

# 2013 WASHINGTON D.C. MISSION



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*Photo: Kim Murray*



February 4, 2013

**Subject: USADPLC Priority Policy Positions**

**Dear Member of Congress:**

**Dry peas, lentils and chickpeas (pulse crops) offer a solution to our nation's health, nutrition, food security and sustainability goals.** The members of the USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council ask for your support in the following areas:

**2013 Farm Bill- The USADPLC supports the following programs and principles in the 2013 Farm Bill:**

**1. Crop Insurance-** The crop insurance program is the core risk management tool for all northern tier crops, including dry peas, lentils and chickpeas. The current crop insurance partnership between producers and the USDA/Risk Management Agency should not be restructured in the 2013 Farm Bill. Pulse producers will be eligible for a new crop revenue pilot program in 2013 in addition to the traditional APH policy. It is critical crop insurance remain an affordable and viable risk management tool for our producers.

**2. Commodity Title-** Farm programs must allow and encourage planting flexibility, so producers will respond to market signals rather than government payments tied to artificially fixed support levels.

**Revenue Option-** The USADPLC believes the Average Revenue Coverage (ARC) proposal passed by the Senate last year to be the fairest revenue option proposed to date. The ARC revenue option would put every program crop on equal footing based on recent pricing history and a farm level trigger.

**Target Price Option-** The USADPLC supports a target price option that is market driven and would not distort planting decisions. The target price option needs to be equitable between all program crops with target prices based on actual market prices established using a rolling Olympic average from the previous 5 years.

**3. Research Title- Pulse Health Initiative.** USADPLC supports the establishment of a Pulse Health Initiative under the research title of the Farm Bill. The purpose of the Pulse Health Initiative is to find solutions, through research on pulse crops, to the critical health and sustainability challenges facing the US and the world. The initiative will focus on three major goals—Reducing Obesity, Reducing Global Hunger, and Improving Sustainability. Pulse crops are nutrient dense foods that are high in dietary fiber, potassium, protein and other nutrients. They are also one of the few crops that fix nitrogen in the soil. Unfortunately, the lack of research on these crops has become an impediment to unlocking the potential health and sustainability benefits pulse crops have to offer. **The USADPLC is requesting the Pulse Health Initiative be included in the research title of the 2013 farm bill with a \$25.0 million authorization per year over five years.**

**4. Nutrition Title- School Pulse Foods Pilot Program.** Childhood obesity has reached epidemic proportion in school age children. USDA has identified fiber and potassium as nutrients of concern that need to be increased in the diets of school age children. Pulse crops provide a cost effective way to significantly increase fiber and potassium in the diet. **The USADPLC supports the inclusion of a Pulse Foods Pilot Program in the nutrition title of the 2013 Farm bill with an authorization of \$10.0 million over five years.**

**5. Trade Title- MAP & FMD- Market Development Programs.** The Market Access Program (MAP), the Foreign Market Development (FMD) and the Emerging Markets Program (EMP) have been invaluable to farmers and small business owners who provide jobs and economic stability to their rural communities. **The USADPLC supports current funding levels of MAP at \$200 million and FMD at \$34.5 mil per year.**

**6. Food Aid \$1.9 billion.** The USADPLC strongly supports food aid programming for humanitarian purposes and as a tool for developing future markets for US commodities. In 2012, Congress appropriated \$1.69 billion for P.L. 480 Title II and \$199.5 million for McGovern-Dole for a total of \$1.89 billion. ***The USADPLC requests an authorization of \$1.9 billion to fund P.L. 480 Title II & McGovern-Dole food aid programs.***

**Transportation- USMA vs. ILA Labor Negotiations.**

The U.S. Maritime Alliance (USMA) and the International Longshoremen's Association (ILA) have until February 6, 2013, to reach a settlement and avert a strike. Over 70% of all the dry peas and lentils produced in the U.S. are exported. Steamship lines have announced an \$800 per container port congestion charge, if negotiations fail. A labor strike at U.S. ports would negatively impact producers, processors and exporters of U.S. pulse crops. The USADPLC asks Congress and the Administration to do all they can to keep U.S. ports open and operating efficiently.

**Research Appropriations FY 2014**

**CSFL Funding Eliminated in FY 2012.** Funding for the Cool Season Food Legume (CSFL) research grant administered by USDA/NIFA was eliminated by Congress in FY 2012. Dry peas, lentils and chickpeas one of the fastest growing specialty crops in the United States with acreage increasing over million acres in the past ten years. The CSFL was critical to the strategic research goals of the industry. **We ask you to include report language in the FY 2014 Agriculture appropriation bill directing USDA/ARS to fund the following pulse research projects.**

- A. **USDA/ARS Legume Agronomist/Breeding Program Manager in Montana.** Expanding pulse acreage in MT, ND, SD and NE has created a growing need for germplasm adapted to the Northern Plains. The Grain Legume Genetics and Physiology Research Unit (GLGPR) Breeding Program based in Pullman, WA, needs a satellite breeding program to improve yield, quality and disease resistance across the Northern Plains growing region. *The position would work with GLGPR Pulse Breeding Unit in Pullman, WA. The USADPLC requests report language directing USDA/ARS to establish a USDA/ARS Plant Breeding Technician to be stationed at the USDA/ARS facility in Eastern Montana.*
- B. **USDA/ARS Pulse End-Use Research Program.** The USADPLC supports the creation of a USDA/ARS program to develop new uses for pulse crops through the evaluation of end-use characteristics such as cooking time, canning quality, frying traits, extrusion consistency, protein, starch content and other nutrient factors important to end-users. This USDA/ARS program would partner with the NDSU state-funded pulse quality lab created this year at the NDSU campus in Fargo, ND. *The USADPLC requests report language directing USDA/ARS to fund a scientist dedicated to developing new end-uses for dry peas, lentils and chickpeas at the USDA/ARS facility in North Dakota.*
- C. **USDA/ARS Legume Plant Pathologist for Root Diseases-** Dry peas, lentils and chickpeas are grown on over 1.3 million acres across the northern tier of the United States. Despite this significant increase in pulse acreage in the United States, The USDA/ARS has decided to redirect the only Legume Root Disease Plant Pathologist in their system from 100 percent pulses to 50% pulses and 50% potatoes. This decision by ARS is not acceptable to the USADPLC. *The USADPLC requests report language directing USDA/ARS to fully fund the ARS Vegetable and Forage Legume Research Unit (VFLRU) at USDA-ARS Station at Prosser, WA. USDA-ARS should redirect the pathologist position to work full time with cool season food legumes, i.e. dry peas, lentils, and chickpeas.*

Sincerely,



Tim D. McGreevy, CEO

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**USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council**  
**Policy Positions 2013**  
**Farm Policy**

*The USADPLC seeks to be included and treated equally with other farm program commodities in the area of farm and conservation program support.*

**1. Federal Crop Insurance Reform.** The USADPLC supports equitable Federal Crop Insurance programs for all dry peas, lentils and chickpeas at an affordable price. The USADPLC supports the following improvements to federal crop insurance for pulse crops:

**a. Non Futures Pulse Crop Revenue Program Insurance.** USADPLC supports the full implementation of a crop revenue insurance policy for dry peas, lentils and chickpeas similar to CRC insurance for wheat. Producers are not allowed to use Enterprise Units under the 2013 Pulse Crop Revenue pilot program. We ask USDA/RMA to allow producers the option to choose Enterprise Units when signing up for the 2014 Pulse Crop Revenue policy. The current pulse revenue pilot is set at 75% coverage. The USADPLC supports allowing producers a buy up option up to 85%.

**b. Shorten Time for Yield Establishment.** In new production areas, pulse crops planted in rotation with other crops take many years to develop the needed level of production history. USADPLC supports expansion of the use of “master yields” or personal “T” yields to reduce that time period.

**c. Credit for Small Grains Premiums.** Request RMA do a study to show how policy premiums are discounted when a pulse crop is included in a cropping system. University research shows that pulse crops reduce production risk when included in a cropping system..

**d. Autumn-sown “Pea” Coverage in Non-Traditional Counties.** Current autumn-sown legume coverage is only available in traditional counties with existing spring pea coverage. USADPLC supports expanding coverage in other counties which do not have spring pea coverage.

**2. 2013 Farm Bill -** USADPLC is working for full equality for pulse crops as commodities under Federal Farm Policy. The USADPLC supports:

**a. Pulse Health Initiative.** USADPLC supports the establishment of a Pulse Health Initiative under the research title of the Farm Bill. The purpose of the Pulse Health Initiative is to find solutions, through research on pulse crops, to the critical health and sustainability challenges facing the US and the world. The initiative will focus on three major goals—Reducing Obesity, Increasing Food Security, and Improving Sustainability. It is well known that pulses - dry peas, lentils, chickpeas and dry beans - are significant dietary sources of fiber, protein and micronutrients, and increasing their consumption holds the promise to substantially impact public health, yet research specifically linking pulses to reductions in obesity and biomarkers for chronic disease remains sparse. Small studies have shown pulse flours and other derivative ingredients are nutritious, versatile and can be incorporated into food products with high consumer appeal, and other research has shown these legumes reduce nitrogen use and improve soil health in rotation with other crops, although large-scale studies quantifying sustainability improvements have not yet been conducted. Data from research required to provide definitive information in these areas remains sparse and is currently an impediment to improvements for the producer, the industry and the U.S. consumer. ***The USADPLC is requesting the Pulse Health Initiative be included in the research title of the 2013 farm bill with a \$25.0 million authorization per year over five years.***

**b. Farm Bill Safety Net:** USADPLC supports farm bill programs that include pulse crops equally with other program crops.

**1. Revenue Option-** The USADPLC believes the Average Revenue Coverage (ARC) proposal passed by the Senate last year to be the fairest revenue option proposed to date. The ARC revenue option would put every program crop on equal footing based on recent pricing history and a farm level trigger.

2. **Target Price Option-** The USADPLC supports a target price option that is market driven and would not distort planting decisions. The target price option needs to be equitable between all program crops with target prices based on actual market prices established using a rolling Olympic average from the previous 5 years.
  3. **Marketing Loan/LDP-** *The marketing loan rates should be rebalanced based on the past five years of price history.*
  - c. **School Nutrition Pulse Crop Pilot Program.** USADPLC supports a school lunch nutritional pilot program utilizing pulse crops like dry peas, lentils and chickpeas. This program would evaluate acceptability of pulses, identify likely products, evaluate likelihood of adoption of pulses outside of school and finally, evaluate the nutrition effects. **The USADPLC supports the inclusion of a Pulse Foods Pilot Program in the nutrition title of the 2013 Farm bill with an authorization of \$10.0 million over five years.**
  - d. **Reduction in Paperwork.** USADPLC supports utilizing current business systems like email, texting, and electronic communications to improve notifications and sign up procedures. The Council encourages sharing data so the customer is only asked for the same information at the first point of service, i.e. crop records established at FSA are shared with the Crop Insurance Agent.
  - e. **Specialty Crop Agricultural Research.** Pulse crops including dry peas, lentils, chickpeas and dry beans should not be excluded from research focused on “specialty crops”. Research efforts are an important part of Farm Bill Policy and pulse crops should be given a fair chance to compete for research funding provided for specialty crops.
  - f. **Pulse Energy Conservation Incentive Payment.** The USADPLC supports a Pulse Energy Conservation Incentive Payment (PECIP) available in the CSP to producers of legume crops like dry peas, lentils and chickpeas that require no nitrogen fertilizer.
3. **Childhood Nutrition.** With the passage of the Child Nutrition Reauthorization Act in 2010, **USADPLC will monitor implementation of rules which incorporate pulse crops (dry peas, lentils, chickpeas and dry beans) into the nutritional programs offered to schools.** One of the simplest and most direct ways to increase kids’ consumption of plant proteins and fiber in school lunch programs is to offer these legumes as a main dish, as a component of a good snack (i.e. hummus) or as an ingredient in desserts. The legislation requires the inclusion of pulses into school lunches at least three times per week.
4. **Conservation Reserve Program Policy (CRP).** The current CRP policy does have a detrimental effect on the pulse industry and the rural communities that support our industry. We oppose the expansion of the CRP and the acceptance of whole farm bids on historically productive farm ground.
5. **Trade Sanction Policy.** The USADPLC opposes any trade sanctions on food, except in cases of extreme national emergency or a declaration of war.
6. **USDA Export Credit Programs.** The USADPLC supports improved USDA export credit programs. The USDA needs to improve specialty crop export credit programs to allow our producers and exporters to effectively compete in the world market. We believe the Suppliers Credit Guarantee Program should be increased from the current 65% coverage level.
7. **Domestic MAP Program.** USADPLC supports establishment of a Domestic Market Access Program to promote healthy dietary choices for US consumers and public school students. Competitive grants would make funds available to commodity groups to encourage the healthy uses of products in schools and across the nation.
8. **Global Climate Disruption.** USADPLC supports the Nine Principles for Greenhouse Gas Legislation dated March 20, 2009. Agriculture and the pulse industry will be affected by legislation attempting to use the control of greenhouse gas emissions to slow global climate change. Basically, these nine principles establish the conditions required for USADPLC support of any legislation controlling Greenhouse Gas Emissions. In addition, the USADPLC believes that any climate change legislation should be postponed until the climate change data can be reviewed and verified.

**USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council**  
**Policy Positions 2013**  
**Research**

*Research is the backbone of any successful farm commodity. USADPLC supports the efforts of Congress and the Administration to help farmers and America's economy by increasing the investment in agricultural research. The public is asking for help understanding the health benefits of their food and discovering the sustainability of their food system. USADPLC is working to increase the pulse crop research dollars in health information, functionality and sustainability.*

**1. Pulse Health Initiative \$125,000,000 over five years.** The purpose of the Pulse Health Initiative is to find, through research on pulse crops, solutions to the critical health and sustainability challenges facing the U.S. and the world. The Initiative will focus on three major goals: 1) reducing obesity and related chronic diseases; 2) increasing food security; and 3) improving sustainability. It is well known that pulses - dry peas, lentils, chickpeas and dry beans - are significant dietary sources of fiber, protein and micronutrients, and increasing their consumption holds the promise substantially impact public health, yet research specifically linking pulses to reductions in obesity and biomarkers for chronic disease remains sparse. Small studies have shown pulse flours and other derivative ingredients are nutritious, versatile and can be incorporated into food products with high consumer appeal, and other research has shown these legumes reduce nitrogen use and improve soil health in rotation with other crops, although large-scale studies quantifying sustainability improvements have not yet been conducted. Data from research required to provide definitive information in these areas remains sparse and is currently an impediment to improvements for the producer, the industry and the U.S. consumer. ***USADPLC requests \$25 million for the Pulse Health Initiative in FY 2014 to find solutions to the Health, Nutrition and Sustainability issues facing our country through research on pulse crops.***

**2. USDA/ARS Cool Season Grain Legume (Pulse) End-Use Research Program \$500,000.** The USADPLC supports the immediate creation of a USDA/ARS program to develop new uses for pulse crops through the evaluation of end-use characteristics such as cooking time, canning quality, frying traits, extrusion consistency, protein, starch and other nutrient factors important to end-users. Nutritional and functional characteristics would be linked to genetic information to improve the breeding efforts and overall quality of the crop. With the creation of the NDSU Pulse Quality Lab at Fargo, the USDA-ARS Pulse Crop End Use Research Lab would complement the efforts of the State Lab and provide additional national support for Pulse Quality. ***The USADPLC requests a \$500,000 appropriation in FY 2014 to fund a new USDA/ARS scientist dedicated to developing new food and industry end uses for dry peas, lentils and chickpeas at the USDA/ARS facility in Fargo, ND.***

**3. Cool Season Food Legume (CSFL) Research Program \$1,200,000.** Results from this highly productive grant include improvements in priority genetic information of peas, lentils and chickpeas, strategies against diseases like Ascochyta blight, and development of extruded snacks and other products. Since the creation of the grant, the industry has expanded acreage of pulse crops into four northern tier states encompassing over 1.5 million acres--almost triple the production since 2002. Further expansion could double pulse acreage in the next five years. Cool season legumes are one of the most nutritious and climate friendly crops on the planet. Research is needed to improve health and nutrition of these crops as well as end use/functionality and improved sustainability. The Cool Season Food Legume grant was eliminated from last year's budget. USADPLC desperately needs Congress to restore and increase this funding in FY 2014. ***The USADPLC requests a \$1,200,000 appropriation in FY 2014 to fund the Cool Season Food Legume research program.***

