

USDA's technical assistance discussions with the Committee have clearly communicated that the bill provides the authority for highly refined sugars and oils to be brought into the program as provided in the legislative text, as well as the whole host of products derived with traditional gene modification (having gone through the USDA de-regulation process, like corn, soybeans, sugar, and canola) and those derived with gene editing and RNA interference. All told, the draft legislation provides authority to require more than 24,000 additional products in the disclosure program than the Vermont law and will help to avoid a patchwork of state regulations that may confuse consumers and increase food costs.