



Food Agriculture Conservation and Trade Act of 1990

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

Part 1 of 11

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Public Law 101-624
101st Congress

An Act

To extend and revise agricultural price support and related programs, to provide for agricultural export, resource conservation, farm credit, and agricultural research and related programs, to ensure consumers an abundance of food and fiber at reasonable prices, and for other purposes.

Nov. 28, 1990
[S. 2830]

Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,

SECTION 1. SHORT TITLE; TABLE OF CONTENTS.

(a) SHORT TITLE.—This Act may be cited as the “Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990”.

(b) TABLE OF CONTENTS.—The table of contents is as follows:

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Conservation,
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1990.
7 USC 1421 note.

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TITLE I—DAIRY

SEC. 101. MILK PRICE SUPPORT AND MILK INVENTORY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1991 THROUGH 1995.

Effective date. (a) **IN GENERAL.**—Effective January 1, 1991, the Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended by inserting after section 203 (7 U.S.C. 1446d) the following new section:

7 USC 1446e. **“SEC. 204. MILK PRICE SUPPORT AND MILK INVENTORY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM FOR CALENDAR YEARS 1991 THROUGH 1995.**

“Notwithstanding any other provision of law:

“(a) IN GENERAL.—During the period beginning on January 1, 1991, and ending on December 31, 1995, the price of milk shall be supported as provided in this section.

“(b) RATE.—During the period beginning on January 1, 1991, and ending on December 31, 1995, the price of milk shall be supported at a rate not less than \$10.10 per hundredweight for milk containing 3.67 percent milkfat.

“(c) PURCHASES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The price of milk shall be supported through the purchase of milk and the products of milk.

“(2) CCC BID PRICES.—The Commodity Credit Corporation support purchase prices under this section for each of the products of milk (butter, cheese, and nonfat dry milk) announced by the Corporation shall be the same for all of that product sold by persons offering to sell the product to the Corporation. The purchase prices shall be sufficient to enable plants of average efficiency to pay producers, on average, a price not less than the rate of price support for milk in effect during a 12-month period under this subsection.

“(3) BUTTER AND NONFAT DRY MILK.—

“(A) ALLOCATION OF PURCHASE PRICES.—The Secretary may allocate the rate of price support between the purchase prices for nonfat dry milk and butter in a manner that will result in the lowest level of expenditures by the Commodity Credit Corporation or achieve such other objectives as the Secretary considers appropriate. The Secretary shall notify the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate of the allocation.

“(B) TIMING OF PURCHASE PRICE ADJUSTMENTS.—The Secretary may make any such adjustments in the purchase prices for nonfat dry milk and butter the Secretary considers to be necessary not more than twice in each calendar year.

“(d) SUPPORT RATE ADJUSTMENTS.—

“(1) REDUCTIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Effective January 1 of each of the calendar years 1991 through 1995, if the level of purchases of milk and the products of milk by the Commodity Credit Corporation under this section (less sales under section 407 for unrestricted use), as estimated by the Secretary by

November 20 of the preceding calendar year, will exceed 5 billion pounds (milk equivalent, total milk solids basis), the Secretary shall decrease by an amount per hundredweight of at least \$0.25 but not more than \$0.50 the rate of price support for milk in effect for the calendar year.

“(B) PRIOR NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall, by November 20 of the preceding calendar year, notify the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate of any proposed decrease in price support under this paragraph.

“(2) INCREASES.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Effective January 1 of each of the calendar years 1991 through 1995, if the level of purchases of milk and the products of milk by the Commodity Credit Corporation under this section (less sales under section 407 for unrestricted use), as estimated by the Secretary by November 20 of the preceding calendar year, will not exceed 3.5 billion pounds (milk equivalent, total milk solids basis), the Secretary shall increase by an amount per hundredweight of at least \$0.25 the rate of price support for milk in effect for the calendar year.

“(B) PRIOR NOTIFICATION.—The Secretary shall, by November 20 of the preceding calendar year, notify the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate of any proposed increase in price support under this paragraph.

“(3) NO ADJUSTMENTS.—If for any of the calendar years 1992 through 1995, the level of purchases of milk and the products of milk by the Commodity Credit Corporation under this section (less sales under section 407 for unrestricted use), as estimated by the Secretary by November 20 of the preceding calendar year, will be less than 5 billion pounds (milk equivalent, total milk solids basis), but more than 3.5 billion pounds (milk equivalent, total milk solids basis), the Secretary shall not decrease the rate of price support for milk in effect for the calendar year.

“(4) MINIMUM PRICE.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, in no event shall the price of milk be supported at less than \$10.10 per hundredweight.

“(5) ADMINISTRATION.—

“(A) MILK EQUIVALENT, TOTAL MILK SOLIDS BASIS.—As used in this section, the term ‘milk equivalent, total milk solids basis’, of milk and the products of milk purchased by the Commodity Credit Corporation, shall be equal to the weighted-average of the milk equivalent (as computed on a milkfat basis and on a milk solids nonfat basis) of such products, with weighting factors equal to not more than 40 percent for the milk equivalent, milkfat basis, and not more than 70 percent for the milk equivalent, solids nonfat basis. The weighting factors shall total 100 percent.

“(B) LEVEL OF PURCHASES.—In estimating the level of purchases of milk and the products of milk under this section, the Secretary shall deduct the amount, if any, by which the level of imports into the United States of milk and the products of milk during the most recent calendar year exceeds the annual average level of imports into the

United States of milk and the products of milk during the period January 1, 1986, through December 31, 1990 (milk equivalent, total milk solids basis).

“(e) REPORT ON MILK INVENTORY MANAGEMENT PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Not later than August 1, 1991, the Secretary shall prepare and submit a report and recommendations on various milk inventory management programs to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

“(2) SOLICITATION OF PROPOSALS.—Within 60 days after the date of enactment of this section, the Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register a notice to solicit proposals concerning a milk inventory management program.

“(3) REQUIRED PROPOSALS.—In carrying out this subsection, the Secretary shall study, among other proposals—

“(A) an alternative classification of milk contained in section 8c(5) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608c(5)), as amended by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937;

“(B) a program to support the income of milk producers through a system of established prices and deficiency payments; and

“(C) other such programs submitted to the Secretary under paragraph (2) as the Secretary may determine appropriate after consultation with the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

“(4) PROHIBITED PROGRAMS.—In the study required under paragraph (3), the Secretary shall not consider any milk inventory management program that includes any milk production termination program that is similar to the program established under section 201(d)(3), or support price reductions below the levels established under this section.

“(5) CRITERIA FOR EVALUATION.—The Secretary shall evaluate the proposals for a milk inventory management program based on—

“(A) the ability of the program to limit Government purchases of milk products to 6,000,000,000 pounds (milk equivalent, total milk solids basis) in a calendar year;

“(B) the speed and effectiveness of reducing excess milk production;

“(C) the effectiveness in sustaining reduced milk production for at least a 5-year period with and without the continuation of the program;

“(D) the regional impact on milk prices, producer revenue, and milk supplies;

“(E) the impact on national producer income and Government expenditures;

“(F) the impact on the rural economy and maintaining family farms;

“(G) the impact on the availability of wholesome dairy products for domestic and foreign nutrition and food assistance programs;

“(H) technological innovations;

“(I) the effectiveness in reducing butter fat production and increasing protein content in milk;

“(J) the impact of temporary increases and decreases of milk production;

“(K) the impact on the United States livestock industry; and

“(L) all other issues the Secretary considers appropriate.

“(6) NOTICE AND COMMENT.—The Secretary shall provide for public notice and comment on the milk inventory programs studied by the Secretary under this subsection no later than June 1, 1991.

“(f) NOTIFICATION OF CONGRESS CONCERNING ESTIMATED PURCHASES.—On August 1 and by November 20 of each of the calendar years 1991 through 1995, the Secretary shall notify the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate regarding the value and volume of dairy product purchases on a milk equivalent, total milk solids basis, the Secretary estimates that the Corporation will make during the upcoming calendar year.

“(g) EXCESS PURCHASES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to offset any cost to the Commodity Credit Corporation associated with the purchase of milk and the products of milk in excess of 7,000,000,000 pounds (milk equivalent, total milk solids basis), during any of the calendar years 1991 through 1994, the Secretary shall, if necessary, provide for a reduction to be made in the price received by producers for all milk produced in the United States and marketed by producers for commercial use.

“(2) CALCULATION.—If on November 20 of each of the calendar years 1991 through 1994, the Secretary estimates that the level of Commodity Credit Corporation purchases of milk and the products of milk will exceed 7,000,000,000 pounds (milk equivalent, total milk solids basis), the amount of reduction in the price received by producers shall be an amount per hundredweight calculated by dividing—

“(A) the cost of the purchases in excess of 7,000,000,000 pounds, milk equivalent, total milk solids basis; by

“(B) the total quantity of hundredweights of milk the Secretary estimates will be produced and marketed in the United States for commercial use in that calendar year.

“(3) ADJUSTMENTS.—The Secretary shall adjust any such assessment in future years, or refund any portion of such assessments, as needed, to carry out the purposes of this subsection.

“(h) USE OF COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION.—The Secretary shall use the funds, facilities, and authorities of the Commodity Credit Corporation to carry out this section.

“(i) PERIOD.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this section shall be effective only during the period beginning on January 1, 1991, and ending on December 31, 1995.”

(b) CONFORMING PROVISION.—Section 553 of title 5, United States Code, shall not apply with respect to the implementation of section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (as added by subsection (a) of this section) by the Secretary of Agriculture, including determinations made regarding—

(1) the level of price support for milk; and

(2) any reduction in the prices paid to producers of milk.

7 USC 1446e
note.

7 USC 1446e-1. SEC. 102. MILK MANUFACTURING MARKETING ADJUSTMENT.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Effective beginning on the date that is 12 months after the date of enactment of this Act, no State shall provide for (and no person shall collect, directly or indirectly) a greater allowance for the processing of milk (hereafter referred to as a “make allowance”) than is permitted under a Federal program to establish a Grade A price for manufacturing butter, nonfat dry milk, or cheese.

(b) **LIABILITY FOR PENALTIES.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—If the Secretary of Agriculture determines that—

(A) based on a request by a producer supported by evidence, the make allowance collected by a person is in excess of the amount that is permitted under subsection (a); or

(B) a person has failed to comply with any requirement of this section or a regulation issued under this section, the person shall be liable for penalties as determined by the Commodity Credit Corporation in accordance with this subsection.

(2) **AMOUNT OF PENALTIES.**—Such penalties shall be equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

(A) twice the permitted make allowance that could be charged as provided under subsection (a); by

(B) the quantity of milk with respect to which the person was determined by the Secretary to have collected a make allowance in excess of the permitted make allowance.

(c) **REGULATIONS.**—The Secretary may issue such regulations as are necessary to carry out this section.

(d) **INVESTIGATIONS.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may make such investigations as the Secretary considers necessary for the effective administration of this section or to determine whether any person subject to this section has violated this section.

(2) **ADMINISTRATION.**—For the purpose of the investigation, the Secretary may administer oaths and affirmations, subpoena witnesses, compel their attendance, take evidence, and require the production of any records that are relevant to the inquiry.

(3) **SUBPOENA.**—The attendance of witnesses and the production of any such records may be required from any place in the United States. In case of contumacy by, or refusal to obey a subpoena to, any person, the Secretary may invoke the aid of any court of the United States within the jurisdiction of which the investigation or proceeding is carried on, or where the person resides or carries on business, in requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of records. The court may issue an order requiring the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of records, or requiring the person to appear before the Secretary to produce records or to give testimony on the matter under investigation.

(4) **CONTEMPT.**—Any failure to obey the order of the court may be punished by the court as a contempt thereof.

(5) **PROCESS.**—All process in any such case may be served in the judicial district of which the person is an inhabitant or wherever the person may be found.

(e) **ENFORCEMENT.**—The district courts of the United States are vested with jurisdiction specifically to enforce, and to prevent and

Courts.

restrain any person from violating, any provision of this section or any regulation issued under this section.

SEC. 103. MINNESOTA-WISCONSIN PRICE SERIES REFORM.

7 USC 608c note.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Within 60 days of the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall commence to accept alternative pricing formula recommendations, as they may relate to the Minnesota-Wisconsin price series used to determine the minimum prices paid under milk marketing orders, in order to amend such milk marketing orders authorized under section 8c of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608c), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937. Among the alternative pricing formulas to be considered by the Secretary shall be a price series based on prices paid by milk processors for Grade A milk and manufacturing grade milk that is used in the manufacture of dairy products.

(b) **AVAILABILITY OF DATA.**—The Secretary shall compile and make available to the public the historical and current data used to compare the alternative pricing formulas submitted and recommended as provided in subsection (a) with the existing Minnesota-Wisconsin price series.

Public information.

(c) **IMPLEMENTATION IN FEDERAL MARKETING ORDERS.**—

(1) **ANNOUNCEMENT OF HEARING.**—Not later than October 1, 1991, the Secretary shall—

(A) announce a national hearing to consider the proposed replacement of the Minnesota-Wisconsin price series in Federal milk marketing orders; and

(B) invite industry and consumer proposals on the specific provisions to be considered for each order.

(2) **REPORT TO CONGRESS.**—On issuance of the final decision on the hearing proposals, the Secretary shall report the decision to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

(3) **OPPORTUNITY FOR PUBLIC COMMENT.**—The opportunity for public comment on the recommended decision shall not be less than 30 legislative days. For purposes of this paragraph, the term “legislative day” means a day on which either House of Congress is in session.

SEC. 104. HEARINGS ON FEDERAL MILK MARKETING ORDERS.

7 USC 608c note.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall—

(1) conclude the national hearings announced by the Secretary on March 29, 1990, regarding possible changes in the pricing provisions of Federal milk marketing orders; and

(2) to the maximum extent practicable consistent with applicable laws, effect any resulting system-wide changes in the Federal orders setting minimum prices that milk processors must pay for Grade A milk received from producers, by January 1, 1992.

SEC. 105. REPORT OF DAIRY PRODUCT PURCHASES.

7 USC 1446c note.
Public information.

The Secretary of Agriculture shall make available to the public quarterly evaluations of the acquisition and disposal of Commodity Credit Corporation purchases of dairy products.

7 USC 1446e
note.

SEC. 106. APPLICATION OF SUPPORT PRICE FOR MILK.

For purposes of supporting the price of milk under section 204 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (as added by section 101 of this Act), the Secretary of Agriculture may not take into consideration any market value of whey.

7 USC 1446
note.

SEC. 107. APPLICATION OF AMENDMENTS.

The amendments made by this title shall not affect any liability of any person under section 201 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1446) as in effect before the date of the enactment of this Act.

SEC. 108. ADJUSTMENTS FOR SEASONAL PRODUCTION; HEARINGS ON AMENDMENTS; DETERMINATION OF MILK PRICES.

Section 101(b) of the Agricultural and Food Act of 1981 (7 U.S.C. 608c note) is amended by striking "1990" and inserting "1995".

SEC. 109. TRANSFER OF DAIRY PRODUCTS TO THE MILITARY AND VETERANS HOSPITALS.

Section 202 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1446a) is amended by striking "1990" each place it appears in subsections (a) and (b) and inserting "1995".

SEC. 110. EXTENSION OF THE DAIRY INDEMNITY PROGRAM.

7 USC 450l.

Section 3 of the Act entitled "An Act to provide indemnity payments to dairy farmers" (7 U.S.C. 4501), approved August 13, 1968, is amended by striking "1990" and inserting "1995".

SEC. 111. EXPORT SALES OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Section 1163 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1731 note) is amended by striking "1990" each place it appears and inserting "1995".

SEC. 112. COMPONENT PRICING OF MILK.

Section 8c(5)(B) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608c(5)(B)), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, is amended—

- (1) by striking "and" at the end of clause (d); and
- (2) by inserting before the period at the end the following: "and, (f) a further adjustment, equitably to apportion the total value of milk purchased by any handler or by all handlers among producers on the basis of the milk components contained in their marketings of milk".

SEC. 113. ADJUSTMENTS IN PAYMENTS BY HANDLERS.

Section 8c(5) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608c(5)), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, is amended by adding at the end the following:

"(L) Providing that adjustments in payments by handlers under paragraph (A) need not be the same as adjustments to producers under paragraph (B) with regard to adjustments authorized by subparagraphs (2) and (3) of paragraph (A) and clauses (b), (c), and (d) of paragraph (B)(ii)."

SEC. 114. DAIRY EXPORT INCENTIVE PROGRAM.

Section 153 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (15 U.S.C. 713a-14) is amended by striking "September 30, 1990" and inserting "December 31, 1995".

SEC. 115. STATUS OF PRODUCER HANDLERS.

7 USC 608c note.

The legal status of producer handlers of milk under the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 601 et seq.), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937, shall be the same after the amendments made by this title take effect as it was before the effective date of the amendments.

SEC. 116. MULTIPLE COMPONENT PRICING STUDY.

7 USC 608c note.

(a) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall initiate a study to determine whether, and to what extent, milkfat is being produced in the United States in excess of commercial market needs as a result of any provision of law, regulation, or order that affects the manner in which producers receive payment for milk on the basis of the milk components contained in their marketings of milk under any Federal or State milk pricing program.

(b) **STUDY.**—In conducting the study, the Secretary shall assess the potential impact on achieving balance in the production, marketing, and domestic commercial use of milkfat through adoption of multiple component pricing programs under Federal and State milk pricing programs.

(c) **REPORT.**—Not later than 180 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary shall—

- (1) report the results of the study conducted under subsection (a), together with associated recommendations, to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate; and
- (2) publish the results of the study.

(d) **IMPLEMENTATION IN FEDERAL MARKETING ORDERS.**—On completion and publication of the study described in this section, the Secretary shall—

- (1) announce a national hearing to consider the adoption of multiple component pricing provisions in individual Federal milk marketing orders issued under section 8c of the Agricultural Adjustment Act (7 U.S.C. 608c), reenacted with amendments by the Agricultural Marketing Agreement Act of 1937; and
- (2) invite industry and consumer proposals on the specific provisions to be considered for each order.

TITLE II—WOOL AND MOHAIR**SEC. 201. WOOL AND MOHAIR PRICE SUPPORT PROGRAM.**

(a) **EXTENSION.**—Section 703 of the National Wool Act of 1954 (7 U.S.C. 1782) is amended by striking “1990” each place it appears in subsections (a) and (b) and inserting “1995”.

(b) **PAYMENT LIMITATION.**—Section 704 of such Act (7 U.S.C. 1783) is amended—

- (1) by striking the section heading and inserting the following:

“SEC. 704. PAYMENTS AS MEANS OF PRICE SUPPORT.”;
- (2) by inserting after the section designation the following:

“(a) **USE OF PAYMENTS.**—; and
- (3) by adding at the end the following new subsection:

“(b) **PAYMENT LIMITATION.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The total amount of payments that a person shall be entitled to receive under this Act for wool or mohair for any marketing year shall not exceed—

“(A) \$200,000 for the 1991 marketing year;

“(B) \$175,000 for the 1992 marketing year;

“(C) \$150,000 for the 1993 marketing year; and

“(D) \$125,000 for each of the 1994 and subsequent marketing years.

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“(2) **ENFORCEMENT.**—The Secretary shall issue regulations defining the term ‘person’ for purposes of this section. The regulations shall be consistent with regulations issued by the Secretary in accordance with sections 1001, 1001A, and 1001B of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1308, 1308-1, and 1308-2).”.

TITLE III—WHEAT

SEC. 301. LOANS, PAYMENTS, AND ACREAGE REDUCTION PROGRAMS FOR THE 1991 THROUGH 1995 CROPS OF WHEAT.

The Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended—

(1) by repealing sections 107A and 107B (7 U.S.C. 1445b and 1445b-1);

(2) by redesignating section 107D (7 U.S.C. 1445b-3) as section 107A; and

(3) by inserting after section 107A (as so redesignated) the following new section:

7 USC 1445b-3a. “**SEC. 107B. LOANS, PAYMENTS, AND ACREAGE REDUCTION PROGRAMS FOR THE 1991 THROUGH 1995 CROPS OF WHEAT.**

“(a) **LOANS AND PURCHASES.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the Secretary shall make available to producers on a farm loans and purchases for each of the 1991 through 1995 crops of wheat produced on the farm at such level as the Secretary determines will maintain the competitive relationship of wheat to other grains in domestic and export markets after taking into consideration the cost of producing wheat, supply and demand conditions, and world prices for wheat.

“(2) **MINIMUM LOAN AND PURCHASE LEVEL.**—Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4), the loan and purchase level determined under paragraph (1) shall not be less than 85 percent of the simple average price received by producers of wheat, as determined by the Secretary, during the marketing years for the immediately preceding 5 crops of wheat, 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, except that the loan and purchase level for a crop determined under this paragraph may not be reduced by more than 5 percent from the level determined for the preceding crop.

“(3) **ADJUSTMENTS TO SUPPORT LEVEL.**—

“(A) **STOCKS TO USE RATIO.**—If the Secretary estimates for any marketing year that the ratio of ending stocks of wheat to total use for the marketing year will be—

“(i) equal to or greater than 30 percent, the Secretary may reduce the loan and purchase level for wheat for

the corresponding crop by an amount not to exceed 10 percent in any year;

“(ii) less than 30 percent but not less than 15 percent, the Secretary may reduce the loan and purchase level for wheat for the corresponding crop by an amount not to exceed 5 percent in any year; or

“(iii) less than 15 percent, the Secretary may not reduce the loan and purchase level for wheat for the corresponding crop.

“(B) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary adjusts the level of loans and purchases for wheat under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate a report—

“(I) certifying such adjustment as necessary to prevent the accumulation of stocks and to retain market share; and

“(II) containing a description of the need for such adjustment.

“(ii) EFFECTIVE DATE OF ADJUSTMENT.—The adjustment shall become effective no earlier than 60 calendar days after the date of submission of the report to the Committees, except that in the case of the 1991 crop of wheat, the adjustment shall become effective on the date of the submission of the report.

“(C) COMPETITIVE POSITION.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), if the Secretary determines, not later than 60 days prior to the beginning of a marketing year for a crop, that the effective loan rate established for such crop will not maintain a competitive market position for wheat, the Secretary may reduce the loan and purchase level for wheat for the marketing year by an amount, in addition to any reduction under subparagraph (A), not to exceed 10 percent in any year.

“(D) NO EFFECT ON FUTURE YEARS.—Any reduction in the loan and purchase level for wheat under this paragraph shall not be considered in determining the loan and purchase level for wheat for subsequent years.

“(E) MINIMUM LOAN RATE.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the loan rate for wheat shall not be less than \$2.44 per bushel, unless such rate would exceed 80 percent of the 5-year average market price determination.

“(4) MARKETING LOAN PROVISIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may permit a producer to repay a loan made under this subsection for a crop at a level (except as provided in subparagraph (C)) that is the lesser of—

“(i) the loan level determined for the crop;

“(ii) the higher of—

“(I) 70 percent of such level;

“(II) if the loan level for a crop was reduced under paragraph (3), 70 percent of the loan level that would have been in effect but for the reduction under paragraph (3); or

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“(iii) the prevailing world market price for wheat (adjusted to United States quality and location), as determined by the Secretary.

“(B) **PREVAILING WORLD MARKET PRICE.**—If the Secretary permits a producer to repay a loan in accordance with subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall prescribe by regulation—

“(i) a formula to determine the prevailing world market price for wheat, adjusted to United States quality and location; and

“(ii) a mechanism by which the Secretary shall announce periodically the prevailing world market price for wheat.

“(C) **ALTERNATIVE REPAYMENT RATES.**—For each of the 1991 through 1995 crops of wheat, if the world market price for wheat (adjusted to United States quality and location) as determined by the Secretary, is less than the loan level determined for the crop, the Secretary may permit a producer to repay a loan made under this subsection for a crop at such level (not in excess of the loan level determined for the crop) as the Secretary determines will—

“(i) minimize potential loan forfeitures;

“(ii) minimize the accumulation of wheat stocks by the Federal Government;

“(iii) minimize the cost incurred by the Federal Government in storing wheat; and

“(iv) allow wheat produced in the United States to be marketed freely and competitively, both domestically and internationally.

“(5) **SIMPLE AVERAGE PRICE.**—For purposes of this section, the simple average price received by producers for the immediately preceding marketing year shall be based on the latest information available to the Secretary at the time of the determination.

“(b) **LOAN DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may, for each of the 1991 through 1995 crops of wheat, make payments (hereafter in this section referred to as ‘loan deficiency payments’) available to producers who, although eligible to obtain a loan or purchase agreement under subsection (a), agree to forgo obtaining the loan or agreement in return for payments under this subsection.

“(2) **COMPUTATION.**—A payment under this subsection shall be computed by multiplying—

“(A) the loan payment rate; by

“(B) the quantity of wheat the producer is eligible to place under loan (or obtain a purchase agreement) but for which the producer forgoes obtaining the loan or agreement in return for payments under this subsection.

“(3) **LOAN PAYMENT RATE.**—For purposes of this subsection, the loan payment rate shall be the amount by which—

“(A) the loan level determined for the crop under subsection (a); exceeds

“(B) the level at which a loan may be repaid under subsection (a).

“(c) **PAYMENTS.**—

“(1) **DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall make available to producers payments (hereafter in this section referred to as

'deficiency payments') for each of the 1991 through 1995 crops of wheat in an amount computed by multiplying—

“(i) the payment rate; by

“(ii) the payment acres for the crop; by

“(iii) the farm program payment yield established for the crop for the farm.

“(B) PAYMENT RATE.—

“(i) PAYMENT RATE FOR 1991 THROUGH 1993 CROPS.—

The payment rate for each of the 1991 through 1993 crops of wheat shall be the amount by which the established price for the crop of wheat exceeds the higher of—

“(I) the national weighted average market price received by producers during the first 5 months of the marketing year for the crop, as determined by the Secretary; or

“(II) the loan level determined for the crop, prior to any adjustment made under subsection (a)(3) for the marketing year for the crop of wheat.

“(ii) PAYMENT RATE OF 1994 AND 1995 CROPS.—The payment rate for each of the 1994 and 1995 crops of wheat shall be calculated as provided in clause (i).

“(iii) MINIMUM ESTABLISHED PRICE.—The established price for wheat shall not be less than \$4.00 per bushel for each of the 1991 through 1995 crops.

“(C) PAYMENT ACRES.—Payment acres for a crop shall be the lesser of—

“(i) the number of acres planted to the crop for harvest within the permitted acreage; or

“(ii) 100 percent of the crop acreage base for the crop for the farm less the quantity of reduced acreage (as determined under subsection (e)(2)(D)).

“(D) EMERGENCY COMPENSATION.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, if the Secretary adjusts the level of loans and purchases for wheat under subsection (a)(3), the Secretary shall provide emergency compensation by increasing the deficiency payments for wheat by such amount as the Secretary determines necessary to provide the same total return to producers as if the adjustment in the level of loans and purchases had not been made.

“(ii) CALCULATION.—In determining the payment rate, per bushel, for emergency compensation payments for a crop of wheat under this subparagraph, the Secretary shall use the national weighted average market price, per bushel of wheat, received by producers during the marketing year for the crop, as determined by the Secretary.

“(iii) DEADLINES FOR ESTIMATES AND AVAILABILITY.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, the Secretary shall—

“(I) by December 1 of the marketing year for the crop, estimate the national weighted average market price, per bushel of wheat, received by producers during the marketing year;

“(II) by December 15 of the marketing year, use the estimate to make available to producers who have elected the payment option authorized by this clause not less than 75 percent of the increase in payments estimated to be payable with respect to the crop under this subparagraph; and

“(III) adjust the amount of each final payment for wheat to reflect any difference between the amount of any estimated payment made under this clause and the amount of actual payment due under this subparagraph.

“(iv) **TIME FOR ELECTING PAYMENT OPTION.**—Producers shall elect the payment option authorized by clause (iii) at the time of entering into a contract to participate in the program established by this section for the crop.

“(E) 0/92 PROGRAM.—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—If an acreage limitation program under subsection (e)(2) is in effect for a crop of wheat and the producers on a farm devote a portion of the maximum payment acres for wheat as calculated under subparagraph (C)(ii) of the farm equal to more than 8 percent of such wheat acreage of the farm for the crop to conservation uses (except as provided in subparagraph (F))—

“(I) such portion of the maximum payment acres in excess of 8 percent of such acreage devoted to conservation uses (except as provided in subparagraph (F)) shall be considered to be planted to wheat for the purpose of determining the acreage on the farm required to be devoted to conservation uses in accordance with subsection (e)(2)(D); and

“(II) the producers shall be eligible for payments under this paragraph with respect to such acreage.

“(ii) **DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, any producer who devotes a portion of the maximum payment acres for wheat for the farm to conservation uses (or other uses as provided in subparagraph (F)) under this subparagraph shall receive deficiency payments on the acreage that is considered to be planted to wheat and eligible for payments under this subparagraph for the crop at a per-bushel rate established by the Secretary, except that the rate may not be established at less than the projected deficiency payment rate for the crop, as determined by the Secretary. Such projected payment rate for the crop shall be announced by the Secretary prior to the period during which wheat producers may agree to participate in the program for the crop.

“(iii) **ADVERSE EFFECT ON AGRIBUSINESS AND OTHER INTERESTS.**—The Secretary shall implement this subparagraph in such a manner as to minimize the adverse effect on agribusiness and other agriculturally related economic interests within any county, State, or region. In carrying out this subparagraph, the Secretary is authorized to restrict the total quantity of wheat acreage that may be taken out of production under this subparagraph, taking into consideration the

total quantity of acreage that has or will be removed from production under other price support, production adjustment, or conservation program activities. No restrictions on the quantity of acreage that may be taken out of production in accordance with this subparagraph in a crop year shall be imposed in the case of a county in which producers were eligible to receive disaster emergency loans under section 321 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1961) as a result of a disaster that occurred during the crop year.

“(iv) CROP ACREAGE AND PAYMENT YIELD.—The wheat crop acreage base and wheat farm program payment yield of the farm shall not be reduced due to the fact that a portion of the permitted wheat acreage of the farm was devoted to conserving uses (except as provided in subparagraph (F)) under this subparagraph.

“(v) LIMITATION.—Other than as provided in clauses (i) through (iv), payments may not be made under this paragraph for any crop on a greater acreage than the acreage actually planted to wheat.

“(vi) CONSERVATION USE ACREAGE UNDER OTHER PROGRAMS.—Any acreage considered to be planted to wheat in accordance with clauses (i) and (iv) may not also be designated as conservation use acreage for the purpose of fulfilling any provisions under any acreage limitation or land diversion program requiring that the producers devote a specified acreage to conservation uses.

“(F) ALTERNATIVE CROPS.—

“(i) INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER CROPS.—The Secretary may permit, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, all or any part of acreage otherwise required to be devoted to conservation uses as a condition of qualifying for payments under subparagraph (E) to be devoted to sweet sorghum, guar, sesame, castor beans, crambe, plantago ovato, triticale, rye, mung beans, commodities for which no substantial domestic production or market exists but that could yield industrial raw material being imported, or likely to be imported, into the United States, or commodities grown for experimental purposes (including kenaf and milkweed), subject to the following sentence. The Secretary may permit the acreage to be devoted to the production only if the Secretary determines that—

“(I) the production is not likely to increase the cost of the price support program and will not affect farm income adversely; and

“(II) the production is needed to provide an adequate supply of the commodity, or, in the case of commodities for which no substantial domestic production or market exists but that could yield industrial raw materials, the production is needed to encourage domestic manufacture of the raw material and could lead to increased industrial use of the raw material to the long-term benefit of United States industry.

“(ii) OILSEEDS.—The Secretary shall permit, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, all or any part of acreage otherwise required to be devoted to conservation uses as a condition of qualifying for payments under subparagraph (E) to be devoted to sunflowers, rapeseed, canola, safflower, flaxseed, mustard seed, and other minor oilseed designated by the Secretary (excluding soybeans). In implementing this clause, the Secretary shall provide that, in order to receive payments under subparagraph (E), the producers shall agree to forgo eligibility to receive a loan under section 205 for the crop of any such oilseed produced on the farm.

“(G) REDUCTION FOR DISASTER PAYMENTS.—The total quantity of wheat on which payments would otherwise be payable to a producer on a farm for any crop under this paragraph shall be reduced by the quantity on which any disaster payment is made to the producer for the crop under paragraph (2).

“(2) DISASTER PAYMENTS.—

“(A) PREVENTED PLANTING.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), if the Secretary determines that the producers on a farm are prevented from planting any portion of the acreage intended for wheat to wheat or other nonconserving crops because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster, or other condition beyond the control of the producers, the Secretary shall make a prevented planting disaster payment to the producers in an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

“(i) the number of acres so affected but not to exceed the acreage planted to wheat for harvest (including any acreage that the producers were prevented from planting to wheat or other nonconserving crops in lieu of wheat because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster, or other condition beyond the control of the producers) in the immediately preceding year; by

“(ii) 75 percent of the farm program payment yield established for the farm by the Secretary; by

“(iii) a payment rate equal to 33½ percent of the established price for the crop.

“(B) REDUCED YIELDS.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), if the Secretary determines that because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster, or other condition beyond the control of the producers, the total quantity of wheat that the producers are able to harvest on any farm is less than the result of multiplying 60 percent of the farm program payment yield established by the Secretary for the crop by the acreage planted for harvest for the crop, the Secretary shall make a reduced yield disaster payment to the producers at a rate equal to 50 percent of the established price for the crop for the deficiency in production below 60 percent for the crop.

“(C) CROP INSURANCE.—Producers on a farm shall not be eligible for—

“(i) prevented planting disaster payments under subparagraph (A), if prevented planting crop insurance is available to the producers under the Federal Crop

Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) with respect to the wheat acreage of the producers; or

“(ii) reduced yield disaster payments under subparagraph (B), if reduced yield crop insurance is available to the producers under such Act with respect to the wheat acreage of the producers.

“(D) ADMINISTRATION.—

“(i) ECONOMIC EMERGENCIES.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (C), the Secretary may make a disaster payment to the producers on a farm under this paragraph if the Secretary determines that—

Disaster
assistance.

“(I) as the result of drought, flood, or other natural disaster, or other condition beyond the control of the producers, the producers have suffered substantial losses of production either from being prevented from planting wheat or other nonconserving crops or from reduced yields;

“(II) the losses have created an economic emergency for the producers;

“(III) crop insurance indemnity payments under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) and other forms of assistance made available by the Federal Government to the producers for the losses are insufficient to alleviate the economic emergency; and

“(IV) additional assistance must be made available to the producers to alleviate the economic emergency.

“(ii) ADJUSTMENTS.—The Secretary may make such adjustments in the amount of payments made available under this paragraph with respect to an individual farm as necessary to ensure the equitable allotment of the payments among producers, taking into account other forms of Federal disaster assistance provided to the producers for the crop involved.

“(d) PAYMENT YIELDS.—The farm program payment yields for farms for each crop of wheat shall be determined under title V.

“(e) ACREAGE REDUCTION PROGRAMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, if the Secretary determines that the total supply of wheat, in the absence of an acreage limitation program, will be excessive taking into account the need for an adequate carry-over to maintain reasonable and stable supplies and prices and to meet a national emergency, the Secretary may provide for any crop of wheat an acreage limitation program as described in paragraph (2).

“(B) AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION PROGRAM.—In making a determination under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall take into consideration the number of acres placed in the agricultural resources conservation program established under subtitle D of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3831 et seq.).

“(C) ANNOUNCEMENTS.—If the Secretary elects to implement an acreage limitation program for any crop year, the Secretary shall announce any such program not later than June 1 prior to the calendar year in which the crop is

harvested, except that in the case of the 1991 crop, the Secretary shall announce the program as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this section.

“(D) ADJUSTMENTS.—Not later than July 31 of the year previous to the year in which the crop is harvested, the Secretary may make adjustments in the program announced under subparagraph (C) if the Secretary determines that there has been a significant change in the total supply of wheat since the program was first announced.

“(E) COMPLIANCE.—As a condition of eligibility for loans, purchases, and payments for any such crop of wheat, except as provided in subsections (f) and (g) and section 504, the producers on a farm must comply with the terms and conditions of the acreage limitation program and, if applicable, a land diversion program as provided in paragraph (5).

“(F) ACREAGE LIMITATION PROGRAM FOR 1991 CROP.—In the case of the 1991 crop of wheat, the Secretary shall provide for an acreage limitation program (as described in paragraph (2)) under which the acreage planted to wheat for harvest on a farm would be limited to the wheat crop acreage base for the farm for the crop reduced by not less than 15 percent.

“(G) ACREAGE LIMITATION PROGRAMS FOR 1992 THROUGH 1995 CROPS.—In the case of each of the 1992 through 1995 crops of wheat, if the Secretary estimates for a marketing year for the crop that the ratio of ending stocks of wheat to total disappearance of wheat for the preceding marketing year will be—

“(i) more than 40 percent, the Secretary shall provide for an acreage limitation program (as described in paragraph (2)) under which the acreage planted to wheat for harvest on a farm would be limited to the wheat crop acreage base for the farm for the crop reduced by not less than 10 percent nor more than 20 percent; or

“(ii) equal to or less than 40 percent, the Secretary may provide for such an acreage limitation program under which the acreage planted to wheat for harvest on a farm would be limited to the wheat crop acreage base for the farm for the crop reduced by not more than 0 to 15 percent.

For the purpose of this subparagraph, the term ‘total disappearance’ means all wheat utilization, including total domestic, total export, and total residual disappearance.

“(2) ACREAGE LIMITATION PROGRAM.—

“(A) PERCENTAGE REDUCTIONS.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), if a wheat acreage limitation program is announced under paragraph (1), such limitation shall be achieved by applying a uniform percentage reduction (from 0 to 20 percent) to the wheat crop acreage base for the crop for each wheat-producing farm.

“(B) COMPLIANCE.—Except as provided in subsection (g) and section 504, producers who knowingly produce wheat in excess of the permitted wheat acreage for the farm shall be ineligible for wheat loans, purchases, and payments with respect to that farm.

“(C) CROP ACREAGE BASES.—Wheat crop acreage bases for each crop of wheat shall be determined under title V.

“(D) ACREAGE DEVOTED TO CONSERVATION USES.—A number of acres on the farm shall be devoted to conservation uses, in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary. Such number shall be determined by multiplying the wheat crop acreage base by the percentage reduction required by the Secretary. The number of acres so determined is hereafter in this subsection referred to as ‘reduced acreage’. The remaining acreage is hereafter in this subsection referred to as ‘permitted acreage’. Permitted acreage may be adjusted by the Secretary as provided in paragraph (3) and in section 504.

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“(E) INDIVIDUAL FARM PROGRAM ACREAGE.—Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c), the individual farm program acreage shall be the acreage planted on the farm to wheat for harvest within the permitted wheat acreage for the farm as established under this paragraph.

“(F) PLANTING DESIGNATED CROPS ON REDUCED ACREAGE.—

“(i) DEFINITION OF DESIGNATED CROP.—As used in this subparagraph, the term ‘designated crop’ means a crop defined in section 504(b)(1), excluding any program crop as defined in section 502(3).

