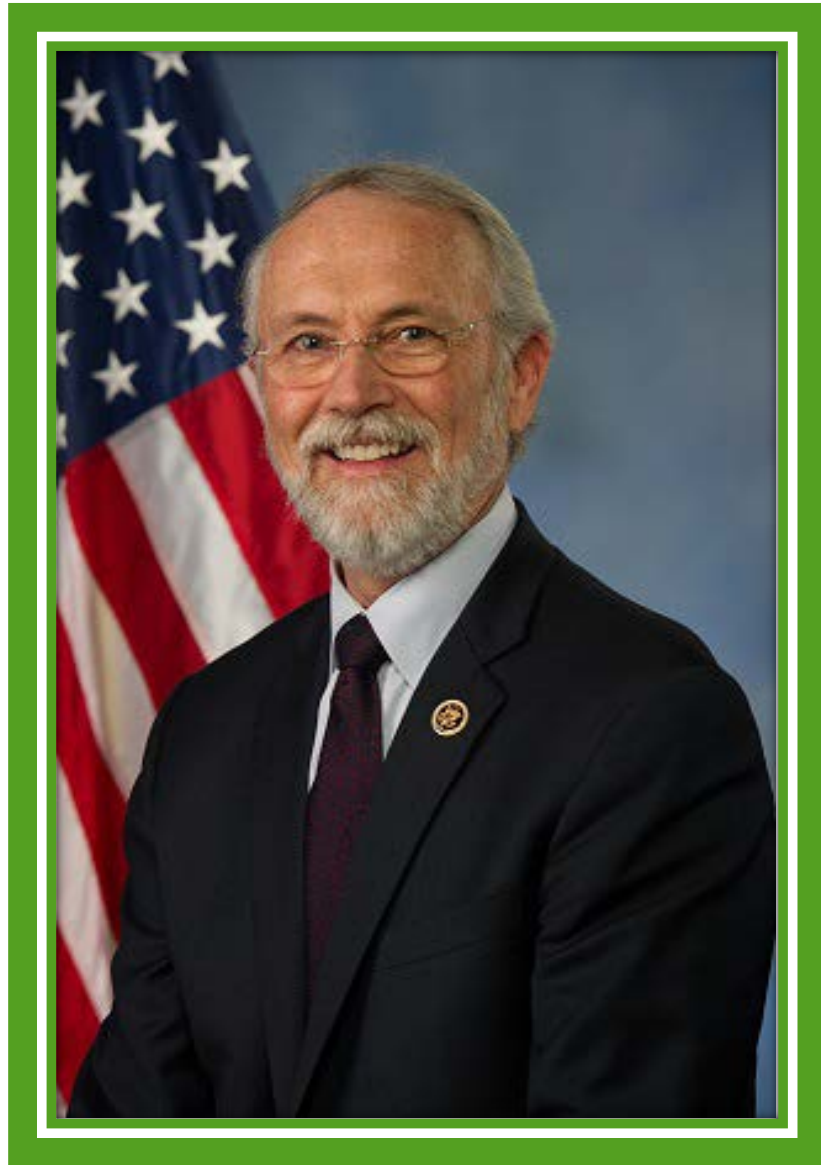


# Office of Congressman Dan Newhouse



## LEGISLATIVE UPDATE

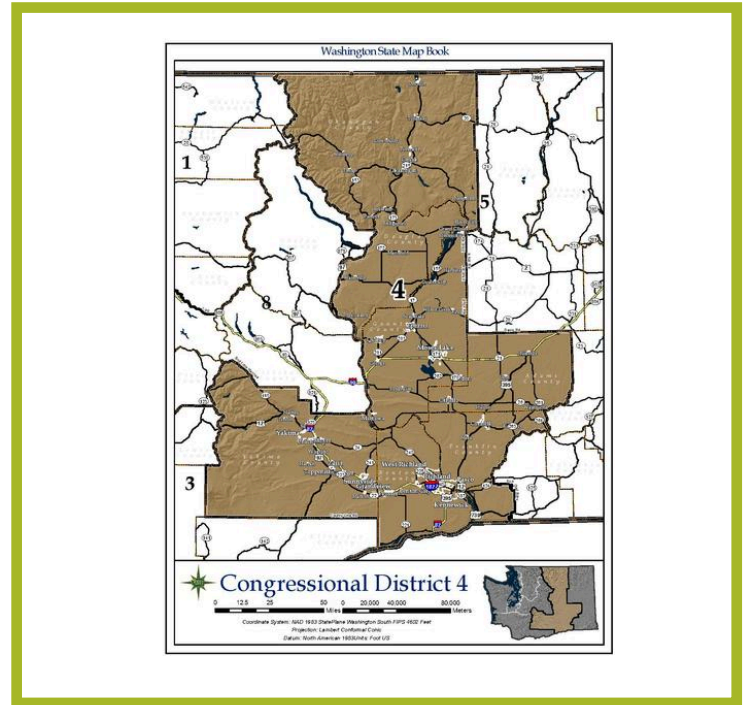
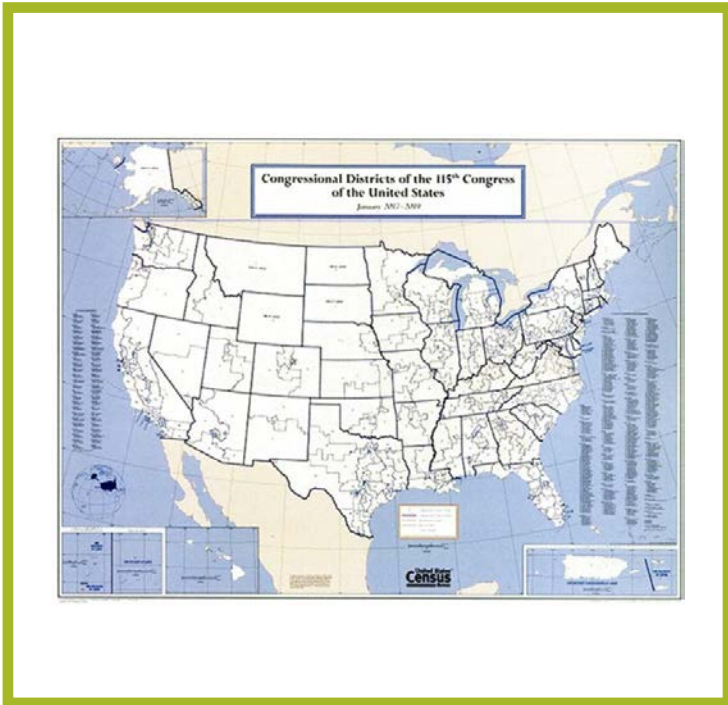
*PRESENTED BY JOSH LOZANO, DEPUTY DISTRICT DIRECTOR*



