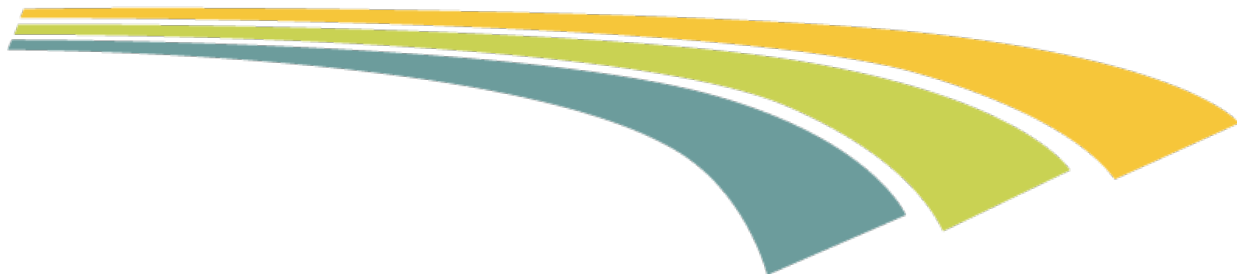


NASDA



Policy Materials

2022 NASDA Annual Meeting

- Committee Agendas
- Policy Amendments & Action Items
- Affiliate Reports

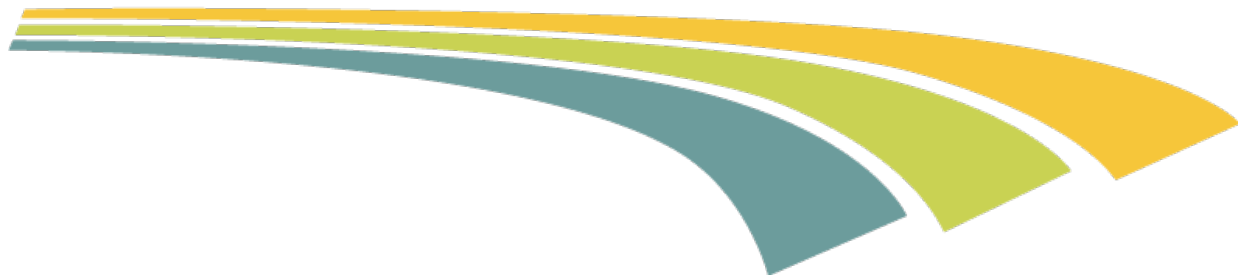
Please note printed policy books will NOT be available at this year's meeting. All documents are available on our app.

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NASDA



Committee Agendas

2022 Annual Meeting



Plant Agriculture & Pesticide Regulation Committee

Chair: Commissioner Bryan Hurlburt, Connecticut

Vice-Chair: Director Chris Chinn, Missouri

NASDA Staff Contact: RJ Karney

Meeting Agenda

Wednesday, September 28, 2022 | 12:30 – 1:30 PM ET | 2022 Annual Meeting | City Center C

Roll Call and Opening Remarks (12:30)

- Commissioner Hurlburt and Director Chinn

Spotted Lantern Fly Working Group Presentation (12:35)

- Sam Simon, *Associate Deputy Administrator, Plant Protection and Quarantine, APHIS*
- Matthew Travis, *Spotted Lanternfly Multi-State Coordinator, Plant Protection and Quarantine, APHIS*

Discussion with EPA on Pesticides (1:00)

- Rod Snyder, *Agricultural Advisor, EPA*

Committee Business (1:15)

- Consideration of Policy Amendments and Action Items
 - Action Item E: Hemp Fiber and Grain Exemption

Member Dialogue (1:20)

- Open Discussion

Adjourn (1:30)

Rural Development and Financial Security Committee

Chair: Commissioner Thom Petersen, Minnesota

Vice-Chair: Commissioner Kent Leonhardt, West Virginia

NASDA Contact: Autumn Lankford

Meeting Agenda

Wednesday, September 28, 2022 | 12:30 – 1:30 PM ET | 2022 Annual Meeting | City Center B

Roll Call and Opening Remarks (12:30)

- Commissioner Petersen and Commissioner Leonhardt

Topic (12:35)

- Kellie Kubena, *Rural Health Liaison, USDA, Rural Development*

Committee Business (12:55)

- Consideration of Policy Amendments and Action Items
 - Policy Amendment VII: 10, Agricultural Infrastructure, Global Market Access
 - Policy Amendment VIII: 10, Agricultural Infrastructure, Water Supply
 - Policy Amendment IX: 12.2, Farm Income and Production Stability
 - Policy Amendment X: 15.8, Mental Health
 - Policy Amendment XII: 10.8, Controlled Environment Agriculture

Member Dialogue (1:20)

- Open Discussion

Adjourn (1:30)

Marketing and International Trade Committee

Chair: Director Derek Sandison, Washington

Vice-Chair: Secretary Mike Naig, Iowa

NASDA Contact: RJ Karney

Meeting Agenda

Wednesday, September 28, 2022 | 2:00 – 3:00 PM ET | 2022 NASDA Annual Meeting | City Center B

Roll Call and Opening Remarks (2:00)

- Director Sandison and Secretary Naig

North American Agricultural Marketing Officials (2:05)

- Rianne Perry, *President, NAAMO*
- “Marketing Excellence Award” Presentation

USTR Trade Update (2:10)

- Leslie Yang, *Deputy Assistant U.S. Trade Representative for Agricultural Affairs, USTR*

Committee Business (2:40)

- Consideration of Policy Amendments and Action Items
 - Policy Amendment V: Section 11.11, Specialty Crops, Hemp
 - Policy Amendment VI: Section 11.11, Specialty Crops, SCBGP

Member Dialogue (2:55)

- Open Discussion

Adjourn (3:00)

Natural Resources & Environment Committee

Chair: Secretary Michael Scuse, Delaware

Vice-Chair: Secretary Jeff Witte, New Mexico

NASDA Contact: Rebecca Barnett

Meeting Agenda

Wednesday, September 28, 2022 | 2:00 – 3:00 PM ET | 2022 NASDA Annual Meeting | City Center C

Roll Call and Opening Remarks (2:00)

- Secretary Scuse and Secretary Witte

USDA Update

- Robert Bonnie, *Under Secretary, USDA Farm Production and Conservation* (2:10)

Committee Business (2:35)

- Consideration of Policy Amendments and Action Items
 - Policy Amendment XI: USDA NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection Program
 - Action Item C: Water Quality Outcomes Based Incentive or Program
 - Action Item D: Historical Flood Maps, USACE

Member Dialogue (2:55)