“(ii) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (iii), the Secretary may permit producers on a farm to plant a designated crop on no more than one-half of the reduced acreage on the farm.

“(iii) LIMITATIONS.—If the producers on a farm elect to plant a designated crop on reduced acreage under this subparagraph—

“(I) the amount of the deficiency payment that the producers are otherwise eligible to receive under subsection (c) shall be reduced, for each acre (or portion thereof) that is planted to the designated crop, by an amount equal to the deficiency payment that would be made with respect to a number of acres of the crop that the Secretary considers appropriate, except that if the producers on the farm are participating in a program established for more than one program crop, the amount of the reduction shall be determined by prorating the reduction based on the acreage planted or considered planted on the farm to all of such program crops; and

“(II) the Secretary shall ensure that reductions in deficiency payments under subclause (I) are sufficient to ensure that this subparagraph will result in no additional cost to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

“(3) TARGETED OPTION PAYMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if the Secretary implements an acreage limitation program with respect to any of the 1991 through 1995 crops of wheat, the Secretary may make available to producers on a farm who do not receive payments under subsection (c)(1)(E) for such crop on the farm, adjustments in the level of deficiency payments that would otherwise be

made available to the producers if the producers exercise the payment options provided in this paragraph.

“(B) PAYMENT OPTIONS.—If the Secretary elects to carry out this paragraph, the Secretary shall make the payment options specified in subparagraphs (C) and (D) available to producers who agree to make adjustments in the quantity of acreage diverted from the production of wheat under an acreage limitation program in accordance with this paragraph.

“(C) INCREASED ACREAGE LIMITATION OPTION.—

“(i) INCREASE IN ESTABLISHED PRICE.—If the Secretary elects to carry out this paragraph, a producer shall be eligible to receive an increase in the established price for wheat under clause (ii) if the producer agrees to an increase in the acreage limitation percentage to be applied to the producers’ wheat acreage base above the acreage limitation percentage announced by the Secretary.

“(ii) METHOD OF CALCULATION.—For the purposes of calculating deficiency payments to be made available to producers who participate in the program under this paragraph, the Secretary shall increase the established price for wheat by an amount determined by the Secretary, but not less than 0.5 percent, nor more than 1 percent, for each 1 percentage point increase in the acreage limitation percentage applied to the producers’ wheat acreage base.

“(iii) LIMITATION.—The acreage limitation percentage to be applied to the producers’ wheat acreage base shall not be increased by more than 10 percentage points for the 1991 crop and 15 percentage points for each of the 1992 through 1995 crops above the acreage limitation percentage announced by the Secretary for the crop or above 25 percent total for the crop.

“(D) DECREASED ACREAGE LIMITATION OPTION.—

“(i) DECREASE IN ACREAGE LIMITATION REQUIREMENT.—If the Secretary elects to carry out this paragraph, a producer shall be eligible to decrease the acreage limitation percentage applicable to the producers’ wheat acreage base (as announced by the Secretary) if the producer agrees to a decrease in the established price for wheat under clause (ii) for the purpose of calculating deficiency payments to be made available to the producer.

“(ii) METHOD OF CALCULATION.—For the purposes of calculating deficiency payments to be made available to producers who choose the option set forth in this subparagraph, the Secretary shall decrease the established price for wheat by an amount to be determined by the Secretary, but not less than 0.5 percent, nor more than 1 percent, for each 1 percentage point decrease in the acreage limitation percentage applied to the producers’ wheat acreage base.

“(iii) LIMITATION.—A producer may not choose to decrease the acreage limitation percentage applicable to the producers’ wheat acreage base under this para-

graph by more than one-half of the announced acreage limitation percentage.

“(E) PARTICIPATION AND PRODUCTION EFFECTS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph, the Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, ensure that the program provided for in this paragraph does not have a significant effect on program participation or total production and shall be offered in such a manner that the Secretary determines will result in no additional budget outlays. The Secretary shall provide an analysis of the Secretary’s determination to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

“(4) ADMINISTRATION.—

“(A) PROTECTION FROM WEEDS AND EROSION.—The regula- Regulations.
tions issued by the Secretary under paragraph (2) with respect to acreage required to be devoted to conservation uses shall assure protection of the acreage from weeds and wind and water erosion.

“(B) ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL COVER.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a producer who participates in an acreage reduction program established for a crop of wheat under this subsection shall be required to plant to an annual or perennial cover 50 percent (or more, at the option of the producer) of the acreage that is required to be removed from the production of wheat, but not to exceed 5 percent (or more, at the option of the producer) of the crop acreage base established for the crop. This requirement shall not apply with respect to arid areas (including summer fallow areas), as determined by the Secretary.

“(ii) MULTIYEAR PROGRAM.—

“(I) COST-SHARE ASSISTANCE.—If a producer elects to establish a perennial cover capable of improving water quality or wildlife habitat on the acreage, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall make available cost-share assistance for 25 percent of the approved cost of establishing the cover on not more than 50 percent of the acreage that is required to be diverted from production, but not to exceed 5 percent (or more, at the option of the producer) of the crop acreage base established for a crop.

“(II) AGREEMENT OF PRODUCER.—If a producer elects to establish a perennial cover on the acreage under this subparagraph and receives cost-share assistance from the Corporation with respect to the cover, the producer, under such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary, taking into consideration guidelines established by the State technical committees established in subtitle G of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985, shall agree to maintain the perennial cover for a minimum of 3 years.

“(iii) CONSERVING CROPS.—The Secretary may permit, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, all or any part of the acreage to be

devoted to sweet sorghum, guar, sesame, castor beans, crambe, plantago ovato, triticale, rye, mung beans, milkweed, or other commodity, if the Secretary determines that the production is needed to provide an adequate supply of the commodities, is not likely to increase the cost of the price support program, and will not affect farm income adversely.

“(C) HAYING AND GRAZING.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), haying and grazing of reduced acreage, acreage devoted to a conservation use under subsection (c)(1)(E), and acreage diverted from production under a land diversion program established under this section shall be permitted, except during any consecutive 5-month period that is established by the State committee established under section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590h(b)) for a State. The 5-month period shall be established during the period beginning April 1, and ending October 31, of a year.

“(ii) NATURAL DISASTERS.—In the case of a natural disaster, the Secretary may permit unlimited haying and grazing on the acreage. The Secretary may not exclude irrigated or irrigable acreage not planted in alfalfa when exercising the authority under this clause.

“(D) WATER STORAGE USES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The regulations issued by the Secretary under paragraph (2) with respect to acreage required to be devoted to conservation uses shall provide that land that has been converted to water storage uses shall be considered to be devoted to conservation uses if the land was devoted to wheat, feed grains, cotton, rice, or oilseeds in at least 3 of the immediately preceding 5 years. The land shall be considered to be devoted to conservation uses for the period that the land remains in water storage uses, but not to exceed 5 years subsequent to its conversion to water storage uses.

“(ii) LIMITATIONS.—Land converted to water storage uses for the purposes of this subparagraph may not be devoted to any commercial use, including commercial fish production. The water stored on the land may not be ground water. The farm on which the land is located must have been irrigated with ground water during at least 1 of the preceding 5 crop years.

“(E) SUMMER FALLOW.—In determining the quantity of land to be devoted to conservation uses under an acreage limitation program with respect to land that has been farmed under summer fallow practices, as defined by the Secretary, the Secretary shall consider the effects of soil erosion and such other factors as the Secretary considers appropriate.

“(5) LAND DIVERSION PAYMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may make land diversion payments to producers of wheat, whether or not an acreage limitation program for wheat is in effect, if the Secretary determines that the land diversion payments are

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necessary to assist in adjusting the total national acreage of wheat to desirable goals. The land diversion payments shall be made to producers who, to the extent prescribed by the Secretary, devote to approved conservation uses an acreage of cropland on the farm in accordance with land diversion contracts entered into by the Secretary with the producers.

“(B) AMOUNTS.—The amounts payable to producers under land diversion contracts may be determined through the submission of bids for the contracts by producers in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe or through such other means as the Secretary determines appropriate. In determining the acceptability of contract offers, the Secretary shall take into consideration the extent of the diversion to be undertaken by the producers and the productivity of the acreage diverted.

Government
contracts.

“(C) LIMITATION ON DIVERTED ACREAGE.—The Secretary shall limit the total acreage to be diverted under agreements in any county or local community so as not to affect adversely the economy of the county or local community.

“(6) CONSERVATION PRACTICES.—

“(A) WILDLIFE FOOD PLOTS OR HABITAT.—The reduced acreage and additional diverted acreage may be devoted to wildlife food plots or wildlife habitat in conformity with standards established by the Secretary in consultation with wildlife agencies. The Secretary may pay an appropriate share of the cost of practices designed to carry out the purposes of this subparagraph.

“(B) SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES.—The Secretary may also pay an appropriate share of the cost of approved soil and water conservation practices (including practices that may be effective for a number of years) established by the producer on acreage required to be devoted to conservation uses or on additional diverted acreage.

“(C) PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY.—The Secretary may provide for an additional payment on the acreage in an amount determined by the Secretary to be appropriate in relation to the benefit to the general public if the producer agrees to permit, without other compensation, access to all or such portion of the farm, as the Secretary may prescribe, by the general public, for hunting, trapping, fishing, and hiking, subject to applicable State and Federal regulations.

“(7) PARTICIPATION AGREEMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Producers on a farm desiring to participate in the program conducted under this subsection shall execute an agreement with the Secretary providing for the participation not later than such date as the Secretary may prescribe.

“(B) MODIFICATION OR TERMINATION.—The Secretary may, by mutual agreement with producers on a farm, modify or terminate any such agreement if the Secretary determines the action necessary because of an emergency created by drought or other disaster or to prevent or alleviate a shortage in the supply of agricultural commodities. The Secretary may modify the agreement under this subparagraph for the purpose of alleviating a shortage in the supply of agricultural commodities only if there has been a signifi-

cant change in the estimated stocks of the commodity since the Secretary announced the final terms and conditions of the program for the crop of wheat.

“(8) SPECIAL OATS PLANTINGS.—In any crop year that the Secretary determines that projected domestic production of oats will not fulfill the projected domestic demand for oats, notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this subsection, the Secretary—

“(A) may provide that any reduced acreage may be planted to oats for harvest;

“(B) may make program benefits (including loans, purchases, and payments) available under the annual program for oats under section 105B available to producers with respect to acreage planted to oats under this paragraph; and

“(C) shall not make program benefits other than the benefits specified in subparagraph (B) available to producers with respect to acreage planted to oats under this paragraph.

“(f) INVENTORY REDUCTION PAYMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may, for each of the 1991 through 1995 crops of wheat, make payments available to producers who meet the requirements of this subsection.

“(2) FORM.—The payments may be made in the form of marketing certificates.

“(3) PAYMENTS.—Payments under this subsection shall be determined in the same manner as provided in subsection (b).

“(4) ELIGIBILITY.—A producer shall be eligible to receive a payment under this subsection for a crop if the producer—

“(A) agrees to forgo obtaining a loan or purchase agreement under subsection (a);

“(B) agrees to forgo receiving payments under subsection (c);

“(C) does not plant wheat for harvest in excess of the crop acreage base reduced by one-half of any acreage required to be diverted from production under subsection (e); and

“(D) otherwise complies with this section.

“(g) PILOT VOLUNTARY PRODUCTION LIMITATION PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Effective for the 1992 or 1993 crops (and, if the Secretary so determines, the 1994 and 1995 crops), if a wheat acreage limitation program or a land diversion program is announced under subsection (d) for such crops, the Secretary shall carry out a pilot program in at least 15 counties in at least 2 States where producers express an interest in participating in the pilot program under which the producers on a farm shall be considered to have met the requirements of such acreage limitation or land diversion program if the producers meet the requirements of the voluntary production limitation program established under this subsection.

“(2) LIMITATION ON MARKETING.—In order to comply with the voluntary production limitation program, the producers on a farm must agree not to market, barter, donate, or use on the farm (including use as feed for livestock) in a marketing year a quantity of wheat in excess of the wheat production limitation quantity for the farm for the marketing year.

“(3) PRODUCTION LIMITATION QUANTITY.—For purposes of this subsection, the production limitation quantity for a farm for a

marketing year for a crop shall equal the product obtained by multiplying—

“(A) the acreage permitted to be planted to wheat under the acreage reduction program or land diversion program in effect for the crop for the farm; by

“(B) the higher of—

“(i) the farm program payment yield for the farm; or

“(ii) the average of the yield per harvested acre for wheat for the farm for each of the 5 crop years immediately preceding the crop year during which the producers first participate in the program established under this subsection, excluding the crop years with the highest and lowest yield per harvested acre and any crop year in which the commodity was not planted on the farm.

“(4) **TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—Producers on a farm who elect to participate in the program established under this subsection for a crop of wheat shall—

“(A) enter into an agreement with the Secretary providing that the producers shall comply with the program for the crop;

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“(B) not plant program commodities for harvest in a quantity in excess of the sum of the crop acreage bases for the farm; and

“(C) be considered to have complied with the terms and conditions of the wheat acreage reduction program or land diversion program for the crop, even though the acreage planted to wheat on the farm exceeds the permitted acreage provided under the acreage reduction or land diversion program.

“(5) **EXCESS PRODUCTION.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Any quantity of wheat produced in a crop year on a farm in excess of the production limitation quantity for the farm may be stored by the producers for a period of not to exceed 5 marketing years and may be used only in accordance with this paragraph.

“(B) **MARKETING IN SUBSEQUENT YEAR.**—

“(i) **PARTICIPANTS IN PROGRAM.**—Producers on a farm who are participating in the program established under this subsection may market, barter, or use a quantity of the excess wheat referred to in subparagraph (A) equal to the difference between the production limitation quantity for the farm for the crop year subsequent to the crop year in which the excess wheat is produced less the quantity of wheat produced on the farm during the crop year.

“(ii) **PARTICIPANTS IN ACREAGE REDUCTION PROGRAM.**—Producers on a farm who are participating in an acreage reduction or a land diversion program for a crop of wheat may market, barter, or use a quantity of the excess wheat referred to in subparagraph (A) in an amount that reflects the quantity of wheat that would be expected to be produced on acreage that the producers agree to devote to approved conservation uses (in excess of any acreage reduction or land diversion requirements) during a crop year, as determined by the Secretary.

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“(6) **DUTIES OF SECRETARY.**—In carrying out the pilot program established under this subsection, the Secretary—

“(A) shall issue such regulations as are necessary to carry out the program;

“(B) may require increased acreage reduction or land diversion requirements with respect to producers who have had excess wheat production in order to allow the producers to market, barter, or use the production in subsequent years;

“(C) shall take appropriate measures designed to prevent the circumvention of the program established under this subsection, including the imposition of penalties;

“(D) may require producers who participate in the program for a crop, but who fail to comply with the terms and conditions of the program, to refund all or a part of any deficiency payments received with respect to the crop;

“(E) may require the forfeiture to the Commodity Credit Corporation of any wheat that is produced in excess of the production limitation quantity and that is not marketed, bartered, or used within 5 marketing years; and

“(F) shall ensure equitable treatment for producers who participate in the pilot program if the Secretary allows increases (based on actual production levels) in the determination of farm program payment yields for wheat for the farm.

“(7) **REPORT.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Comptroller General of the United States shall prepare a report that evaluates the pilot program carried out under this subsection.

“(B) **SUBMISSION.**—The Comptroller General shall submit a copy of the report required by subparagraph (A) to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate, and the Secretary.

“(h) **EQUITABLE RELIEF.**—

“(1) **LOANS, PURCHASES, AND PAYMENTS.**—If the failure of a producer to comply fully with the terms and conditions of the program conducted under this section precludes the making of loans, purchases, and payments, the Secretary may, nevertheless, make such loans, purchases, and payments in such amounts as the Secretary determines are equitable in relation to the seriousness of the failure. The Secretary may consider whether the producer made a good faith effort to comply fully with the terms and conditions of such program in determining whether equitable relief is warranted under this paragraph.

“(2) **DEADLINES AND PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretary may authorize the county and State committees established under section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590h(b)) to waive or modify deadlines and other program requirements in cases in which lateness or failure to meet such other requirements does not affect adversely the operation of the program.

“(i) **REGULATIONS.**—The Secretary may issue such regulations as the Secretary determines necessary to carry out this section.

“(j) **COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION.**—The Secretary shall carry out the program authorized by this section through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

“(k) ASSIGNMENT OF PAYMENTS.—The provisions of section 8(g) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590h(g)) (relating to assignment of payments) shall apply to payments under this section.

“(l) SHARING OF PAYMENTS.—The Secretary shall provide for the sharing of payments made under this section for any farm among the producers on the farm on a fair and equitable basis.

“(m) TENANTS AND SHARECROPPERS.—The Secretary shall provide adequate safeguards to protect the interests of tenants and sharecroppers.

“(n) CROSS-COMPLIANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Compliance on a farm with the terms and conditions of any other commodity program, or compliance with crop acreage base requirements for any other commodity, may not be required as a condition of eligibility for loans, purchases, or payments under this section.

“(2) COMPLIANCE ON OTHER FARMS.—The Secretary may not require producers on a farm, as a condition of eligibility for loans, purchases, or payments under this section for the farm, to comply with the terms and conditions of the wheat program with respect to any other farm operated by the producers.

“(o) PUBLIC COMMENT ON WHEAT PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to ensure that producers and consumers of wheat are provided with reasonable opportunity to comment on the annual program determinations concerning the price support and acreage reduction program for each of the 1992 and subsequent crops of wheat, the Secretary shall request public comment regarding the wheat program in accordance with this subsection.

“(2) OPTIONS.—Not less than 60 days before the program is announced for a crop of wheat under this section, the Secretary shall propose for public comment various program options for the crop of wheat.

“(3) ANALYSES.—Each option proposed by the Secretary shall be accompanied by an analysis that includes the estimated planted acreage, production, domestic and export use, ending stocks, season average producer price, program participation rate, and cost to the Federal Government that would likely result from each option.

“(4) ESTIMATES.—In announcing the program for a crop of wheat under this section, the Secretary shall include an estimate of the planted acreage, production, domestic and export use, ending stocks, season average producer price, program participation rate, and cost to the Federal Government that is expected to result from the program as announced.

“(p) SPECIAL PROVISIONS FOR WHEAT PLANTED IN 1990.—Effective with respect to producers of the 1991 crop of wheat that was planted in 1990, a producer may, when participating in the production adjustment program for the 1991 crop of wheat specified in this section elect to participate in the program with the following modifications:

“(1) DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS.—The producer’s deficiency payment shall be the amount by which the established price for the crop of wheat exceeds the higher of—

“(A) the lesser of—

“(i) the national weighted average market price received by producers during the marketing year for the crop, as determined by the Secretary; or

“(ii) the national weighted average market price received by producers during the first 5 months of the marketing year for the crop, as determined by the Secretary, plus 10 cents per bushel; or

“(B) the loan level determined for the crop, prior to any adjustment made under subsection (a)(3) for the marketing year for the crop of wheat.

“(2) PAYMENT ACRES.—The producer’s payment acres shall be the lesser of—

“(A) the number of acres planted to the crop for harvest within the permitted acreage; or

“(B) 100 percent of the crop acreage base for the crop for the farm less the quantity of reduced acreage (as determined under subsection (e)(2)(D)).

“(q) CROPS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this section shall be effective only for the 1991 through 1995 crops of wheat.”.

7 USC 1379d
note.

SEC. 302. NONAPPLICABILITY OF CERTIFICATE REQUIREMENTS.

Sections 379d through 379j of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1379d-1379j) (relating to marketing certificate requirements for processors and exporters) shall not be applicable to wheat processors or exporters during the period June 1, 1991, through May 31, 1996.