## Congressman Dan Newhouse 4th District of Washington

- ▶ Life long resident of Central Washington
- ▶ 3rd Generation Yakima Valley Farmer
  - ▶ 750 Acre Family Farm
    - ▶ Hops, Tree Fruit, Grapes
- ▶ Served 4 Terms as a WA State Legislator (2003-2009)
- ▶ Served as WA State Ag Director (2009-2013)
- ▶ Serving as U.S. Representative (2015-Current)
  - ▶ Representing WA04: Okanogan, Douglas, Grant, Adams, Franklin, Benton, Yakima
- ▶ Committees: Appropriations
  - ▶ Subcommittee on Energy and Water Development
  - ▶ Subcommittee on Homeland Security
  - ▶ Subcommittee on the Legislative Branch





# WASHINGTON'S 4TH CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT



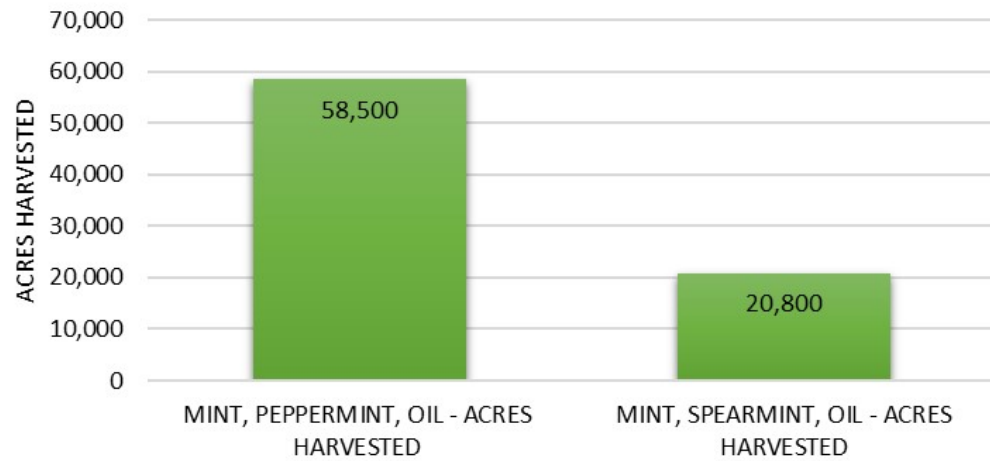
# NATIONAL STATISTICS

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United States Department of  
Agriculture – National Agricultural  
Statistics Service