**4. USDA/ARS Legume Agronomist/Breeding Program Manager in Montana \$300,000.** Expanding pulse acreage in MT, ND, SD and NE have created a growing need for coordination of the Grain Legume Genetics and Physiology Research Unit (GLGPR) Breeding Program based in Pullman, WA. Rapid development of superior varieties with improved yield, quality and disease resistance is the top research priority for USADPLC

producers. Planting trials located across the entire US require additional support to coordinate a national breeding program which includes the Northern Plains. An Agronomist/ Breeding Technician stationed in Sidney, MT, would be able to coordinate planting, collection of data, evaluation and selection of early and advanced breeding lines developed at the USDA/ARS GLGPR Unit at WSU in Pullman. ***USADPLC requests a \$300,000 appropriation in FY 2014 to fund a new USDA/ARS Agronomist/Breeding Program Manager to be stationed at the USDA/ARS facility in Sidney, MT, and assigned to the GLGPR Unit.***

**5. USDA/ARS Autumn-sown Grain Legume Plant Geneticist Position \$300,000.** Dry pea, lentil and chickpea growers have a need for autumn-sown cool season legumes in their crop rotation. Development of high-yielding autumn sown pulse varieties will help US growers remain competitive with rapidly expanding pulse acreage in Canada and Australia. This position would be established at the USDA/ARS Grain Legume Genetics and Physiology Research (GLGPR) Unit at Washington State University, Pullman, WA. In FY 2006, Congress appropriated \$120,000 for this position. Since FY 2006, the partial funding of this critical position continued and is part of the USDA-ARS budget. ***The USADPLC requests a \$300,000 appropriation in FY 2014 to fully fund a new USDA/ARS Autumn-sown Grain Legume Plant Geneticist located in Pullman, WA.***

**6. Sclerotinia Initiative \$500,000.** For the past seven years, the pulse industry has joined with soybeans, dry beans, canola, sunflowers and the USDA-ARS to manage an Initiative currently funded at \$1.7 million to combat Sclerotinia or “white mold”. This project receives industry input, competitively selects scientifically sound research, and uses an outside review process to audit the progress toward goals. Reported outcomes include finding sources of resistance, improving basic knowledge about the pathogen, and exploring efficacy of management tools. Since formation of the initiative, additional genetic resources have become available such as the genetic map of soybean, medicago truncatula and the Sclerotinia pathogen itself. The participants in the initiative request funding be increased \$500,000 to expand the program to utilize these resources. ***USADPLC requests an increase to funding of \$500,000 to the Sclerotinia Initiative to a total of \$2.2 million for FY 2014.***

**7. USDA/ARS Pulse Breeding Program at WSU, Pullman, WA \$400,000.** The Grain Legume Genetics and Physiology Research Unit (GLGPR) at USDA/ARS in Pullman, WA, provide critical germplasm development for dry peas, lentils and chickpeas for the nation. This unit supports variety development and disease research for WA, ID, OR, MT, ND, NE and SD. Acreages of pulse crops have increased dramatically over the past five years, particularly in MT and ND, growing from 10,000 acres to over 1,200,000 acres in the two states. Funding levels for the scientists attached to the research unit has not increased in spite of this increase in the scope of their responsibilities. ***USADPLC requests a \$400,000 appropriation in FY 2014 to fully fund the ARS GLGPR Unit at WSU, Pullman, WA.***

**8. Increase Funding to USDA/ARS Vegetable and Forage Legume Research Unit at WSU, Prosser, WA \$200,000.** The Vegetable and Forage Legume Research Unit at WSU Prosser, WA, currently supports the following two scientists: Senior Plant Breeder for Dry Edible Beans and a Legume Plant Pathologist for Root Diseases of Edible Legumes (peas, lentils and chickpeas). The Plant Pathologist was created to work solely on root diseases of pulse crops. Over the last 10 years, pulse acres have increased from 290,000 acres to over 1.2 million acres. With the rapid increase in acres, root diseases have become a much more important national research priority. In the last 12 months, this scientist has been directed to work on alfalfa, a related legume, and to reduce the focus from 100 percent pulses to 50% pulses and 50% potatoes because of the lack of program funding available to this CRIS. ***USADPLC requests a \$200,000 appropriation in FY 2014 to fully fund the ARS Vegetable and Forage Legume Research Unit (VFLRU) at USDA-ARS Station at Prosser, WA. USDA-ARS should redirect the pathologist position to work full time with cool season food legumes, i.e. dry peas, lentils, and chickpeas.***



**USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council**  
**Policy Positions 2013**  
**Market Promotion**

*The US pea, lentil and chickpea industry consists primarily of small, family-owned businesses that provide value-added jobs in rural and export communities. Over 60% of these legumes are exported overseas. In order to keep our rural economies strong, we need the Federal Government to join with our industry to aggressively promote our product. Congress and the Administration need to increase funding for market promotion for US farm commodities. Last year the pea, lentil and chickpea industry contributed over \$475,000 to MAP and FMD market promotion activities.*

**1. Market Access Program (MAP) \$200 million.** MAP is an effective program for the US pea, lentil and chickpea industry. Strong market promotion programs are critical to increasing the demand for our commodities around the world. MAP promotional efforts also resulted in increased sales to India, Latin America, Asia and Europe. The USADPLC fully supports the continuation of MAP. Effective market promotion programs are critical to the long-term financial health of US farmers. ***The USADPLC requests an appropriation of \$200 million (authorized at \$200 mil.) in FY 2014 to fully fund the Market Access Program (MAP).***

**2. Foreign Market Development (FMD) Program \$34.5 million.** The USADPLC has been a USDA Foreign Ag Service (FAS) Cooperator since the late 1960s. This market development program is jointly funded between the industry and the Federal Government to provide technical and trade service assistance to our overseas customers. FMD funds have been used effectively to develop new markets for dry peas, lentils and chickpeas in Asia Pacific, Europe, the Indian Sub-continent and Latin America. ***The USADPLC requests an appropriation of \$34.5 million (authorized at \$34.5 mil.) in FY 2014 to fully fund the Foreign Market Development (FMD) program.***

**3. Food Aid Funding \$1.9 billion.** P.L. 480 is a food aid program designed to assist those in need around the world. The American people have a long history of sharing their wealth with those facing natural disasters and economic hardship. The program builds goodwill and strengthens the relationship between the US and developing countries. Peas, lentils and chickpeas provide a cheap source of protein, vitamins and minerals to those P.L. 480 recipients facing food shortages. The USADPLC strongly supports the P.L. 480 program for humanitarian purposes and as a tool for developing future markets for US commodities. We should not forget that India, Brazil, Colombia, South Korea, Taiwan and Greece were P.L. 480 countries not so many years ago. Today, each of these countries is a regular commercial buyer of US peas, lentils and chickpeas. In 2012, Congress appropriated \$1.69 billion for P.L. 480 Title II and \$199.5 million for McGovern-Dole for a total of \$1.89 billion. ***The USADPLC requests an appropriation of \$1.9 billion in FY 2014 to fund P.L. 480 Title II & McGovern-Dole food aid programs.***

**4. Free Trade Agreements.** The USADPLC supports free and fair trade between countries. Over 60% of the peas and lentils produced in the US are exported overseas. Reducing trade barriers is vital to the continuing growth of our industry. ***The USADPLC strongly supports ratification of the FTA with Viet Nam. The USADPLC supports the current WTO negotiation if the result is an agreement that puts US agriculture on an equal playing field with other countries.***

**5. Trade Barriers.** The USADPLC will continue to work toward its goal of reducing and/or eliminating unfair trade barriers. The following are of top priority: a) Eliminating the phytosanitary impediments in China and India and b) the elimination of all trade barriers with Cuba.

**6. Country of Origin Labeling.** The USADPLC recommends that food packagers list the product's country of origin on their labels.

## USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council Policy Positions 2013

### Crop Protection Regulations

*Over the past several years the Administration and Congress have repeatedly passed regulations that have increased the cost of producing farm commodities. If US pea, lentil and chickpea growers are to compete effectively, these regulations need to be reviewed and modified to reach the environmental goal without sacrificing the industry's competitiveness.*

**1. Crop Protection Labels.** The USADPLC plans to forward the following emergency and special label requests to EPA for the upcoming crop year. It is critical that these crop protection materials be approved by EPA prior to spring planting:

- a. Section 18 Emergency Use for **Lorox® (Linuron)** in lentils as a pre-emergent control of chamomile mayweed and Pursuit® (imazethapyr) resistant prickly lettuce.
- b. Section 3 Federal Label for **Lorox (Linuron)** in lentils, dry peas and chickpeas in time for the 2013 planting cycle starting in April, 2013.
- c. Section 3 Federal Label for **Butyrac® (2,4-DB)** in lentils as post-emergent control of broadleaf weeds.
- d. Section 3 Federal Label for **BeLeaf® (Flonicamid)** in dry peas, lentils and chickpeas to control sucking insects like aphid and lygus bug.
- e. Continued support for the Section 3 Federal Label for **Dimethoate** to control aphid in peas and lentils.

**2. Crop Protection Harmonization.** Improved crop protection tools are a major goal of the USADPLC, but without wide acceptance of Maximum Residue Limits (MRLs), new products risk becoming an artificial barrier to trade. USADPLC is working on the following efforts to harmonize MRLs and improve access to newer crop protection materials:

- a. **Harmonization of MRL's.** To prevent serious disruptions in trade, MRLs should be harmonized between our trading partners. Many of our partners use the CODEX standard as their default MRL. Currently, the CODEX standards lack MRLs for many widely used crop protection products. **USADPLC supports the efforts of our agency partners—EPA, IR-4, FAS and others to add MRLs for pulse crops to all our trading partners but particularly the CODEX.**
- b. **Use of Crop Groups:** Crop Groups in the USA are used to gain maximum use of residue testing. Multiple crops within one group are registered with the MRL established for a single “representative” crop. With this system, an MRL established with trials for dry peas can be applied to lentils and chickpeas. **USADPLC endorses efforts by US IR-4 and EPA to gain acceptance for this system in the CODEX standards and with our trading partners.**
- c. **Establish International Crop Zones.** Crop Zones are another method of making residue testing more efficient. International crop zones encourage international cooperation and joint registrations by combining work done in several geographic region rather than just one country. **The USADPLC supports sharing both data and regulatory capacity through the use of expanded international crop zones and crop use patterns to evaluate residue data. USADPLC supports increases in capacity to improve the responsiveness for gaining CODEX MRLs.**
- d. **NAFTA Label.** A NAFTA (North American Free Trade Agreement) label honored by all NAFTA participants would enable equal access to crop protection materials, prevent trade barriers created by differences in maximum residue levels (MRL) and establish uniform safety measures within the trade zone.

**3. IR-4 Program & Pesticide Registration \$14.0 million.** The USADPLC supports funding for the IR-4 program to assist in the registration of crop protection products for specialty crops. The USADPLC supports an appropriation of \$14.7 million in FY 2014 to fund IR-4 programs. In addition, the USADPLC also supports other regional programs to register new products for minor crops.

## Taxes

*Pea, lentil and chickpea farmers are facing escalating competition from around the world. There is increased pressure to lower the cost of producing these products in order to compete. If US farmers are to compete in this new world order, then production costs must be lowered and incentives to reinvest in their businesses encouraged. The USADPLC feels the following changes to the US tax code would help farmers compete in today's marketplace.*

- 1. Inheritance Tax Reform.** Family farms are one of many small, family-owned businesses that would benefit from reforms in the inheritance tax laws. The current law is a financial burden on those trying to pass their small businesses on to their children. The USADPLC supports the reform of the inheritance tax system so that family farms can remain in the family. USADPLC also supports continuation of the rule to allow “the step up in basis” for the heirs at the time of inheritance.
- 2. Investment Tax Credit.** In order to compete, farmers need to invest in new technology. The USADPLC supports the return of an investment tax credit.
- 3. Section 179 Depreciation Allowance \$500,000.** The USADPLC supports a permanent depreciation allowance of \$500,000 per year indexed to inflation.

## Transportation Issues

**Transportation:** The USADPLC supports fair, efficient and cost effective movement of dry peas, lentils and chickpeas in the US transportation system. Specifically, the USADPLC endorses:

### 1. Rail Transportation

- a. Processor Exemption.** Industry supports continuation of BNSF Processor Exemption or similar program.
- b. Quoted Rates.** Honoring published and/or quoted rates for rail service.
- c. Railcar Supply.** Increasing railcar supply and service to all shipment sizes.
- d. Short line railroads.** Increase State and Federal funding of short line railroads.
- e. Northern Tier Double Track.** The USADPLC supports the construction of a double track across the northern tier of the US (Chicago to Seattle) to assist our industry in moving its product to market.

### 2. River Transportation

- a. Dredging.** Increase funding for maintenance and dredging of water transportation channels.
- b. Dam Removal.** The USADPLC supports maintaining the current Pacific Northwest (PNW) river transportation system and opposes the removal of PNW dams.

### 3. Trucking

USADPLC supports DOT and State DOT to continue the farmer exemption.

## FGIS Policies

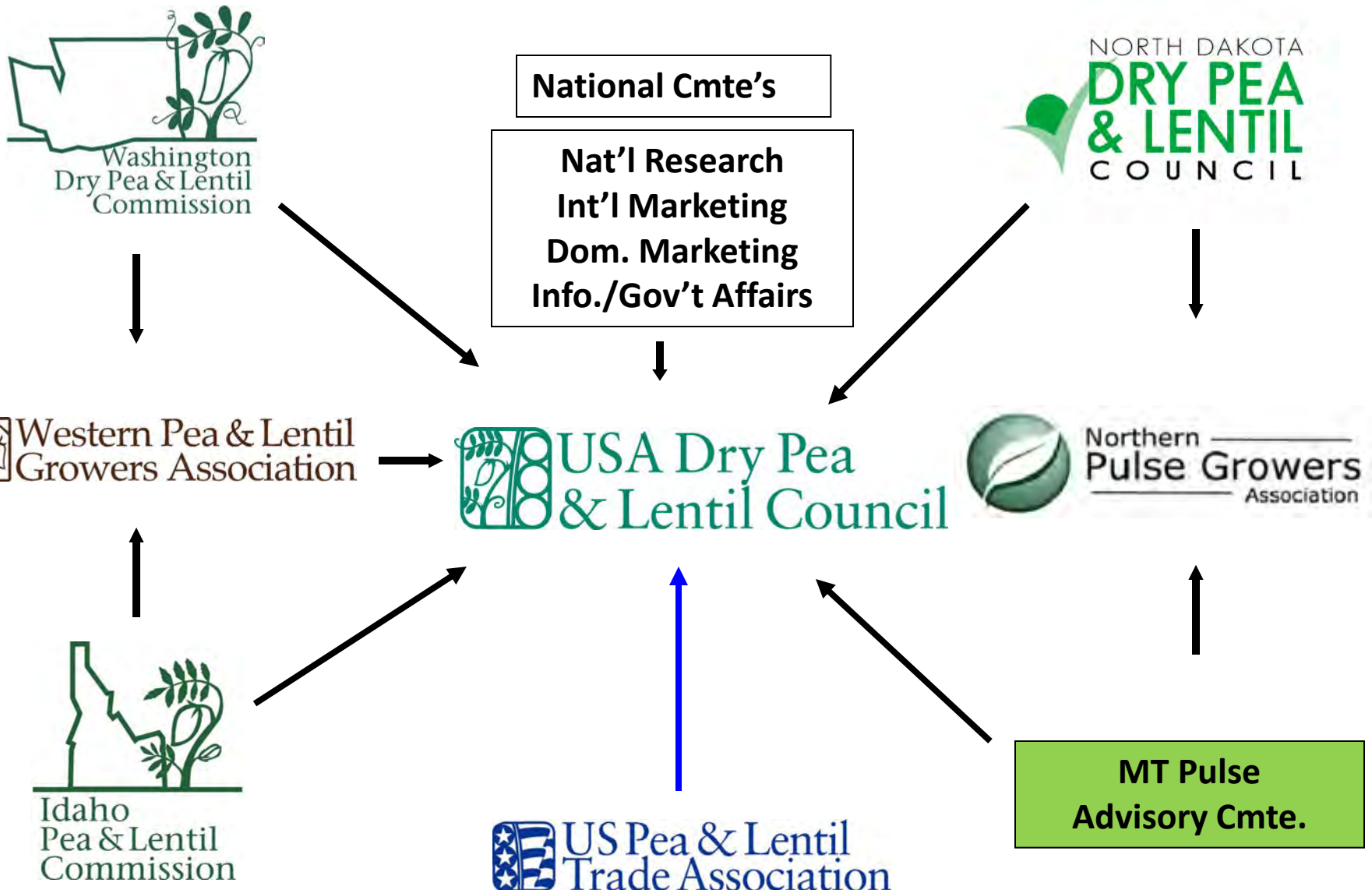
- 1. Additional Pulse Grading Office.** Grading of pulse crops—dry peas, lentils and chickpeas—have been conducted by the FGIS offices in Moscow, ID, and Grand Forks, ND. The expansion of acres across the Northern Plains over the last five years has seriously strained the ability of these offices to provide timely response to the industry. In an informal survey of the industry, two locations were selected as equal in improving the response of FGIS providing a better service. ***The USADPLC requests the establishment of an additional grading facility in either Minot or Williston, ND to provide more immediate services for the pulse industry.***
- 2. Standardize USDA statistical support for Pulses.** Currently, the classes of export products tracked by USDA Foreign Agriculture Service (FAS) are different than those tracked by USDA National Ag Statistics Service (NASS) in production and planting reports. In addition, the prices tracked by USDA Economic Research Service (ERS) are different than either the FAS or the NASS. Finally, the acres reported by USDA Farm Service Agency (FSA) are not consistent between states. ***USADPLC requests that the USDA standardize tracking information across all services to include: 1) Dry peas, green and yellow; 2) (Export Data) Dry split peas, green and yellow; 3) Lentils (green or yellow), small, medium, and large; 4) Lentils, red (all sizes); 5) Chickpeas, Kabuli--small and large; and 6) Chickpeas, desi.***
- 3. Track chemical residues on Pulse Crops.** Maximum Residue Levels (MRLs) are becoming very important criteria for export to overseas customers. Over the last few years, the Industry has faced violations from MRLs in the EU and in Japan. Currently, there is no impartial scientific sampling of residues on pulse crops. US Wheat and other crops are sampled routinely for chemical residues by FGIS. The lack of this data leaves US pulse producers at a disadvantage to other competitor countries that routinely test their products. ***USADPLC requests that FGIS conduct random samples at several ports at least twice a year to determine the level of residues on pulse crops. USADPLC would assist FGIS to determine the panel of chemicals required for testing.***