- Open Discussion

Adjourn (3:00)

Animal Agriculture Committee

Chair: Secretary Blayne Arthur, Oklahoma

Vice-Chair: Commissioner Charlie Hatcher, Tennessee

NASDA Contact: Rebecca Barnett

Meeting Agenda

Wednesday, September 28, 2022 | 3:30 – 4:30 PM ET | 2022 NASDA Annual Meeting | City Center C

Roll Call and Opening Remarks (3:30)

- Secretary Arthur and Commissioner Hatcher

Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Panel

- Developing a collaborative approach among industry stakeholders and State Animal Health Officials on lessons learned (3:35)
 - Dr. Bret D. Marsh, DVM, *State Veterinarian, Indiana State Board of Animal Health*
 - Oscar Garrison, *Senior Vice President of Food Safety, United Egg Producers*

Committee Business (4:05)

- Consideration of Policy Amendments and Action Items
 - Policy Amendment I: Section 8.2 Grazing on Public Land
 - Action Item A: Animal Disease Traceability Infrastructure
 - Action Item B: Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza Response

Member Dialogue (4:25)

- Open Discussion

Adjourn (4:30)

Food Systems and Nutrition Committee

Chair: Secretary Karen Ross, California

Vice-Chair: Commissioner Amanda Beal, Maine

NASDA Staff Contact: Autumn Lankford

Meeting Agenda

Wednesday, September 28, 2022 | 3:30 – 4:30 PM ET | 2022 Annual Meeting | City Center B

Roll Call and Opening Remarks (3:30)

- Secretary Ross and Commissioner Beal

Committee Business (3:40)

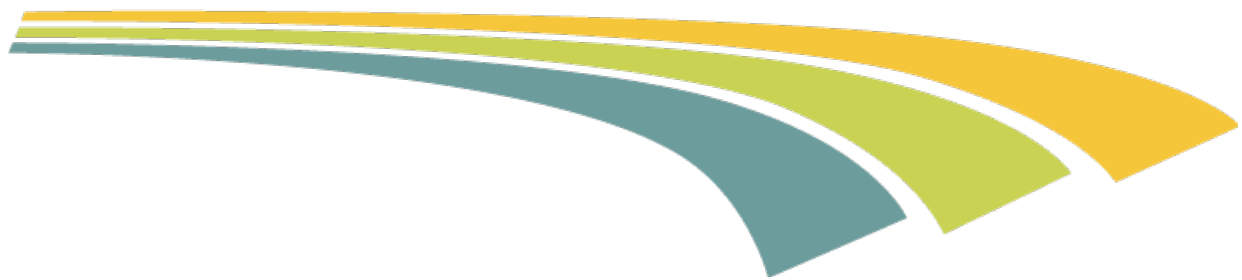
- Consideration of Policy Amendments and Action Items
 - Policy Amendment II: 4.10, Food Regulation and Safety, PFAS
 - Policy Amendment III: 10.6, Local and Regional Processing
 - Policy Amendment IV: 5.1, Nutrition and Food Assistance

FDA Cooperative Agreements Update (4:10)

- Joe Reardon, Senior *Director Food Safety, NASDA*

Adjourn (4:30)

NASDA



Policy Amendments &

Action Items

2022 Annual Meeting



Proposed Policy Amendments							
<i>Policy Amendment Number</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Submitted By</i>	<i>Committee</i>	<i>Policy Book Page Number</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Passed with Amendment</i>	<i>Failed</i>
I.	Grazing on Public Land	Secretary Hunter Roberts (SD)	Animal Agriculture Committee	11			
II.	Food Safety PFAS	Secretary Jeff Witte (NM) & Commissioner Amanda Beal (ME)	Food Systems and Nutrition	13			
III.	Local and Regional Processing - Food Safety, Education & Training	Secretary Karen Ross (CA) & Commissioner Amanda Beal (ME)	Food Systems and Nutrition	15			
IV.	Nutrition and Food Assistance - Continued and Increased Investment	Secretary Karen Ross (CA) & Commissioner Amanda Beal (ME)	Food Systems and Nutrition	16			
V.	Eligibility of Hemp for Specialty Crop Block Grant Program Funding	Director Celia Gould (ID) & Secretary Karen Ross (CA)	Marketing and International Trade	17			
VI.	Specialty Crop Block Grant Program - Process for the Designation of Unspecified or Ineligible Commodities	Secretary Karen Ross (CA) & Director Derek Sandison (WA)	Marketing and International Trade	18			
VII.	Global Market Access	Commissioner Mike Strain (LA)	Rural Development & Financial Security	19			
VIII.	Federal Investments for Agricultural Water Supply Infrastructure	Commissioner Kate Greenberg (CO)	Rural Development & Financial Security	20			
IX.	Farm Income and Production Stability	Secretary Jeff Witte (NM) & Director Alexis Taylor (OR)	Rural Development & Financial Security	22			
X.	Mental Health	Secretary Hunter Roberts (SD) & Commissioner Thom Petersen (MN)	Rural Development & Financial Security	24			
XI.	USDA NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection Program	Commissioner Steve Troxler (NC), Commissioner Charlie Hatcher (TN), Secretary Wes Ward (AR) & Commissioner Rick Pate (AL)	Natural Resources & Environment	25			
XII.	Controlled Environment Agriculture	Secretary Russell Redding (PA)	Rural Development & Financial Security	26			



Proposed Action Items							
<i>Action Item Letter</i>	<i>Title</i>	<i>Submitted By</i>	<i>Committee</i>	<i>Policy Book Page Number</i>	<i>Passed</i>	<i>Passed with Amendment</i>	<i>Failed</i>
A.	Strengthening the U.S. Animal Disease and Traceability and Disease Prevention RFID Infrastructure	Secretary Blayne Arthur (OK)	Animal Agriculture Committee	28			
B.	APHIS and Avian Influenza Response	Secretary Michael Scuse (DE) & Secretary Joseph Bartenfelder (MD)	Animal Agriculture Committee	30			
C.	Water Quality Outcomes Based Incentive or Program	Secretary Mike Naig (IA)	Natural Resources & Environment	32			
D.	Historical Flood Maps, USACE	Commissioner Steve Troxler (NC), Commissioner Charlie Hatcher (TN), Secretary Wes Ward (AR) & Commissioner Rick Pate (AL)	Natural Resources & Environment	33			
E.	Hemp Fiber and Grain Exemption	Secretary Russell Redding (PA)	Plant Agriculture & Pesticide Regulation	17			



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Policy Amendment Form



To be completed by NASDA Staff:

Date Submitted: 08/19/2022

Committee: Animal Agriculture

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

Policy Amendments (PA) either create a new section or amend an existing section of NASDA’s Policy Statements. PAs establish general policy principles of the association and guide NASDA’s policy prioritization process and engagement.