<https://quickstats.nass.usda.gov/results/949E2CCB-5000-3963-B363-317B3B7B2110>

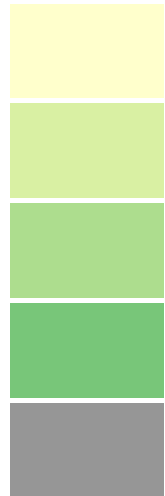
### USDA-NASS SURVEY U.S. TOTAL ACRES HARVESTED



**PEPPERMINT & SPEARMINT ACRES HARVESTED  
2018 U.S. TOTAL**



**ACRES**



**< 7000.00**

**7000.00 - 11000.00**

**11000.00 - 17000.00**

**>= 17000.00**

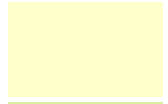
**Data Withheld**



Peppermint Acres Harvested  
2018 US TOTAL



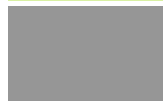
## ACRES



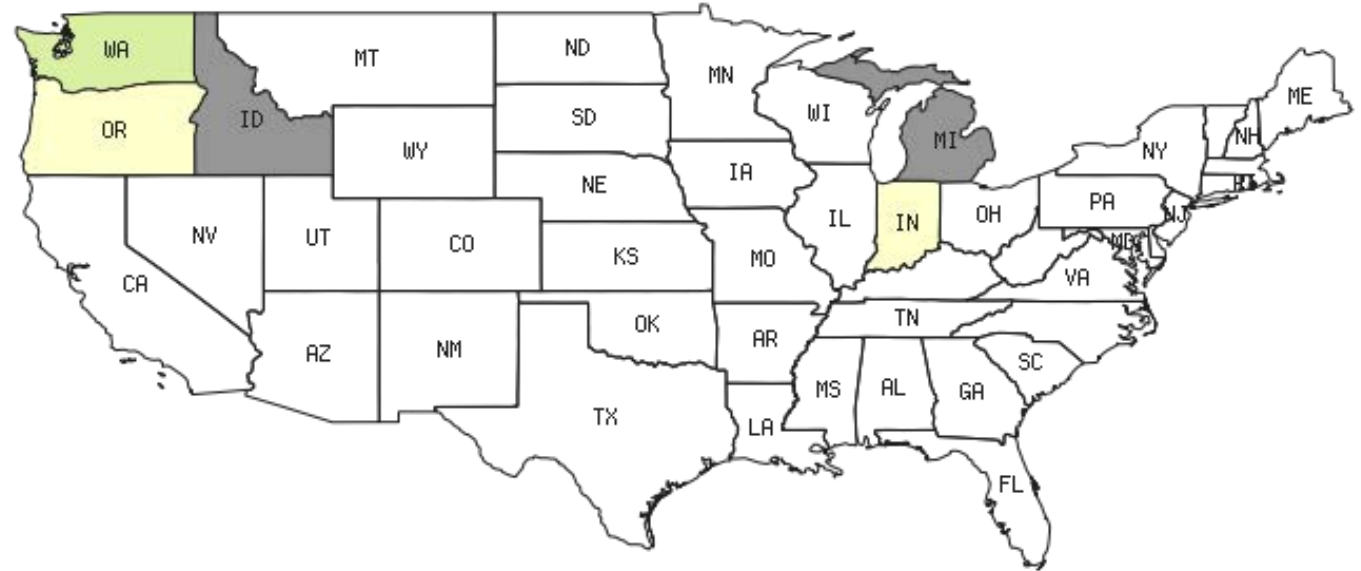
$\leq 3200.00$



$\geq 12300.00$

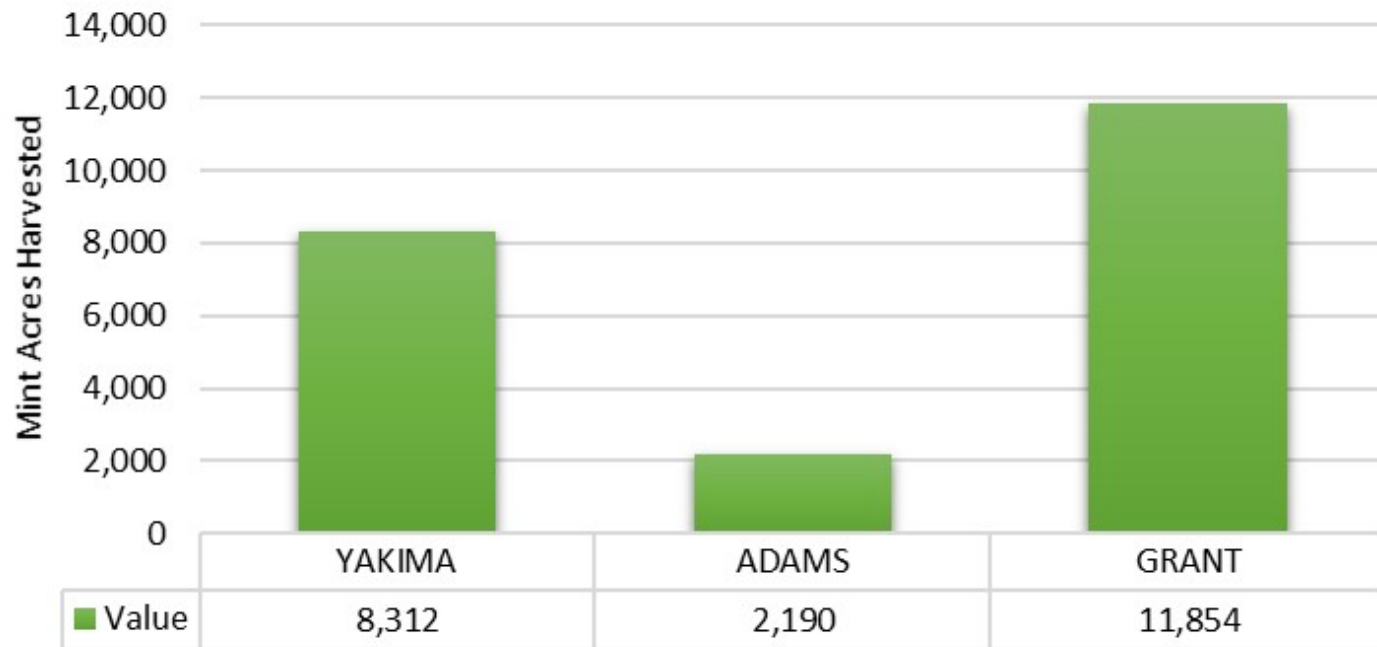


Data Withheld



# SPEARMINT ACRES HARVESTED 2018 U.S. TOTAL

## Washington Counties 2017 Mint Acres Harvested



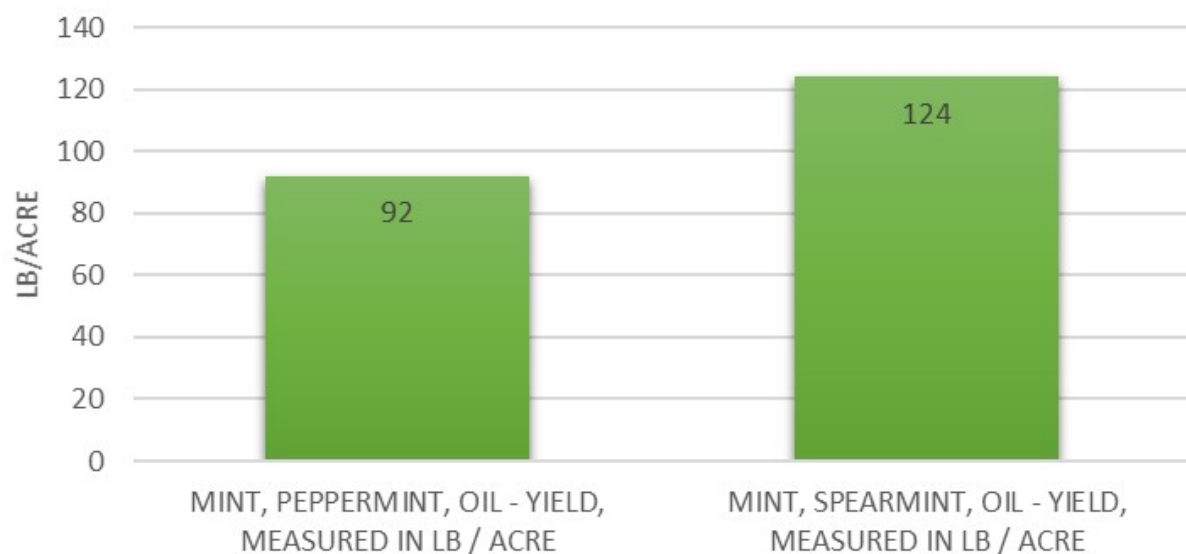
WASHINGTON  
STATE-MINT  
ACRES  
HARVESTED  

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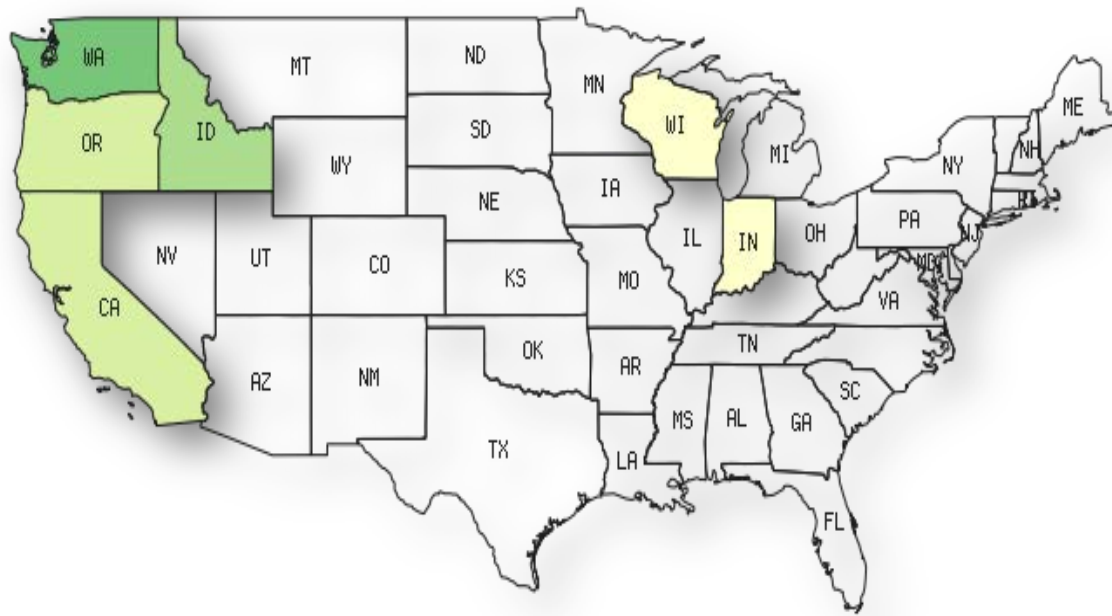
2017 TOTALS



