding to SNAP employment and training programs to conform with a CHMP in the Agriculture Appropriations bill of FY2012. This amendment restores funding to the previously funded level of \$90m/10years.

Casey_10	IV	Farm to School	This amendment would clarify that a purpose of Section 32 funds is to support the development of markets for foods sold locally and regionally. It also includes a geographic preference for the Fruit, Vegetable and Nut Purchase Program. It would also authorize School Food Authorities and other service institutions to use program dollars from the USDA Foods commodity purchasing program and the Department of Defense Fresh produce program to make purchases of foods from local agricultural producers.
Casey_5	IV	Clarifies the authority of the Secretary to purchase emergency food.	This amendment would clarify that the Secretary has authority to purchase commodities for emergency feeding programs based on the needs of the States and the demands placed on emergency feeding organizations, in addition to the need to intervene in times of low prices or excess supply of commodities and other current authority.
Gillibrand_3	IV	This amendment protects children from harm due to SNAP cuts	This amendment is a sense of the committee that states that no children should see a reduction in their food assistance. If any children will be made hungrier from any provision of this bill, we suggest that the difference should be made up by reducing the total amount of the bill accordingly.
Johanns_5	IV	Changes levels of non-food, employment and training benefits in the SNAP program	Currently, USDA provides funding to States to help reimburse SNAP participants for non-food expenses related to employment, training, and job retention (clothing, equipment, test fees, union dues, relocation expenses, tools, licensing/bonding fees, transportation, childcare, etc.). This amendment nearly doubles funding to States relative to the current levels. However, above these funding levels, States can receive a federal match that is uncapped. This amendment eliminates the uncapped, federal match for reimbursements above those increased levels.
Leahy_4	IV	To create a minimum amount to states in the Nutrition Education and Obesity Prevent Grant Program.	This amendment sets a floor for funding to states in the SNAP-Ed program of 0.05% of total funds available. Using Fiscal Year 2012 allocation amounts, this would mean the minimum allocation to states would be \$194,000. This change will enable a more equitable distribution of funds among all states.

Leahy_5	IV	To allow greater flexibility in the use of benefits for the purchase of community-supported agriculture (CSA) share.	This amendment gives USDA more flexibility in how SNAP beneficiaries participate in CSAs. The current process is burdensome for both farmers and beneficiaries and the amendment would give USDA the authority to allow upfront payment for CSA participation.
Lugar_6	IV	To eliminate broad-based categorical eligibility.	This amendment restricts categorical eligibility for SNAP to only those households receiving cash assistance from SSI, TANF, or a state-run general assistance program. The amendment eliminates “broad-based” categorical eligibility, it does not completely eliminate categorical eligibility.
Lugar_7	IV	To provide for the repeal of funding for USDA employment and training programs.	This amendment eliminates all of USDA’s employment and training programs. Other employment and training programs are still available to provide services to SNAP participants. In addition, states can leverage their funding with the public and private sectors.
Lugar_8	IV	To provide for the repeal of state performance bonuses and to provide additional funds for the emergency food assistance program.	This amendment eliminates the bonuses that are given to states for essentially doing their job. The amendment also would provide an addition \$48 million per year for the purchase of TEFAP commodities.
Nelson_4	IV	Establish a Pilot Program to serve more pulse crops in school meals.	In an effort to help schools increase a variety of foods in school meals that are particularly beneficial sources of fiber, protein, vitamins, and minerals, the Amendment would establish a pilot program to help schools use more pulse (dry beans) in their meal plans. Pulses are the least expensive source of dietary fiber and dietary potassium. By increasing their availability in schools, it could lead to greater consumption with a positive impact on public health