## Miscellaneous

- 1. Earmarks.** The USADPLC believes that Congress has a duty to fund projects, programs and infrastructure that will benefit the people of this country. We believe that those projects should be fully debated and considered in the normal legislative process and not in the dark of night with no debate. We believe that earmarks like the Cool Season Food Legume (CSFL) program was openly debated and considered under the normal legislative process. The debate over “earmarks” is really a debate over whether or not the legislative branch should pass all control of the federal budget to the Administrative branch. We believe that our elected officials, versus the Administration, are in a better position to evaluate the infrastructure needs of their individual states. ***Therefore, the USADPLC supports Congressional Earmarks as the responsibility of Congress to direct funds to needed projects that will benefit the citizens of this country.***

# USADPLC Organization Structure

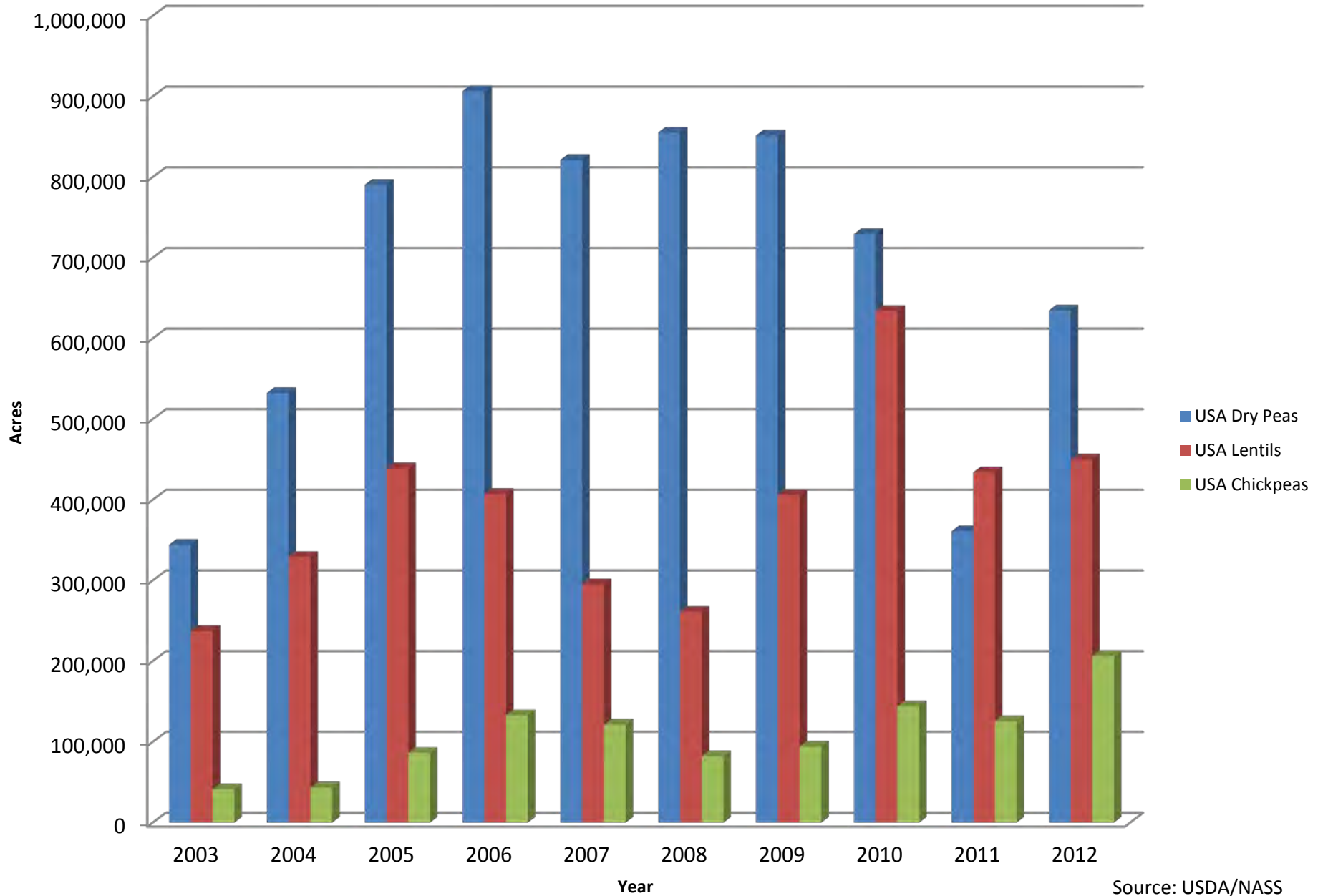
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# U.S. Pulse Acreage

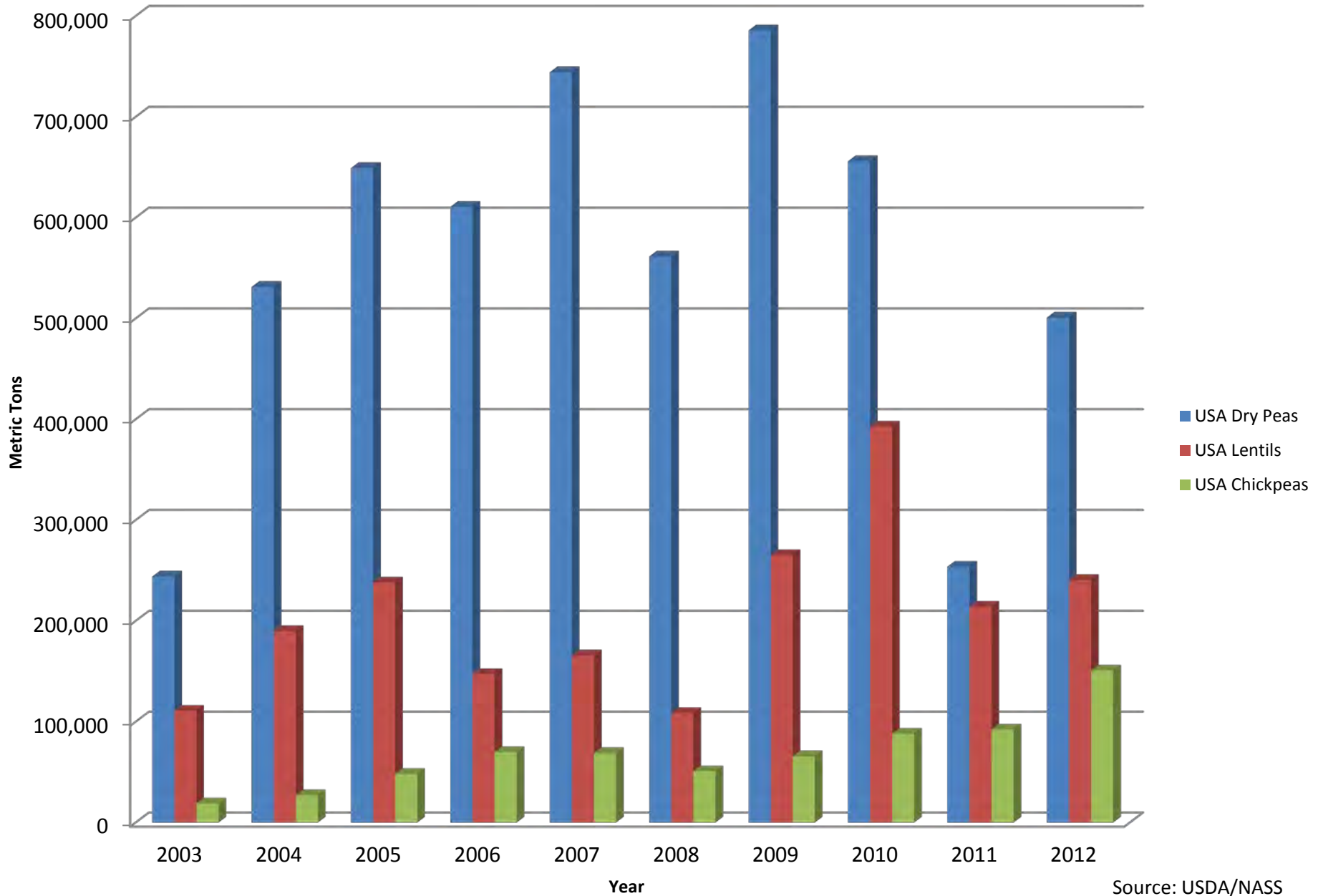
Section 2, Page 2



Source: USDA/NASS

# U.S. Pulse Production

Section 2, Page 3



Source: USDA/NASS

Harvested Acres	2005	2006	2007	2008	2009	2010	2011	2012
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Source: USDA

**Dry Pea Acreage By State (G,Y,AWP)**

Idaho	54,000	37,000	29,000	39,000	47,000	39,000	20,000	30,500
Washington	78,000	66,000	66,000	75,000	85,000	68,000	70,000	65,000
Montana	135,000	203,000	221,000	234,000	232,000	214,000	185,000	299,900
North Dakota	515,000	590,000	500,000	500,000	480,000	400,000	80,000	230,000
OR,SD,NE,MN	8,400	10,600	5,300	6,300	7,600	8,300	5,900	9,300
<b>U.S. Dry Peas</b>	<b>790,400</b>	<b>906,600</b>	<b>821,300</b>	<b>854,300</b>	<b>851,600</b>	<b>729,300</b>	<b>360,900</b>	<b>634,700</b>

**Lentil Acreage By State (All Varieties)**

Idaho	63,000	49,000	37,000	37,000	52,000	54,000	27,000	32,000
Washington	84,000	76,000	67,000	55,000	75,000	78,000	60,000	65,000
Montana	146,000	134,000	85,000	79,000	116,000	247,000	270,000	195,000
North Dakota	146,000	148,000	106,000	90,000	163,000	255,000	77,000	158,000
OR,SD,NE,MN, CA	5,854	2,614	7,950	8,639	-			
<b>U.S. Lentils</b>	<b>444,854</b>	<b>409,614</b>	<b>302,950</b>	<b>269,639</b>	<b>406,000</b>	<b>634,000</b>	<b>434,000</b>	<b>450,000</b>

**Chickpea Acreage by State (Large and Small)**

Idaho	30,500	43,200	41,000	30,600	32,200	52,600	51,400	75,600
Washington	25,800	41,000	41,500	31,100	31,100	54,700	49,000	79,500
Montana	4,100	8,100	8,200	2,600	2,300	5,900	8,900	22,600
North Dakota	5,700	12,200	16,800	8,400	11,800	15,200	4,500	11,800
California	9,700	15,300	6,000	6,300	14,000	11,000	7,400	10,500
OR,SD,NE,MN	10,500	13,100	8,100	3,100	2,500	4,700	4,400	6,300
<b>U.S. Chickpeas</b>	<b>86,300</b>	<b>132,900</b>	<b>121,600</b>	<b>82,100</b>	<b>93,900</b>	<b>144,100</b>	<b>125,600</b>	<b>206,300</b>

**Total Dry Pea, Lentil, Chickpea Acreage by State**

Idaho	147,500	129,200	107,000	106,600	131,200	145,600	98,400	138,100
Washington	187,800	183,000	174,500	161,100	191,100	200,700	179,000	209,500
Montana	285,100	345,100	314,200	315,600	350,300	466,900	463,900	517,500
North Dakota	666,700	750,200	622,800	598,400	654,800	670,200	161,500	399,800
California	9,700	15,300	6,000	6,300	14,000	11,000	7,400	10,500
OR,SD,NE,MN	24,754	26,314	21,350	18,039	10,100	13,000	10,300	15,600
<b>U.S. Acreage</b>	<b>1,321,554</b>	<b>1,449,114</b>	<b>1,245,850</b>	<b>1,206,039</b>	<b>1,351,500</b>	<b>1,507,400</b>	<b>920,500</b>	<b>1,291,000</b>

<b>Production (MT)</b>	<b>2005</b>	<b>2006</b>	<b>2007</b>	<b>2008</b>	<b>2009</b>	<b>2010</b>	<b>2011</b>	<b>2012</b>
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Source: USDA

**Dry Pea Production (MT)**

Idaho	31,117	25,764	21,455	27,034	39,690	26,263	16,103	25,084
Washington	60,147	53,887	56,881	54,432	77,111	58,605	66,679	58,968
Montana	106,822	98,567	168,965	114,488	138,891	192,098	110,451	202,486
North Dakota	443,845	422,843	492,153	358,342	522,544	368,321	52,617	203,438
OR,SD,NE,MN	7,167	9,571	4,672	6,985	7,348	9,843	7,802	10,750
<b>U.S. Dry Peas</b>	<b>649,097</b>	<b>610,632</b>	<b>744,126</b>	<b>561,281</b>	<b>785,585</b>	<b>655,130</b>	<b>253,652</b>	<b>500,726</b>

**Lentil Production (MT)**

Idaho	25,719	21,138	19,323	15,967	29,484	23,270	15,921	17,418
Washington	38,102	34,473	36,469	27,443	47,628	38,919	38,102	38,329
Montana	84,777	36,469	44,362	27,579	72,621	152,363	122,471	97,297
North Dakota	89,404	55,067	65,409	37,558	115,350	178,128	37,376	87,454
OR,SD,NE,MN	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
<b>U.S. Lentils</b>	<b>238,002</b>	<b>147,147</b>	<b>165,563</b>	<b>108,546</b>	<b>265,082</b>	<b>392,679</b>	<b>213,870</b>	<b>240,498</b>

**Chickpea Production (MT)**

Idaho	14,923	21,591	19,595	16,420	18,824	29,847	35,154	56,337
Washington	10,569	24,358	24,494	21,138	22,680	27,715	36,378	59,875
Montana	1,950	3,221	3,901	771	816	3,810	6,486	11,476
North Dakota	4,672	5,035	11,249	5,398	8,800	11,340	1,996	6,940
California	9,979	8,981	5,171	5,262	12,882	12,292	9,344	10,705
OR,SD,NE,MN	6,033	6,623	4,309	1,724	1,497	2,948	2,767	5,307
<b>U.S. Chickpeas</b>	<b>48,127</b>	<b>69,809</b>	<b>68,720</b>	<b>50,713</b>	<b>65,499</b>	<b>87,952</b>	<b>92,125</b>	<b>150,640</b>