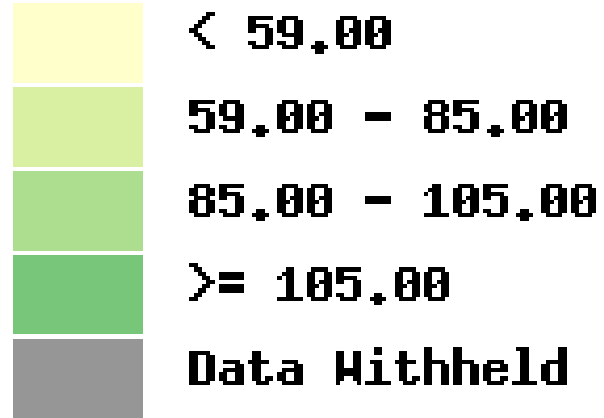
### USDA-NASS SURVEY U.S. TOTAL YIELD MESURED IN LB/ACRE



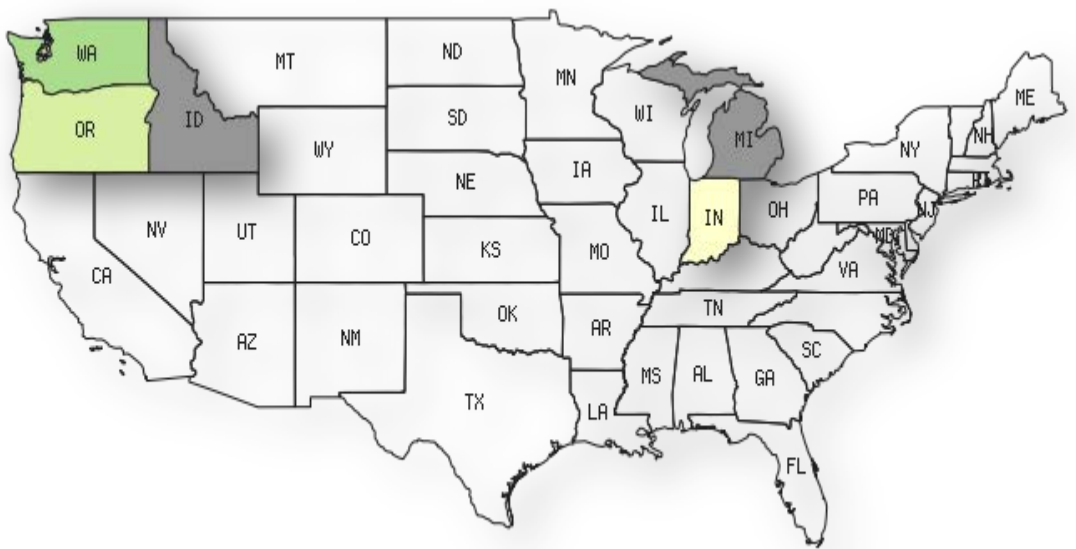
**PEPPERMINT  
& SPEARMINT  
YIELD  
MEASURED  
IN LB/ACRES  
2018 U.S.  
TOTAL**



