

## Section-by-Section

### **Section 1. Short Title; Table of Contents**

The short title of the bill is the “Reducing Farm Input Costs and Barriers to Domestic Production Act.”

### **Section 2. Nutrient Management and Precision Agriculture**

Subsection (a) of Section 2 amends Section 304 the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to include precision agriculture or nutrient management practices, including the acquisition of industry equipment and technology, within the Conservation Loan and Guaranteed Loan Programs. The subsection also amends the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act to extend guaranteed loan priority to producers that engage in precision agriculture or nutrient management practices, including the purchase of equipment and technology. Additionally, the subsection allows for up to 90% of the principal loan amount to be guaranteed for such activities and for a qualified socially disadvantaged or new farmer or rancher. The section further requires coordination between the Farm Service Agency and the Natural Resources Conservation Service when making or guaranteeing loans.

Subsection (b) amends Section 310B(a)(2) of the Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act by expanding loans to rural entities to include loans for precision agriculture or nutrient management practices, including the financing of industry equipment and technology, and broadband connectivity.

Subsection (c) amends the Environmental Quality Incentives Program (EQIP) under section 1240A(6)(B)(v) of the Food Security Act of 1985 to include the adoption of precision agriculture or nutrient management practices as a practice recognized under EQIP. The subsection also amends EQIP under section 1240B(d)(6) of the Food Security Act of 1985 to allow a producer receiving payments under EQIP to also receive a loan under the Conservation Loan and Loan Guarantee Program to cover additional costs for the same practices on the same land. The Secretary of Agriculture shall inform a producer of availability of this loan or loan guarantee. The subsection further amends EQIP under section 1240B(d) of the Food Security Act of 1985 to allow for up to 90% of cost-share under the program for “state-determined high priority” precision agriculture or nutrient management practices. Addition, the subsection amends Section 1240B(j)(2)(A)(i) of the Food Security Act of 1985 by including precision agriculture or nutrient management practices under Conservation incentive Contracts.

Subsection (d) amends Section 1240L(c)(3) of the Food Security Act of 1985 to exclude payment under the Conservation Stewardship Program to a producer for which there is no cost incurred or income lost by the producer. The subsection also amends Section 1240L(d) of the Food Security Act of 1985 to include precision agriculture and nutrient management with advanced grazing management under Supplemental Payments for Resource-Conserving Crop

Rotations and Advanced Grazing Management.

Subsection (e) amends Section 1242(f) of the Food Security Act of 1985 to require the Secretary to emphasize the use of third-party providers for technical assistance for soil health planning related to the use of cover crops, precision conservation management, comprehensive nutrient management planning, and other innovation plans.

### **Section 3. Nullification of Changes to NEPA Regulations**

Section 3 nullifies “National Policy Act Implementing Regulations Revisions” published by the Council on Environmental Quality.

### **Section 4. Designation of Phosphate and Potash as Critical Minerals**

Subsection (a) of section 4 requires the Secretary of the Interior to evaluate potash, phosphate, and other minerals related to fertilizer production for designation on the critical minerals list, not later than 30 days after the date of enactment. Subsection (b) requires the Secretary to evaluate current permitting and leasing policies for potash and phosphate and issue recommendations on how to increase domestic production.

### **Section 5. Period of Use Following Cancellation of a Pesticide**

Subsection (a) of Section 5 amends Section 6(a) of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act (FIFRA) to require the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) permit for a period no less than 5 years the continued sale and use of a pesticide that is suspended or cancelled under FIFRA or vacated through a court order. Additionally, if a pesticide registrant learns after registering a pesticide of any unreasonable adverse effects on the environment of the pesticide, the registrant is required to inform the Administrator.

Subsection (b) provides that Congress is aware of the safe use of glyphosate in U.S. agriculture for decades. Congress also recognizes that glyphosate is one of the most studied herbicides in the world and is not carcinogenic per a consensus in the scientific community. Furthermore, Congress acknowledges that glyphosate is a necessary tool to provide a safe and secure domestic food supply. Finally, Congress recognizes that Section 24(b) of FIFRA expressly preempts State laws requiring any additional warning labels for a glyphosate-related product.

Subsection (c) requires the Administrator to promulgate final regulations specifying that pesticide containing glyphosate that is registered under Section 3 of FIFRA shall not contain a cancer warning on the pesticide’s label within 60 days of the enactment of this bill.

### **Section 6. Reinstatement of Rule Defining Waters of the United States**

Section 6 requires the final rule of “The Navigable Waters Protection Rule: Definition of ‘Waters of the United States’” to take effect on date of this bill’s enactment.

## **Section 7. Economic Analysis of Packers and Stockyards Regulations**

Section 7 requires the Secretary of Agriculture, acting through USDA's Chief Economist, to conduct a cost-benefit analysis on the implementation of certain proposed rules issued under the Packers and Stockyards Act and to publish the analysis on the USDA website and in the Federal Register at least 90 days before publication of the proposed rule. Specifically, the cost-benefit analysis should address rules related to transparency in poultry grower contracting and tournaments, unfair practices and undue preferences under the Act, and the scope of violations under the Act regarding the need for a showing of harm or likely harm to competition.

## **Section 8. Approval of Use of Phosphogypsum in Government Road Projects**

Section 8 requires the Administrator of the EPA to approve the previously authorized use of phosphogypsum in government road projects.

## **Section 9. Climate Disclosures Under the Securities Laws**

Section 9 effectively rescinds the SEC's current proposed rule on climate-related disclosures for businesses.

## **Section 10. Meat and Poultry Processing Efficiency.**

Subsection (a) of Section 10 requires the Secretary of Agriculture to publish in the Federal Register within 90 days of the enactment of this bill the criteria for considering requests from meat and poultry processing establishments to operate at line speeds in excess of the current regulatory limitations. Subsection (a) also requires the Secretary to begin accepting and reviewing such requests and requires the Secretary to respond within 90 days of receiving a request with either an approval or a denial of the request. Any denial must be accompanied by a detailed explanation of the rationale for such denial. Approved requests shall remain in effect so long as the establishments continue to meet established criteria.

Subsection (b) authorizes swine processing establishments previously operating under the New Swine Inspection system at line speeds above those allowed under the traditional inspection system to proceed with operations at such rates as long as the establishments maintain effective process control. The subsection also authorizes poultry processing establishments operating at line speeds in excess of current regulatory limitations via waiver to continue operating at such rates as long as the establishments maintain effective process control.

Subsection (c) provides definitions for the terms "establishment" and "process control".