**Total Pulse Dry Pea, Lentil and Chickpea Production (MT)**

Idaho	71,759	68,493	60,374	59,421	87,998	79,379	67,178	98,839
Washington	108,818	112,719	117,845	103,012	147,419	125,238	141,159	157,172
Montana	193,550	138,256	217,228	142,838	212,329	348,271	239,408	311,259
North Dakota	537,921	482,945	568,811	401,297	646,694	557,788	91,989	297,832
California	9,979	8,981	5,171	5,262	12,882	12,292	9,344	10,705
OR,SD,NE,MN	13,200	16,193	8,981	8,709	8,845	12,791	10,569	16,057
<b>U.S. Production</b>	<b>935,226</b>	<b>827,588</b>	<b>978,409</b>	<b>720,539</b>	<b>1,116,166</b>	<b>1,135,761</b>	<b>559,647</b>	<b>891,864</b>

Regular Green Peas					
Year	Acreage	Hectares	lbs/acre	Pounds	Metric Ton
2012	282,960	114,599	1,787	505,577,546	229,328
2011	165,715	67,115	2,552	422,916,758	191,834
2010	332,188	134,536	1,783	592,445,370	268,731
2009	378,118	153,138	2,308	872,660,790	395,836
2008	308,429	124,914	1,475	454,848,250	206,318
2007	331,247	134,155	1,798	595,666,181	270,192
2006	382,406	154,874	1,542	589,801,822	267,532
2005	391,664	158,624	1,676	656,522,845	297,797
2004	276,456	111,965	2,467	682,052,193	309,377
2003	232,007	93,963	1,590	368,843,629	167,306
10-yr Average	308,119	124,788	1,898	574,133,538	260,425

Yellow Peas					
Year	Acreage	Hectares	lbs/acre	Pounds	Metric Ton
2012	344,596	139,561	1,886	649,919,700	294,802
2011	195,315	79,103	1,422	277,828,058	126,022
2010	382,032	154,723	2,161	825,504,900	374,447
2009	420,070	170,128	2,397	1,006,778,310	456,672
2008	528,089	213,876	1,285	678,631,812	307,825
2007	548,600	222,183	1,955	1,072,502,616	486,484
2006	581,134	235,359	1,434	833,541,060	378,092
2005	403,762	163,524	1,945	785,322,022	356,220
2004	226,383	91,685	1,706	386,248,087	175,201
2003	72,580	29,395	1,790	129,912,434	58,928
10-yr Average	370,256	149,954	1,798	664,618,900	301,469

RED LENTILS ****					
Year	Acreage	Hectares	lbs/acre	Pounds	Metric Ton
2012	35,608	14,421	1,179	41,981,818	19,043
2011	42,864	17,360	1,072	45,967,200	20,851
2010	81,725	33,099	1,473	120,384,793	54,606
2009	37,660	15,252	1,472	55,424,400	25,140
2008	25,840	13,090	822	23,171,053	12,046
5-yr Average	44,739	18,645	1,204	57,385,853	26,337

Austrian Winter Peas					
Year	Acreage	Hectares	lbs/acre	Pounds	Metric Ton
2012	12,416	5,028	1,983	24,622,686	11,169
2011	11,550	4,678	1,776	20,516,000	9,306
2010	18,100	7,331	1,313	23,760,000	10,777
2009	7,750	3,139	1,812	14,041,675	6,369
2008	11,504	4,659	1,271	14,621,871	6,632
5-yr Average	12,264	4,967	1,631	19,512,446	8,851

SMALL LENTILS* Reported as "Other Lentils" before 2004					
Year	Acreage	Hectares	lbs/acre	Pounds	Metric Ton
2012	96,128	38,932	1,259	121,023,842	54,896
2011	78,078	31,622	1,169	91,306,500	41,416
2010	114,844	46,512	1,326	152,226,606	69,050
2009	103,587	41,953	1,475	152,758,800	69,291
2008	72,756	29,466	1,094	79,603,188	36,108
2007	91,168	36,923	1,229	112,047,206	50,824
2006	104,986	42,519	950	99,737,766	45,241
2005	68,808	27,867	958	65,939,078	29,910
2004	72,702	29,444	1,037	75,364,122	34,185
2003	158,983	64,388	1,115	177,343,425	80,442
10-Yr Average	96,213	38,966	1,150	111,814,077	50,719

LARGE CHICKPEAS*****					
Year	Acreage	Hectares	lbs/acre	Pounds	Metric Ton
2012	128,913	52,210	1,500	193,418,199	87,734
2011	86,898	35,194	1,927	167,452,400	75,956
2010	100,297	40,620	1,639	164,424,805	74,583
2009	64,320	26,050	1,405	90,390,205	41,001
2008	65,327	26,458	1,396	91,196,956	41,367
2007	115,997	46,979	983	114,002,016	51,711
2006	112,751	45,664	1,048	118,211,146	53,620
2005	85,738	34,724	982	84,194,649	38,190
2004	20,198	8,180	1,277	25,787,441	11,697
2003	28,546	11,561	953	27,209,441	12,342
10-Yr Average	75,564	30,603	1,290	98,096,562	44,496

MEDIUM LENTILS** Reported as "Regular Lentils" before 2004					
Year	Acreage	Hectares	lbs/acre	Pounds	Metric Ton
2012	305,059	123,549	1,093	333,324,180	151,195
2011	298,601	120,933	1,064	317,847,650	144,175
2010	368,954	149,426	1,517	559,687,258	253,872
2009	196,394	79,539	1,534	301,242,150	136,643
2008	143,047	57,934	986	140,979,638	63,948
2007	186,635	75,587	1,293	241,381,853	109,490
2006	295,509	119,681	1,174	346,914,397	157,359
2005	303,043	122,732	1,267	384,090,129	174,222
2004	259,598	105,137	1,191	309,240,698	140,271
2003	76,671	31,052	861	65,996,436	29,936
2002	54,280	21,983	991	53,795,357	24,401
Average	218,273	88,401	1,188	272,117,557	123,432

SMALL CHICKPEAS					
Year	Acreage	Hectares	lbs/acre	Pounds	Metric Ton
2012	64,912	26,289	1,347	87,446,514	39,665
2011	30,497	12,351	1,408	42,931,220	19,473
2010	24,860	10,068	1,352	33,600,992	15,241
2009	17,313	7,012	1,416	24,514,000	11,119
2008	8,398	3,401	1,730	14,526,035	6,589
2007	15,065	6,101	1,110	16,726,000	7,587
5-Yr Avg.	19,227	7,787	1,403	26,459,649	12,002

LARGE LENTILS***					
Year	Acreage	Hectares	lbs/acre	Pounds	Metric Ton
2012	7,800	3,159	1,141	8,900,000	4,037
2011	6,350	2,572	1,151	7,310,000	3,316
2010	28,900	11,705	1,416	40,921,250	18,562
2009	30,799	12,474	1,396	43,008,900	19,509
2008	32,322	13,090	822	26,557,024	12,046
2007	35,298	14,296	1,319	46,567,997	21,123
5-Yr Avg.	26,734	10,827	1,221	32,873,034	14,911

2012 US Production Summary Table				
	Acres	lbs/acre	Pounds	Metric Ton
Green Peas	282,960	1,787	505,577,546	229,328
Yellow Peas	344,596	1,886	649,919,700	294,802
AWP	12,416	1,983	24,622,686	11,169
Lentils	444,595	1,136	505,229,840	229,171
Chickpeas	193,825	1,449	280,864,714	127,399
Total	1,278,392	1,538	1,966,214,485	891,869

\* Pardina, Morton, Eston Varieties

\*\* Brewers, Richlea, Merrit Varieties

\*\*\* Mason, Pennell, Palouse, VanGard, Laird Varieties

\*\*\*\* Red Chief, Crimson, CDC Red Robin

\*\*\*\*\*US Large Chickpeas includes CA Production

#### Notes:

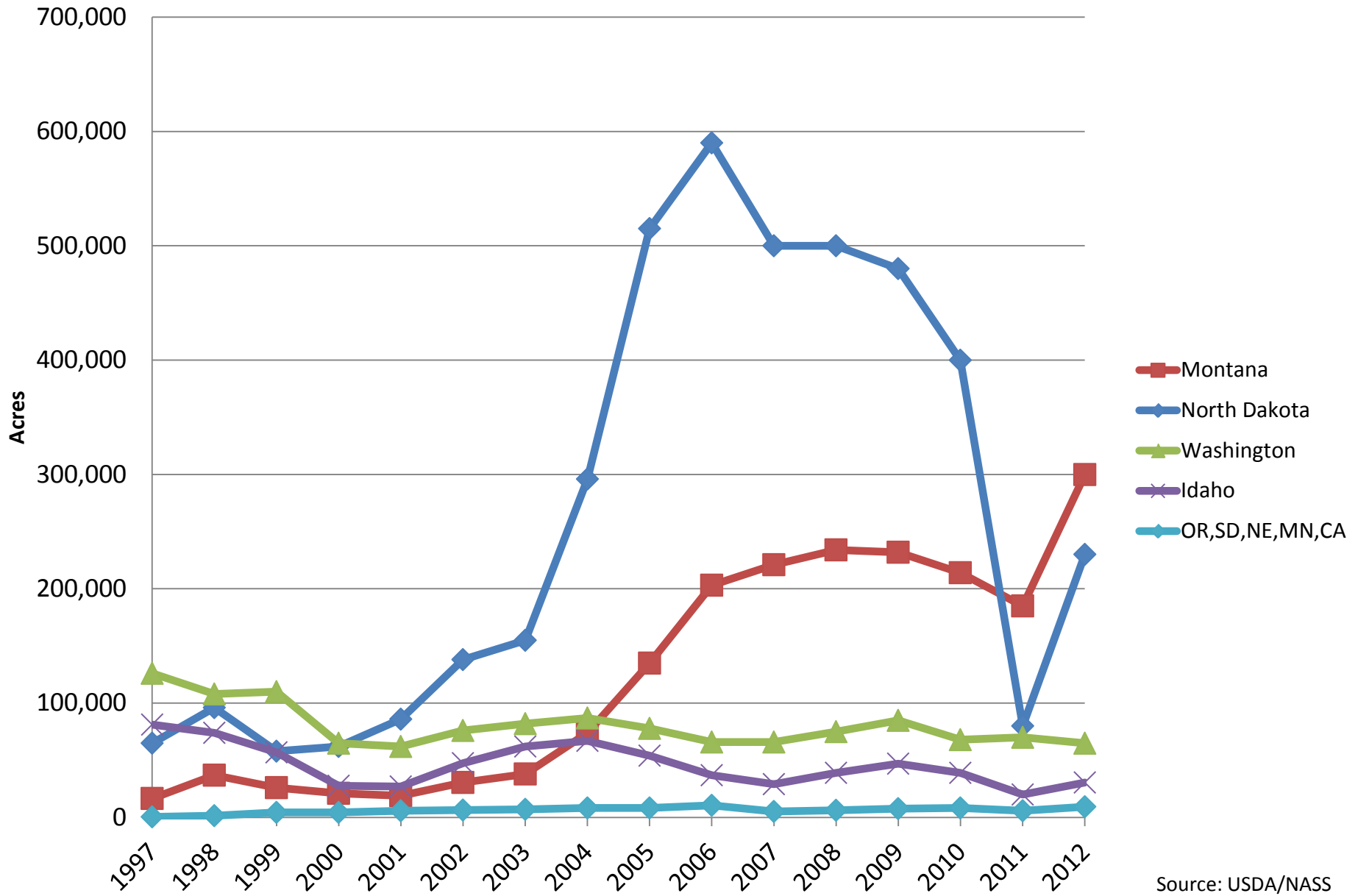
This report contains yield and acreage data from Industry processors, the Farm Service Agency, and the National Agricultural Statistics Service