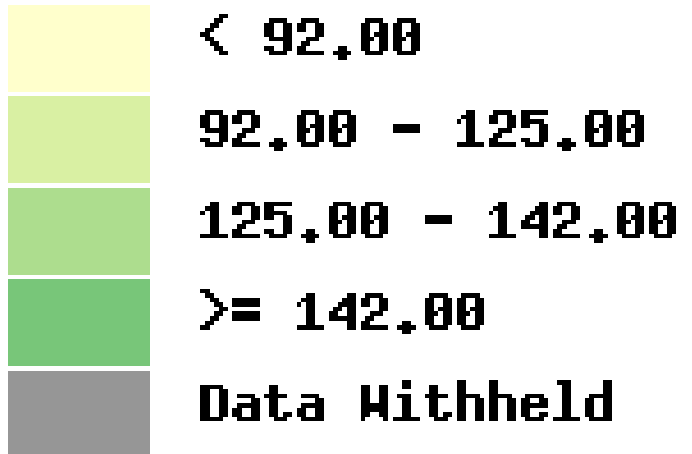
**LB / ACRE**



# PEPPERMINT YIELD MEASURED IN LB/ACRE 2018 U.S. TOTAL

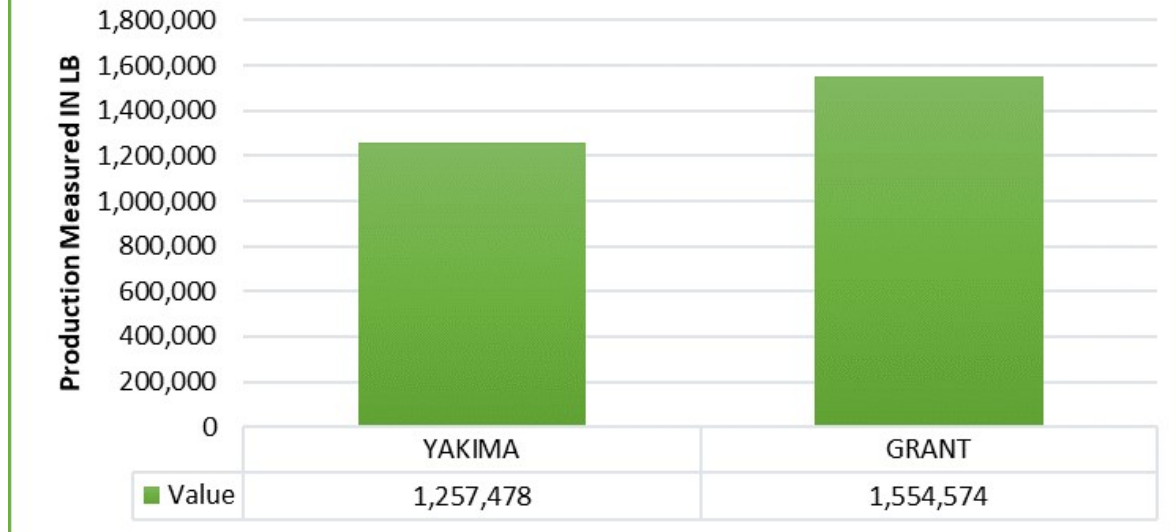


**LB / ACRE**



**SPEARMINT YIELD MEASURED IN LB/ACRE**  
**2018 U.S. TOTAL**

## Washington's Top Producing Counties 2017



# WASHINGTON'S TOP PRODUCING COUNTIES 2017

The Senate

The House of  
Representatives



# THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

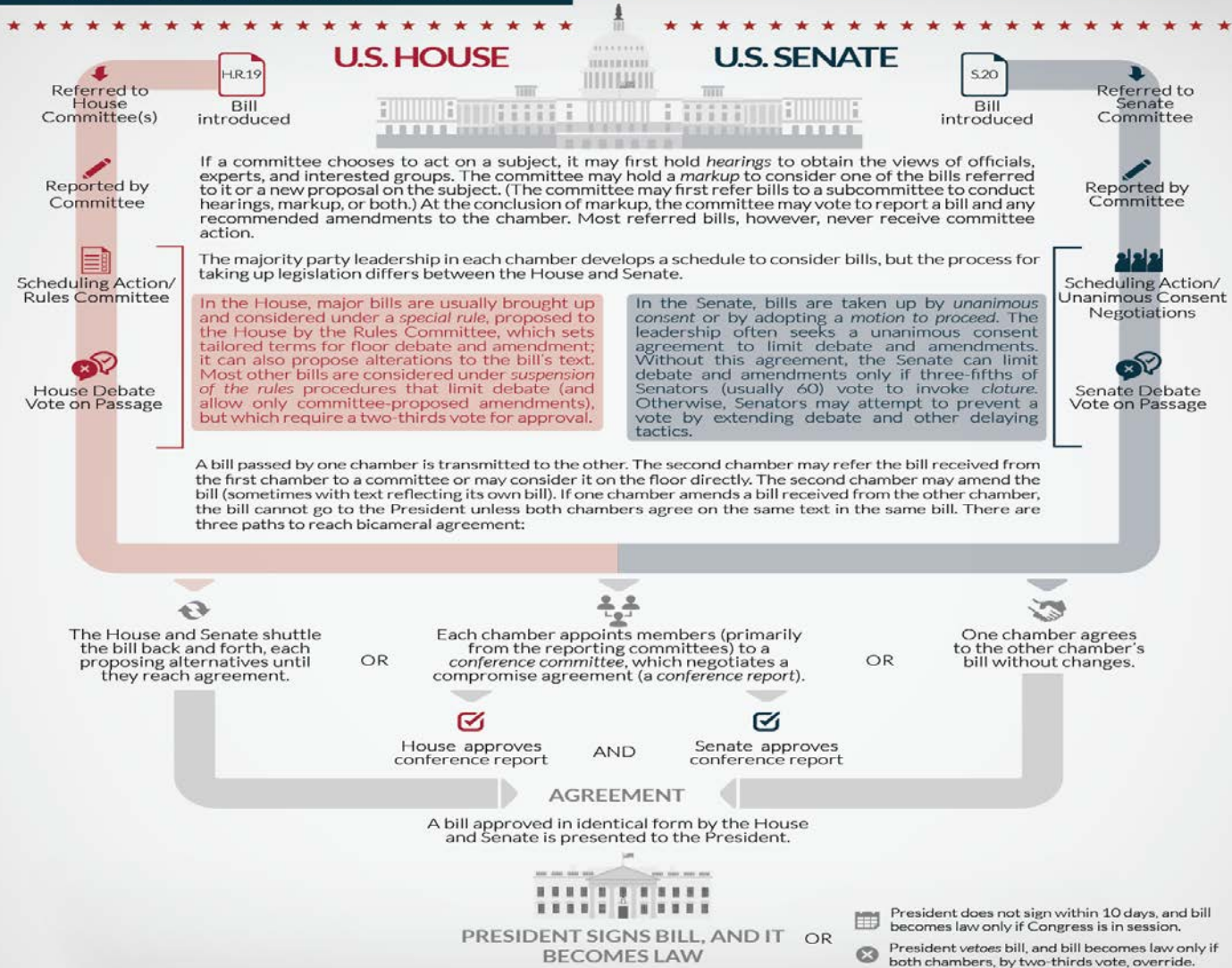
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# FROM BILL *to* LAW

## Stages of the Legislative Process

Members of the U.S. House or Senate may introduce bills in their respective chamber. Upon introduction, a bill is normally referred to the committee with jurisdiction over its subject. Especially in the House, a bill may be referred to several committees. In the Senate, a bill is sometimes placed directly on the *Calendar*, a list of bills available for floor consideration.



# FROM BILL TO LAW

## STAGES OF THE LEGISLATIVE PROCESS

Prepared by Valerie Heitshusen (Specialist on Congress and the Legislative Process), Jennifer E. Manning (Senior Research Librarian), and Jamie Hutchinson (Visual Information Specialist).

For more information, see CRS Report R42843 and the CRS Congressional Operations webpage at <http://www.crs.gov/iap/congressional-process-administration-and-elections>. More resources, including videos, are available to the public on Congress.gov at <https://www.congress.gov/resources/display/content/Learn+About+the+Legislative+Process>.