Section Number and Title to be Amended: 8.2 Grazing on Public Land

Subject of Policy Amendment: Protecting our Public Lands

Submitted By: Secretary Hunter Roberts (SD)

1 **Text of Policy Amendment:**

2
3 **Section 8.2 Grazing on Public Land**

4 Established decades ago, public lands grazing supports many family-based operations and is vital to the
5 culture, customs and economies of many regions. Ranching operations and public land grazing provide
6 needed food for a growing population. These operations also maintain open spaces and important habitat
7 conditions benefiting wildlife and recreation. Restrictions in public lands grazing have negative ecological
8 impacts and dramatic negative economic impacts on ranchers and ranch dependent communities. Land
9 management decisions are most effective when made through collaborative, cooperative and coordinated
10 efforts. A majority of the land in the West is managed by the federal government, making public lands vital
11 to Western agriculture. Continued grazing on public lands is essential to the future of ranching and
12 farming in the West.

- 13 • NASDA supports the multiple resource use of federal lands, including livestock grazing.
- 14 • NASDA believes that proper land management is the responsibility of all stakeholders, including
15 but not limited to, livestock grazing permittees and local, state and federal agencies, and that
16 coordination, cooperation and or collaboration between all stakeholders throughout the land
17 management decision making process is necessary for effective land use management.
- 18 • NASDA advocates for the use of sound, thorough, science-based processes in management
19 decisions for federal lands.
- 20 • NASDA advocates for consistency between permittees, ranchers, farmers, and agricultural
21 operations in the application of federal land management policies.
- 22 • NASDA believes appropriate management of livestock grazing on federal lands is compatible with
23 recreation, conservation, wildfire control and wildlife management.
- 24 • NASDA maintains that water rights, which are granted by the states for livestock grazing, be used
25 by the right holder for beneficial use for grazing and other appropriate uses.
- 26 • **NASDA supports livestock grazing permittees and their desire to be good stewards of our public
27 lands. NASDA opposes any effort that seeks to transfer stewardship responsibilities of public
28 lands to any party that would negatively impact our public lands or existing livestock grazing
29 permittees. NASDA supports public grazing land remaining public and strongly urges the federal**



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Policy Amendment Form



To be completed by NASDA Staff:

Date Submitted: 08/19/2022

Committee: Animal Agriculture

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

30 government and congress to reject any effort that would transfer control of public grazing land
31 to another organization.

32
33 **Background & Rationale** (Note: Information in this section will not be included in the final text of the Policy
34 Amendment or appear in the NASDA Policy Handbook):

35
36 In South Dakota, the Lower Brule Sioux Tribe is seeking to acquire 71% of the Fort Pierre National
37 Grassland by entering into a co-stewardship arrangement with the USDA. A land transfer of this scale
38 would remove over 80,000 acres from the public domain and may result in livestock grazing permittees
39 losing their ability to utilize and manage critical grassland.

40
41 Similar efforts are underway to remove farmland from the public domain in other states. The American
42 Prairie is a conservation project in Montana led by the American Prairie Foundation (APF). The APF
43 plans to stitch together 3.2 million acres of public and private land to create a nature reserve resulting
44 in a considerable amount of farm and ranch land being taken offline. APF is in the process of buying
45 private farmland and leasing acres from the federal government. This effort will take key farm and
46 ranch lands out of production harming surrounding communities' economic interests.

47
48 Farmers and ranchers in the western United States rely heavily on access to well-managed public lands
49 to maintain viable operations. Their success is critical to our food supply and our national interests. It is
50 essential that farmers and ranchers continue to have access to reliable grazing on federal lands.



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Policy Amendment Form



To be completed by NASDA Staff:

Date Submitted: 08/19/2022

Committee: Food Systems and Nutrition

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

Policy Amendments (PA) either create a new section or amend an existing section of NASDA’s Policy Statements. PAs establish general policy principles of the association and guide NASDA’s policy prioritization process and engagement.

Section Number and Title to be Amended: Section 4.10 Food Regulation and Safety

Subject of Policy Amendment: Food Safety PFAS

Submitted By: Sectary Jeff Witte (NM) and Commissioner Amanda Beal (ME)

Text of Policy Amendment:

4.10 Food Regulation and Safety (New)

- NASDA supports federal legislation that increases state funding and resources for responding to identified and emerging toxic pollutants, particularly per- and poly-fluoroalkyl substances (PFAS), that impact farm and range lands, groundwater, surface water, livestock, and the nation’s food supply.
- NASDA encourages interagency collaboration between the USDA, EPA, and FDA in their collective efforts to support mitigation and response efforts as it relates to PFAS. NASDA also stresses the importance of establishing a universal response framework that collaboratively supports states responding to PFAS and minimizes impacts on interstate commerce while protecting public health.
- NASDA encourages the use of the best available science and appropriate risk assessment in establishing any regulatory standards of threshold levels for PFAS in food products. In connection to PFAS thresholds, NASDA supports federal funding of research into and strategies to mitigate the risk of PFAS contaminants in the food supply and cleanup efforts.
- NASDA supports federal funding for PFAS response, including testing and sampling, state staffing, enhanced DIPP and additional federal programmatic support, agronomic research, and other timely and effective actions to remediate or prevent contamination (including water filtration, waste/nutrient management, livestock management, and other effective systems to bring contaminated water, products, livestock, and soil below federally established threshold levels). We encourage the federal establishment of threshold levels for PFAS in food products and robust financial support for impacted farmers. We encourage complete toxicological evaluations and interpretations prior to any relevant federal agency releasing the data.



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Policy Amendment Form



To be completed by NASDA Staff:

Date Submitted: 08/19/2022

Committee: Food Systems and Nutrition

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

75 **Background & Rationale** (Note: Information in this section will not be included in the final text of the Policy Amendment
76 or appear in the NASDA Policy Handbook):

77

78 EPA has released new advisory levels of PFAS class compounds and intends to establish regulatory levels
79 in the near future. These new levels are far below existing levels and will require significant investments
80 in testing, laboratory capacity and education and outreach. There will need to be strong coordination
81 with agencies related to response and mitigation and in the establishment of a uniform response
82 framework. The policy amendment captures updated information and needs for strong local, state and
83 federal collaboration in addressing this emerging contaminant.