7 USC 1331 note.

SEC. 303. SUSPENSION OF LAND USE, WHEAT MARKETING ALLOCATION, AND PRODUCER CERTIFICATE PROVISIONS.

Sections 331 through 339, 379b, and 379c of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1331 through 1339, 1379b, and 1379c) shall not be applicable to the 1991 through 1995 crops of wheat.

7 USC 1340 note.

SEC. 304. SUSPENSION OF CERTAIN QUOTA PROVISIONS.

The joint resolution entitled “A joint resolution relating to corn and wheat marketing quotas under the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938, as amended”, approved May 26, 1941 (7 U.S.C. 1330 and 1340) shall not be applicable to the crops of wheat planted for harvest in the calendar years 1991 through 1995.

7 USC 1445a
note.

SEC. 305. NONAPPLICABILITY OF SECTION 107 OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949 TO THE 1991 THROUGH 1995 CROPS OF WHEAT.

Section 107 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445a) shall not be applicable to the 1991 through 1995 crops of wheat.

TITLE IV—FEED GRAINS

SEC. 401. LOANS, PAYMENTS, AND ACREAGE REDUCTION PROGRAMS FOR THE 1991 THROUGH 1995 CROPS OF FEED GRAINS.

The Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended—

(1) by repealing sections 105A and 105B (7 U.S.C. 1444c and 1444d);

(2) by redesignating section 105C (7 U.S.C. 1444e) as section 105A; and

(3) by inserting after section 105A (as so redesignated) the following new section:

"SEC. 105B. LOANS, PAYMENTS, AND ACREAGE REDUCTION PROGRAMS FOR THE 1991 THROUGH 1995 CROPS OF FEED GRAINS. 7 USC 1444f.

"(a) LOANS AND PURCHASES.—

"(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the Secretary shall make available to producers on a farm loans and purchases for each of the 1991 through 1995 crops of corn produced on the farm at such level as the Secretary determines will encourage the exportation of feed grains and not result in excessive total stocks of feed grains after taking into consideration the cost of producing corn, supply and demand conditions, and world prices for corn.

"(2) MINIMUM LOAN AND PURCHASE LEVEL.—Except as provided in paragraphs (3) and (4), the loan and purchase level determined under paragraph (1) shall not be less than 85 percent of the simple average price received by producers of corn, as determined by the Secretary, during the marketing years for the immediately preceding 5 crops of corn, 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, except that the loan and purchase level for a crop determined under this paragraph may not be reduced by more than 5 percent from the level determined for the preceding crop.

"(3) ADJUSTMENTS TO SUPPORT LEVEL.—

"(A) STOCKS TO USE RATIO.—If the Secretary estimates for any marketing year that the ratio of ending stocks of corn to total use for the marketing year will be—

"(i) equal to or greater than 25 percent, the Secretary may reduce the loan and purchase level for corn for the corresponding crop by an amount not to exceed 10 percent in any year;

"(ii) less than 25 percent but not less than 12.5 percent, the Secretary may reduce the loan and purchase level for corn for the corresponding crop by an amount not to exceed 5 percent in any year; or

"(iii) less than 12.5 percent the Secretary may not reduce the loan and purchase level for corn for the corresponding crop.

"(B) REPORT TO CONGRESS.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary adjusts the level of loans and purchases for corn under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall submit to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate a report—

"(I) certifying such adjustment as necessary to prevent the accumulation of stocks and to retain market share; and

"(II) containing a description of the need for such adjustment.

"(ii) EFFECTIVE DATE OF ADJUSTMENT.—The adjustment shall become effective no earlier than 60 calendar days after the date of submission of the report to the Committees, except that in the case of the 1991 crop of

feed grains, the adjustment shall become effective on the date of the submission of the report.

“(C) **COMPETITIVE POSITION.**—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), if the Secretary determines, not later than 60 days prior to the beginning of a marketing year for a crop, that the effective loan rate established for such crop will not maintain a competitive market position for corn, the Secretary may reduce the loan and purchase level for corn for the marketing year by an amount, in addition to any reduction under subparagraph (A), not to exceed 10 percent in any year.

“(D) **NO EFFECT ON FUTURE YEARS.**—Any reduction in the loan and purchase level for corn under this paragraph shall not be considered in determining the loan and purchase level for corn for subsequent years.

“(E) **MINIMUM LOAN RATE.**—Notwithstanding subparagraph (A), the loan rate for corn shall not be less than \$1.76 per bushel, unless such rate would exceed 80 percent of the 5-year average market price determination.

“(4) **MARKETING LOAN PROVISIONS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may permit a producer to repay a loan made under this subsection for a crop at a level (except as provided in subparagraph (C)) that is the lesser of—

“(i) the loan level determined for the crop;

“(ii) the higher of—

“(I) 70 percent of such level;

“(II) if the loan level for a crop was reduced under paragraph (3), 70 percent of the loan level that would have been in effect but for the reduction under paragraph (3); or

“(iii) the prevailing world market price for feed grains (adjusted to United States quality and location), as determined by the Secretary.

“(B) **PREVAILING WORLD MARKET PRICE.**—If the Secretary permits a producer to repay a loan in accordance with subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall prescribe by regulation—

“(i) a formula to determine the prevailing world market price for feed grains, adjusted to United States quality and location; and

“(ii) a mechanism by which the Secretary shall announce periodically the prevailing world market price for feed grains.

“(C) **ALTERNATIVE REPAYMENT RATES.**—For each of the 1991 through 1995 crops of feed grains, if the world market price for feed grains (adjusted to United States quality and location) as determined by the Secretary, is less than the loan level determined for the crop, the Secretary may permit a producer to repay a loan made under this subsection for a crop at such level (not in excess of the loan level determined for the crop) as the Secretary determines will—

“(i) minimize potential loan forfeitures;

“(ii) minimize the accumulation of feed grain stocks by the Federal Government;

“(iii) minimize the cost incurred by the Federal Government in storing feed grains; and

“(iv) allow feed grains produced in the United States to be marketed freely and competitively, both domestically and internationally.

“(5) SIMPLE AVERAGE PRICE.—For purposes of this section, the simple average price received by producers for the immediately preceding marketing year shall be based on the latest information available to the Secretary at the time of the determination.

“(6) OTHER FEED GRAINS.—The Secretary shall make available to producers loans and purchases for each of the 1991 through 1995 crops of grain sorghums, barley, oats, and rye, respectively, produced on the farm at such level as the Secretary determines is fair and reasonable in relation to the level that loans and purchases are made available for corn, taking into consideration the feeding value of the commodity in relation to corn and other factors specified in section 401(b).

“(b) LOAN DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may, for each of the 1991 through 1995 crops of feed grains, make payments (hereafter in this section referred to as ‘loan deficiency payments’) available to producers who, although eligible to obtain a loan or purchase agreement under subsection (a), agree to forgo obtaining the loan or agreement in return for payments under this subsection.

“(2) COMPUTATION.—A payment under this subsection shall be computed by multiplying—

“(A) the loan payment rate; by

“(B) the quantity of feed grains the producer is eligible to place under loan (or obtain a purchase agreement) but for which the producer forgoes obtaining the loan or agreement in return for payments under this subsection.

“(3) LOAN PAYMENT RATE.—For purposes of this subsection, the loan payment rate shall be the amount by which—

“(A) the loan level determined for the crop under subsection (a); exceeds

“(B) the level at which a loan may be repaid under subsection (a).

“(c) PAYMENTS.—

“(1) DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make available to producers payments (hereafter in this section referred to as ‘deficiency payments’) for each of the 1991 through 1995 crops of corn, grain sorghums, oats, and barley, in an amount computed by multiplying—

“(i) the payment rate; by

“(ii) the payment acres for the crop; by

“(iii) the farm program payment yield established for the crop for the farm.

“(B) PAYMENT RATE.—

“(i) PAYMENT RATE FOR 1991 THROUGH 1993 CROPS.—The payment rate for each of the 1991 through 1993 crops of corn, grain sorghums, oats, and barley shall be the amount by which the established price for the respective crop of feed grains exceeds the higher of—

“(I) the national weighted average market price received by producers during the first 5 months of the marketing year for the crop, as determined by the Secretary; or

“(II) the loan level determined for the crop, prior to any adjustment made under subsection (a)(3) for the marketing year for the crop.

“(ii) PAYMENT RATE OF 1994 AND 1995 CROPS.—The payment rate for each of the 1994 and 1995 crops of corn, grain sorghums, oats, and barley shall be determined as provided in clause (i).

“(iii) MINIMUM ESTABLISHED PRICES.—

“(I) CORN.—The established price for corn shall not be less than \$2.75 per bushel for each of the 1991 through 1995 crops of corn.

“(II) OATS.—The established price for oats shall be such price as the Secretary determines is fair and reasonable in relation to the established price for corn, but not less than \$1.45 per bushel.

“(III) GRAIN SORGHUMS.—The established price for each of the 1991 through 1995 crops of grain sorghums shall not be less than \$2.61 per bushel.

“(IV) BARLEY.—

“(aa) IN GENERAL.—The established price for barley shall be such price as the Secretary determines is fair and reasonable in relation to the established price for corn, taking into consideration the various feed and food uses for barley. The established price for barley shall not be less than 85.8 percent of the established price for corn.

“(bb) BARLEY CALCULATIONS.—The Secretary shall, for purposes of determining the payment rate for barley under clause (i)(I) and subparagraph (D)(ii), use the national weighted average market price received by producers of barley sold primarily for feed purposes.

“(cc) ADVANCE PAYMENTS.—In the case of the 1991 crop of barley, the Secretary shall, for purposes of determining any advance deficiency payment made to the producers of barley under section 114, use the national weighted average market price received by producers for all barley, as determined by the Secretary.

“(dd) EQUITY.—In implementing this subsection, the Secretary shall make available to producers of the 1991 crop of barley, notwithstanding the method of calculation or the amount of the advance deficiency payment, the total amount of payments as calculated under clause (bb).

“(C) PAYMENT ACRES.—Payment acres for a crop shall be the lesser of—

“(i) the number of acres planted to the crop for harvest within the permitted acreage; or

“(ii) 100 percent of the crop acreage base for the crop for the farm less the quantity of reduced acreage (as determined under subsection (e)(2)(D)).

“(D) EMERGENCY COMPENSATION.—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this section, if the Secretary adjusts the level of loans and purchases for feed grains under subsection (a)(3), the Secretary shall provide emergency compensation by increasing the deficiency payments for feed grains by such amount as the Secretary determines necessary to provide the same total return to producers as if the adjustment in the level of loans and purchases had not been made.

“(ii) **CALCULATION.**—In determining the payment rate, per bushel, for emergency compensation payments for a crop of feed grains under this subparagraph, the Secretary shall use the national weighted average market price, per bushel of feed grains, received by producers during the marketing year for the crop, as determined by the Secretary.

“(E) **0/92 PROGRAM.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—If an acreage limitation program under subsection (e)(2) is in effect for a crop of feed grains and the producers on a farm devote a portion of the maximum payment acres for feed grains as calculated under subparagraph (C)(ii) of the farm equal to more than 8 percent of such feed grain acreage of the farm for the crop, to conservation uses (except as provided in subparagraph (F))—

“(I) such portion of the maximum payment acres of the farm in excess of 8 percent of such acreage devoted to conservation uses (except as provided in subparagraph (F)) shall be considered to be planted to feed grains for the purpose of determining the acreage on the farm required to be devoted to conservation uses in accordance with subsection (e)(2)(D); and

“(II) the producers shall be eligible for payments under this paragraph with respect to such acreage.

“(ii) **DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, any producer who devotes a portion of the maximum payment acres for feed grains for the farm to conservation uses (or other uses as provided in subparagraph (F)) under this subparagraph shall receive deficiency payments on the acreage that is considered to be planted to feed grains and eligible for payments under this subparagraph for the crop at a per-bushel rate established by the Secretary, except that the rate may not be established at less than the projected deficiency payment rate for the crop, as determined by the Secretary. Such projected payment rate for the crop shall be announced by the Secretary prior to the period during which feed grain producers may agree to participate in the program for the crop.

“(iii) **ADVERSE EFFECT ON AGRIBUSINESS AND OTHER INTERESTS.**—The Secretary shall implement this subparagraph in such a manner as to minimize the adverse effect on agribusiness and other agriculturally related economic interests within any county, State, or region. In carrying out this subparagraph, the Secretary is authorized to restrict the total quantity of

feed grain acreage that may be taken out of production under this subparagraph, taking into consideration the total quantity of acreage that has or will be removed from production under other price support, production adjustment, or conservation program activities. No restrictions on the quantity of acreage that may be taken out of production in accordance with this subparagraph in a crop year shall be imposed in the case of a county in which producers were eligible to receive disaster emergency loans under section 321 of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act (7 U.S.C. 1961) as a result of a disaster that occurred during the crop year.

“(iv) CROP ACREAGE AND PAYMENT YIELD.—The feed grain crop acreage base and feed grain farm program payment yield of the farm shall not be reduced due to the fact that a portion of the permitted feed grain acreage of the farm was devoted to conserving uses (except as provided in subparagraph (F)) under this subparagraph.

“(v) LIMITATION.—Other than as provided in clauses (i) through (iv), payments may not be made under this paragraph for any crop on a greater acreage than the acreage actually planted to feed grains.

“(vi) CONSERVATION USE ACREAGE UNDER OTHER PROGRAMS.—Any acreage considered to be planted to feed grains in accordance with clauses (i) and (iv) may not also be designated as conservation use acreage for the purpose of fulfilling any provisions under any acreage limitation or land diversion program requiring that the producers devote a specified acreage to conservation uses.

“(F) ALTERNATIVE CROPS.—

“(i) INDUSTRIAL AND OTHER CROPS.—The Secretary may permit, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, all or any part of acreage otherwise required to be devoted to conservation uses as a condition of qualifying for payments under subparagraph (E) to be devoted to sweet sorghum, guar, sesame, castor beans, crambe, plantago ovato, triticale, rye, mung beans, commodities for which no substantial domestic production or market exists but that could yield industrial raw material being imported, or likely to be imported, into the United States, or commodities grown for experimental purposes (including kenaf and milkweed), subject to the following sentence. The Secretary may permit the acreage to be devoted to the production only if the Secretary determines that—

“(I) the production is not likely to increase the cost of the price support program and will not affect farm income adversely; and

“(II) the production is needed to provide an adequate supply of the commodity, or, in the case of commodities for which no substantial domestic production or market exists but that could yield industrial raw materials, the production is needed to encourage domestic manufacture of the raw

material and could lead to increased industrial use of the raw material to the long-term benefit of United States industry.

“(ii) OILSEEDS.—The Secretary shall permit, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, all or any part of acreage otherwise required to be devoted to conservation uses as a condition of qualifying for payments under subparagraph (E) to be devoted to sunflowers, rapeseed, canola, safflower, flaxseed, mustard seed, and other minor oilseeds designated by the Secretary (excluding soybeans). In implementing this clause, the Secretary shall provide that, in order to receive payments under subparagraph (E), the producers shall agree to forgo eligibility to receive a loan under section 205 for the crop of any such oilseed produced on the farm.

“(G) REDUCTION FOR DISASTER PAYMENTS.—The total quantity of feed grains on which payments would otherwise be payable to a producer on a farm for any crop under this paragraph shall be reduced by the quantity on which any disaster payment is made to the producer for the crop under paragraph (2).

“(2) DISASTER PAYMENTS.—

“(A) PREVENTED PLANTING.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), if the Secretary determines that the producers on a farm are prevented from planting any portion of the acreage intended for feed grains to feed grains or other nonconserving crops because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster, or other condition beyond the control of the producers, the Secretary shall make a prevented planting disaster payment to the producers in an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

“(i) the number of acres so affected but not to exceed the acreage planted to feed grains for harvest (including any acreage that the producers were prevented from planting to feed grains or other nonconserving crops in lieu of feed grains because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster, or other condition beyond the control of the producers) in the immediately preceding year; by

“(ii) 75 percent of the farm program payment yield established for the farm by the Secretary; by

“(iii) a payment rate equal to 33⅓ percent of the established price for the crop.

“(B) REDUCED YIELDS.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), if the Secretary determines that because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster, or other condition beyond the control of the producers, the total quantity of feed grains that the producers are able to harvest on any farm is less than the result of multiplying 60 percent of the farm program payment yield established by the Secretary for the crop by the acreage planted for harvest for the crop, the Secretary shall make a reduced yield disaster payment to the producers at a rate equal to 50 percent of the established price for the crop for the deficiency in production below 60 percent for the crop.

“(C) CROP INSURANCE.—Producers on a farm shall not be eligible for—

“(i) prevented planting disaster payments under subparagraph (A), if prevented planting crop insurance is available to the producers under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) with respect to the feed grain acreage of the producers; or

“(ii) reduced yield disaster payments under subparagraph (B), if reduced yield crop insurance is available to the producers under such Act with respect to the feed grain acreage of the producers.

“(D) ADMINISTRATION.—

“(i) ECONOMIC EMERGENCIES.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (C), the Secretary may make a disaster payment to the producers on a farm under this paragraph if the Secretary determines that—

“(I) as the result of drought, flood, or other natural disaster, or other condition beyond the control of the producers, the producers have suffered substantial losses of production either from being prevented from planting feed grains or other nonconserving crops or from reduced yields;

“(II) the losses have created an economic emergency for the producers;

“(III) crop insurance indemnity payments under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) and other forms of assistance made available by the Federal Government to the producers for the losses are insufficient to alleviate the economic emergency; and

“(IV) additional assistance must be made available to the producers to alleviate the economic emergency.

“(ii) ADJUSTMENTS.—The Secretary may make such adjustments in the amount of payments made available under this paragraph with respect to an individual farm as necessary to ensure the equitable allotment of the payments among producers, taking into account other forms of Federal disaster assistance provided to the producers for the crop involved.

“(d) PAYMENT YIELDS.—The farm program payment yields for farms for each crop of feed grains shall be determined under title V.

“(e) ACREAGE REDUCTION PROGRAMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, if the Secretary determines that the total supply of corn, grain sorghum, barley, or oats, in the absence of an acreage limitation program, will be excessive taking into account the need for an adequate carry-over to maintain reasonable and stable supplies and prices and to meet a national emergency, the Secretary may provide for any crop of corn, grain sorghum, barley, or oats an acreage limitation program as described in paragraph (2).

“(B) AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION PROGRAM.—In making a determination under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall take into consideration the number of acres placed in the agricultural resources conservation program

established under subtitle D of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3831 et seq.).

“(C) ANNOUNCEMENTS.—If the Secretary elects to implement an acreage limitation program for any crop year, the Secretary shall announce the program not later than September 30 prior to the calendar year in which the crop is harvested, except that in the case of the 1991 crop, the Secretary shall announce the program as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this section.

“(D) ADJUSTMENTS.—Not later than November 15 of the year previous to the year in which the crop is harvested, the Secretary may make adjustments in the program announced under subparagraph (C) if the Secretary determines that there has been a significant change in the total supply of feed grains since the program was first announced.

“(E) COMPLIANCE.—As a condition of eligibility for loans, purchases, and payments for any such crop of feed grains, except as provided in subsections (f) and (g) and section 504, the producers on a farm must comply with the terms and conditions of the acreage limitation program and, if applicable, a land diversion program as provided in paragraph (5).

“(F) ACREAGE LIMITATION PROGRAM FOR 1991 CROP.—In the case of the 1991 crop of corn, the Secretary shall provide for an acreage limitation program (as described in paragraph (2)) as provided in subparagraph (G).