<b>Title XI - Crop Insurance</b>			
<b>Amendt.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Description</b>
Brown_11	XI	Enhances regional equity by making the STAX and the Agriculture Risk Coverage (ARC) provide producers the same level of risk coverage.	As written the ARC program provides farmers with risk management assistance in addition to their individual crop insurance program in a 10-percent coverage band that ranges from 79-89 percent. As written, the STAX program will trigger a payment if a producer has a 10 percent loss. This is akin to a 90 percent coverage level. This amendment modifies the STAX trigger so a loss of 12% is required before there is any possibility of a producer receiving a payment.
Casey_12	XI	To require the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation to provide crop insurance for organic crops under similar terms and conditions to crop insurance provided for other crops.	USDA currently does not provide appropriate risk management tools for organic producers. The agency charges an unjustified surcharge to organic farmers, and it does not pay organic farmers at the organic price after a loss for most commodities. Addressing these two barriers would make crop insurance more accessible to organic farmers and would be important steps in creating an appropriate safety net for organic producers.
Chambliss_6	XI	To eliminate the acreage cap on the purchase of stacked income protection plan for producers of upland cotton.	Will delete the following: “Maximum eligible acres to address World Trade Organization Concerns – The total quantity of eligible acres on a farm determined under paragraph (1) shall not exceed the average total acres planted or prevented from being planted to upland cotton on the farm for the 2009 through 2012 crop years, as determined by the Secretary, plus any adjustment under paragraph (3).”
Klobuchar_1	XI	To study the feasibility of insuring swine producers against a catastrophic loss event	This amendment will require the FCIC to contract with a knowledgeable party to determine the feasibility of protecting swine producers from catastrophic losses. The results of the study will be submitted in a report to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate and the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives within one year of the enactment of the amendment. Pork producers are exposed to trade and food safety disruptions to their export markets, which contributes to the importance of addressing the issue of catastrophic losses.

Klobuchar_3	XI	<p>This amendment will help beginning farmers and ranchers access the crop insurance program by reducing the cost of crop insurance for these producers. It also increases the value of protection of the crop insurance program for beginning producers.</p>	<p>This amendment will incentivize participation in the crop insurance program for beginning producers who currently have very low rates of participation, by increasing their premium subsidy by 10% and waving their administrative fees for the first 5 years. The amendment also changes increases the transitional yields allowed for beginning producers and allows the transfer of production history to a beginning producer under certain circumstances. This will help beginning farmers and ranchers to compete with established producers who receive more favorable insurance rates and loan terms based upon their past production history.</p>
Klobuchar_4	XI	<p>This amendment will recognize Farm Financial Benchmarking as an eligible tool in a number of management and risk management programs.</p>	<p>Farm Financial Benchmarking is the process of comparing the performance of an agricultural enterprise against the performance of other similar enterprises, through the use of comparable and reliable data, in order to identify business management strengths, weaknesses, and steps necessary to improve management performance and business profitability. This amendment allows benchmarking to be incorporated into partnerships for the following programs: risk management for producers of specialty crops and underserved agricultural commodities; crop insurance education and risk management assistance; and agricultural management assistance.</p>

Thune_1	XI	Limits crop insurance benefits and subsidy premium for crops grown on native sod or land that a producer cannot verify has ever been tilled	<p>This amendment changes the way crop insurance coverage is impacted on native sod or land that a producer cannot verify has ever been tilled – and that land converted to crop production.</p> <p>Changes from Sodsaver provisions in 2008 Farm Bill:  Rather than make crops grown on native sod or land that a producer cannot verify has ever been tilled ineligible for crop insurance, those crops are eligible for crop insurance, but according to the following restrictions:</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> <li>1. Limit crop insurance coverage to 65 percent of the applicable T-Yield until the acreage has four years of crop production.</li> <li>2. Limit the premium subsidy to 50 percentage points less than the premium subsidy that would otherwise be available, until the acreage has four years of crop production.</li> <li>3. Make the acreage ineligible for yield substitution.</li> </ol> <p>Ineligibility for NAP and Commodity Title Programs:  Noninsured Crop Assistance Program (NAP) and Title I (Commodity Title) program benefits cannot be earned on native sod or land that a producer cannot verify has ever been tilled.</p>
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<b>Title I - Commodities</b>			
<b>Amendt.</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Summary</b>	<b>Description</b>
Baucus_6	I	Increases the payment limit from \$50,000 to \$73,000 Note: Also amends Title XI	The amendment would increase the payment limits for covered commodities and peanuts from \$50,000 to \$73,000 respectively. Change is offset by directing RMA to rerate CAT coverage.
Baucus_8	I	Changes to the Commodity Title, Agriculture Risk Coverage program	The amendment would make three changes to the individual program under ARC. It would require the Secretary to use an APH, instead of a five-year Olympic average; include a cost of production cap, which the five month national average market price could not exceed; and increase the payment factor for the individual level option to 65%.
Bennet_5	I	This amendment would create a margin insurance program for dairy producers without the Dairy Market Stabilization Program or similar program.	This amendment would create a margin insurance program for dairy producers with margin coverage from \$4.00 to \$6.00, at \$.50 intervals. The definitions and feed cost/production history calculations are the same as in the Dairy Security Act. It does not contain the Dairy Market Stabilization Program.
Brown_1	I	Reduces the Adjusted Gross Income (AGI) eligibility test for receipt of Title I farm program payments from \$900,000 to \$500,000.	The Committee mark includes an AGI eligibility test for receipt of Title I farm program payments of \$900,000. This amendment would require a producer to have a 3-year-average AGI of less than \$500,000 to be eligible for Title I farm program payments. The amendment redirects savings to the following accounts: • Beginning Farmer and Rancher (\$25m) • BFA Individual Development Account (\$20m) • RMAP (\$25m) • Value Added Producer Grants (\$100 m) • Water/Wastewater Backlog (\$150m available until expended) • Rural Business Grant Program (\$10m million available until expended)
Casey_4	I	<i>To require the Secretary to examine the dairy market stabilization program.</i>	This amendment would require the Secretary to examine the dairy market stabilization program after the program has been in place for two years. The Secretary shall report to Congress on determinations regarding how the program has affected the dairy industry including exports, farms of various sizes and regional effects. If the program is not meeting its intent, the Secretary shall make recommendations on improvements.