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Policy Amendment Form



To be completed by NASDA Staff: Autumn Lankford

Date Submitted: 08/19/2022

Committee: Food Systems and Nutrition

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

Policy Amendments (PA) either create a new section or amend an existing section of NASDA’s Policy Statements. PAs establish general policy principles of the association and guide NASDA’s policy prioritization process and engagement.

Section Number and Title to be Amended: Section 10.6 Local and Regional Processing

Subject of Policy Amendment: Local and Regional Processing – Food Safety, Education & Training

Submitted By: Secretary Karen Ross (CA) and Commissioner Amanda Beal (ME)

Text of Policy Amendment:

10.6 Local and Regional Processing

Demand for locally-produced food is creating jobs and opportunities for farms, ranches, and businesses that produce, store, process, market and distribute food locally and regionally. To meet consumer demand and realize the potential economic gains from locally-produced foods, policies must support new and expanded local and regional processing facilities.

- NASDA believes local and regional processing is essential to a resilient and vibrant agricultural sector.
- NASDA supports policies and practices that put processors of all sizes on equal footing by ensuring equitable access to inspections, technical support, and financial resources.
- NASDA supports the timely investigation and enforcement of laws and regulations targeting anti-competitive practices to ensure equitable market access for producers and fair prices for consumers.
- NASDA supports cost-share federal grant funding for the purchase and/or upgrade of food safety equipment for small farm/ranch producers, including historically underserved farmers, in urban and rural communities.
- NASDA supports further federal funding for food safety research, education and training to assist local and regional processing capacity.

Background & Rationale (Note: Information in this section will not be included in the final text of the Policy Amendment or appear in the NASDA Policy Handbook):

A significant challenge in expanding local and regional food processing capacity among small farms and historically underserved farmers is the purchase/upgrade costs related to food safety equipment (processing, preservation, packaging). In addition, increased funding for food safety research, education and training should be expanded to benefit local and regional processing capacity in urban and rural areas.



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Policy Amendment Form

IV

To be completed by NASDA Staff:

Date Submitted: 08/19/2022

Committee: Food Systems and Nutrition

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

Policy Amendments (PA) either create a new section or amend an existing section of NASDA’s Policy Statements. PAs establish general policy principles of the association and guide NASDA’s policy prioritization process and engagement.

Section Number and Title to be Amended: Section 5.1 Nutrition and Food Assistance Introduction

Subject of Policy Amendment: Nutrition and Food Assistance – Continued and Increased Investment

Submitted By: Secretary Karen Ross (CA) and Commissioner Amanda Beal (ME)

1 **Text of Policy Amendment:**

2

3 **5.1 Introduction**

4 (Updated February 2020)

5 As state officials and agriculture advocates, NASDA members stand in the nexus between agriculture,
6 hunger, and nutrition. As the status of food and nutrition policy is constantly changing, NASDA members
7 are currently focused on connecting consumers to products from farmers and ranchers and more local
8 foods, Dietary Guidelines, food waste, labeling, and supporting programs that reduce food insecurity and
9 increase nutritional value in measurable ways.

10

11 Federal policy related to nutrition or dietary guidelines should deliver measurable benefits to consumers
12 health. They should be informed by the best available peer-reviewed science specific to human health and
13 nutrition and, should not prejudice particular agricultural commodities, food products or farming
14 practices.

15

16 **NASDA supports continued and increased investments in nutrition and food assistance programs to**
17 **address national food insecurity, strengthen local/regional food systems and support the overall health of**
18 **individuals.**

19

20 **Background & Rationale** (Note: Information in this section will not be included in the final text of the Policy Amendment
21 or appear in the NASDA Policy Handbook):

22

23 NASDA’s Nutrition and Food Assistance policies are supportive of overall USDA Programs. This Policy
24 Amendment provides for continued and increased investments in nutrition and food assistance programs
25 allowing for greater advocacy by NASDA.



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Policy Amendment Form



To be completed by NASDA Staff:

Date Submitted: 8/19/22

Committee: Marketing and International Trade

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

Policy Amendments (PA) either create a new section or amend an existing section of NASDA’s Policy Statements. PAs establish general policy principles of the association and guide NASDA’s policy prioritization process and engagement.

Section Number and Title to be Amended: Section 11.11 Specialty Crops

Subject of Policy Amendment: Eligibility of Hemp for Specialty Crop Block Grant Program Funding

Submitted By: Director Celia Gould (ID) and Secretary Karen Ross (CA)

1 **Text of Policy Amendment:**

2

3 **11.11 Specialty Crops**

4 Delete the following statement from NASDA Policy:

5

6 **NASDA supports the dual designation for hemp as a specialty crop based on the manner and purpose**
7 **for which it is grown. NASDA supports expanding the Specialty Crop Block Grant (SCBG) Program**
8 **funding eligibility to hemp crops with horticultural uses.**

9

10 **Background & Rationale** (Note: Information in this section will not be included in the final text of the Policy Amendment
11 or appear in the NASDA Policy Handbook):

12

13 Currently, there is insufficient National Agricultural Statistical Service data for hemp production in all
14 states and territories. Acreage and yields attributable to eligibility for the SCBG funding formula could
15 not be calculated equitably at this time. Data regarding “the manner and purpose for which [hemp] is
16 grown” also are not available consistently for all states and territories.



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Policy Amendment Form

To be completed by NASDA Staff:

Date Submitted: 8/19/22

Committee: Marketing and International Trade

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

Policy Amendments (PA) either create a new section or amend an existing section of NASDA’s Policy Statements. PAs establish general policy principles of the association and guide NASDA’s policy prioritization process and engagement.

Section Number and Title to be Amended: Section 11.11 Specialty Crops

Subject of Policy Amendment: Specialty Crop Block Grant Program - Process for the Designation of Unspecified or Ineligible Commodities.

Submitted By: Secretary Karen Ross (CA) and Director Derek Sandison (WA)

1 **Text of Policy Amendment:**

2

3 **Section 11.11 Specialty Crops**

- 4 • NASDA supports a defined process for presently unspecified or ineligible commodities to receive
- 5 consideration for specialty crop designation as part of the SCBGP.
- 6 ○ NASDA recognizes that the addition of new SCBGP designation commodities impacts
- 7 available federal funding and advocates that the addition of new commodities be
- 8 accompanied by an appropriate increase in federal funding.
- 9

10 **Background & Rationale** (Note: Information in this section will not be included in the final text of the Policy Amendment
11 or appear in the NASDA Policy Handbook):

12

13 Currently, a formal process to include unspecified or ineligible commodities with the SCBG does not
14 exist. This policy amendment supports the established of a legislative/administrative process to include
15 new commodities and advocates for additional federal funding to accompany the inclusion of new
16 products. A defined process for considering unspecified or ineligible commodities should include: (1)
17 Approval of the Food and Drug Administration for the consumption as a food or beverage; (2)
18 consistent and harmonious regulation for the commodity both Federally and among states; and (3)
19 sufficient National Agricultural Statistic Service data for all states and territories to ensure acreage and
20 yield attributable to the eligible purpose affects the SCBG funding formula.