“(G) ACREAGE LIMITATION PROGRAMS FOR 1992 THROUGH 1995 CROPS.—In the case of each of the 1992 through 1995 crops of corn, if the Secretary estimates for a marketing year for the crop that the ratio of ending stocks of corn to total disappearance of corn for the preceding marketing year will be—

“(i) more than 25 percent, the Secretary shall provide for an acreage limitation program (as described in paragraph (2)) under which the acreage planted to corn for harvest on a farm would be limited to the corn crop acreage base for the farm for the crop reduced by not less than 10 percent nor more than 20 percent; or

“(ii) equal to or less than 25 percent, the Secretary may provide for such an acreage limitation program under which the acreage planted to corn for harvest on a farm would be limited to the corn crop acreage base for the farm for the crop reduced by not more than 0 to 12.5 percent.

For the purpose of this subparagraph, the term ‘total disappearance’ means all corn utilization, including total domestic, total export, and total residual disappearance.

“(H) ACREAGE LIMITATION PROGRAM FOR 1991 THROUGH 1995 CROPS OF OATS.—In the case of each of the 1991 through 1995 crops of oats, the Secretary shall provide for an acreage limitation program (as described in paragraph (2)) under which the acreage planted to oats for harvest on a farm would be limited to the oat crop acreage base for the farm for the crop reduced by not more than 0 percent.

“(2) ACREAGE LIMITATION PROGRAM.—

“(A) PERCENTAGE REDUCTIONS.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), if a feed grain acreage limitation program is announced under paragraph (1), such limitation shall be achieved by applying a uniform percentage reduction (from 0 to 20 percent) to the crop acreage base for corn, grain sorghum, barley, or oats, respectively, for each feed grain-producing farm.

“(B) COMPLIANCE.—Except as provided in subsection (g) and section 504, producers who knowingly produce a feed grain in excess of the respective permitted feed grain acreage for the farm shall be ineligible for feed grain loans, purchases, and payments with respect to that farm.

“(C) CROP ACREAGE BASES.—Feed grain crop acreage bases for each crop of feed grains shall be determined under title V.

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“(D) ACREAGE DEVOTED TO CONSERVATION USES.—A number of acres on the farm shall be devoted to conservation uses, in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary. Such number shall be determined by multiplying the respective feed grain crop acreage base by the percentage reduction required by the Secretary. The number of acres so determined is hereafter in this subsection referred to as ‘reduced acreage’. The remaining acreage is hereafter in this subsection referred to as ‘permitted acreage’. Permitted acreage may be adjusted by the Secretary as provided in paragraph (3) and in section 504.

“(E) INDIVIDUAL FARM PROGRAM ACREAGE.—Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c), the individual farm program acreage shall be the acreage planted on the farm to feed grains for harvest within the permitted feed grain acreage for the farm as established under this paragraph.

“(F) PLANTING DESIGNATED CROPS ON REDUCED ACREAGE.—

“(i) DEFINITION OF DESIGNATED CROP.—As used in this subparagraph, the term ‘designated crop’ means a crop defined in section 504(b)(1), excluding any program crop as defined in section 502(3).

“(ii) IN GENERAL.—Subject to clause (iii), the Secretary may permit producers on a farm to plant a designated crop on no more than one-half of the reduced acreage on the farm.

“(iii) LIMITATIONS.—If the producers on a farm elect to plant a designated crop on reduced acreage under this subparagraph—

“(I) the amount of the deficiency payment that the producers are otherwise eligible to receive under subsection (c) shall be reduced, for each acre (or portion thereof) that is planted to the designated crop, by an amount equal to the deficiency payment that would be made with respect to a number of acres of the crop that the Secretary considers appropriate, except that if the producers on the farm are participating in a program established for more than one program crop, the amount of the reduction shall be determined by prorating the reduction based on the acreage planted or considered planted on the farm to all of such program crops; and

“(II) the Secretary shall ensure that reductions in deficiency payments under subclause (I) are sufficient to ensure that this subparagraph will result in no additional cost to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

“(G) EXCEPTION FOR MALTING BARLEY.—The Secretary may provide that no producer of malting barley shall be required as a condition of eligibility for feed grain loans, purchases, and payments to comply with any acreage limitation under this paragraph if the producer has previously produced a malting variety of barley for harvest, plants barley only of an acceptable malting variety for harvest, and meets such other conditions as the Secretary may prescribe.

“(3) TARGETED OPTION PAYMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if the Secretary implements an acreage limitation program with respect to any of the 1991 through 1995 crops of feed grains, the Secretary may make available to producers on a farm who do not receive payments under subsection (c)(1)(E) for such crop on the farm, adjustments in the level of deficiency payments that would otherwise be made available to the producers if the producers exercise the payment options provided in this paragraph.

“(B) PAYMENT OPTIONS.—If the Secretary elects to carry out this paragraph, the Secretary shall make the payment options specified in subparagraphs (C) and (D) available to producers who agree to make adjustments in the quantity of acreage diverted from the production of feed grains under an acreage limitation program in accordance with this paragraph.

“(C) INCREASED ACREAGE LIMITATION OPTION.—

“(i) INCREASE IN ESTABLISHED PRICE.—If the Secretary elects to carry out this paragraph, a producer shall be eligible to receive an increase in the established price for corn under clause (ii) if the producer agrees to an increase in the acreage limitation percentage to be applied to the producers’ corn acreage base above the acreage limitation percentage announced by the Secretary.

“(ii) METHOD OF CALCULATION.—For the purposes of calculating deficiency payments to be made available to producers who participate in the program under this paragraph, the Secretary shall increase the established price for corn by an amount determined by the Secretary, but not less than 0.5 percent, nor more than 1 percent, for each 1 percentage point increase in the acreage limitation percentage applied to the producers’ corn acreage base.

“(iii) LIMITATION.—The acreage limitation percentage to be applied to the producers’ corn acreage base shall not be increased by more than 5 percentage points for the 1991 crop and 10 percentage points for each of the 1992 through 1995 crops above the acreage limitation percentage announced by the Secretary for the crop or above 20 percent total for the crop.

“(D) DECREASED ACREAGE LIMITATION OPTION.—

“(i) **DECREASE IN ACREAGE LIMITATION REQUIREMENT.**—If the Secretary elects to carry out this paragraph, a producer shall be eligible to decrease the acreage limitation percentage applicable to the producer’s corn acreage base (as announced by the Secretary) if the producer agrees to a decrease in the established price for corn under clause (ii) for the purpose of calculating deficiency payments to be made available to the producer.

“(ii) **METHOD OF CALCULATION.**—For the purposes of calculating deficiency payments to be made available to producers who choose the option set forth in this subparagraph, the Secretary shall decrease the established price for corn by an amount to be determined by the Secretary, but not less than 0.5 percent, nor more than 1 percent, for each 1 percentage point decrease in the acreage limitation percentage applied to the producers’ corn acreage base.

“(iii) **LIMITATION.**—A producer may not choose to decrease the acreage limitation percentage applicable to the producers’ corn acreage base under this paragraph by more than one-half of the announced acreage limitation percentage.

“(E) **OTHER FEED GRAINS.**—The Secretary shall implement the program provided for by this paragraph for other feed grains similar to the manner in which the program is implemented for corn.

“(F) **PARTICIPATION AND PRODUCTION EFFECTS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph, the Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, ensure that the program provided for in this paragraph does not have a significant effect on program participation or total production and shall be offered in such a manner that the Secretary determines will result in no additional budget outlays. The Secretary shall provide an analysis of the Secretary’s determination to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

“(4) **ADMINISTRATION.**—

“(A) **PROTECTION FROM WEEDS AND EROSION.**—The regulations issued by the Secretary under paragraph (2) with respect to acreage required to be devoted to conservation uses shall assure protection of the acreage from weeds and wind and water erosion.

“(B) **ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL COVER.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a producer who participates in an acreage reduction program established for a crop of feed grains under this subsection shall be required to plant to an annual or perennial cover 50 percent (or more, at the option of the producer) of the acreage that is required to be removed from the production of feed grains, but not to exceed 5 percent (or more, at the option of the producer) of the crop acreage base established for the crop. This requirement shall not apply with respect to arid areas (including summer fallow areas), as determined by the Secretary.

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“(ii) MULTIYEAR PROGRAM.—

“(I) COST-SHARE ASSISTANCE.—If a producer elects to establish a perennial cover capable of improving water quality or wildlife habitat on the acreage, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall make available cost-share assistance for 25 percent of the approved cost of establishing the cover on not more than 50 percent of the acreage that is required to be diverted from production, but not to exceed 5 percent (or more, at the option of the producer) of the crop acreage base established for a crop.

“(II) AGREEMENT OF PRODUCER.—If a producer elects to establish a perennial cover on the acreage under this subparagraph and receives cost-share assistance from the Corporation with respect to the cover, the producer, under such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary, taking into consideration guidelines established by the State technical committees established in subtitle G of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985, shall agree to maintain the perennial cover for a minimum of 3 years.

“(iii) CONSERVING CROPS.—The Secretary may permit, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, all or any part of the acreage to be devoted to sweet sorghum, guar, sesame, castor beans, crambe, plantago ovato, triticale, rye, mung beans, milkweed, or other commodity, if the Secretary determines that the production is needed to provide an adequate supply of the commodities, is not likely to increase the cost of the price support program, and will not affect farm income adversely.

“(C) HAYING AND GRAZING.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), haying and grazing of reduced acreage, acreage devoted to a conservation use under subsection (c)(1)(E), and acreage diverted from production under a land diversion program established under this section shall be permitted, except during any consecutive 5-month period that is established by the State committee established under section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590h(b)) for a State. The 5-month period shall be established during the period beginning April 1, and ending October 31, of a year.

“(ii) NATURAL DISASTERS.—In the case of a natural disaster, the Secretary may permit unlimited haying and grazing on the acreage. The Secretary may not exclude irrigated or irrigable acreage not planted in alfalfa when exercising the authority under this clause.

“(D) WATER STORAGE USES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The regulations issued by the Secretary under paragraph (2) with respect to acreage required to be devoted to conservation uses shall provide that land that has been converted to water storage uses shall be considered to be devoted to conservation uses if the land was devoted to wheat, feed grains,

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cotton, rice, or oilseeds in at least 3 of the immediately preceding 5 years. The land shall be considered to be devoted to conservation uses for the period that the land remains in water storage uses, but not to exceed 5 years subsequent to its conversion to water storage uses.

“(ii) LIMITATIONS.—Land converted to water storage uses for the purposes of this subparagraph may not be devoted to any commercial use, including commercial fish production. The water stored on the land may not be ground water. The farm on which the land is located must have been irrigated with ground water during at least 1 of the preceding 5 crop years.

“(E) SUMMER FALLOW.—In determining the quantity of land to be devoted to conservation uses under an acreage limitation program with respect to land that has been farmed under summer fallow practices, as defined by the Secretary, the Secretary shall consider the effects of soil erosion and such other factors as the Secretary considers appropriate.

“(5) LAND DIVERSION PAYMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may make land diversion payments to producers of feed grains, whether or not an acreage limitation program for feed grains is in effect, if the Secretary determines that the land diversion payments are necessary to assist in adjusting the total national acreage of feed grains to desirable goals. The land diversion payments shall be made to producers who, to the extent prescribed by the Secretary, devote to approved conservation uses an acreage of cropland on the farm in accordance with land diversion contracts entered into by the Secretary with the producers.

“(B) AMOUNTS.—The amounts payable to producers under land diversion contracts may be determined through the submission of bids for the contracts by producers in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe or through such other means as the Secretary determines appropriate. In determining the acceptability of contract offers, the Secretary shall take into consideration the extent of the diversion to be undertaken by the producers and the productivity of the acreage diverted.

“(C) LIMITATION ON DIVERTED ACREAGE.—The Secretary shall limit the total acreage to be diverted under agreements in any county or local community so as not to affect adversely the economy of the county or local community.

“(6) CONSERVATION PRACTICES.—

“(A) WILDLIFE FOOD PLOTS OR HABITAT.—The reduced acreage and additional diverted acreage may be devoted to wildlife food plots or wildlife habitat in conformity with standards established by the Secretary in consultation with wildlife agencies. The Secretary may pay an appropriate share of the cost of practices designed to carry out the purposes of this subparagraph.

“(B) SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION PRACTICES.—The Secretary may also pay an appropriate share of the cost of approved soil and water conservation practices (including practices that may be effective for a number of years)

established by the producer on acreage required to be devoted to conservation uses or on additional diverted acreage.

“(C) PUBLIC ACCESSIBILITY.—The Secretary may provide for an additional payment on the acreage in an amount determined by the Secretary to be appropriate in relation to the benefit to the general public if the producer agrees to permit, without other compensation, access to all or such portion of the farm, as the Secretary may prescribe, by the general public, for hunting, trapping, fishing, and hiking, subject to applicable State and Federal regulations.

“(7) PARTICIPATION AGREEMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Producers on a farm desiring to participate in the program conducted under this subsection shall execute an agreement with the Secretary providing for the participation not later than such date as the Secretary may prescribe.

“(B) MODIFICATION OR TERMINATION.—The Secretary may, by mutual agreement with producers on a farm, modify or terminate any such agreement if the Secretary determines the action necessary because of an emergency created by drought or other disaster or to prevent or alleviate a shortage in the supply of agricultural commodities. The Secretary may modify the agreement under this subparagraph for the purpose of alleviating a shortage in the supply of agricultural commodities only if there has been a significant change in the estimated stocks of the commodity since the Secretary announced the final terms and conditions of the program for the crop of feed grains.

“(8) SPECIAL OATS PLANTINGS.—In any crop year that the Secretary determines that projected domestic production of oats will not fulfill the projected domestic demand for oats, notwithstanding the foregoing provisions of this subsection, the Secretary—

“(A) may provide that any reduced acreage may be planted to oats for harvest;

“(B) may make program benefits (including loans, purchases, and payments) available under the annual program for oats under this section available to producers with respect to acreage planted to oats under this paragraph; and

“(C) shall not make program benefits other than the benefits specified in subparagraph (B) available to producers with respect to acreage planted to oats under this paragraph.

“(f) INVENTORY REDUCTION PAYMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may, for each of the 1991 through 1995 crops of feed grains, make payments available to producers who meet the requirements of this subsection.

“(2) FORM.—The payments may be made in the form of marketing certificates.

“(3) PAYMENTS.—Payments under this subsection shall be determined in the same manner as provided in subsection (b).

“(4) ELIGIBILITY.—A producer shall be eligible to receive a payment under this subsection for a crop if the producer—

“(A) agrees to forgo obtaining a loan or purchase agreement under subsection (a);

“(B) agrees to forgo receiving payments under subsection (c);

“(C) does not plant feed grains for harvest in excess of the crop acreage base reduced by one-half of any acreage required to be diverted from production under subsection (e); and

“(D) otherwise complies with this section.

“(g) **PILOT VOLUNTARY PRODUCTION LIMITATION PROGRAM.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Effective for the 1992 or 1993 crops (and, if the Secretary so determines, the 1994 and 1995 crops), if a feed grain acreage limitation program or a land diversion program is announced under subsection (d) for such crops, the Secretary shall carry out a pilot program in at least 15 counties in at least 2 States where producers express an interest in participating in the pilot program under which the producers on a farm shall be considered to have met the requirements of such acreage limitation or land diversion program if the producers meet the requirements of the voluntary production limitation program established under this subsection.

“(2) **LIMITATION ON MARKETING.**—In order to comply with the voluntary production limitation program, the producers on a farm must agree not to market, barter, donate, or use on the farm (including use as feed for livestock) in a marketing year a quantity of feed grains in excess of the feed grain production limitation quantity for the farm for the marketing year.

“(3) **PRODUCTION LIMITATION QUANTITY.**—For purposes of this subsection, the production limitation quantity for a farm for a marketing year for a crop shall equal the product obtained by multiplying—

“(A) the acreage permitted to be planted to feed grains under the acreage reduction program or land diversion program in effect for the crop for the farm; by

“(B) the higher of—

“(i) the farm program payment yield for the farm; or

“(ii) the average of the yield per harvested acre for feed grains for the farm for each of the 5 crop years immediately preceding the crop year during which the producers first participate in the program established under this subsection, excluding the crop years with the highest and lowest yield per harvested acre and any crop year in which the commodity was not planted on the farm.

“(4) **TERMS AND CONDITIONS.**—Producers on a farm who elect to participate in the program established under this subsection for a crop of feed grains shall—

“(A) enter into an agreement with the Secretary providing that the producers shall comply with the program for the crop;

“(B) not plant program commodities for harvest in a quantity in excess of the sum of the crop acreage bases for the farm; and

“(C) be considered to have complied with the terms and conditions of the feed grain acreage reduction program or land diversion program for the crop, even though the acreage planted to feed grains on the farm exceeds the permitted acreage provided under the acreage reduction or land diversion program.

“(5) EXCESS PRODUCTION.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Any quantity of feed grains produced in a crop year on a farm in excess of the production limitation quantity for the farm may be stored by the producers for a period of not to exceed 5 marketing years and may be used only in accordance with this paragraph.

“(B) MARKETING IN SUBSEQUENT YEAR.—

“(i) PARTICIPANTS IN PROGRAM.—Producers on a farm who are participating in the program established under this subsection may market, barter, or use a quantity of the excess feed grains referred to in subparagraph (A) equal to the difference between the production limitation quantity for the farm for the crop year subsequent to the crop year in which the excess feed grains are produced less the quantity of feed grains produced on the farm during the crop year.

“(ii) PARTICIPANTS IN ACREAGE REDUCTION PROGRAM.—Producers on a farm who are participating in an acreage reduction or a land diversion program for a crop of feed grains may market, barter, or use a quantity of the excess feed grains referred to in subparagraph (A) in an amount that reflects the quantity of feed grains that would be expected to be produced on acreage that the producers agree to devote to approved conservation uses (in excess of any acreage reduction or land diversion requirements) during a crop year, as determined by the Secretary.

“(6) DUTIES OF SECRETARY.—In carrying out the pilot program established under this subsection, the Secretary—

“(A) shall issue such regulations as are necessary to carry out the program; Regulations.

“(B) may require increased acreage reduction or land diversion requirements with respect to producers who have had excess feed grain production in order to allow the producers to market, barter, or use the production in subsequent years;

“(C) shall take appropriate measures designed to prevent the circumvention of the program established under this subsection, including the imposition of penalties;

“(D) may require producers who participate in the program for a crop, but who fail to comply with the terms and conditions of the program, to refund all or a part of any deficiency payments received with respect to the crop;

“(E) may require the forfeiture to the Commodity Credit Corporation of any feed grains that is produced in excess of the production limitation quantity and that is not marketed, bartered, or used within 5 marketing years; and

“(F) shall ensure equitable treatment for producers who participate in the pilot program if the Secretary allows increases (based on actual production levels) in the determination of farm program payment yields for feed grains for the farm.

“(7) REPORT.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—The Comptroller General of the United States shall prepare a report that evaluates the pilot program carried out under this subsection.

“(B) SUBMISSION.—The Comptroller General shall submit a copy of the report required by subparagraph (A) to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives, the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate, and the Secretary.

“(h) EQUITABLE RELIEF.—

“(1) LOANS, PURCHASES, AND PAYMENTS.—If the failure of a producer to comply fully with the terms and conditions of the program conducted under this section precludes the making of loans, purchases, and payments, the Secretary may, nevertheless, make such loans, purchases, and payments in such amounts as the Secretary determines are equitable in relation to the seriousness of the failure. The Secretary may consider whether the producer made a good faith effort to comply fully with the terms and conditions of such program in determining whether equitable relief is warranted under this paragraph.

“(2) DEADLINES AND PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.—The Secretary may authorize the county and State committees established under section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590h(b)) to waive or modify deadlines and other program requirements in cases in which lateness or failure to meet such other requirements does not affect adversely the operation of the program.

“(i) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary may issue such regulations as the Secretary determines necessary to carry out this section.