Chambliss_1	I	To authorize the assignment or trading of certificates of quota eligibility for raw cane sugar among countries.	Certificates of Quota Eligibility is amended by adding a provision to allow the President to permit holders of certificates of quota eligibility for raw cane sugar to freely assign, trade, or transfer the certificates among other holders.
Chambliss_11	I	An amendment to require that any benefits resulting from Renewable Fuel Standard (RFS) and similar biofuel programs are calculated and attributed to producers when calculating payment limitations.	Secretary shall calculate the per unit benefit from the RFS to covered commodities and apply that benefit to the payment limit.
Chambliss_12	I	An Amendment to specify that any bushel of corn that is sold to an ethanol plant is not eligible for any other benefits including ARC and Marketing Assistance loan	
Chambliss_13	I	An amendment to only make ARC payment if actual revenue is below the cost of production. Cost of production as defined by the Secretary.	
Chambliss_14	I	An amendment to require an actual loss on the farm under the area wide option of ARC.	
Chambliss_15	I	To allow producers to elect to receive county coverage or coverage based on crop reporting district under the agriculture risk coverage program.	
Chambliss_16	I	An amendment to improve the ARC program.	Will lower the loss threshold in ARC to 85% and expand the payment band to 20 with county/crop reporting district choice.
Chambliss_2	I	Will move the sugar import quota adjustment date from April 1 forward in the crop year to February 1.	By moving the sugar import quota adjustment date from April 1 to February 1, we can ensure that sugar importers are able to fill their demand.
Chambliss_3	I	To revise payment limitations for commodity programs.	An amendment to establish the limitation on benefits under Title I at \$105,000 per legal entity.

Chambliss_4	I	An amendment to provide peanut producers with an option to elect a price-based counter cyclical program in lieu of revenue approaches with a \$534 per ton reference price based on planted acres up to base. AND An amendment to insert a reference price for peanuts as a price floor in the Benchmark Revenue calculation of the two revenue options equal to \$534 per ton.	
Chambliss_5	I	An amendment for inclusion of the higher of the Rotterdam price or reference price for peanuts.	Will insert the following into Benchmark Revenue: “The effective price for peanuts shall be the higher of the Rotterdam price index for peanuts as adjusted to reflect the farmer stock price of peanuts in the United States for the most recent 5 crop years, excluding each of the crop years with the highest and lowest prices, or the reference price of \$534 per ton for peanuts.”
Chambliss_7	I	An amendment to require that any program be paid on planted acres up to base acres.	
Conrad_2	I	The amendment establishes a new cap on AGI and increases funding for Emergency Food Assistance program. Note: Also amends Title IV.	The amendment limits Title I program payment eligibility to individuals with \$750,000 or less in adjusted gross income and spends the savings to increase funding for the Emergency Food Assistance program (TEFAP)
Conrad_3	I	The amendment will improve commodity, crop insurance, and disaster assistance programs. Note: This also amends Title XI.	The amendment will limit the crop insurance yield plug increase to only beginning farmers and ranchers, remove the yield plug increase in the ARC program, eliminate irrigated/non irrigated enterprise units, extend SURE for 2012, and increase the cap on livestock pilot insurance products.
<i>Gillibrand_1</i>	I	<i>This amendment extends MILC at current levels until June 2013 when new program is implemented.</i>	The Secretary will need time to implement the new dairy margin program and producers will need time to transition to a new program, so the bill extends MILC for 9 months. However, MILC has been extended at a lower rate than current law. This means that during this time of low prices, our small and medium dairy producers will suffer. This amendment raises the rate back to the current payment level of 45% (as opposed to the ratcheted down 34%), until June 30, 2013 to strengthen MILC as a transition program.