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Policy Amendment Form

VII

To be completed by NASDA Staff:

Date Submitted: 8/19/22

Committee: Rural Development and Financial Security

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

Policy Amendments (PA) either create a new section or amend an existing section of NASDA’s Policy Statements. PAs establish general policy principles of the association and guide NASDA’s policy prioritization process and engagement.

Section Number and Title to be Amended: Section 10. Agriculture Infrastructure

Subject of Policy Amendment: Global Market Access

Submitted By: Commissioner Mike Strain, DVM (LA)

1 **Text of Policy Amendment:**

2

3 **Section 10 Agriculture Infrastructure**

4 Farmers and ranchers depend on reliable infrastructure to deliver their products and expand their
5 operations. Out-of-date, underfunded transportation systems and a lack of available labor hinder
6 agriculture production, while advancing technology encourages growth. NASDA believes in maintaining
7 fairness and equity within the agriculture community through the development of a strong agriculture
8 infrastructure, **including export grain elevators for increasing access to the global market.**

9

10 **Background & Rationale** (Note: Information in this section will not be included in the final text of the Policy Amendment
11 or appear in the NASDA Policy Handbook):

12 This addition will highlight the need for development of grain elevators to increase access by American
13 farmers to the global market.



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Policy Amendment Form

VIII

To be completed by NASDA Staff:

Date Submitted: 8/19/22

Committee: Rural Development and Financial Security

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

Policy Amendments (PA) either create a new section or amend an existing section of NASDA’s Policy Statements. PAs establish general policy principles of the association and guide NASDA’s policy prioritization process and engagement.

Section Number and Title to be Amended: Section 10 - Agriculture Infrastructure and New Section 10.7 Federal Investments for Agricultural Water Supply Infrastructure

Subject of Policy Amendment: Federal Investments for Agricultural Water Supply Infrastructure

Submitted By: Commissioner Kate Greenberg (CO)

1 **Text of Policy Amendment:**

2

3 **Section 10 Agriculture Infrastructure**

4 Farmers and ranchers depend on reliable infrastructure to deliver their products and expand their
5 operations. Out-of-date, underfunded transportation and water supply systems, and a lack of available
6 labor hinder agriculture production, while advancing technology encourages growth. NASDA believes
7 in maintaining fairness and equity within the agriculture community through the development of a
8 strong agriculture infrastructure.

9

10 **Section 10.7 Federal Investments for Agricultural Water Supply Infrastructure**

11 Aging water supply infrastructure coupled with ongoing and long-term droughts and a changing
12 climate impacts local communities and agricultural production in much of the country. NASDA supports
13 federal investments to update and expand water supply infrastructure on private and public lands to
14 sustain agricultural production, provide safe drinking water to communities and maintain healthy
15 ecosystems. In addition to funding large infrastructure projects, federal programs should support local
16 and regional infrastructure for communities as well as producers and agricultural water organizations
17 (such as water districts, ditch companies, and acequias, among other entities) in upgrading on- and off-
18 farm and ranch infrastructure to increase efficiencies, maintain agricultural production, and increase
19 resilience to drought and other climate impacts.

20

21 **Background & Rationale** (Note: Information in this section will not be included in the final text of the Policy Amendment
22 or appear in the NASDA Policy Handbook):

23

24 Water supply infrastructure is critical to agriculture and is increasingly becoming one of the most
25 important issues for sustaining agricultural production in much of the country, but particularly in the
26 arid West. It is important that NASDA policy recognize agricultural water supply infrastructure as



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Policy Amendment Form

VIII

To be completed by NASDA Staff:

Date Submitted: 8/19/22

Committee: Rural Development and Financial Security

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

27 “Agricultural Infrastructure” the same way we do with our transportation systems. In recognizing the
28 importance of water supply infrastructure, it is also critical that we advocate for federal support at
29 every step and scale of our water supply infrastructure, from large reclamation projects all the way to
30 on-farm and ranch systems. It is also necessary to acknowledge the need for both sustaining
31 agricultural production and maintaining the ecosystems upon which we rely for our water supply



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Policy Amendment Form

IX

To be completed by NASDA Staff:

Date Submitted: 8/19/22

Committee: Rural Development and Financial Security

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

Policy Amendments (PA) either create a new section or amend an existing section of NASDA’s Policy Statements. PAs establish general policy principles of the association and guide NASDA’s policy prioritization process and engagement.

Section Number and Title to be Amended: Section 12.2 Farm Income and Production Stability

Subject of Policy Amendment: Farm Income and Production Stability

Submitted By: Secretary Jeff Witte (NM), and Director Alexis Taylor (OR)

Text of Policy Amendment:

NASDA recognizes the opportunities and risks of the market economy and uncontrollable conditions that threaten farm income and production stability. We encourage ~~Modern~~, modern comprehensive risk management tools programs are vital to maintaining an affordable, reliable food supply. Risk management encompasses encompassing commodity programs, marketing, and crop insurance programs vital to maintaining an affordable, reliable food supply. We encourage comprehensive and reliable disaster assistance programs that cover all segments of agriculture using the best available data for declared disasters. U.S. farm policy must balance the cost of agricultural production, ~~and~~ the need for a market-driven safety net, and the compounding impacts of declared disasters, while finding innovative ways to support producers and provide a consistent, affordable food supply. NASDA encourages Congress and USDA to work with state departments of agriculture in the development and implementation of new products and programs.

- NASDA believes federal policies should support and ensure farm profit viability and production stability.
- NASDA believes financial tools that assist beginning and financially distressed producers should be developed and enhanced through federal, state, and private resources.

~~[Farm Service Agency]~~ Farm Bill Programs

- NASDA encourages adequate funding for all FSA loan programs. NASDA supports wide access to FSA programs and encourages FSA to develop materials to help producers graduate to commercial credit.
- NASDA believes the FSA beginning farmer down payment program should be improved by extending the program's current loan amortization to 30 years. NASDA recommends removing "Aggie Bonds" from the individual state limits on bond volumes.
- NASDA recommends reviewing the eligibility criteria for all Farm Bill programs.
- NASDA supports the equitable and timely administration of disaster response and recovery programs that are nimble enough to address the numerous dynamic variables of agricultural production such as localized price, transportation, and production standards.