“(j) COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION.—The Secretary shall carry out the program authorized by this section through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

“(k) ASSIGNMENT OF PAYMENTS.—The provisions of section 8(g) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590h(g)) (relating to assignment of payments) shall apply to payments under this section.

“(l) SHARING OF PAYMENTS.—The Secretary shall provide for the sharing of payments made under this section for any farm among the producers on the farm on a fair and equitable basis.

“(m) TENANTS AND SHARECROPPERS.—The Secretary shall provide adequate safeguards to protect the interests of tenants and sharecroppers.

“(n) CROSS-COMPLIANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Compliance on a farm with the terms and conditions of any other commodity program, or compliance with crop acreage base requirements for any other commodity, may not be required as a condition of eligibility for loans, purchases, or payments under this section.

“(2) COMPLIANCE ON OTHER FARMS.—The Secretary may not require producers on a farm, as a condition of eligibility for loans, purchases, or payments under this section for the farm, to comply with the terms and conditions of the feed grains program with respect to any other farm operated by the producers.

“(o) PUBLIC COMMENT ON FEED GRAINS PROGRAM.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—In order to ensure that producers and consumers of feed grains are provided with reasonable opportunity to comment on the annual program determinations concerning the price support and acreage reduction program for each of the 1992 and subsequent crops of feed grains, the Secretary shall request public comment regarding the feed grains program in accordance with this subsection.

“(2) **OPTIONS.**—Not less than 60 days before the program is announced for a crop of feed grains under this section, the Secretary shall propose for public comment various program options for the crop of feed grains.

“(3) **ANALYSES.**—Each option proposed by the Secretary shall be accompanied by an analysis that includes the estimated planted acreage, production, domestic and export use, ending stocks, season average producer price, program participation rate, and cost to the Federal Government that would likely result from each option.

“(4) **ESTIMATES.**—In announcing the program for a crop of feed grains under this section, the Secretary shall include an estimate of the planted acreage, production, domestic and export use, ending stocks, season average producer price, program participation rate, and cost to the Federal Government that is expected to result from the program as announced.

“(p) **MALTING BARLEY.**—In order to help offset costs associated with deficiency payments made available under this section to producers of barley, the Secretary shall provide for an assessment for each of the 1991 through 1995 crop years to be levied on producers of malting barley that are participating in the production adjustment program under this section. The Secretary shall establish such assessment at no more than 5 percent of the value of malting barley produced on the farm during each of the 1991 through 1995 crop years.

“(q) **CROPS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this section shall be effective only for the 1991 through 1995 crops of feed grains.”.

SEC. 402. NONAPPLICABILITY OF SECTION 105 OF THE AGRICULTURAL ACT OF 1949 TO THE 1991 THROUGH 1995 CROPS OF FEED GRAINS.

7 USC 1444b
note.

Section 105 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1444b) shall not be applicable to the 1991 through 1995 crops of feed grains.

SEC. 403. RECOURSE LOAN PROGRAM FOR SILAGE.

Section 403 of the Food Security Act of 1985 (7 U.S.C. 1444e-1) is amended by striking “1990” and inserting “1996”.

SEC. 404. PRICE SUPPORT FOR HIGH MOISTURE FEED GRAINS.

7 USC 1444f-1.

(a) **RECOURSE LOANS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, effective for each of the 1991 through 1995 crops of feed grains, the Secretary of Agriculture shall make available recourse loans as determined by the Secretary, as provided in this section, to producers on a farm who—

(1) normally harvest all or a portion of their crop of feed grains in a high moisture state (hereafter defined as a feed grain having a moisture content in excess of Commodity Credit Corporation standards for loans made by the Secretary under paragraphs (1) and (6) of section 105B of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (as added by section 401 of this Act);

(2)(A) present certified scale tickets from an inspected, certified commercial scale, including licensed warehouses, feedlots, feed mills, distilleries, or other similar entities approved by the Secretary, pursuant to regulations issued by the Secretary; or

(B) present field or other physical measurements of the standing or stored feed grain crop in regions of the country, as

determined by the Secretary, that do not have certified commercial scales from which certified scale tickets may be obtained within reasonable proximity of harvest operation;

(3) certify that they were the owners of the feed grain at the time of delivery to, and that the quantity to be placed under loan was in fact harvested on the farm and delivered to, a feedlot, feed mill, or commercial or on-farm high-moisture storage facility, or to such facilities maintained by the users of such high-moisture feed grain;

(4) comply with deadlines established by the Secretary for harvesting the feed grain and submit applications for loans within deadlines established by the Secretary; and

(5) participate in an acreage limitation program for the crop of feed grains established by the Secretary.

(b) **ELIGIBILITY OF ACQUIRED FEED GRAINS.**—The loans shall be made on a quantity of feed grains of the same crop acquired by the producer equivalent to a quantity determined by multiplying—

(1) the acreage of the feed grain in a high moisture state harvested on the producer's farm; by

(2) the lower of the farm program payment yield or the actual yield on a field, as determined by the Secretary, that is similar to the field from which such high moisture feed grain was obtained.

7 USC 1445j
note.

SEC. 405. CALCULATION OF REFUNDS OF ADVANCE ESTABLISHED PRICE PAYMENTS BY PRODUCERS OF THE 1988 OR 1989 CROPS OF FEED BARLEY.

(a) **MANDATORY CALCULATION OF REFUND.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, the Secretary of Agriculture shall calculate, for informational purposes only (except as provided in the discretionary authority under subsection (b)), the amount of the refund of any advance deficiency payment a producer of barley who participated in the 1988 or 1989 Federal barley price support program would be required to make pursuant to section 107C of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1445b-2) (as it existed immediately before the date of enactment of this Act) based on a formula which excludes malting barley from the market price calculations of barley used to determine the amount of refund of the advance deficiency payment required of the producer.

(2) **DISCLOSURE.**—

(A) **TO THE PUBLIC.**—The Secretary shall publish in the Federal Register—

(i) the formula used to perform the calculations described in paragraph (1);

(ii) the aggregate results that the use of the calculation would have pursuant to subsection (b), in terms of—

(I) the total reduction in the amount of refunds;

(II) the number of producers affected; and

(III) any other information the Secretary determines appropriate;

(iii) a declaration of the Secretary's decision whether to use the calculation to recalculate barley producer's refunds pursuant to subsection (b); and

Federal
Register,
publication.

(iv) a statement of the Secretary's reasons for the decision described in clause (iii).

(B) **TO PRODUCERS.**—The Secretary shall make available to each producer of 1988 or 1989 crop barley, on request, a statement detailing the effect of the calculation of refunds described in paragraph (1) on the producer's 1988 or 1989 refund.

(b) **DISCRETIONARY USE OF CALCULATION.**—

(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may use the calculation described in subsection (a) to determine whether or not to reduce the total refund owed by a producer of 1988 or 1989 crop barley under section 107C of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (as it existed immediately before the date of enactment of this Act).

(2) **PROCEDURE FOR USE OF CALCULATION.**—If the Secretary decides to use the calculation described in subsection (a) as provided under paragraph (1), in the case of a producer of 1988 or 1989 crop barley who paid the refund of the advance deficiency payment for the crop calculated prior to the date of enactment of this Act (or any amount of refund in excess of the amount of the refund determined in accordance with paragraph (1)), the Secretary—

(i) shall, before May 31, 1991, reimburse the producer the amount of refund paid by the producer in excess of the refund determined in accordance with this section;

(ii) shall have the option to make the reimbursement in a lump sum or in installments;

(iii) shall, not later than 90 days after the date of enactment of this Act, notify producers who are eligible to receive the reimbursement of their 1988 or 1989 advance deficiency payment refund under this section—

(I) of the timing of the payment of the reimbursement (either in lump sum or in installments);

(II) that the amount of the reimbursement shall not bear interest if paid before February 15, 1991; and

(III) that the amount of the reimbursement paid after February 15, 1991, shall bear interest at a rate of at least 7 percent per annum; and

(iv) may elect to pay the reimbursement in a lump sum with generic certificates redeemable for commodities owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation if the reimbursement is paid in full not later than 60 days after the date of enactment of this Act.

TITLE V—COTTON

SEC. 501. LOANS, PAYMENTS, AND ACREAGE REDUCTION PROGRAMS FOR THE 1991 THROUGH 1995 CROPS OF UPLAND COTTON.

The Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended by inserting after section 103A (7 U.S.C. 1444-1) the following new section:

“SEC. 103B. LOANS, PAYMENTS, AND ACREAGE REDUCTION PROGRAMS FOR THE 1991 THROUGH 1995 CROPS OF UPLAND COTTON. 7 USC 1444-2.

“(a) **LOANS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the Secretary shall, on presentation of warehouse receipts or other acceptable evidence of title, as determined by

the Secretary, reflecting accrued storage charges of not more than 60 days, make available for the 1991 through 1995 crops of upland cotton to producers on a farm nonrecourse loans for upland cotton produced on the farm for a term of 10 months from the first day of the month in which the loan is made at such loan level, per pound, as will reflect for the base quality of upland cotton, as determined by the Secretary, at average location in the United States a level that is not less than the smaller of—

“(A) 85 percent of the average price (weighted by market and month) of the base quality of cotton as quoted in the designated United States spot markets during 3 years of the 5-year period ending July 31 in the year in which the loan level is announced, excluding the year in which the average price was the highest and the year in which the average price was the lowest in the period; or

“(B) 90 percent of the average, for the 15-week period beginning July 1 of the year in which the loan level is announced, of the 5 lowest-priced growths of the growths quoted for Middling one and three-thirty-seconds inch cotton C.I.F. Northern Europe (adjusted downward by the average difference during the period April 15 through October 15 of the year in which the loan is announced between the average Northern European price quotation of such quality of cotton and the market quotations in the designated United States spot markets for the base quality of upland cotton, as determined by the Secretary.

“(2) ADJUSTMENTS TO LOAN LEVEL.—

“(A) LIMITATION ON DECREASE IN LOAN LEVEL.—The loan level for any crop determined under paragraph (1) may not be reduced by more than 5 percent from the level determined for the preceding crop, and may not be reduced below 50 cents per pound.

“(B) LIMITATION ON INCREASE IN LOAN LEVEL.—If for any crop the average Northern European price determined under paragraph (1)(B) is less than the average United States spot market price determined under paragraph (1)(A), the Secretary may increase the loan level to such level as the Secretary may consider appropriate, not in excess of the average United States spot market price determined under paragraph (1)(A).

“(3) ANNOUNCEMENT OF LOAN LEVEL.—The loan level for any crop of upland cotton shall be determined and announced by the Secretary not later than November 1 of the calendar year preceding the marketing year for which the loan is to be effective or, in the case of the 1991 crop, as soon as is practicable after the date of enactment of this Act. The loan level shall not thereafter be changed.

“(4) EXTENSION OF LOAN PERIOD.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in subparagraph (B), nonrecourse loans provided for in this section shall, on request of the producer during the 10th month of the loan period for the cotton, be made available for an additional term of 8 months.

“(B) LIMITATION.—A request to extend the loan period shall not be approved in any month in which the average price of the base quality of upland cotton, as determined by

the Secretary, in the designated spot markets for the preceding month exceeded 130 percent of the average price of such base quality of cotton in the designated United States spot markets for the preceding 36-month period.

“(5) MARKETING LOAN PROVISIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that the prevailing world market price for upland cotton (adjusted to United States quality and location) is below the loan level determined under the foregoing provisions of this subsection, in order to make United States upland cotton competitive in world markets, the Secretary shall permit a producer to repay a loan made for any crop at—

“(i) a level that is the lesser of—

“(I) the loan level determined for the crop; or

“(II) the higher of—

“(aa) the loan level determined for the crop multiplied by 70 percent; or

“(bb) the prevailing world market price for upland cotton (adjusted to United States quality and location), as determined by the Secretary; or

“(ii) such other level (not in excess of the loan level determined for the crop nor less than 70 percent of such loan level) that the Secretary determines will—

“(I) minimize potential loan forfeitures;

“(II) minimize the accumulation of cotton stocks by the Federal Government;

“(III) minimize the cost incurred by the Federal Government in storing cotton; and

“(IV) allow cotton produced in the United States to be marketed freely and competitively, both domestically and internationally.

“(B) FIRST HANDLER MARKETING CERTIFICATES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—During the period beginning August 1, 1991, and ending July 31, 1996, if a program carried out under subparagraph (A) or subsection (b) fails to make United States upland cotton fully competitive in world markets and the prevailing world market price of upland cotton (adjusted to United States quality and location), as determined by the Secretary, is below the current loan repayment rate for upland cotton determined under subparagraph (A), to make United States upland cotton competitive in world markets and to maintain and expand domestic consumption and exports of upland cotton produced in the United States, the Secretary shall provide for the issuance of marketing certificates in accordance with this subparagraph.

“(ii) PAYMENTS.—The Commodity Credit Corporation, under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe, shall make payments, through the issuance of marketing certificates, to first handlers of cotton (persons regularly engaged in buying or selling upland cotton) who have entered into an agreement with the Commodity Credit Corporation to participate in the program established under this subparagraph. The payments shall be made in such monetary amounts and subject to

such terms and conditions as the Secretary determines will make upland cotton produced in the United States available at competitive prices, consistent with the purposes of this subparagraph.

“(iii) **VALUE.**—The value of each certificate issued under clause (ii) shall be based on the difference between—

“(I) the loan repayment rate for upland cotton; and

“(II) the prevailing world market price of upland cotton (adjusted to United States quality and location), as determined by the Secretary.

“(iv) **REDEMPTION, MARKETING, OR EXCHANGE.**—The Commodity Credit Corporation, under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, may assist any person receiving marketing certificates under this subparagraph in the redemption of certificates for cash, or marketing or exchange of the certificates for agricultural commodities or products owned by the Commodity Credit Corporation, at such times, in such manner, and at such price levels as the Secretary determines will best effectuate the purposes of the program established under this subparagraph. Any price restrictions that may otherwise apply to the disposition of agricultural commodities by the Commodity Credit Corporation shall not apply to the redemption of certificates under this subparagraph.

“(v) **DESIGNATION OF COMMODITIES AND PRODUCTS; CHARGES.**—Insofar as practicable, the Secretary shall permit owners of certificates to designate the commodities and the products thereof, including storage sites thereof, the owners would prefer to receive in exchange for certificates. If any certificate is not presented for redemption, marketing, or exchange within a reasonable number of days after the issuance of the certificate (as determined by the Secretary), reasonable costs of storage and other carrying charges, as determined by the Secretary, shall be deducted from the value of the certificate for the period beginning after the reasonable number of days and ending with the date of the presentation of the certificate to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

“(vi) **DISPLACEMENT.**—The Secretary shall take such measures as may be necessary to prevent the marketing or exchange of agricultural commodities and products for certificates under this subsection from adversely affecting the income of producers of the commodities or products.

“(vii) **TRANSFERS.**—Under regulations prescribed by the Secretary, certificates issued to cotton handlers under this subparagraph may be transferred to other handlers and persons approved by the Secretary.

“(C) **PREVAILING WORLD MARKET PRICE.**—

“(i) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary shall prescribe by regulation—

Regulations.

“(I) a formula to define the prevailing world market price for upland cotton (adjusted to United States quality and location); and

“(II) a mechanism by which the Secretary shall announce periodically the prevailing world market price for upland cotton (adjusted to United States quality and location).

“(ii) USE.—The prevailing world market price for upland cotton (adjusted to United States quality and location) established under this subparagraph shall be used under subparagraphs (A) and (B).

“(D) ADJUSTMENT OF PREVAILING WORLD MARKET PRICE.— Northern Europe.

“(i) IN GENERAL.—During the period beginning August 1, 1991, and ending July 31, 1996, the prevailing world market price for upland cotton (adjusted to United States quality and location) established under subparagraph (C) shall be further adjusted if—

“(I) the adjusted prevailing world market price is less than 115 percent of the current crop year loan level for the base quality of upland cotton, as determined by the Secretary; and

“(II) the Friday through Thursday average price quotation for the lowest-priced United States growth as quoted for Middling (M) one and three-thirty seconds inch cotton delivered C.I.F. Northern Europe is greater than the Friday through Thursday average price of the five lowest-priced growths of upland cotton, as quoted for Middling (M) one and three-thirty seconds inch cotton, delivered C.I.F. Northern Europe (hereafter in this subsection referred to as the ‘Northern Europe price’).

“(ii) FURTHER ADJUSTMENT.—Except as provided in clause (iii), the adjusted prevailing world market price shall be further adjusted on the basis of some or all of the following data, as available:

“(I) The United States share of world exports.

“(II) The current level of cotton export sales and cotton export shipments.

“(III) Other data determined by the Secretary to be relevant in establishing an accurate prevailing world market price for upland cotton (adjusted to United States quality and location).

“(iii) LIMITATION ON FURTHER ADJUSTMENT.—The adjustment under clause (ii) may not exceed the difference between—

“(I) the Friday through Thursday average price for the lowest-priced United States growth as quoted for Middling one and three-thirty seconds inch cotton delivered C.I.F. Northern Europe; and

“(II) the Northern Europe price.

“(E) COTTON USER MARKETING CERTIFICATES.—

“(i) ISSUANCE.—During the period beginning August 1, 1991, and ending July 31, 1996, if for any consecutive 4-week period, the Friday through Thursday average price quotation for the lowest-priced United States growth, as quoted for Middling (M) one and three-thirty

Northern Europe.

seconds inch cotton, delivered C.I.F. Northern Europe exceeds the Northern Europe price by more than 1.25 cents per pound, the Secretary shall issue marketing certificates to domestic users or exporters for documented sales made in the week following such consecutive 4-week period.

“(ii) VALUE.—The value of the marketing certificates shall be based on the amount of the difference (reduced by 1.25 cents per pound) in such prices during the 4th week of the consecutive 4-week period multiplied by the quantity of upland cotton included in the documented sales.

“(iii) ADMINISTRATION.—Clauses (iv) through (vii) of subparagraph (B) shall apply to marketing certificates issued under this subparagraph. Any such certificates may be transferred to other persons in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary.

“(F) SPECIAL IMPORT QUOTA.—

“(i) ESTABLISHMENT.—The President shall, within 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, establish an import quota program which shall provide that, during the period beginning August 1991 and ending July 31, 1996, whenever the Secretary determines and announces that for any consecutive 10-week period, the Friday through Thursday average price quotation for the lowest-priced United States growth, as quoted for Middling (M) one and three-thirty seconds inch cotton, delivered C.I.F. Northern Europe, adjusted for the value of any certificates issued under subparagraph (E), exceeds the Northern Europe price by more than 1.25 cents per pound, there shall immediately be in effect a special limited global import quota.

“(ii) QUANTITY.—The quota shall be equal to 1 week’s consumption of upland cotton by domestic mills at the seasonally adjusted average rate of the most recent 3 months for which data are available.

“(iii) APPLICATION.—The quota shall apply to upland cotton purchased not later than 90 days after the date of the Secretary’s announcement under clause (i) and entered into the United States not later than 180 days after such date.

“(iv) OVERLAP.—A special quota period may be established that overlaps any existing quota period if required by clause (i), except that a special quota period may not be established under this paragraph if a special quota period has been established under subsection (n).

“(6) RECOURSE LOANS FOR SEED COTTON.—In order to encourage and assist producers in the orderly ginning and marketing of their production of upland cotton, the Secretary shall make recourse loans available to such producers on seed cotton in accordance with authority vested in the Secretary under the Commodity Credit Corporation Charter Act (15 U.S.C. 714 et seq.).

“(b) LOAN DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall, for each of the 1991 through 1995 crops of upland cotton, make payments (hereafter

President.
Northern
Europe.

in this section referred to as 'loan deficiency payments') available to producers who, although eligible to obtain a loan under subsection (a), agree to forgo obtaining the loan in return for payments under this subsection.