# U.S. Harvested Dry Pea Acreage by State 1997-Present

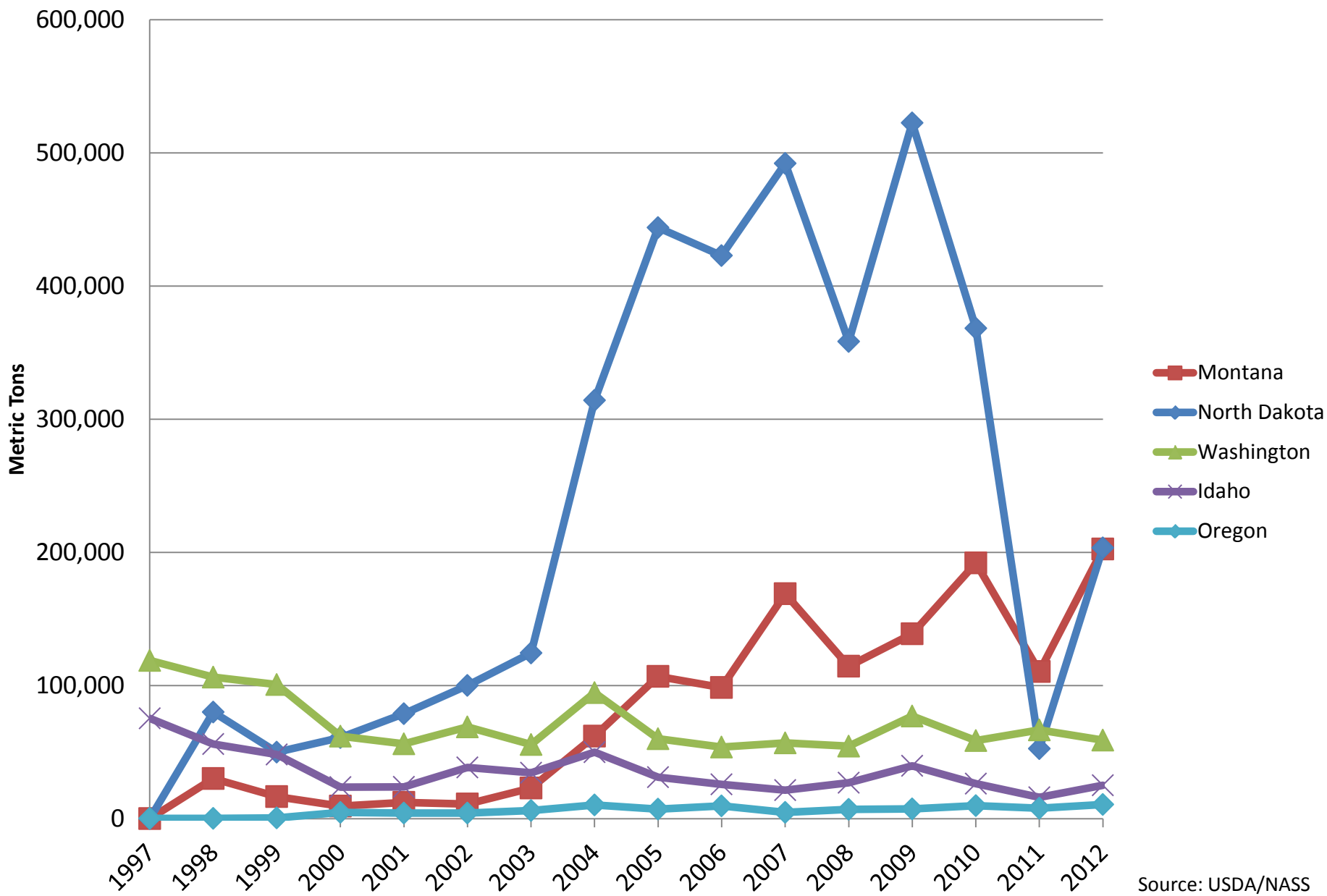
Section 2, Page 7



Source: USDA/NASS

# U.S. Dry Pea Production by State 1997-Present

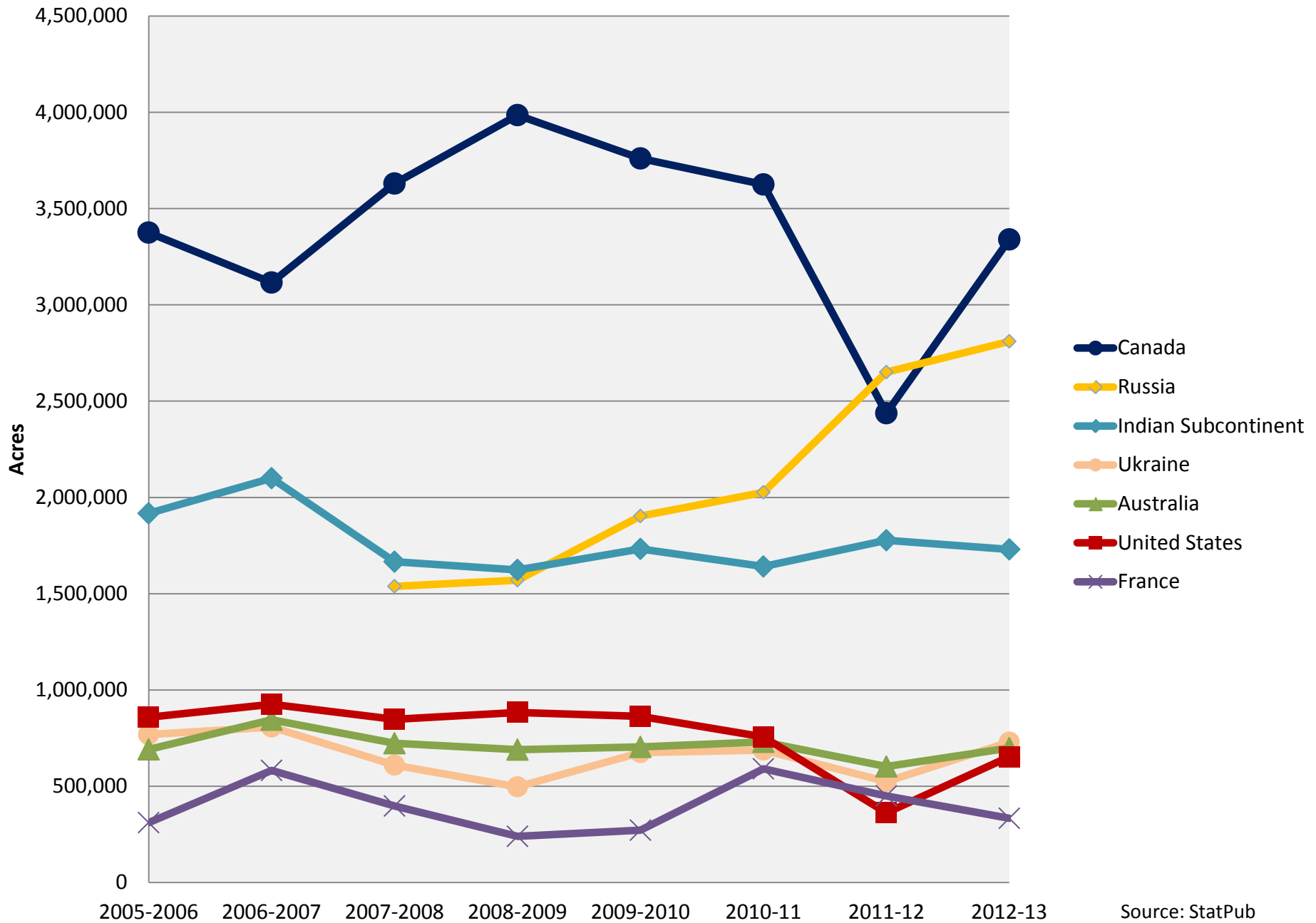
Section 2, Page 8



Source: USDA/NASS

# World Dry Pea Acreage - Selected Countries

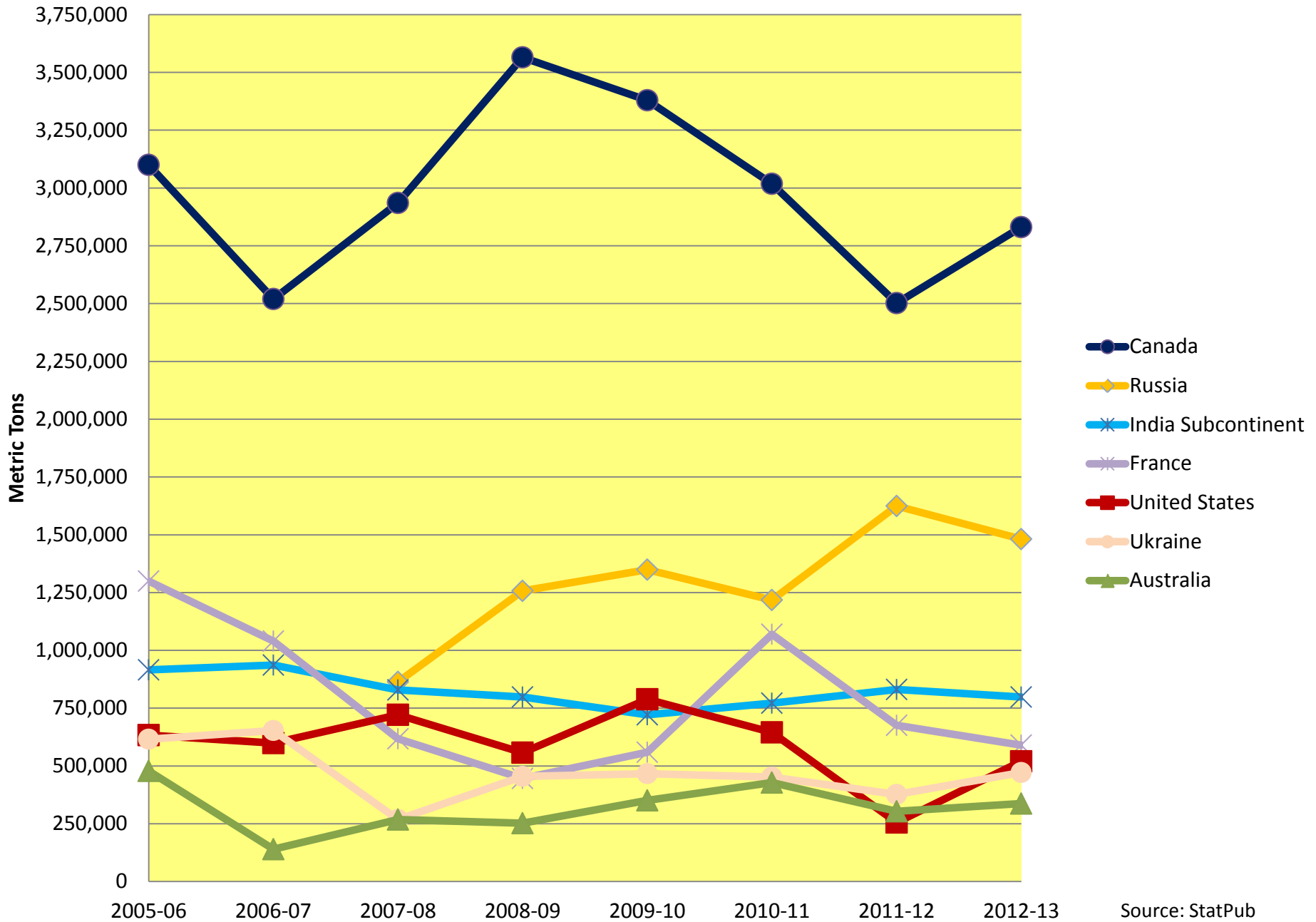
Section 2, Page 9



Source: StatPub

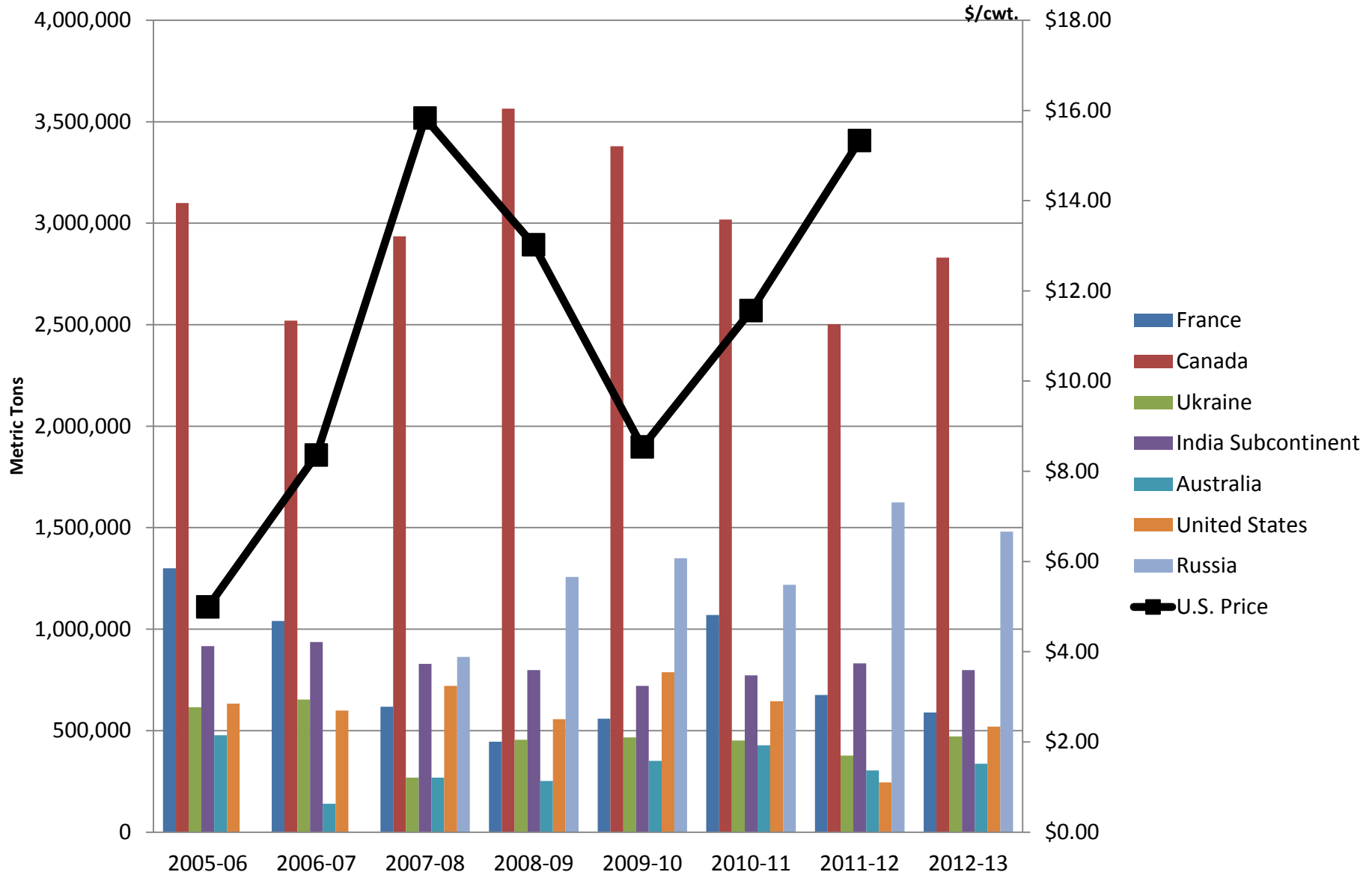
# World Dry Pea Production - Selected Countries

Section 2, Page 10



# World Pea Production & Prices by Country (MT)

Section 2, Page 11





# US Dry Pea Supply & Demand Estimates (Green, Yellow, AWP Dry Peas)

Section 2, Page 12

Metric Tons

1,200,000

1,000,000

800,000

600,000

400,000

200,000

0

U.S. \$/cwt.