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Policy Amendment Form

IX

To be completed by NASDA Staff:

Date Submitted: 8/19/22

Committee: Rural Development and Financial Security

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

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- [NASDA believes crop and livestock insurance and disaster programs must complement one another to ensure adequate coverage for producers, while working with risk management programs.](#)
- [NASDA supports specialty crop insurance development that indemnifies growers based on quality or price of the intended market and allows use in alternative markets. Specialty crop insurance products should be made available to commodity specific producers who request coverage.](#)

[Risk Management]

- NASDA believes risk management tools must be flexible, comprehensive, and readily available to producers. Programs should allow for frequent updating of production data and utilize sound actuarial practices.
- ~~Crop and livestock insurance and disaster programs must complement one another to ensure adequate coverage for producers, while working with risk management programs.~~
- In addition, the federal government should provide a commodity safety net in a manner that minimizes production distortion.

Background & Rationale (Note: Information in this section will not be included in the final text of the Policy Amendment or appear in the NASDA Policy Handbook):

Agriculture has seen unprecedented disasters during the period of the existing farm bill. Floods, wildfire and drought to name a few. The existing programs have fallen short in compensating producers for actual impacts to their production and infrastructure. The amended policy language is designed to give NASDA the flexibility to work with congress in establishing parameters that will appropriately cover agriculture losses due to natural or man-made disasters and reflect local costs and infrastructure needs.



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Policy Amendment Form



To be completed by NASDA Staff: Autumn Lankford

Date Submitted: 8/19/22

Committee: Rural Development and Financial Security

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

Policy Amendments (PA) either create a new section or amend an existing section of NASDA’s Policy Statements. PAs establish general policy principles of the association and guide NASDA’s policy prioritization process and engagement.

Section Number and Title to be Amended: New Section 15.8 Mental Health

Subject of Policy Amendment: Mental Health

Submitted By: Secretary Hunter Roberts (SD) and Commissioner Thom Petersen (MN)

1 **Text of Policy Amendment: New Section 15.8 Mental Health**

- 2 • NASDA supports strong funding for mental health programs and research that targets farmers and
- 3 ranchers.
- 4 • NASDA urges the USDA and NIFA to make long term grant funding available exclusively to state
- 5 departments of agriculture to combat farm stress. Specifically, NASDA encourages CONGRESS to
- 6 fund additional noncompetitive grants supporting Farm and Ranch Stress Assistance Network
- 7 (FRSAN) State Department of Agriculture projects.
- 8

9 **Background & Rationale** (Note: Information in this section will not be included in the final text of the Policy Amendment
10 or appear in the NASDA Policy Handbook):

11
12 Suicide among farmers and ranchers is a critical issue. The loss of life due to suicide ripples through
13 rural communities across our country. It is felt in our homes, schools, places of worship, and
14 throughout our everyday life. NASDA supports policies and programs that promote awareness of
15 mental health issues in our communities.

16
17 In 2021, USDA’s NIFA announced an investment of \$25 million for 50 grants supporting FRSAN. As a
18 result, state departments of agriculture were offered noncompetitive grants up to \$500,000 to combat
19 farm stress. This funding was offered as a one-time grant.

20
21 This policy amendment will encourage NASDA staff to advocate for this funding, or other similar
22 funding opportunities, to become reoccurring and offered to state departments of agriculture on a
23 noncompetitive basis.



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Policy Amendment Form

To be completed by NASDA Staff:

Date Submitted: 8/19/22

Committee: Natural Resources and Environment

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

Policy Amendments (PA) either create a new section or amend an existing section of NASDA’s Policy Statements. PAs establish general policy principles of the association and guide NASDA’s policy prioritization process and engagement.

Section Number and Title to be Amended: Section 7.1 Agriculture Conservation

Subject of Policy Amendment: USDA NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection Program

Submitted By: Commissioner Steve Troxler (NC), Commissioner Charlie Hatcher (TN), Secretary Wes Ward (AR), Commissioner Rick Pate (AL)

Text of Policy Amendment:

Section 7.1 Agriculture Conservation – New Bullet

- NASDA supports the improvement for the USDA NRCS Emergency Watershed Protection Program.

Background & Rationale (Note: Information in this section will not be included in the final text of the Policy Amendment or appear in the NASDA Policy Handbook):

USDA NRCS interprets federal law such that EWPP funding can only be used where a disaster-related watershed impairment is creating an immediate and imminent danger to life or property. Prevention of crop loss due to impaired drainage or flooding caused by storm-related stream debris is not considered an eligible purpose for EWPP. Federal law regarding EWPP should be revised to specifically authorize the use of EWPP funding to remove storm-related stream debris necessary to prevent crop loss from flooding or impaired drainage on agricultural lands.

There is no annual appropriation for EWPP. Particularly for large disaster events, this can cause significant delays while awaiting funding for EWPP. Congress should provide annual funding for EWPP so that initial recovery efforts are not delayed while awaiting the passage of a federal disaster recovery bill. Additionally, the program should support funding for local sponsors to receive technical assistance funding to implement the program elements.

USDA NRCS should streamline the process for authorizing the use of EWPP fund by states for exigent circumstances. NRCS should authorize repairs as soon as a site is determined to be exigent, and the State Conservationist should be granted the authority to guarantee a minimum level of funding for needed repairs at these sites.



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Policy Amendment Form

To be completed by NASDA Staff:

Date Submitted: 8/19/22

Committee: Rural Development and Financial Security

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

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- Despite some states providing financial incentives, CEA producers usually do not have sufficient tax liability to use tax credits offered at the state level.
- A federal tax credit would allow producers to go to the tax equity markets, where they trade the tax credits for a lesser amount of cash up front could be one means of capitalization. Tax credits that would allow for a “direct pay” option from the federal government in addition to direct transferability would also be favorable.



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Action Item Form

A

To be completed by NASDA Staff:

Date Submitted: 07/27/2022

Committee: Animal Agriculture

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

Action Items (AI) highlight a specific current issue Members feel NASDA should act on or other priority issues. AIs do not establish NASDA policy and must comply with existing policy or be accompanied by a corresponding Policy Amendment.

Subject of Action Item: Strengthening the U.S. Animal Disease and Traceability and Disease Prevention RFID Infrastructure

Submitted By: Secretary Blayne Arthur (OK)

Text of Action Item:

NASDA supports increased dedicated funding available to states to facilitate the build-out of critical Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) radio-frequency identification (RFID) infrastructure.