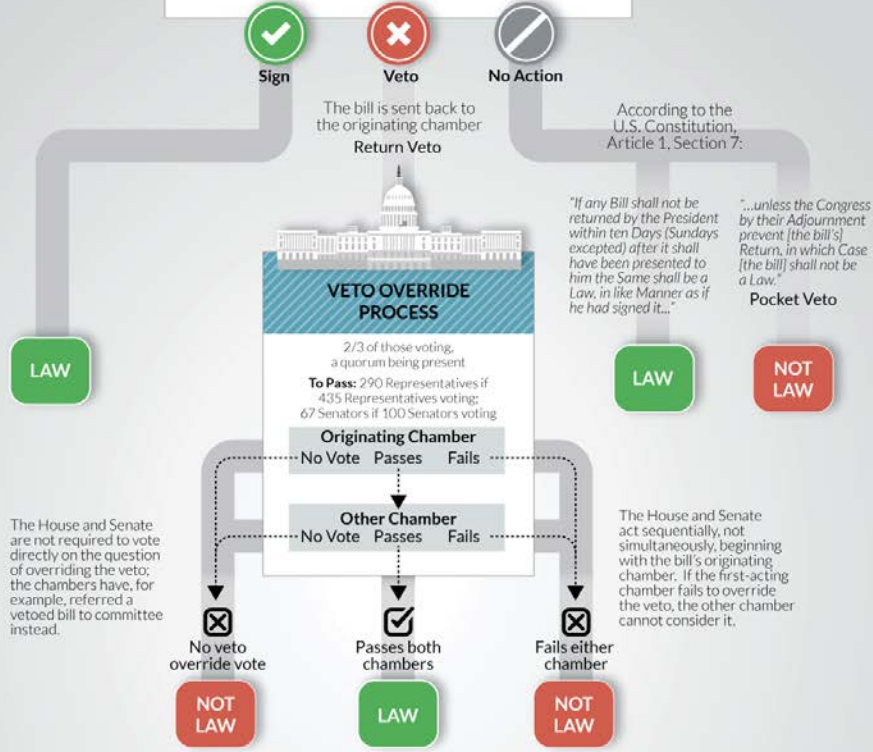


# Presentation of Legislation and THE VETO PROCESS

**PRESENTATION TO THE PRESIDENT**  
Bills (H.R. or S.) or joint resolutions (H.J.Res. or S.J.Res.) that have passed both the House and Senate in identical form



The President solicits the opinions of executive agencies on legislation through the White House Office of Management and Budget (OMB). During the 10 day period, OMB collects and presents agency responses to the President to inform the President's final decision on the bill through a process described by Circular A-19.\*



Meghan M. Stuessy, Analyst, Government Organization & Management

\*For more information about **Circular A-19**, see CRS Report R44539, by Meghan M. Stuessy. For more information about the **veto override process**, see CRS Report RS22654, by Elizabeth Rybicki; **veto use**, see CRS Report RS22188, by Meghan M. Stuessy.



# THE VETO PROCESS

# The 2018 Farm Bill

- A multiyear law that governs a group of agricultural and food programs.
- Gives policymakers the ability to comprehensively and periodically address agricultural and food issues.
- Congress enacts the legislation and is involved in overseeing its implementation
- The Farm Bill is typically renewed every five years
- The 2018 Farm Bill Expires in 2023

## **The 2018 Farm Bill (P.L. 115-334), by Title**

**Title I, Commodity Programs:** Provides support for major commodity crops, including wheat, corn, soybeans, peanuts, rice, dairy, and sugar, as well as disaster assistance.

**Title II, Conservation:** Encourages environmental stewardship of farmlands and improved management through land retirement and/or working lands programs.

**Title III, Trade:** Supports U.S. agricultural export programs and international food assistance programs.

**Title IV, Nutrition:** Provides nutrition assistance for low-income households through programs including the Supplemental Nutrition Assistance Program (SNAP).

**Title V, Credit:** Offers direct government loans to farmers/ranchers and guarantees on private lenders' loans.

**Title VI, Rural Development:** Supports rural business and community development programs.

**Title VII, Research, Extension, and Related Matters:** Supports agricultural research and extension programs.

**Title VIII, Forestry:** Supports forestry management programs run by USDA's Forest Service.

**Title IX, Energy:** Encourages the development of farm and community renewable energy systems through various programs, including grants and loan guarantees.

**Title X, Horticulture:** Supports the production of specialty crops, USDA-certified organic foods, and locally produced foods and authorizes establishing a regulatory framework for the cultivation of industrial hemp.

**Title XI, Crop Insurance:** Enhances risk management through the permanently authorized federal crop insurance program.

**Title XII, Miscellaneous:** Covers other programs and assistance, including livestock and poultry production and support for beginning farmers and ranchers.

# Estimated Cost of the 2018 Farm Bill

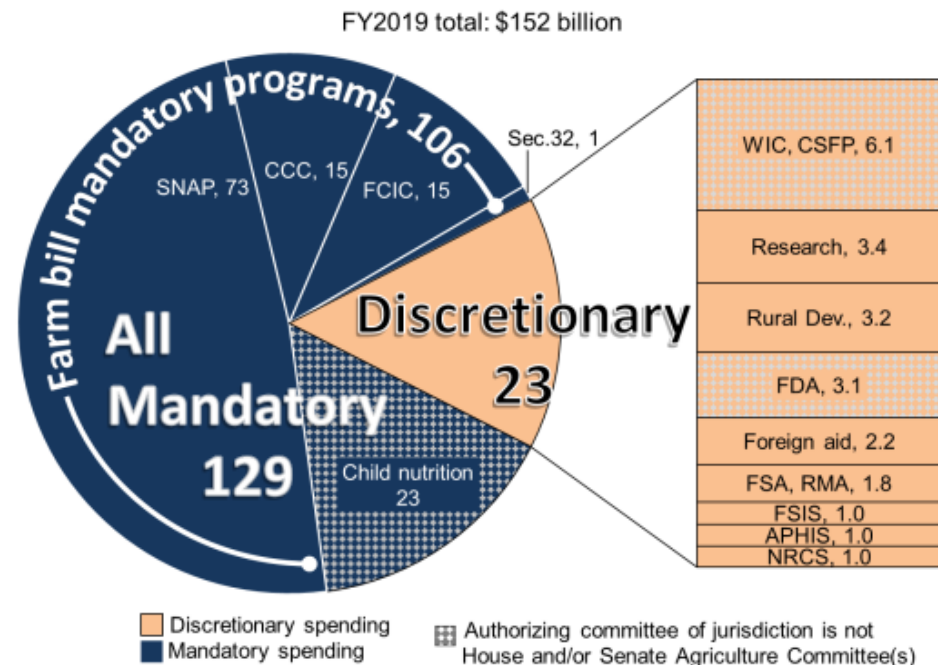
- The Farm bill authorizes programs in two spending categories
  - **Mandatory:** Paid for using multiyear budget estimates when the law passes
  - **Discretionary:** Require additional action by congressional appropriations.
- The Congressional Budget Office (CBO) estimated the total cost of the mandatory programs would be \$428 Billion over its five-year duration
  - Roughly \$1.8 Billion over the 2014 Farm Bill