"(2) COMPUTATION.—A payment under this subsection shall be computed by multiplying—

"(A) the loan payment rate; by

"(B) the quantity of upland cotton the producer is eligible to place under loan but for which the producer forgoes obtaining the loan in return for payments under this subsection.

"(3) LOAN PAYMENT RATE.—For purposes of this subsection, the loan payment rate shall be the amount by which—

"(A) the loan level determined for the crop under subsection (a); exceeds

"(B) the level at which a loan may be repaid under subsection (a).

"(4) MARKETING CERTIFICATES.—The Secretary may make up to one-half the amount of a payment under this subsection available in the form of marketing certificates, subject to the terms and conditions provided in subsection (a)(5)(B).

"(c) PAYMENTS.—

"(1) DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS.—

"(A) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary shall make available to producers payments (hereafter in this section referred to as 'deficiency payments') for each of the 1991 through 1995 crops of upland cotton in an amount computed by multiplying—

"(i) the payment rate; by

"(ii) the payment acres for the crop; by

"(iii) the farm program payment yield established for the crop for the farm.

"(B) PAYMENT RATE.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—The payment rate for upland cotton shall be the amount by which the established price for the crop of upland cotton exceeds the higher of—

"(I) the national average market price received by producers during the calendar year that includes the first 5 months of the marketing year for the crop, as determined by the Secretary; or

"(II) the loan level determined for the crop.

"(ii) MINIMUM ESTABLISHED PRICE.—The established price for upland cotton shall not be less than \$0.729 per pound for each of the 1991 through 1995 crops.

"(C) PAYMENT ACRES.—Payment acres for a crop shall be the lesser of—

"(i) the number of acres planted to the crop for harvest within the permitted acreage; or

"(ii) 100 percent of the crop acreage base for the crop for the farm less the quantity of reduced acreage (as determined under subsection (e)(2)(D)).

"(D) 50/92 PROGRAM.—

"(i) IN GENERAL.—If an acreage limitation program under subsection (e)(2) is in effect for a crop of upland cotton and the producers on a farm devote a portion of the maximum payment acres for upland cotton as cal-

Conservation.

culated under subparagraph (C)(ii) of the farm equal to more than 8 percent of such upland cotton acreage of the farm for the crop to conservation uses (except as provided in subparagraph (E))—

“(I) such portion of the maximum payment acres in excess of 8 percent of such acreage devoted to conservation uses (except as provided in subparagraph (E)) shall be considered to be planted to upland cotton for the purpose of determining the acreage on the farm required to be devoted to conservation uses in accordance with subsection (e)(2)(D); and

“(II) the producers shall be eligible for payments under this paragraph with respect to such acreage, subject to the compliance of the producers with clause (ii).

“(ii) **MINIMUM PLANTING REQUIREMENT.**—To be eligible for payments under clause (i), except as provided in clauses (iv) and (v), the producers on a farm must actually plant upland cotton for harvest on at least 50 percent of the maximum payment acres for cotton for the farm.

“(iii) **DEFICIENCY PAYMENTS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, any producer who devotes a portion of the maximum payment acres for upland cotton for the farm to conservation uses (or other uses as provided in subparagraph (E)) under this subparagraph shall receive deficiency payments on the acreage that is considered to be planted to upland cotton and eligible for payments under this subparagraph for the crop at a per-pound rate established by the Secretary, except that the rate may not be established at less than the projected deficiency payment rate for the crop, as determined by the Secretary. Such projected payment rate for the crop shall be announced by the Secretary prior to the period during which upland cotton producers may agree to participate in the program for the crop.

“(iv) **QUARANTINES.**—If a State or local agency has imposed in an area of a State or county a quarantine on the planting of upland cotton for harvest on farms in the area, the State committee established under section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590h(b)) may recommend to the Secretary that payments be made under this paragraph, without regard to the requirement imposed under clause (ii), to producers in the area who were required to forgo the planting of upland cotton for harvest on acreage to alleviate or eliminate the condition requiring the quarantine. If the Secretary determines that the condition exists, the Secretary may make payments under this paragraph to the producers. To be eligible for payments under this clause, the producers must devote the acreage to conservation uses (except as provided in subparagraph (E)).

“(v) **PREVENTED PLANTING.**—If an acreage limitation program under subsection (e) is in effect for any crop of

upland cotton and if the Secretary determines that producers on a farm are prevented from planting the acreage intended for upland cotton to upland cotton because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster, or other condition beyond the control of the producers, the Secretary shall make available to such producers payments under this subparagraph without regard to the requirement imposed under clause (ii). To be eligible for payments under this clause, the producers must devote the acreage to conservation uses (except as provided in subparagraph (E)). Any such acreage shall be considered to be planted to upland cotton.

“(vi) CROP ACREAGE AND PAYMENT YIELD.—The upland cotton crop acreage base and upland cotton farm program payment yield of the farm shall not be reduced due to the fact that a portion of the permitted cotton acreage of the farm was devoted to conserving uses (except as provided in subparagraph (E)) under this subparagraph.

“(vii) LIMITATION.—Other than as provided in clauses (i) through (vi), payments may not be made under this paragraph for any crop on a greater acreage than the acreage actually planted to upland cotton.

“(viii) CONSERVATION USE ACREAGE UNDER OTHER PROGRAMS.—Any acreage considered to be planted to upland cotton in accordance with clauses (i) and (vi) may not also be designated as conservation use acreage for the purpose of fulfilling any provisions under any acreage limitation or land diversion program requiring that the producers devote a specified acreage to conservation uses.

“(E) ALTERNATIVE CROPS.—The Secretary may permit, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, all or any part of acreage otherwise required to be devoted to conservation uses as a condition of qualifying for payments under subparagraph (D) to be devoted to sweet sorghum, guar, sesame, castor beans, crambe, plantago ovato, triticale, rye, mung beans, commodities for which no substantial domestic production or market exists but that could yield industrial raw material being imported, or likely to be imported, into the United States, or commodities grown for experimental purposes (including kenaf and milkweed), subject to the following sentence. The Secretary may permit the acreage to be devoted to the production only if the Secretary determines that—

“(i) the production is not likely to increase the cost of the price support program and will not affect farm income adversely; and

“(ii) the production is needed to provide an adequate supply of the commodity, or, in the case of commodities for which no substantial domestic production or market exists but that could yield industrial raw materials, the production is needed to encourage domestic manufacture of the raw material and could lead to increased industrial use of the raw material to the long-term benefit of United States industry.

“(F) REDUCTION FOR DISASTER PAYMENTS.—The total quantity of upland cotton on which payments would otherwise be payable to a producer on a farm for any crop under this paragraph shall be reduced by the quantity on which any disaster payment is made to the producer for the crop under paragraph (2).

“(2) DISASTER PAYMENTS.—

“(A) PREVENTED PLANTING.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), if the Secretary determines that the producers on a farm are prevented from planting any portion of the acreage intended for upland cotton to upland cotton or other nonconserving crops because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster, or other condition beyond the control of the producers, the Secretary shall make a prevented planting disaster payment to the producers in an amount equal to the product obtained by multiplying—

“(i) the number of acres so affected but not to exceed the acreage planted to upland cotton for harvest (including any acreage that the producers were prevented from planting to upland cotton or other nonconserving crops in lieu of upland cotton because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster, or other condition beyond the control of the producers) in the immediately preceding year; by

“(ii) 75 percent of the farm program payment yield established for the farm by the Secretary; by

“(iii) a payment rate equal to 33½ percent of the established price for the crop.

“(B) REDUCED YIELDS.—Except as provided in subparagraph (C), if the Secretary determines that because of drought, flood, or other natural disaster, or other condition beyond the control of the producers, the total quantity of upland cotton that the producers are able to harvest on any farm is less than the result of multiplying 75 percent of the farm program payment yield established by the Secretary for the crop by the acreage planted for harvest for the crop, the Secretary shall make a reduced yield disaster payment to the producers at a rate equal to 33½ percent of the established price for the crop for the deficiency in production below 75 percent for the crop.

“(C) CROP INSURANCE.—Producers on a farm shall not be eligible for—

“(i) prevented planting disaster payments under subparagraph (A), if prevented planting crop insurance is available to the producers under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) with respect to the upland cotton acreage of the producers; or

“(ii) reduced yield disaster payments under subparagraph (B), if reduced yield crop insurance is available to the producers under such Act with respect to the upland cotton acreage of the producers.

“(D) ADMINISTRATION.—

“(i) ECONOMIC EMERGENCIES.—Notwithstanding subparagraph (C), the Secretary may make a disaster payment to the producers on a farm under this paragraph if the Secretary determines that—

“(I) as the result of drought, flood, or other natural disaster, or other condition beyond the control of the producers, the producers have suffered substantial losses of production either from being prevented from planting upland cotton or other nonconserving crops or from reduced yields;

“(II) the losses have created an economic emergency for the producers;

“(III) crop insurance indemnity payments under the Federal Crop Insurance Act (7 U.S.C. 1501 et seq.) and other forms of assistance made available by the Federal Government to the producers for the losses are insufficient to alleviate the economic emergency; and

“(IV) additional assistance must be made available to the producers to alleviate the economic emergency.

“(ii) ADJUSTMENTS.—The Secretary may make such adjustments in the amount of payments made available under this paragraph with respect to an individual farm as necessary to ensure the equitable allotment of the payments among producers, taking into account other forms of Federal disaster assistance provided to the producers for the crop involved.

“(d) PAYMENT YIELDS.—The farm program payment yields for farms for each crop of upland cotton shall be determined under title V.

“(e) ACREAGE REDUCTION PROGRAMS.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—

“(A) ESTABLISHMENT.—Notwithstanding any other provision of this Act, if the Secretary determines that the total supply of upland cotton, in the absence of an acreage limitation program, will be excessive taking into account the need for an adequate carry-over to maintain reasonable and stable supplies and prices and to meet a national emergency, the Secretary may provide for any crop of upland cotton an acreage limitation program as described in paragraph (2).

“(B) AGRICULTURAL RESOURCES CONSERVATION PROGRAM.—In making a determination under subparagraph (A), the Secretary shall take into consideration the number of acres placed in the agricultural resources conservation program established under subtitle D of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985 (16 U.S.C. 3831 et seq.).

“(C) ANNOUNCEMENTS.—

“(i) PRELIMINARY ANNOUNCEMENT.—If the Secretary elects to implement an acreage limitation program for any crop year, the Secretary shall make a preliminary announcement of any such program not later than November 1 of the calendar year preceding the year in which the crop is harvested, except that in the case of the 1991 crop, the Secretary shall announce the program as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this section. The announcement shall include, among other information determined necessary by the Secretary, an announcement of the uniform percentage

reduction in the upland cotton crop acreage base described in paragraph (2)(A).

“(ii) FINAL ANNOUNCEMENT.—Not later than January 1 of the calendar year in which the crop is harvested, the Secretary shall make a final announcement of the program. The announcement shall include, among other information determined necessary by the Secretary, an announcement of the uniform percentage reduction in the upland cotton crop described in paragraph (2)(A).

“(iii) OPTIONAL PROGRAMS IN EARLY PLANTING AREAS.—The Secretary shall allow producers in early planting areas to elect to participate in the program on the terms of the acreage limitation program—

“(I) first announced for the crop under clause (i);
or

“(II) as subsequently revised under clause (ii), if the Secretary determines that the producers may be unfairly disadvantaged by the revision.

“(D) DESIRED CARRY-OVER.—The Secretary shall carry out an acreage limitation program described in paragraph (2) for a crop of upland cotton in a manner that will result in a ratio of carry-over to total disappearance of 30 percent, based on the Secretary’s most recent projection of carry-over and total disappearance at the time of announcement of the acreage limitation program. For the purpose of this subparagraph, the term ‘total disappearance’ means all upland cotton utilization, including total domestic, total export, and total residual disappearance.

“(2) ACREAGE LIMITATION PROGRAM.—

“(A) UNIFORM PERCENTAGE REDUCTION.—Except as provided in paragraph (3), if an upland cotton acreage limitation program is announced under paragraph (1), the limitation shall be achieved by applying a uniform percentage reduction (from 0 to 25 percent) to the upland cotton crop acreage base for the crop for each upland cotton-producing farm.

“(B) COMPLIANCE.—Except as provided in section 504, producers who knowingly produce upland cotton in excess of the permitted upland cotton acreage for the farm, as established in accordance with subparagraph (A), shall be ineligible for upland cotton loans and payments with respect to that farm.

“(C) CROP ACREAGE BASES.—Upland cotton crop acreage bases for each crop of upland cotton shall be determined under title V.

“(D) ACREAGE DEVOTED TO CONSERVATION USES.—A number of acres on the farm shall be devoted to conservation uses, in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary. Such number shall be determined by multiplying the upland cotton crop acreage base by the percentage reduction required by the Secretary. The number of acres so determined is hereafter in this subsection referred to as ‘reduced acreage’. The remaining acreage is hereafter in this subsection referred to as ‘permitted acreage’. Permitted acreage may be adjusted by the Secretary as provided in paragraph (3) and in section 504.

Regulations.

“(E) **INDIVIDUAL FARM PROGRAM ACREAGE.**—Except as otherwise provided in subsection (c), the individual farm program acreage shall be the acreage planted on the farm to upland cotton for harvest within the permitted upland cotton acreage for the farm as established under this paragraph.

“(F) **PLANTING DESIGNATED CROPS ON REDUCED ACREAGE.**—

“(i) **DEFINITION OF DESIGNATED CROP.**—As used in this subparagraph, the term ‘designated crop’ means a crop defined in section 504(b)(1), excluding any program crop as defined in section 502(3).

“(ii) **IN GENERAL.**—Subject to clause (iii), the Secretary may permit producers on a farm to plant a designated crop on no more than one-half of the reduced acreage on the farm.

“(iii) **LIMITATIONS.**—If the producers on a farm elect to plant a designated crop on reduced acreage under this subparagraph—

“(I) the amount of the deficiency payment that the producers are otherwise eligible to receive under subsection (c) shall be reduced, for each acre (or portion thereof) that is planted to the designated crop, by an amount equal to the deficiency payment that would be made with respect to a number of acres of the crop that the Secretary considers appropriate, except that if the producers on the farm are participating in a program established for more than one program crop, the amount of the reduction shall be determined by prorating the reduction based on the acreage planted or considered planted on the farm to all of such program crops; and

“(II) the Secretary shall ensure that reductions in deficiency payments under subclause (I) are sufficient to ensure that this subparagraph will result in no additional cost to the Commodity Credit Corporation.

“(3) **TARGETED OPTION PAYMENTS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of this section, if the Secretary implements an acreage limitation program with respect to any of the 1991 through 1995 crops of upland cotton, the Secretary may make available to producers on a farm who do not receive payments under subsection (c)(1)(D) for such crop on the farm, adjustments in the level of deficiency payments that would otherwise be made available to the producers if the producers exercise the payment options provided in this paragraph.

“(B) **PAYMENT OPTIONS.**—If the Secretary elects to carry out this paragraph, the Secretary shall make the payment options specified in subparagraphs (C) and (D) available to producers who agree to make adjustments in the quantity of acreage diverted from the production of upland cotton under an acreage limitation program in accordance with this paragraph.

“(C) **INCREASED ACREAGE LIMITATION OPTION.**—

“(i) **INCREASE IN ESTABLISHED PRICE.**—If the Secretary elects to carry out this paragraph, a producer shall be

eligible to receive an increase in the established price for upland cotton under clause (ii) if the producer agrees to an increase in the acreage limitation percentage to be applied to the producers' upland cotton acreage base above the acreage limitation percentage announced by the Secretary.

“(ii) **METHOD OF CALCULATION.**—For the purposes of calculating deficiency payments to be made available to producers who participate in the program under this paragraph, the Secretary shall increase the established price for upland cotton by an amount determined by the Secretary, but not less than 0.5 percent, nor more than 1 percent, for each 1 percentage point increase in the acreage limitation percentage applied to the producers' upland cotton acreage base.

“(iii) **LIMITATION.**—The acreage limitation percentage to be applied to the producers' upland cotton acreage base shall not be increased by more than 10 percentage points above the acreage limitation percentage announced by the Secretary for the crop or above 25 percent total for the crop.

“(iv) **ADJUSTMENT FOR UNDERPLANTINGS.**—In determining the increased acreage limitation percentage that is applied to the producer's upland cotton base under this paragraph, the Secretary shall exclude an amount of acreage equal to the average difference between the producer's permitted upland cotton acreage and the acreage actually planted (including acreage devoted to conserving uses under subsection (c)(1)(D)) to upland cotton for harvest during the previous 2 years.

“(D) **DECREASED ACREAGE LIMITATION OPTION.**—

“(i) **DECREASE IN ACREAGE LIMITATION REQUIREMENT.**—If the Secretary elects to carry out this paragraph, a producer shall be eligible to decrease the acreage limitation percentage applicable to the producers' upland cotton acreage base (as announced by the Secretary) if the producer agrees to a decrease in the established price for upland cotton under clause (ii) for the purpose of calculating deficiency payments to be made available to the producer.

“(ii) **METHOD OF CALCULATION.**—For the purposes of calculating deficiency payments to be made available to producers who choose the option set forth in this subparagraph, the Secretary shall decrease the established price for upland cotton by an amount to be determined by the Secretary, but not less than 0.5 percent, nor more than 1 percent, for each 1 percentage point decrease in the acreage limitation percentage applied to the producers' upland cotton acreage base.

“(iii) **LIMITATION.**—A producer may not choose to decrease the acreage limitation percentage applicable to the producers' upland cotton acreage base under this paragraph by more than one-half of the announced acreage limitation percentage.

“(E) **PARTICIPATION AND PRODUCTION EFFECTS.**—Notwithstanding any other provision of this paragraph, the Secretary shall, to the extent practicable, ensure that the

program provided for in this paragraph does not have a significant effect on program participation or total production and shall be offered in such a manner that the Secretary determines will result in no additional budget outlays. The Secretary shall provide an analysis of the Secretary's determination to the Committee on Agriculture of the House of Representatives and the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry of the Senate.

“(4) ADMINISTRATION.—

“(A) PROTECTION FROM WEEDS AND EROSION.—The regulations issued by the Secretary under paragraph (2) with respect to acreage required to be devoted to conservation uses shall assure protection of the acreage from weeds and wind and water erosion.

Regulations.

“(B) ANNUAL OR PERENNIAL COVER.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in paragraph (2), a producer who participates in an acreage reduction program established for a crop of upland cotton under this subsection shall be required to plant to an annual or perennial cover 50 percent (or more, at the option of the producer) of the acreage that is required to be removed from the production of upland cotton, but not to exceed 5 percent (or more, at the option of the producer) of the crop acreage base established for the crop. This requirement shall not apply with respect to arid areas (including summer fallow areas), as determined by the Secretary.

“(ii) MULTIYEAR PROGRAM.—

“(I) COST-SHARE ASSISTANCE.—If a producer elects to establish a perennial cover capable of improving water quality or wildlife habitat on the acreage, the Commodity Credit Corporation shall make available cost-share assistance for 25 percent of the approved cost of establishing the cover on not more than 50 percent of the acreage that is required to be diverted from production, but not to exceed 5 percent (or more, at the option of the producer) of the crop acreage base established for a crop.

“(II) AGREEMENT OF PRODUCER.—If a producer elects to establish a perennial cover on the acreage under this subparagraph and receives cost-share assistance from the Corporation with respect to the cover, the producer, under such terms and conditions as may be prescribed by the Secretary, taking into consideration guidelines established by the State technical committees established in subtitle G of title XII of the Food Security Act of 1985, shall agree to maintain the perennial cover for a minimum of 3 years.