\$18.00

\$16.00

\$14.00

\$12.00

\$8.00

\$6.00

\$4.00

\$2.00

\$0.00

2006-07

2007-08

2008-09

2009-10

2010-11

2011-12

Jun-Nov 2012

January 25, 2013  
Green Peas: \$18.00-22.08  
Yellow Peas: 15.00-16.66

Ending Stocks

Exports

Domestic Food

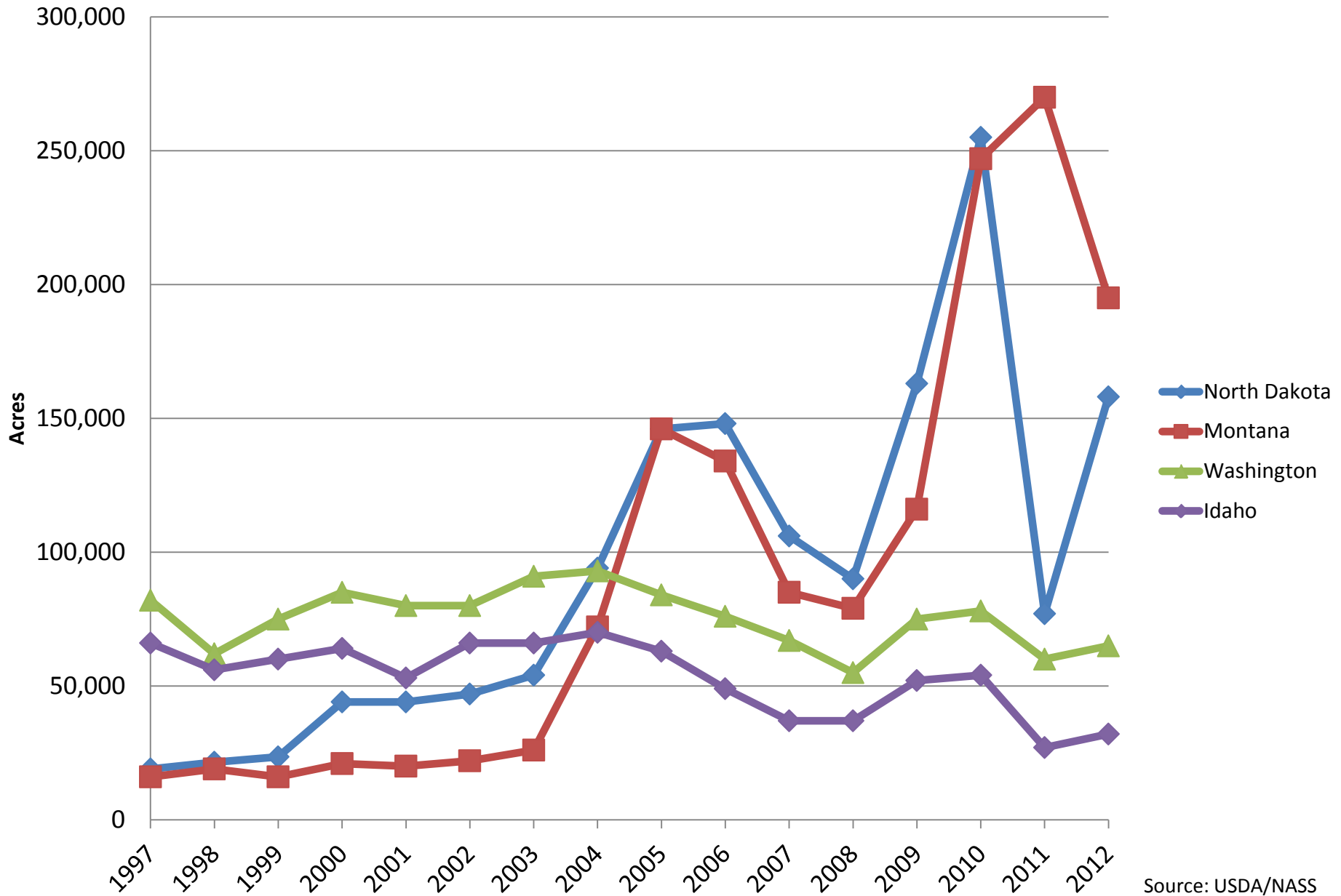
Domestic Feed & Waste

Seed

Avg. Price

# U.S. Harvested Lentil Acreage by State 1997-Present

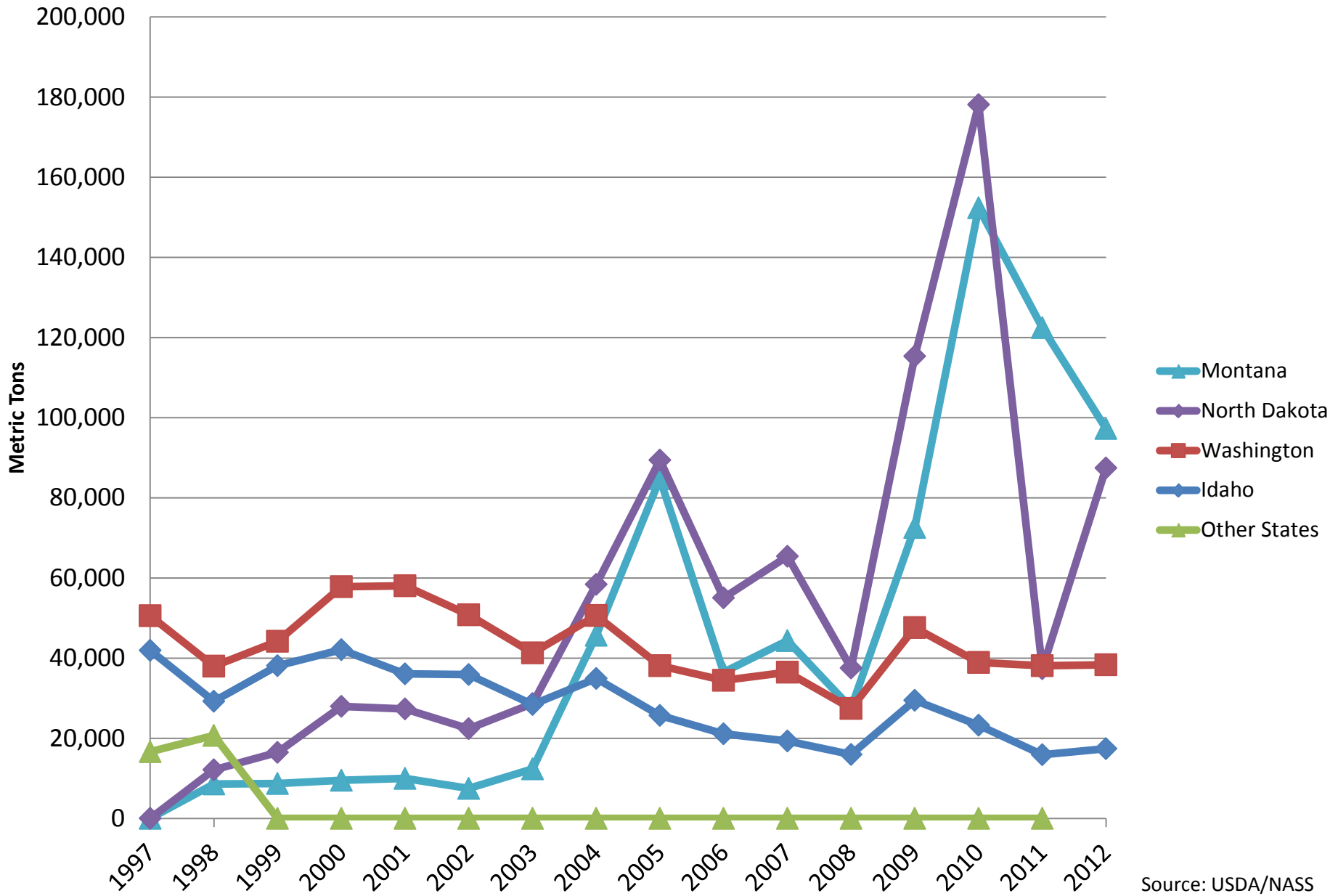
Section 2, Page 13



Source: USDA/NASS

# U.S. Lentil Production by State 1997-Present

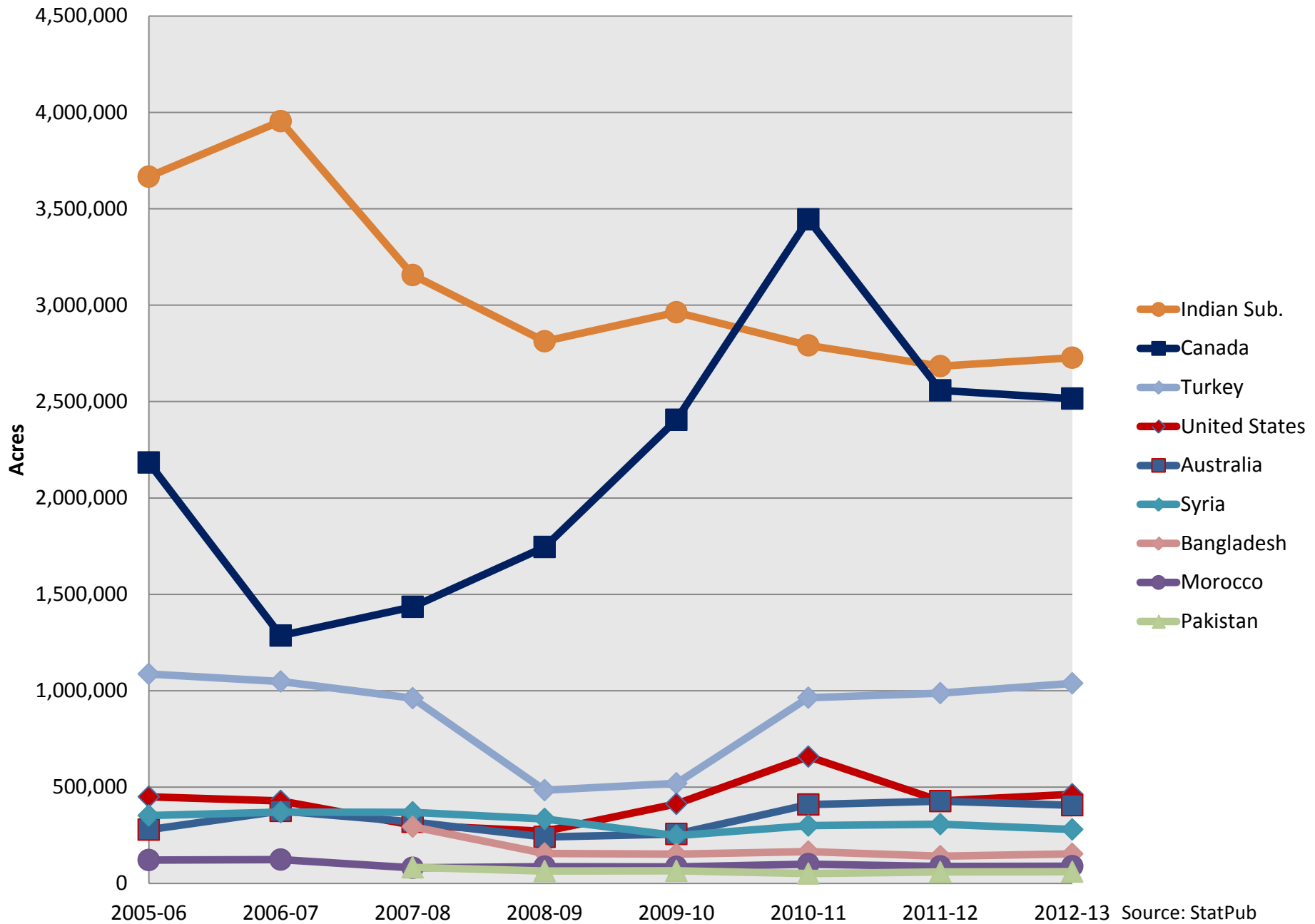
Section 2, Page 14



Source: USDA/NASS

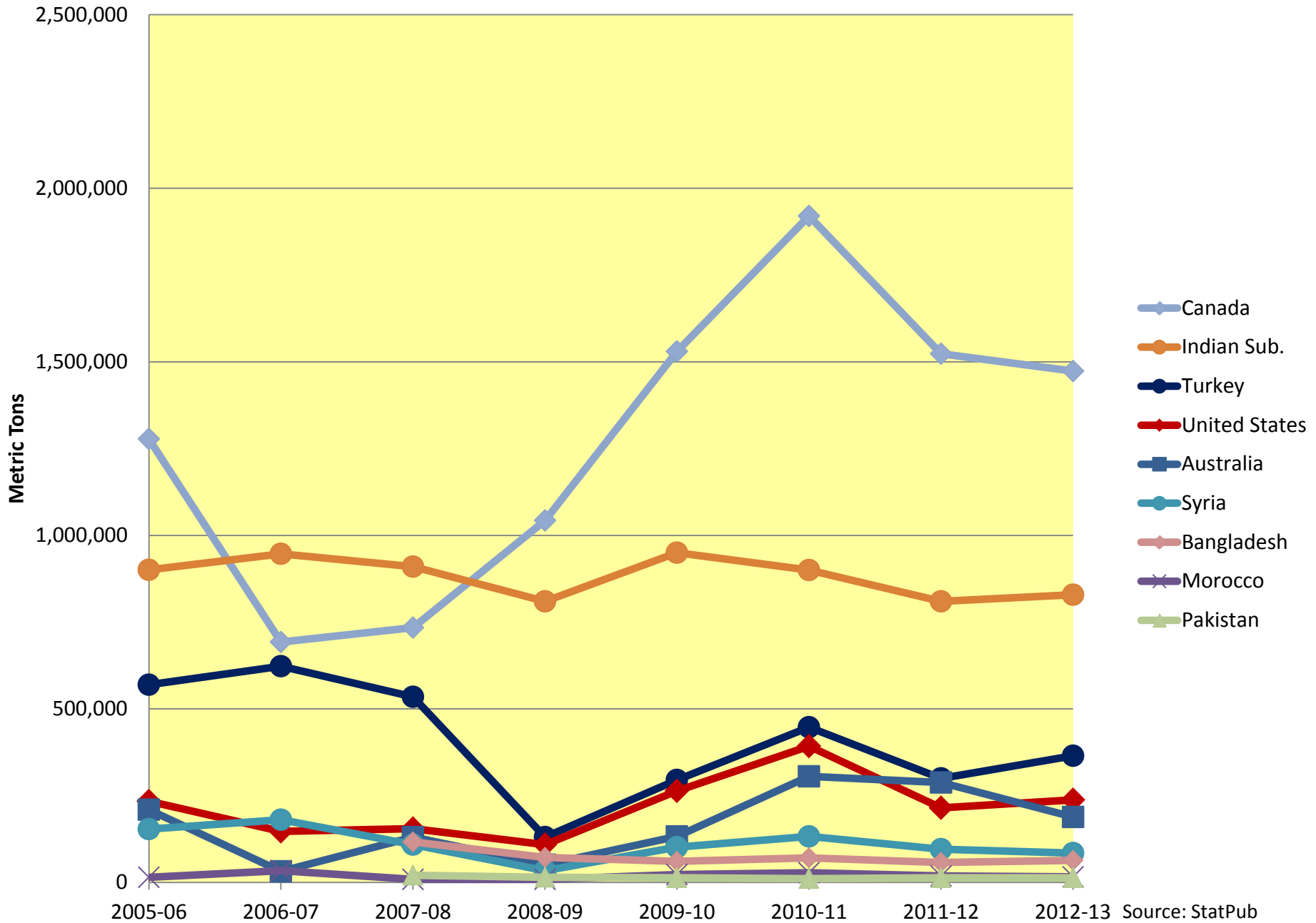
# World Lentil Acreage - Selected Countries

Section 2, Page 15



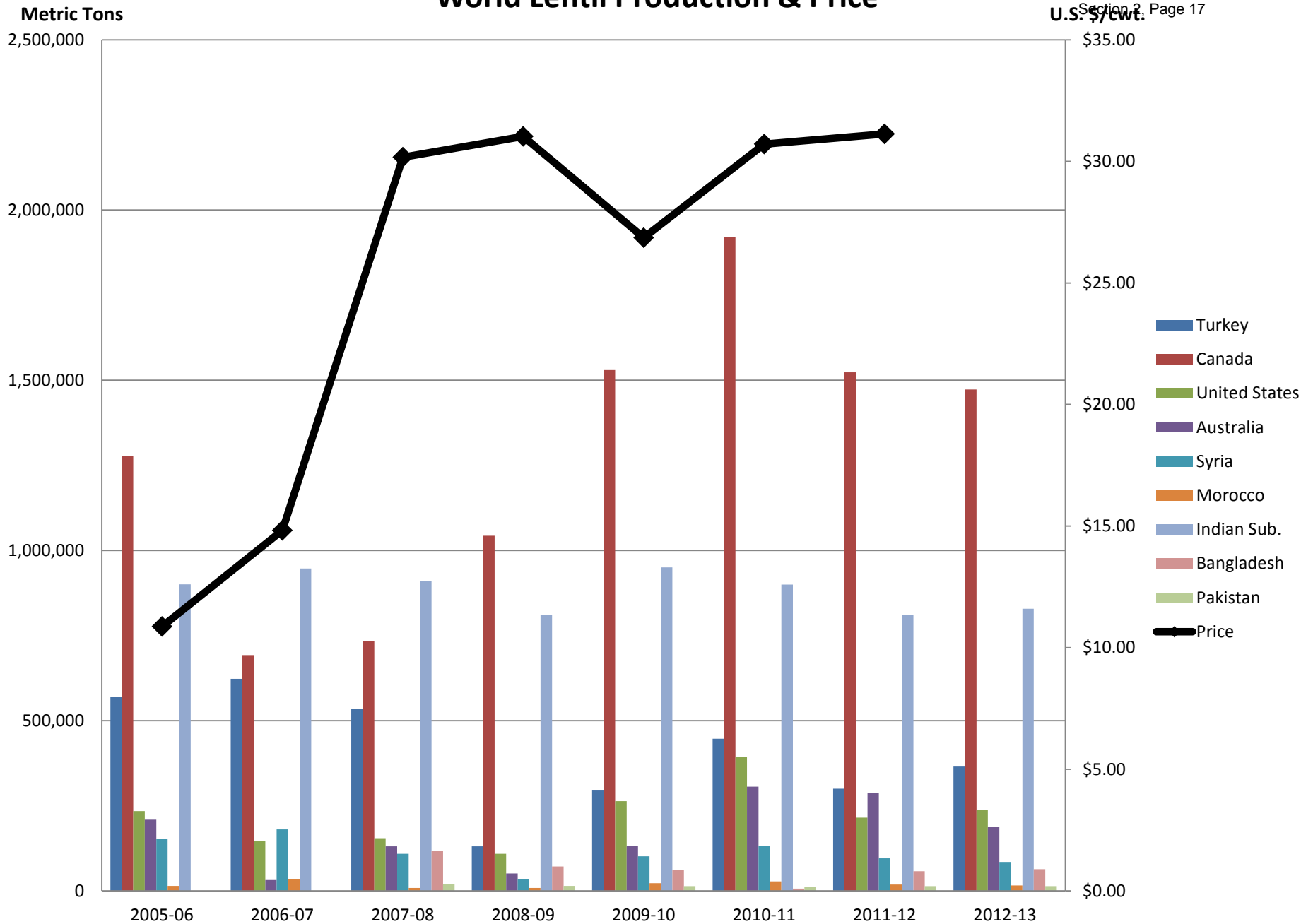
# World Lentil Production - Selected Countries

Section 2, Page 16



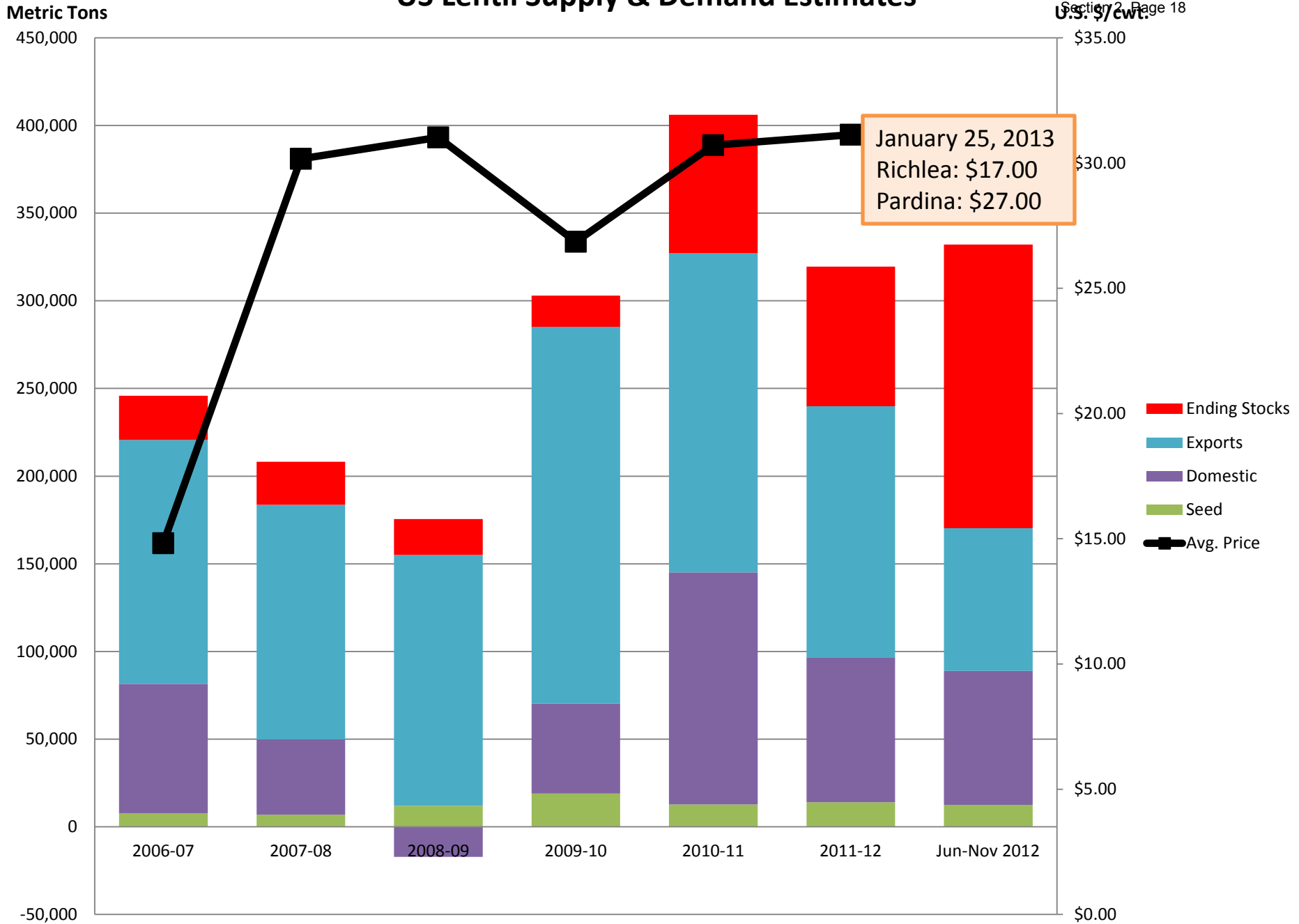
# World Lentil Production & Price

Section 2, Page 17  
U.S. \$/cwt.