Background & Rationale (Note: Information in this section will not be included in the final text of the Action Item):

The threat of a foreign animal disease impacting the United States protein market is real and tangible, recently evidenced by the outbreak of High Pathogenic Avian Influenza and ongoing concern of African Swine Fever. A robust disease traceability system and corresponding action from states and their partners is critical to the United States' response in protecting our food supply, as well as domestic and export markets. While states have taken steps to improve their ability to detect and trace animal diseases, there are still significant gaps in the overall infrastructure. With a production value well over \$100 billion, providing tools and resources to the states to protect the livestock industry is a top priority.

NASDA has been a long-time advocate of funding and resources needed to maintain a robust state and federal animal health infrastructure necessary to facilitate early detection, surveillance, response, and control activities to prevent and mitigate both domestic and foreign animal diseases.

Increased funding would allow further development of RFID infrastructure at the state-level and enhance the overall US animal disease traceability system. States would be able to utilize the existing Animal Disease Traceability (ADT) Cooperative Agreement program, which is a familiar platform, and have the ability to focus funding requests to meet their individual needs.

The ADT Cooperative agreements establish strong standards to ensure interoperability across all participants and protection of the data collection and utilization process. While the ADT Cooperative Agreement program is already established, states would be heavily encouraged to look beyond just department needs and engage with key partners within their state, including auction barns, livestock producers and processing facilities to facilitate their participation.



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Action Item Form

A

To be completed by NASDA Staff:

Date Submitted: 07/27/2022

Committee: Animal Agriculture

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

- 30 A strong disease traceability system is an insurance plan for our livestock industry, but also assures
31 American consumers and global trading partners that the US has a safe and sustainable food supply.



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Action Item Form

B

To be completed by NASDA Staff:

Date Submitted: 08/19/2022

Committee: Animal Agriculture

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

Action Items (AI) highlight a specific current issue Members feel NASDA should act on or other priority issues. AIs do not establish NASDA policy and must comply with existing policy or be accompanied by a corresponding Policy Amendment.

Subject of Action Item: APHIS and Avian Influenza Response

Submitted By: Secretary Michael Scuse (DE), Secretary Joseph Bartenfelder (MD) & Commissioner Steve Troxler

Text of Action Item:

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In light of the outbreak of Highly Pathogenic Avian Influenza in states throughout the country, NASDA urges USDA’s Animal and Plant Health Inspection Service (APHIS) to be more inclusive of state officials in the decision-making process during an outbreak. APHIS should coordinate with state officials when determining the type of allowable depopulation method and when determining appropriate instances to use its existing authority to leverage indemnity payments.

NASDA also urges APHIS to continue to look into science based humane depopulation methods including advanced system foaming, carbon dioxide gassing, and Ventilation Shutdown Plus (VSD+). While NASDA understands that VSD+ is permitted in constrained circumstances, NASDA encourages APHIS to conduct scientific review on VSD+ as one of the preferred depopulation methods to rapidly eradicate highly contagious diseases.

Background & Rationale (Note: Information in this section will not be included in the final text of the Action Item):

During the 2022 HPAI Incident, the States of Delaware and Maryland established a joint incident command to address the risks and threats of the outbreak on farms, operations, and companies that crossed state lines. Delays and negligence of an individual operation to execute virus elimination processes in a timely and complete manner led to setbacks and heightened risks for other operations in proximity and nearly jeopardized the security of the industry at large.

During animal disease outbreaks secretaries, commissioners, directors, and veterinary leadership within departments of agriculture lead states’ emergency management and response efforts. A critical point of collaboration for state officials, is working with APHIS to eliminate virus as quickly and thoroughly as possible. This also requires the cooperation of individual producers, growers, and farm operations. Animal disease outbreaks affect multiple farms, growers, producers, and industry companies. This means that the capacity of an individual producer or operation to adequately respond – contain and eradicate an outbreak – influences the response of other operations and the toll that the outbreak can take on other operations.



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Action Item Form

B

To be completed by NASDA Staff:

Date Submitted:08/19/2022

Committee: Animal Agriculture

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

32 As part of APHIS efforts to eradicate and control foreign animal diseases, emerging diseases, and
 33 program diseases as authorized by title 9, Code of Federal Regulations (9 CFR), APHIS provides
 34 indemnity and compensation to producers to remove animals APHIS classifies as affected, suspect, or
 35 exposed to diseases of concern, and to eliminate dangerous viruses from the environment. Indemnity
 36 payments are a useful tool to incentivize producers to respond as quickly and thoroughly as possible
 37 during an outbreak. APHIS should be more inclusive of leadership at the state level to provide input on
 38 releasing indemnity funds and other funds related to cleaning and virus elimination. Allowing states to
 39 provide input will ensure that state personnel, with first-hand intel and situational reports of the
 40 incident, can use indemnity payments as leverage to move eradication processes forward.

41
 42 When necessary, this is a tactic that can help states avoid the inaction of one operation adversely
 43 impacting other operations and impeding the local, regional, national, and international interests of
 44 the industry.

45
 46 USDA used nationally recognized data sources to estimate commercial indemnity values for 2022.
 47 These estimates are based on observable market transactions available from the USDA Agricultural
 48 Marketing Service (AMS), the USDA National Agricultural Statistics Service (NASS), and the Livestock
 49 Marketing Information Center (LMIC). When a poultry facility becomes infected with avian influenza or
 50 another animal disease deemed high impact/high consequence by the Secretary of Agriculture, virus
 51 elimination is a crucial step in the recovery process. The cleaning and disinfection practices used to
 52 achieve virus elimination should be cost effective.

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 54 Currently, APHIS determines the type of depopulation method that can be used during an outbreak.
 55 States are required to submit a request for special permission to use VSD+. During the 2022 incident,
 56 this process was cumbersome. The time spent to gain approval was costly to the Delaware and
 57 Maryland joint command while managing the emergency as quickly and thoroughly as possible. In
 58 addition, obtaining carbon dioxide in some parts of the country is challenging, with delivery taking up
 59 to four days and costs of upwards of \$40,000 per load compared to VSD+ which is less expensive and
 60 can be done in a timely manner.

61
 62 During an outbreak, state officials can examine on-the-ground circumstances in real time, while APHIS
 63 cannot. State agriculture departments with veterinary professionals are equipped to assess the most
 64 humane depopulation methods and need the flexibility to do so.



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Action Item Form

C

To be completed by NASDA Staff:

Date Submitted: 08/19/2022

Committee: Natural Resources & Environment

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

Action Items (AI) highlight a specific current issue Members feel NASDA should act on or other priority issues. AIs do not establish NASDA policy and must comply with existing policy or be accompanied by a corresponding Policy Amendment.