“(iii) CONSERVING CROPS.—The Secretary may permit, subject to such terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, all or any part of the acreage to be devoted to sweet sorghum, guar, sesame, castor beans, crambe, plantago ovato, triticale, rye, mung beans, milkweed, or other commodity, if the Secretary determines that the production is needed to provide an adequate supply of the commodities, is not likely to

increase the cost of the price support program, and will not affect farm income adversely.

“(C) HAYING AND GRAZING.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—Except as provided in clause (ii), haying and grazing of reduced acreage, acreage devoted to a conservation use under subsection (c)(1)(D), and acreage diverted from production under a land diversion program established under this section shall be permitted, except during any consecutive 5-month period that is established by the State committee established under section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590h(b)) for a State. The 5-month period shall be established during the period beginning April 1, and ending October 31, of a year.

“(ii) NATURAL DISASTERS.—In the case of a natural disaster, the Secretary may permit unlimited haying and grazing on the acreage. The Secretary may not exclude irrigated or irrigable acreage not planted in alfalfa when exercising the authority under this clause.

“(D) WATER STORAGE USES.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The regulations issued by the Secretary under paragraph (2) with respect to acreage required to be devoted to conservation uses shall provide that land that has been converted to water storage uses shall be considered to be devoted to conservation uses if the land was devoted to wheat, feed grains, cotton, rice, or oilseeds in at least 3 of the immediately preceding 5 years. The land shall be considered to be devoted to conservation uses for the period that the land remains in water storage uses, but not to exceed 5 years subsequent to its conversion to water storage uses.

“(ii) LIMITATIONS.—Land converted to water storage uses for the purposes of this subparagraph may not be devoted to any commercial use, including commercial fish production. The water stored on the land may not be ground water. The farm on which the land is located must have been irrigated with ground water during at least 1 of the preceding 5 crop years.

“(5) LAND DIVERSION PROGRAM.—

“(A) PAYMENTS.—

“(i) IN GENERAL.—The Secretary may make land diversion payments to producers of upland cotton, whether or not an acreage limitation program for upland cotton is in effect, if the Secretary determines that the land diversion payments are necessary to assist in adjusting the total national acreage of upland cotton to desirable goals. The land diversion payments shall be made to producers who, to the extent prescribed by the Secretary, devote to approved conservation uses an acreage of cropland on the farm in accordance with land diversion contracts entered into by the Secretary with the producers.

“(ii) EXCESS CARRY-OVER.—If, at the time of final announcement of the acreage limitation program established under this subsection, the projected carry-over of

upland cotton for the crop year is equal to or greater than 8 million bales, the Secretary shall offer a paid land diversion program to producers of upland cotton. Payments to producers under such a program shall be determined by multiplying—

“(I) the payment rate, of not less than 35 cents per pound of cotton, established by the Secretary; by

“(II) the program payment yield established for the crop for the farm; by

“(III) the number of permitted upland cotton acres diverted on the farm.

“(B) BIDS FOR CONTRACTS.—The amounts payable to producers under land diversion contracts may be determined through the submission of bids for the contracts by producers in such manner as the Secretary may prescribe or through such other means as the Secretary determines appropriate. In determining the acceptability of contract offers, the Secretary shall take into consideration the extent of the diversion to be undertaken by the producers and the productivity of the acreage diverted.

“(C) LIMITATIONS ON DIVERTED ACREAGE.—

“(i) MAXIMUM ACREAGE PER FARM, COUNTY, OR COMMUNITY.—The Secretary shall limit the total acreage to be diverted under this paragraph—

“(I) to not more than 15 percent of the upland cotton crop acreage base for a farm; and

“(II) under agreements in any county or local community so as not to affect adversely the economy of the county or local community.

“(ii) LOWER PARTICIPATION LEVELS.—The Secretary may allow producers to participate in a land diversion program under this paragraph at a level lower than the maximum level announced by the Secretary, at the option of the producer, if the Secretary determines that it will increase participation in the program.

“(6) CONSERVATION PRACTICES.—

“(A) WILDLIFE FOOD PLOTS OR HABITAT.—The reduced acreage and additional diverted acreage may be devoted to wildlife food plots or wildlife habitat in conformity with standards established by the Secretary in consultation with wildlife agencies. The Secretary may pay an appropriate share of the cost of practices designed to carry out the purposes of this subparagraph.

“(B) PUBLIC ACCESS.—The Secretary may provide for an additional payment on the acreage in an amount determined by the Secretary to be appropriate in relation to the benefit to the general public if the producer agrees to permit, without other compensation, access to all or such portion of the farm, as the Secretary may prescribe, by the general public, for hunting, trapping, fishing, and hiking, subject to applicable State and Federal regulations.

“(7) PARTICIPATION AGREEMENTS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—Producers on a farm desiring to participate in the program conducted under this subsection shall execute an agreement with the Secretary providing

for the participation not later than such date as the Secretary may prescribe.

“(B) **MODIFICATION OR TERMINATION.**—The Secretary may, by mutual agreement with producers on a farm, modify or terminate any such agreement if the Secretary determines the action necessary because of an emergency created by drought or other disaster or to prevent or alleviate a shortage in the supply of agricultural commodities. The Secretary may modify the agreement under this subparagraph for the purpose of alleviating a shortage in the supply of agricultural commodities only if there has been a significant change in the estimated stocks of the commodity since the Secretary announced the final terms and conditions of the program for the crop of upland cotton.

“(f) **INVENTORY REDUCTION PAYMENTS.**—

“(1) **IN GENERAL.**—The Secretary may, for each of the 1991 through 1995 crops of upland cotton, make payments available to producers who meet the requirements of this subsection.

“(2) **FORM.**—The payments may be made in the form of marketing certificates.

“(3) **PAYMENTS.**—

“(A) **IN GENERAL.**—Payments under this subsection shall be determined in the same manner as provided in subsection (b).

“(B) **QUANTITY OF COTTON MADE AVAILABLE.**—The quantity of upland cotton to be made available to a producer under this subsection shall be equal in value to the payments so determined under this subsection.

“(4) **ELIGIBILITY.**—A producer shall be eligible to receive a payment under this subsection for a crop if the producer—

“(A) agrees to forgo obtaining a loan under subsection (a);

“(B) agrees to forgo receiving payments under subsection (c);

“(C) does not plant upland cotton for harvest in excess of the crop acreage base reduced by one-half of any acreage required to be diverted from production under subsection (e); and

“(D) otherwise complies with this section.

“(g) **EQUITABLE RELIEF.**—

“(1) **LOANS AND PAYMENTS.**—If the failure of a producer to comply fully with the terms and conditions of the program conducted under this section precludes the making of loans and payments, the Secretary may, nevertheless, make such loans and payments in such amounts as the Secretary determines are equitable in relation to the seriousness of the failure. The Secretary may consider whether the producer made a good faith effort to comply fully with the terms and conditions of the program in determining whether equitable relief is warranted under this paragraph.

“(2) **DEADLINES AND PROGRAM REQUIREMENTS.**—The Secretary may authorize the county and State committees established under section 8(b) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590h(b)) to waive or modify deadlines and other program requirements in cases in which lateness or failure to meet such other requirements does not affect adversely the operation of the program.

“(h) REGULATIONS.—The Secretary may issue such regulations as the Secretary determines necessary to carry out this section.

“(i) COMMODITY CREDIT CORPORATION.—The Secretary shall carry out the program authorized by this section through the Commodity Credit Corporation.

“(j) ASSIGNMENT OF PAYMENTS.—The provisions of section 8(g) of the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act (16 U.S.C. 590h(g)) (relating to assignment of payments) shall apply to payments under this section.

“(k) SHARING OF PAYMENTS.—The Secretary shall provide for the sharing of payments made under this section for any farm among the producers on the farm on a fair and equitable basis.

“(l) TENANTS AND SHARECROPPERS.—The Secretary shall provide adequate safeguards to protect the interests of tenants and sharecroppers.

“(m) CROSS-COMPLIANCE.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Compliance on a farm with the terms and conditions of any other commodity program, or compliance with crop acreage base requirements for any other commodity, may not be required as a condition of eligibility for loans or payments under this section.

“(2) COMPLIANCE ON OTHER FARMS.—The Secretary may not require producers on a farm, as a condition of eligibility for loans or payments under this section for the farm, to comply with the terms and conditions of the upland cotton program with respect to any other farm operated by the producers.

“(n) SPECIAL LIMITED GLOBAL IMPORT QUOTA.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—The President shall, within 180 days after the date of enactment of this section, establish an import quota program which shall provide that whenever the Secretary determines and announces that the average price of the base quality of upland cotton, as determined by the Secretary, in the designated spot markets for a month exceeded 130 percent of the average price of such quality of cotton in such markets for the preceding 36 months, notwithstanding any other provision of law, there shall immediately be in effect a special limited global import quota subject to the following conditions:

President.

“(A) QUANTITY.—The quantity of the special quota shall be equal to 21 days of domestic mill consumption of upland cotton at the seasonally adjusted average rate of the most recent 3 months for which data are available.

“(B) QUANTITY IF PRIOR QUOTA.—If a special quota has been established under this subsection during the preceding 12 months, the quantity of the quota next established under this subsection shall be the smaller of 21 days of domestic mill consumption calculated as set forth in subparagraph (A) or the quantity required to increase the supply to 130 percent of the demand.

“(C) DEFINITIONS.—As used in subparagraph (B):

“(i) SUPPLY.—The term ‘supply’ means, using the latest official data of the Bureau of the Census, the Department of Agriculture, and the Department of the Treasury—

“(I) the carry-over of upland cotton at the beginning of the marketing year (adjusted to 480-pound bales) in which the special quota is established; plus

“(II) production of the current crop; plus

“(III) imports to the latest date available during the marketing year.

“(ii) DEMAND.—The term ‘demand’ means—

“(I) the average seasonally adjusted annual rate of domestic mill consumption in the most recent 3 months for which data are available; plus

“(II) the larger of—

“(aa) average exports of upland cotton during the preceding 6 marketing years; or

“(bb) cumulative exports of upland cotton plus outstanding export sales for the marketing year in which the special quota is established.

“(D) QUOTA ENTRY PERIOD.—When a special quota is established under this subsection, cotton may be entered under the quota during the 90-day period beginning on the effective date of the proclamation.

“(2) NO OVERLAP.—Notwithstanding paragraph (1), a special quota period may not be established that overlaps an existing quota period or a special quota period established under subsection (a)(5)(F).

“(o) CROPS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this section shall be effective only for the 1991 through 1995 crops of upland cotton.”

7 USC 1342 note. **SEC. 502. SUSPENSION OF BASE ACREAGE ALLOTMENTS, MARKETING QUOTAS, AND RELATED PROVISIONS.**

Sections 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, and 377 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1342-1346 and 1377) shall not be applicable to any of the 1991 through 1995 crops of upland cotton.

7 USC 1444 note. **SEC. 503. MISCELLANEOUS COTTON PROVISIONS.**

Section 103(a) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1444(a)) shall not be applicable to the 1991 through 1995 crops.

SEC. 504. SKIPROW PRACTICES.

Section 374(a) of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1374(a)) is amended by striking “1990 crops” and inserting “1995 crops, except that, for the 1991 through 1995 crops, the rules shall allow 30 inch rows to be taken into account for classifying the acreage planted to cotton and the area skipped”.

7 USC 1342 note. **SEC. 505. PRELIMINARY ALLOTMENTS FOR 1996 CROP OF UPLAND COTTON.**

Notwithstanding any other provision of law, the permanent State, county, and farm base acreage allotments for the 1977 crop of upland cotton, adjusted for any underplantings in 1977 and reconstituted as provided in section 379 of the Agricultural Adjustment Act of 1938 (7 U.S.C. 1379), shall be the preliminary allotments for the 1996 crop.

SEC. 506. EXTRA LONG STAPLE COTTON PROGRAM.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 103(h) of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1444(h)) is amended—

(1) by striking paragraphs (4) through (6);

(2) by redesignating paragraphs (7) through (19) as paragraphs (4) through (16), respectively;

(3) in the second sentence of paragraph (5)(A)(i) (as so redesignated), by inserting “(including a zero percentage reduction)” after “reduction”;

(4) by striking paragraph (13) (as so redesignated) and inserting the following new paragraph:

“(13)(A) Compliance on a farm with the terms and conditions of any other commodity program or compliance with crop acreage base requirements for any other commodity may not be required as a condition of eligibility for loans or payments under this section.

“(B) The Secretary may not require producers on a farm, as a condition of eligibility for loans or payments under this section for the farm, to comply with the terms and conditions of the extra long staple cotton program with respect to any other farm operated by the producers.”; and

(5) in paragraph (16) (as so redesignated), by striking “1991” and inserting “1996”.

(b) CONFORMING AMENDMENTS.—Section 103(h) of such Act is amended— 7 USC 1444.

(1) in paragraph (3)(A)—

(A) by striking “paragraph (6) or paragraph (8)(A) of this subsection” and inserting “paragraph (5)(A)”; and

(B) by striking “paragraph (7) of this subsection” and inserting “paragraph (4)”;

(2) in paragraph (3)(C), by striking “paragraph (8)(A) of this subsection” and inserting “paragraph (5)(A)”;

(3) in paragraph (5)(A)(i) (as redesignated by subsection (a)(2)), by striking the next to last sentence;

(4) in paragraph (5)(A)(ii) (as redesignated by subsection (a)(2)), by striking “paragraph (16)(C)” and inserting “paragraph (13)(C)”;

(5) in paragraph (6) (as redesignated by subsection (a)(2)), by striking “paragraph (8) of this subsection” and inserting “paragraph (5)”.

SEC. 507. COTTONSEED AND COTTONSEED OIL PRICE SUPPORT.

Section 203 of the Agricultural Act of 1949 (7 U.S.C. 1446d) is amended to read as follows:

“SEC. 203. COTTONSEED AND COTTONSEED OIL PRICE SUPPORT.

“(a) IN GENERAL.—If the Secretary determines that any oilseed program or programs cause, or are likely to cause, a reduction in prices received by producers for cottonseed or by processors for cottonseed oil, the Secretary shall take such actions as are necessary to offset the actual or anticipated impact of the program on prices for cottonseed or cottonseed oil. The actions shall only include actions to stabilize or increase the price of cottonseed, and shall not include actions to decrease the prices of other oilseeds.

“(b) CROPS.—Notwithstanding any other provision of law, this section shall be effective only for the 1991 through 1995 crops of upland cotton.”.

SEC. 508. SECURITY INTERESTS.

Records.

(a) IN GENERAL.—Section 17 of the United States Warehouse Act (7 U.S.C. 259) is amended by adding at the end the following new subsections:

“(c)(1)(A) The Secretary of Agriculture, or the designated representative of the Secretary, may provide that in lieu of issuing a

receipt for cotton stored in a warehouse licensed under this Act the information required to be included in a receipt under section 18 shall be recorded instead in a central filing system or systems maintained in one or more locations in accordance with regulations issued by the Secretary.

“(B) Any such record shall state that the cotton shall be delivered to a specified person, or to a specified person or to the order of the person.

“(C) This subsection and subsection (d) shall not apply to a warehouse that does not have facilities to electronically transmit and receive information to and from the central filing system. Nothing in this subsection shall be construed as to require a warehouseman to obtain the facilities.

“(2) Notwithstanding any other provision of law—

“(A) the record of the ownership interests of persons in cotton included in any such central filing system shall be deemed to be a receipt for the purposes of this Act and shall establish the ownership interest of persons in the cotton; and

“(B) the Secretary may provide for the recording of liens in the central filing system that shall represent the perfected security interest of persons whose liens are so recorded and for liens that are so recorded to be the only liens that are enforceable against owners and purchasers of cotton registered in the central filing system, except that nothing in this paragraph shall be construed to alter the enforceability of the warehouseman’s lien.

“(3) A warehouseman conducting a warehouse licensed under this Act, in the absence of a lawful excuse, shall, without unnecessary delay, deliver the cotton stored in the warehouse on demand made by the person named in the record in the central filing system as the owner of the receipt representing the cotton, if demand is accompanied by—

“(A) an offer to satisfy a valid warehouseman’s lien, as determined by the Secretary; and

“(B) an offer to provide an acknowledgement in the central filing system, if requested by the warehouseman, that the cotton has been delivered.

Regulations.

“(d)(1) The Secretary shall (under such regulations as the Secretary may prescribe) charge and provide for the collection of reasonable fees to cover the estimated costs to the Department of Agriculture incident to the functioning and the maintenance of any central filing system or systems referred to in subsection (c) that is administered by the Department of Agriculture.

“(2) The Secretary may provide for the fees to be collected by persons operating the central filing system administered by the Department from those persons recording information in the central filing system at such time and in such manner as may be prescribed in regulations issued by the Secretary.

“(3) The fees shall be deposited into a fund which shall be available without fiscal year limitation for the expenses of the Secretary incurred in carrying out subsection (c) and this subsection. Any sums collected or received by the Secretary under this Act and deposited to the fund and any late payment penalties collected by the Secretary and credited to the fund may be invested by the Secretary in insured or fully collateralized, interest-bearing accounts or, at the discretion of the Secretary, by the Secretary of the Treasury in United States Government debt instruments. The in-

terest earned on the sums and any late payment penalties collected by the Secretary shall be credited to the fund and shall be available without fiscal year limitations for the expenses of the Service incurred in carrying out subsection (c) and this subsection.”

(b) PENALTY.—Section 30 of such Act (7 U.S.C. 270) is amended by inserting after “who shall issue or utter a false or fraudulent receipt or certificate,” the following: “or furnish false or fraudulent information to a central filing system maintained under section 17,”.

TITLE VI—RICE

SEC. 601. LOANS, PAYMENTS, AND ACREAGE REDUCTION PROGRAMS FOR THE 1991 THROUGH 1995 CROPS OF RICE.

The Agricultural Act of 1949 is amended by inserting after section 101A (7 U.S.C. 1441-1) the following new section:

“SEC. 101B. LOANS, PAYMENTS, AND ACREAGE REDUCTION PROGRAMS FOR THE 1991 THROUGH 1995 CROPS OF RICE. 7 USC 1441-2.

“(a) LOANS AND PURCHASES.—

“(1) IN GENERAL.—Except as otherwise provided in this subsection, the Secretary shall make available to producers on a farm nonrecourse loans and purchases for each of the 1991 through 1995 crops of rice produced on the farm at a level that is not less than the higher of—

“(A) 85 percent of the simple average price received by producers, as determined by the Secretary, during the marketing years for the immediately preceding 5 crops of rice, excluding the year in which the average price was the highest and the year in which the average price was the lowest in the period; or

“(B) \$6.50 per hundredweight.

“(2) MAXIMUM REDUCTION.—The loan level for any crop of rice determined under paragraph (1) may not be reduced by more than 5 percent from the level determined for the preceding crop.

“(3) ANNOUNCEMENT OF LOAN LEVEL AND ESTABLISHED PRICE.—The loan and purchase level and the established price for each of the 1991 through 1995 crops of rice shall be announced not later than January 31 of each calendar year for the crop harvested in the calendar year or, in the case of the 1991 crop, as soon as practicable after the date of enactment of this section.

“(4) TERM.—A loan made under this subsection shall have a term of not more than 9 months beginning after the month in which the application for the loan is made.

“(5) MARKETING LOAN PROVISIONS.—

“(A) IN GENERAL.—In order to ensure that a competitive market position is maintained for rice, the Secretary shall permit a producer to repay a loan made under paragraph (1) for a crop at a level that is the lesser of—

“(i) the loan level determined for the crop; or

“(ii) the higher of—

“(I) the loan level determined for the crop multiplied by 70 percent; or

“(II) the prevailing world market price for rice, as determined by the Secretary.