# US Lentil Supply & Demand Estimates

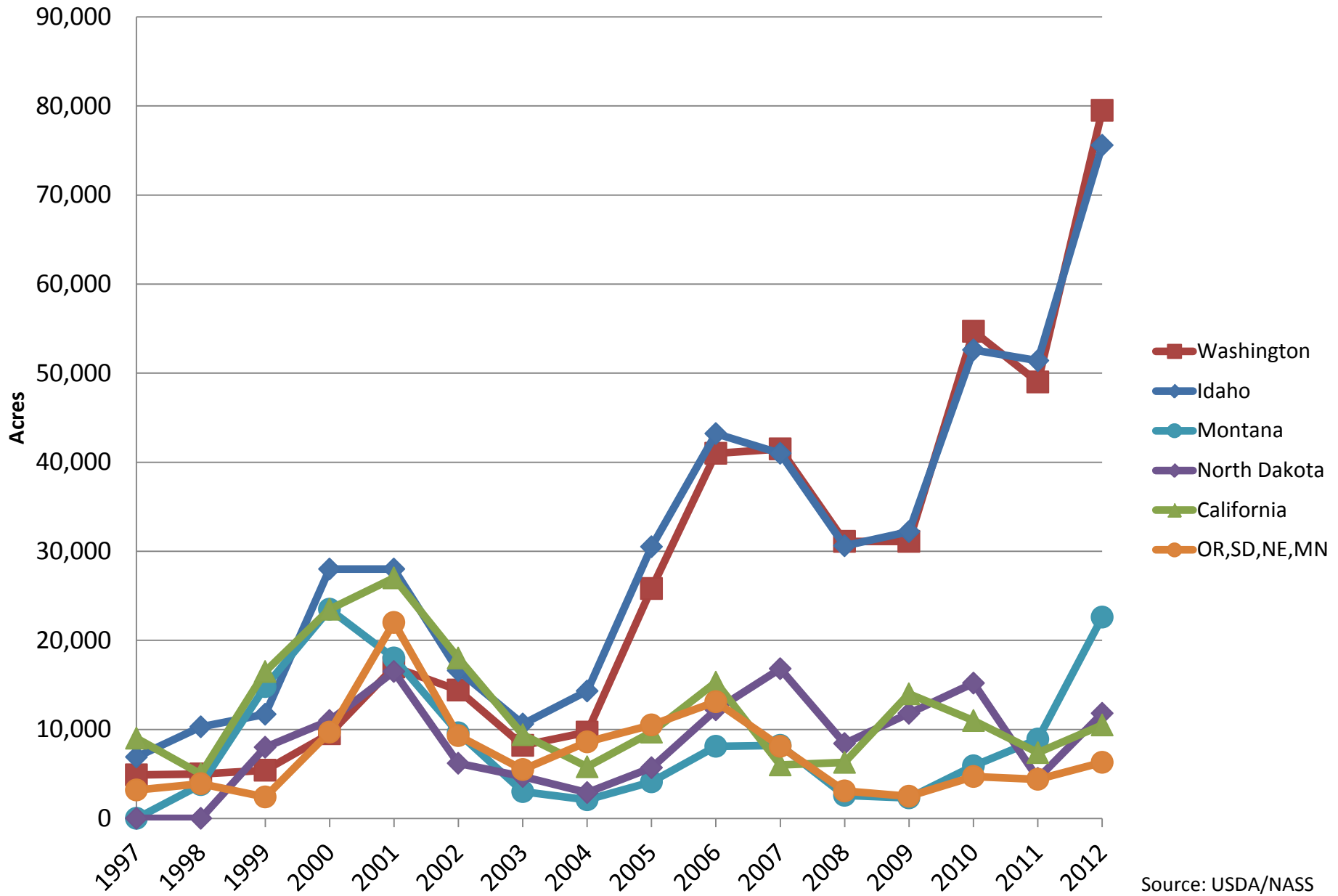
Section 2, Page 18  
U.S. \$/cwt.





# U.S. Harvested Chickpea Acreage by State 1997-Present

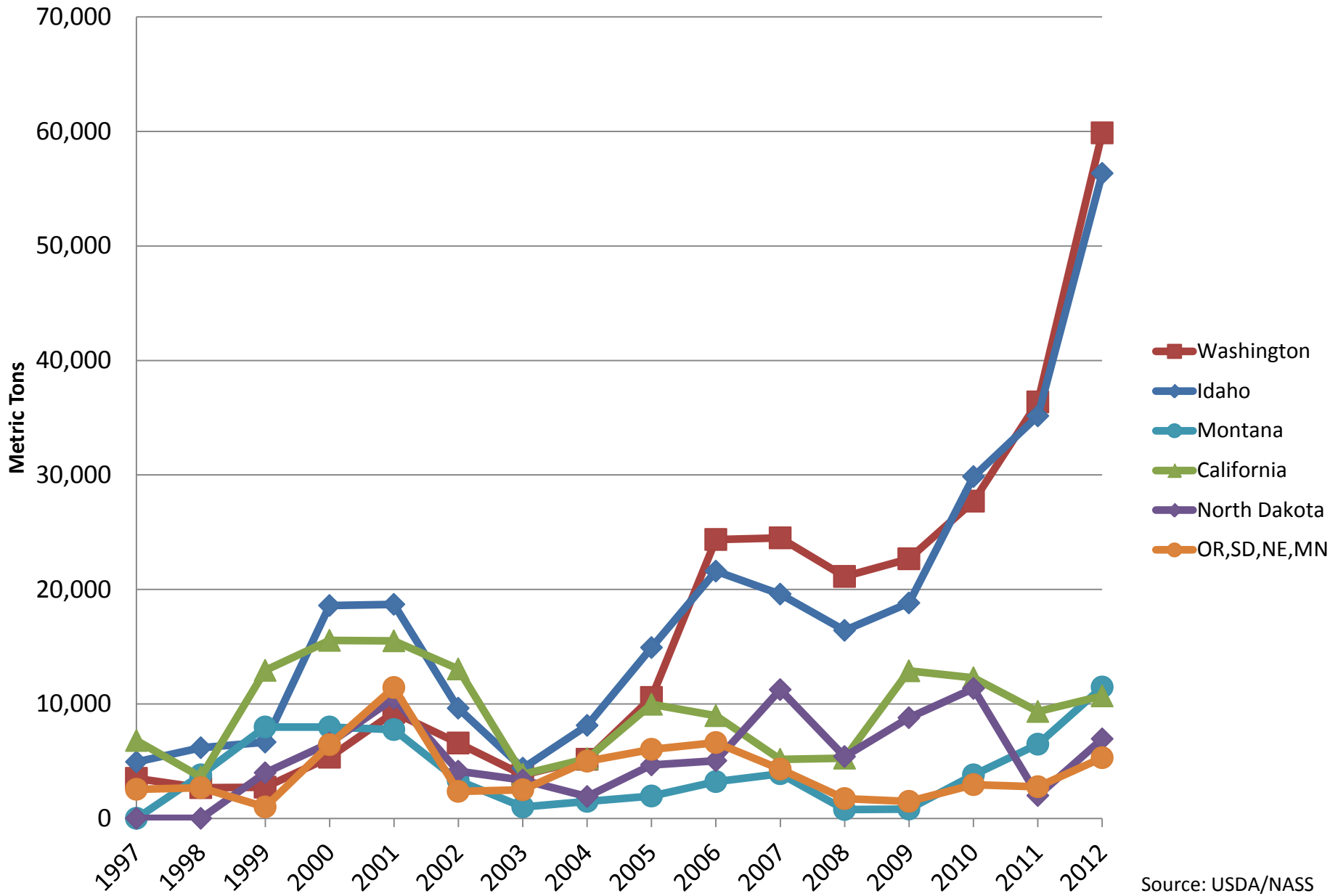
Section 2, Page 19



Source: USDA/NASS

# U.S. Chickpea Production by State 1997-Present

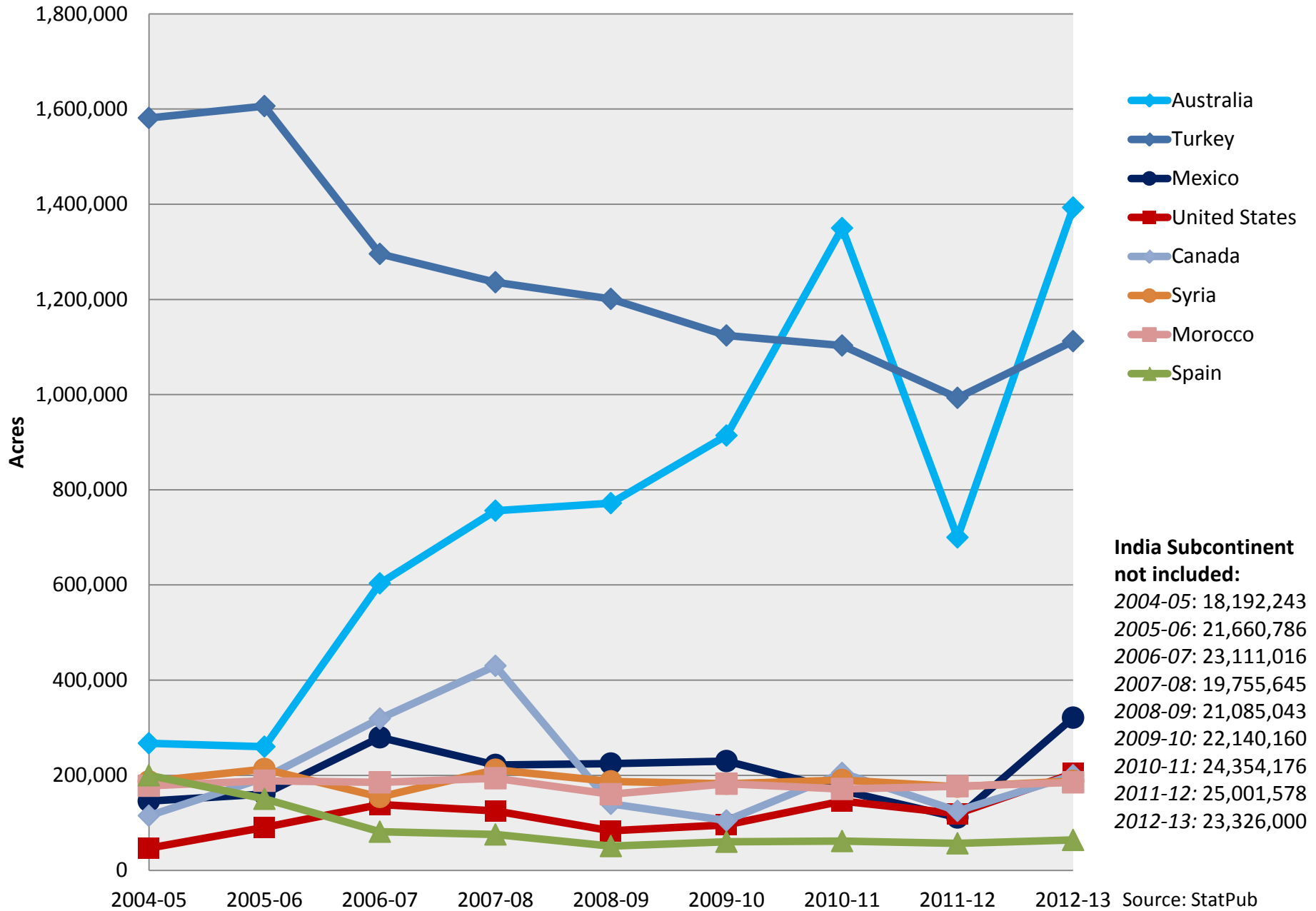
Section 2, Page 20



Source: USDA/NASS

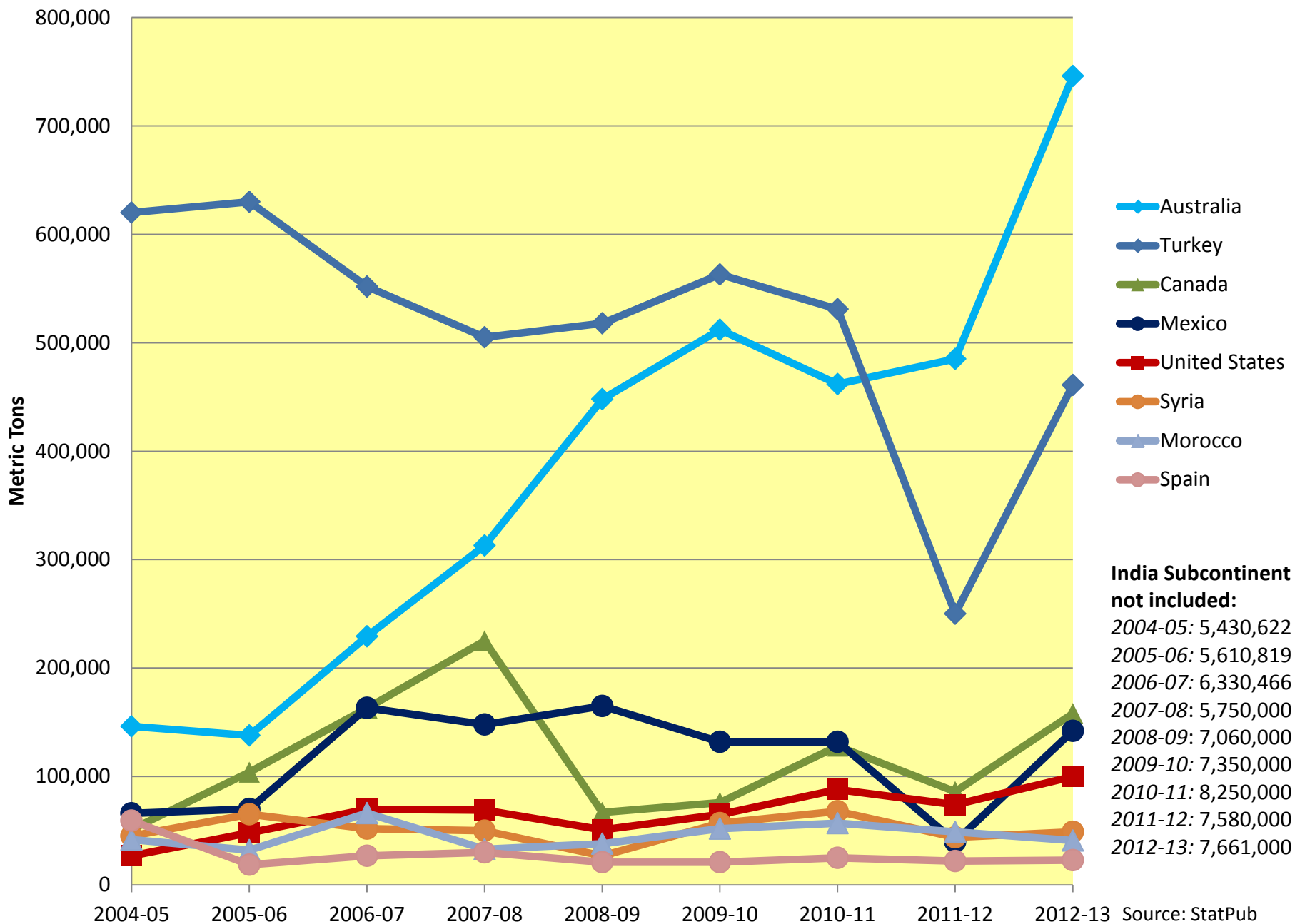
# World Chickpea Acreage - Selected Countries