**Table 1. Budget for the 2018 Farm Bill**  
Dollars in millions, FY2019-FY2023, mandatory outlays

Farm bill titles	April 2018 baseline	Score of P.L. 115-334	Projected outlays at enactment
Commodities	31,340	+101	31,440
Conservation	28,715	+555	29,270
Trade	1,809	+235	2,044
Nutrition	325,922	+98	326,020
Credit	-2,205	+0	-2,205
Rural Development	98	-530	-432
Research	329	+365	694
Forestry	5	+0	5
Energy	362	+109	471
Horticulture	772	+250	1,022
Crop Insurance	38,057	-47	38,010
Miscellaneous	1,259	+685	1,944
<b>Subtotal</b>	<b>426,462</b>	<b>+1,820</b>	<b>428,282</b>
Increased revenue	-	+35	35
<b>Total</b>	<b>426,462</b>	<b>+1,785</b>	<b>428,247</b>

**Source:** CRS, compiled using the CBO Baseline by Title (unpublished; April 2018), and the CBO cost estimate of the conference agreement for H.R. 2 (December 11, 2018).

# Agriculture and Related Agencies: FY2020 Appropriations



- On June 4, 2019, the House Appropriations Committee passed H.R.3164 - Agriculture, Rural Development, Food and Drug Administration, and Related Agencies Appropriations Act, 2020.
- The total funding provided in the bill is \$155 Billion
  - Roughly \$3 Billion more than FY2019
- The Bill includes \$24.3 billion in discretionary funding
  - \$1 Billion more than FY2019
- The Primary changes from FY2019 that make up the \$1 Billion increase in the House-reported bill are
  - Rural Development + \$382 Million
  - Foreign Agricultural Assistance + \$377 Million



# FARM WORKFORCE MODERNIZATION ACT

- The Farm Workforce Modernization Act creates a workforce solution for America's agriculture industry by providing stability, predictability, and fairness to one of the most critical sectors of our nation's economy.
- Establish a program for agricultural workers in the United States to earn legal status through continued agricultural employment and contribution to the U.S. agricultural economy.
- Reform the H-2A program to provide more flexibility for employers, while ensuring critical protections for workers. The bill focuses on modifications to make the program more responsive and user-friendly for employers and provides access to the program for industries with year-round labor needs.
- Establish mandatory, nationwide E-Verify system for all agricultural employment with a structured phase-in and guaranteed due process for authorized workers who are incorrectly rejected by the system.





# TRADE AGREEMENTS

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USMCA

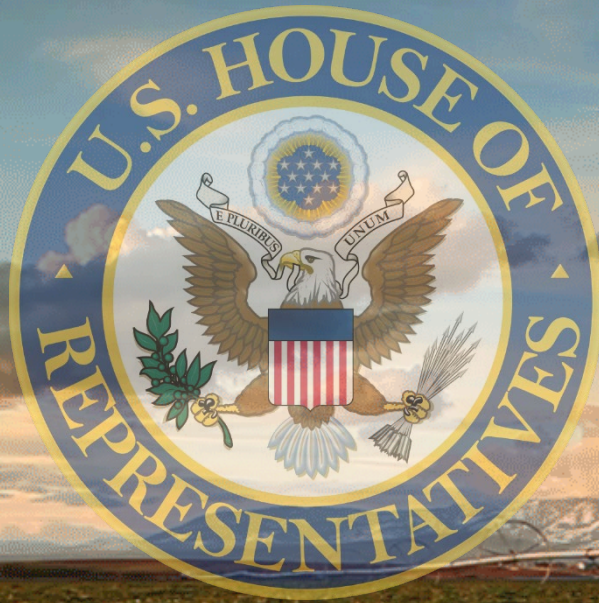


# UNITED STATES-MEXICO-CANADA AGREEMENT



- On November 30, 2018, President Trump and the leaders of Canada and Mexico signed the United States-Mexico-Canada Agreement (USMCA).
- USMCA would revise and modernize the North American Free Trade Agreement (NAFTA).
- It is now time for Congress to act by Ratifying the USMCA.





CONGRESSMAN

**DAN NEWHOUSE**

WORKING FOR CENTRAL WASHINGTON

Please Contact Congressman Newhouse  
Directly at [Newhouse.House.gov](http://Newhouse.House.gov)