Gillibrand_2	I	This amendment exempts the first 4 million pounds of production from market stabilization.	This amendment would exempt all dairy producers' first 4 million pounds of production, roughly their first 200 cows, from the market stabilization component of the bill (supply management). Small farmers don't contribute significantly to overproduction and therefore shouldn't be penalized for overproduction.
Grassley_1	I	This amendment closes the loopholes in current law that allows non-farmers to receive farm payment.	This amendment sets a measureable standard for management under the "actively engaged" requirements. Allows for certain exemptions.
<b>Grassley_2</b>	I	<b><i>This amendment closes the loopholes in current law that allows non-farmers to receive farm payment.</i></b>	This amendment limits the number of managers a farming operation can have for purposes of receiving farm payments.
Grassley_3	I	This amendment sets a payment limit on marketing loan gains and loan deficiency payments.	This amendment limits marketing loan gains and loan deficiency payments to \$75,000 per year, \$150,000 for married couples.
Johanns_1	I	Includes popcorn as an eligible "covered commodity"	The new program being created in Title I could impact producers' planting decisions. Including popcorn as a "covered commodity" will prevent a potential supply disruption and address the acreage distortion concern.
Johanns_3	I	Lower the Adjusted Gross Income cap for farm program eligibility to \$500,000	Reduces the adjusted gross income eligibility cap \$400,000 from the committee print to \$500,000.
Johanns_6	I	Requires a study on the impacts of the Dairy Market Stabilization Program on the competitiveness of the U.S. dairy industry.	This amendment would require the Office of the Chief Economist at the Department of Agriculture to conduct a study and report to Congress on the economic impact of the "Dairy Market Stabilization Program" (DMSP) on the dairy product value chain. The study should consider the economic impact of DMSP on the dairy product value chain, including producers, processors, and domestic and foreign customers. It should also consider the impact of DMSP on the competitiveness of the U.S. dairy industry in export markets.
Lugar_1	I	To provide for the repeal of the sugar program.	This amendment would fully repeal the U.S. sugar program, including price supports and loan rates, marketing allotments import quotas and tariffs and a variety of additional programs, such as sugar purchase guarantees.

Lugar_2	I	To reform the sugar program and repeal the feedstock flexibility program for bioenergy producers.	This amendment would repeal restrictions on tariff-rate quotas (TRQs) that require the TRQ to be set at the legal minimum each year, and adjusted only after April 1; improve TRQ administration by establishing a target stocks-to-use ratio of 15.5%, and encouraging more complete use of the TRQs and more efficient trade through a program that allows countries to lease sugar quotas from each other temporarily and voluntarily; repeal the Feedstock Flexibility Program, which exposes taxpayers to cost by requiring the government to sell surplus sugar to ethanol plants at a loss; reform marketing allotments by requiring that they aim for “adequate supplies at reasonable prices” and eliminating a current floor on allotment levels at 85% of domestic consumption; reform price supports by returning them to the levels of the recent past; and increase administrative flexibility by allowing the Secretary of Agriculture to modify or suspend marketing allotments.
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Thune_3	I	<p>Allows the Secretary of Agriculture to modify Maximum acreage cap when land has been enrolled in an easement program in any of the years 2009-2010-2011-2012 that does not allow a commodity crop to be planted</p>	<p>Here is an example.  2009 – 300 acres corn/soybeans  2010 – 300 acres wheat/corn  2011 – 200 acres wheat/soybeans/100 acres enrolled in WRP  2012 – 200 acres wheat/corn/100 acres enrolled in WRP</p> <p>The 2009-2012 average is 1000 acres divided by 4 equals 250 acres – which is the maximum for this farm</p> <p>There are no acres expiring from CRP or other easement program on this farm through 2017 (even though ground is enrolled in CRP that will be expiring after 2017).</p> <p>Bottom line - the actual maximum 250 acres on this farm now actually provides 50 acres under the Maximum that could now either be used to convert non-cropland to cropland and plant and still be eligible for payment under this title or be used on another farm operated by that producer that has acreage less than the maximum that could be planted to a crop.</p> <p>With the language the Secretary would make an adjustment on this example farm to limit the Maximum acreage to 200 acres – rather than the 250 as it would be without the adjustment.</p>
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