Subject of Action Item: Water Quality Outcomes Based Incentive or Program

Submitted By: Secretary Mike Naig (IA)

Text of Action Item:

NASDA encourages Congress to include in the next Farm Bill a Water Quality Outcomes based incentive or program that either incentivizes state and local governments to invest in outcome-based water quality programs or allows USDA to work with eligible partners to produce water quality outcomes, specifically nitrogen and phosphorus reductions, in priority watersheds or regions, with the goal of incentivizing state and local governments to invest in water quality outcomes and match their dollars with USDA funding.

Background & Rationale (Note: Information in this section will not be included in the final text of the Action Item):

Nutrient pollution is the most widespread issue affecting rivers and streams across the United States. States, including Iowa and others, have been leading the way on creating outcomes-based water quality programs to address the issue in line with NASDA policy supporting “voluntary, outcome-based programs”. In outcomes-based conservation programs, farmers are directly compensated for the water quality benefits they produce, just like governments purchase office supplies and just like farmers sell grain. This approach reduces paperwork and allows a competitive market to drive down costs, saving taxpayers money. But for many states, changing their existing conservation programs requires a significant investment. A Water Quality Outcomes matching incentive or program in the 2023 Farm Bill could provide exactly the necessary nudge to encourage states to implement water quality outcomes purchasing programs and would get more money in the pockets of American farmers who go above and beyond to improve water quality.



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Action Item Form

D

To be completed by NASDA Staff:

Date Submitted: 08/19/2022

Committee: Natural Resources & Environment

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

Action Items (AI) highlight a specific current issue Members feel NASDA should act on or other priority issues. AIs do not establish NASDA policy and must comply with existing policy or be accompanied by a corresponding Policy Amendment.

Subject of Action Item: Historical Flood Maps, USACE

Submitted By: Commissioner Steve Troxler (NC), Commissioner Charlie Hatcher (TN), Secretary Wes Ward (AR), Commissioner Rick Pate (AL)

1 **Text of Action Item:**

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NASDA supports Congressional action to direct the United States Army Corp of Engineers (USACE) to address flooding issues to protect agriculture in States where historical flood maps are generally thought to be out-of-date.

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Background & Rationale (Note: Information in this section will not be included in the final text of the Action Item):



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Action Item Form

E

To be completed by NASDA Staff:

Date Submitted: 08/19/2022 **Committee:** Plant Agriculture & Pesticide Regulation

Adopted by NASDA Adopted with Amendment by NASDA Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

Action Items (AI) highlight a specific current issue Members feel NASDA should act on or other priority issues. AIs do not establish NASDA policy and must comply with existing policy or be accompanied by a corresponding Policy Amendment.

Subject of Action Item: Hemp Fiber and Grain Exemption

Submitted By: Secretary Redding, Pennsylvania

1 **Text of Action Item:**

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NASDA supports amending the Agricultural Marketing Act of 1946 to exempt industrial hemp from certain requirements under the hemp production program. These changes will enable fiber and grain producers to be exempt from both background checks and THC testing. Farmers would sign a declaration that they will only harvest grain/fiber hemp, continue to be permitted, face severe consequences for intentional violations, and be required to have a visual inspection. NASDA encourages Congress to implement this into the 2023 Farm Bill.

10 **Background & Rationale** (Note: Information in this section will not be included in the final text of the Action Item):

11 This separate designation can be completed through 2023 Farm Bill. NASDA to update 2023 Farm Bill
12 materials to reflect the fiber/grain exemption for hemp. NASDA to continue support of a 1 percent THC
13 limit for cannabinoid hemp.

14
15 In the 2018 Farm Bill, hemp became legal to cultivate. However, the Bill did not differentiate between
16 the different purposes and varieties of hemp that could be grown. Therefore, the rules meant to
17 address concerns around cannabinoid hemp negatively impacted both fiber and grain hemp adoption
18 and production.

19
20 By supporting a hemp fiber and grain exemption, significant barriers can be removed to enable farmers
21 to approach hemp fiber and grain production like any other commodity crop.

- 22 • Same 2018 Farm Bill licensing with added designation for only grain/fiber production & harvest
23 (including GPS coordinates of land on which hemp is produced)
- 24 • Signed declaration that producer will only harvest grain/fiber and will not harvest or sell floral
25 material or extract any resin from crop (note- full use of hemp seed/grain authorized)
- 26 • No background check required
- 27 • Required visual inspection (i.e. in person, aerial with drones, or unmanned aircraft) to confirm
28 uniform crop production consistent with production designation on license
- 29 • No sampling or testing for uniform production consistent with designation



2022 NASDA Annual Meeting Action Item Form

E

To be completed by NASDA Staff:

Date Submitted: 08/19/2022

Committee: Plant Agriculture & Pesticide Regulation

Adopted by NASDA

Adopted with Amendment by NASDA

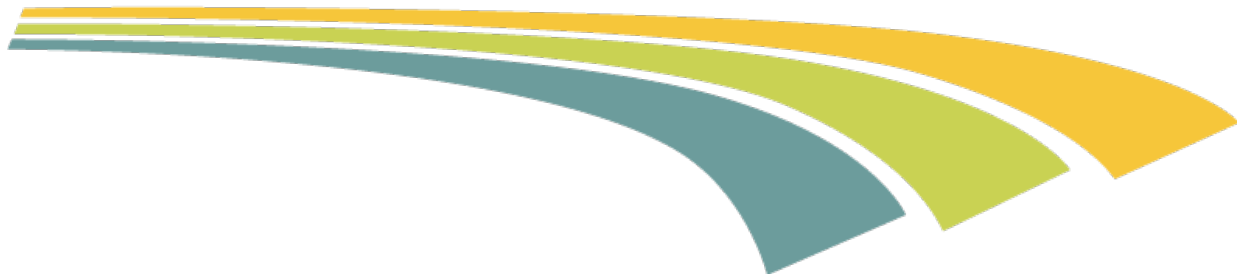
Not Adopted by NASDA

Additional Notes:

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- If visual inspection reveals inconsistent crop production with designation, documented verification required(i.e. seed/variety receipts, sales contract, planting report) and the Department of Ag reserves right to require harvest inspection.
- Intentional violations: crop destruction, fine/civil penalty, restricted from program participation, potential criminal charges for high-THC production.
- All regulation will remain the same with cannabinoid hemp (pending the push for a 1 percent THC limit).

NASDA



Affiliate Reports

2022 Annual Meeting

NASDA

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