Section 2, Page 21



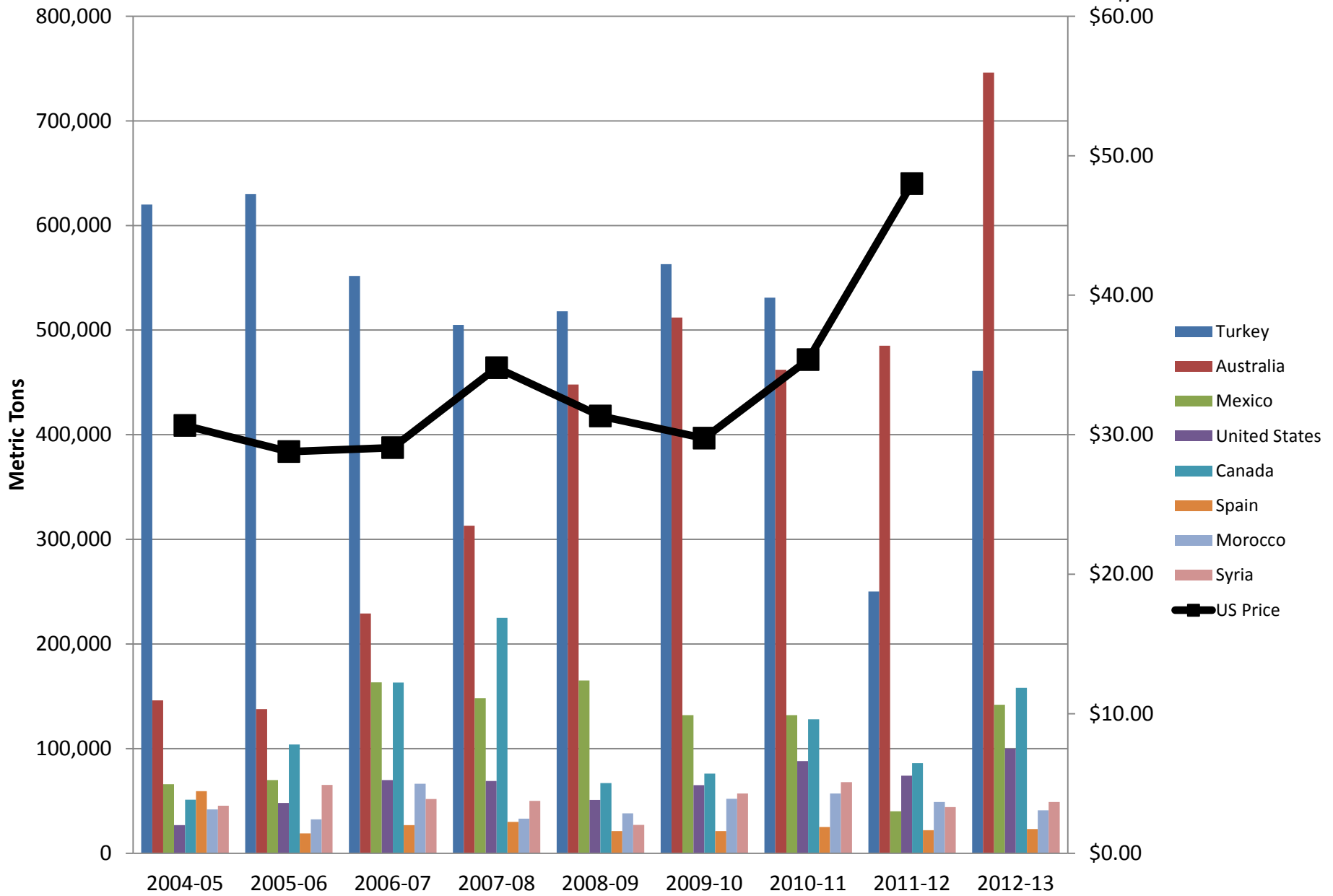
# World Chickpea Production - Selected Countries

Section 2, Page 22



# World Chickpea Production and Price

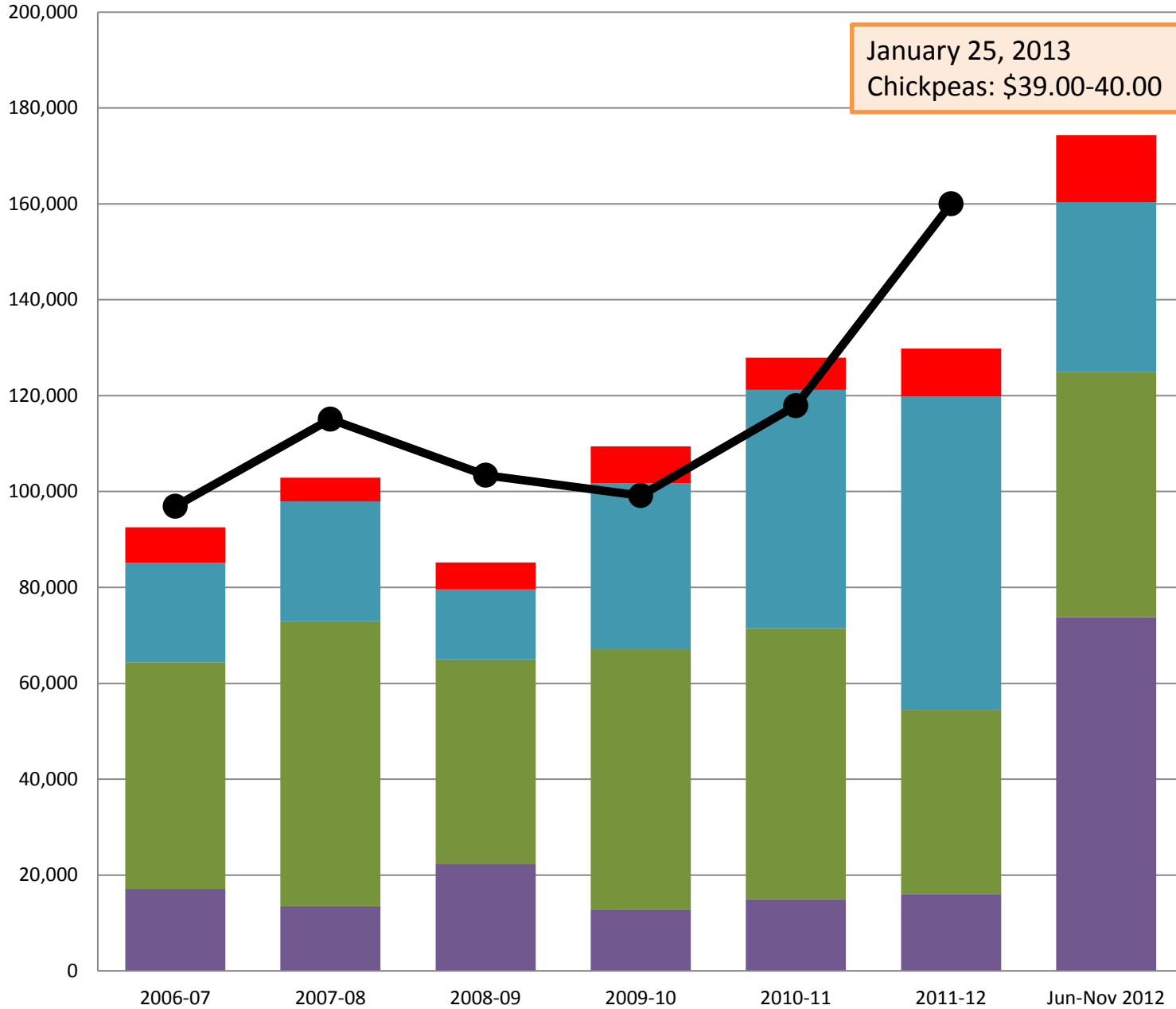
Section 2, Page 23



# US Chickpea Supply & Demand Estimates

Section 2, Page 24  
U.S. \$/cwt.

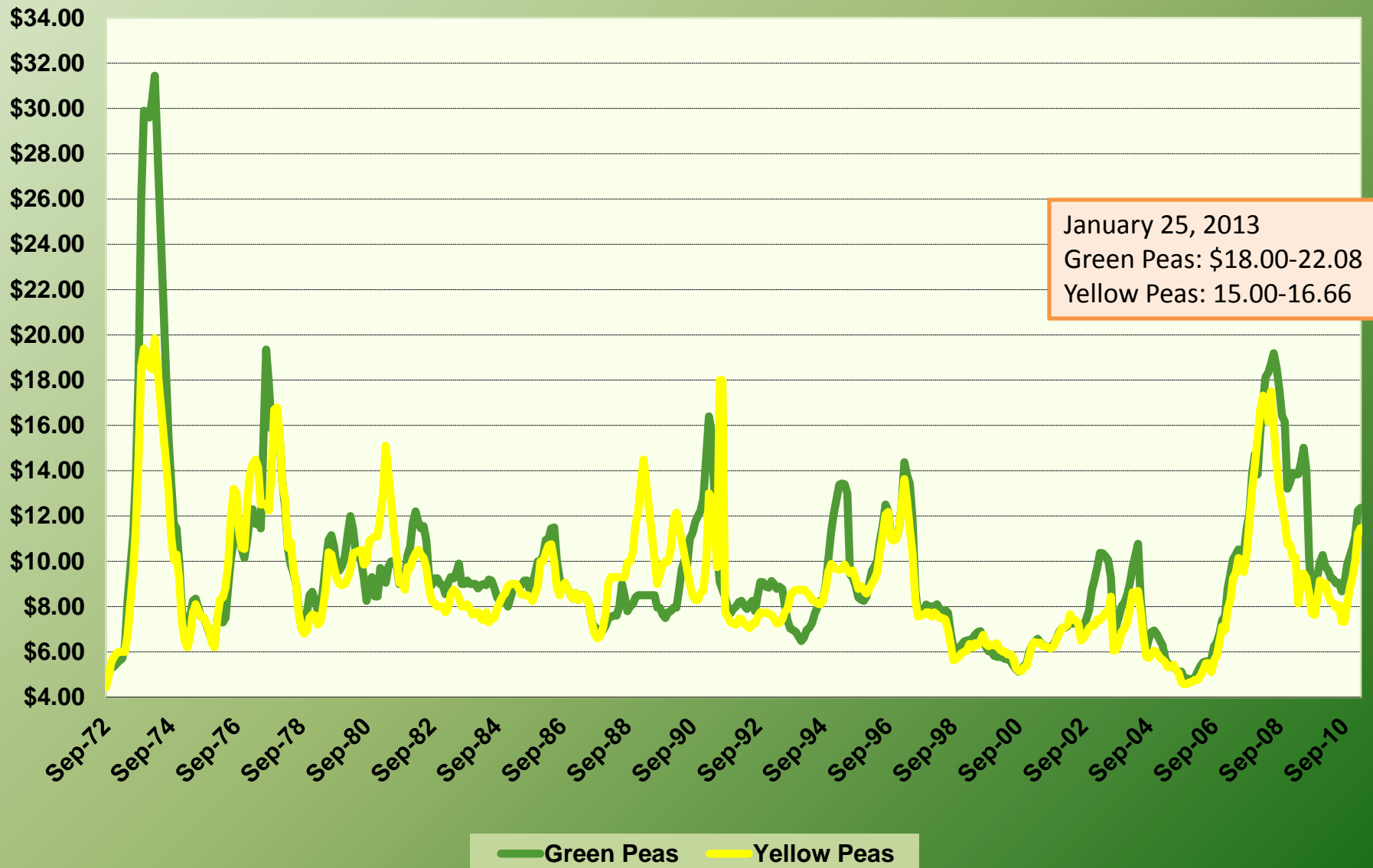
Metric Tons



# US Dry Green and Yellow Pea Prices (\$/cwt.) Monthly Avg. Grower Prices (#1 Clean basis) 1972 -Present

Section 2, Page 25

Source: USDA Bean Market News





# Lentil Prices (\$/cwt.)

## Monthly Average Grower Prices (#1 Clean Basis)

### 1972-Present

Section 2, Page 26

Source: USDA Bean Market News



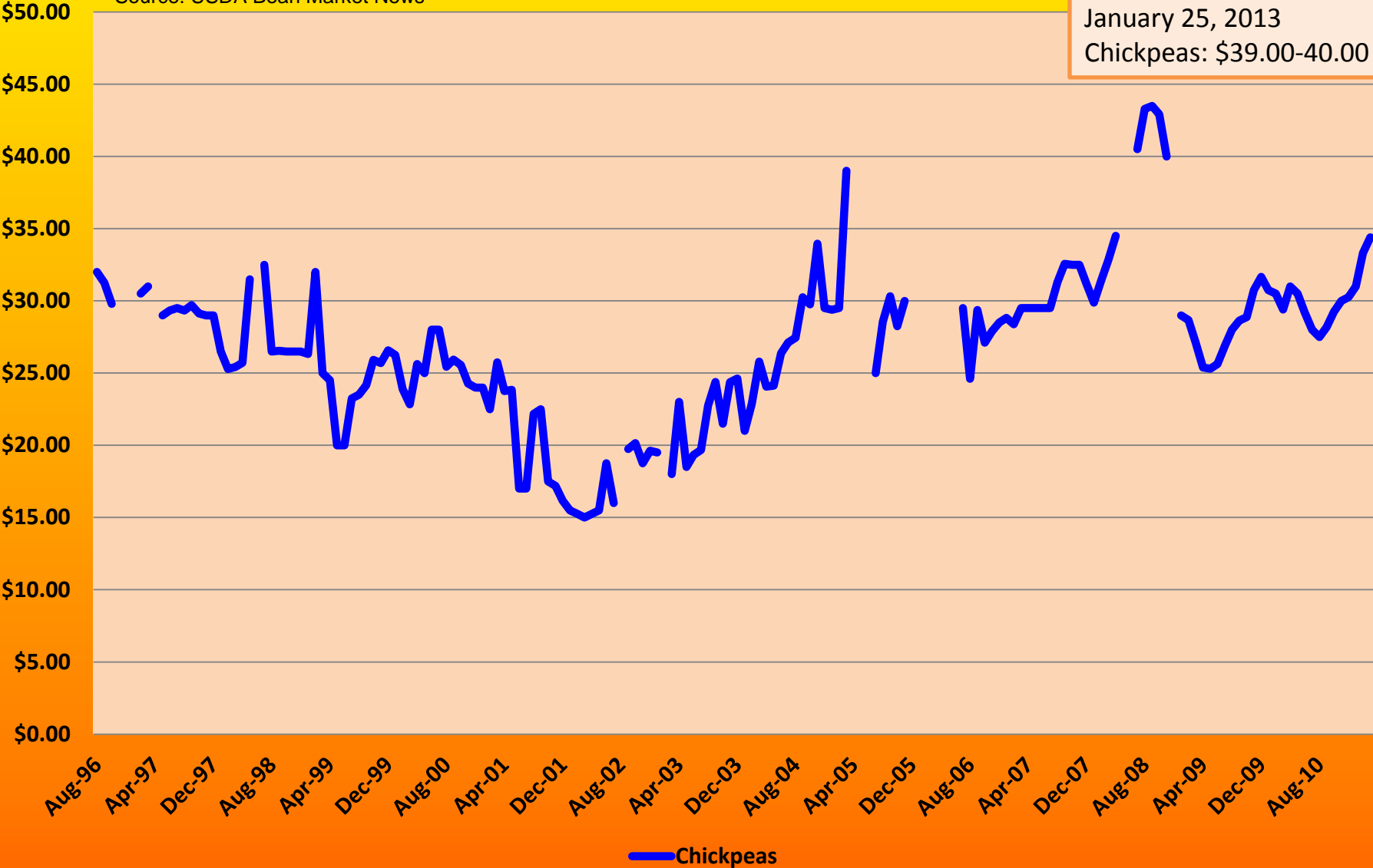
# Chickpeas (\$/cwt.)

## Monthly Average Grower Prices (#1 Clean Basis)

### 1996-Present

Source: USDA Bean Market News

January 25, 2013  
Chickpeas: \$39.00-40.00



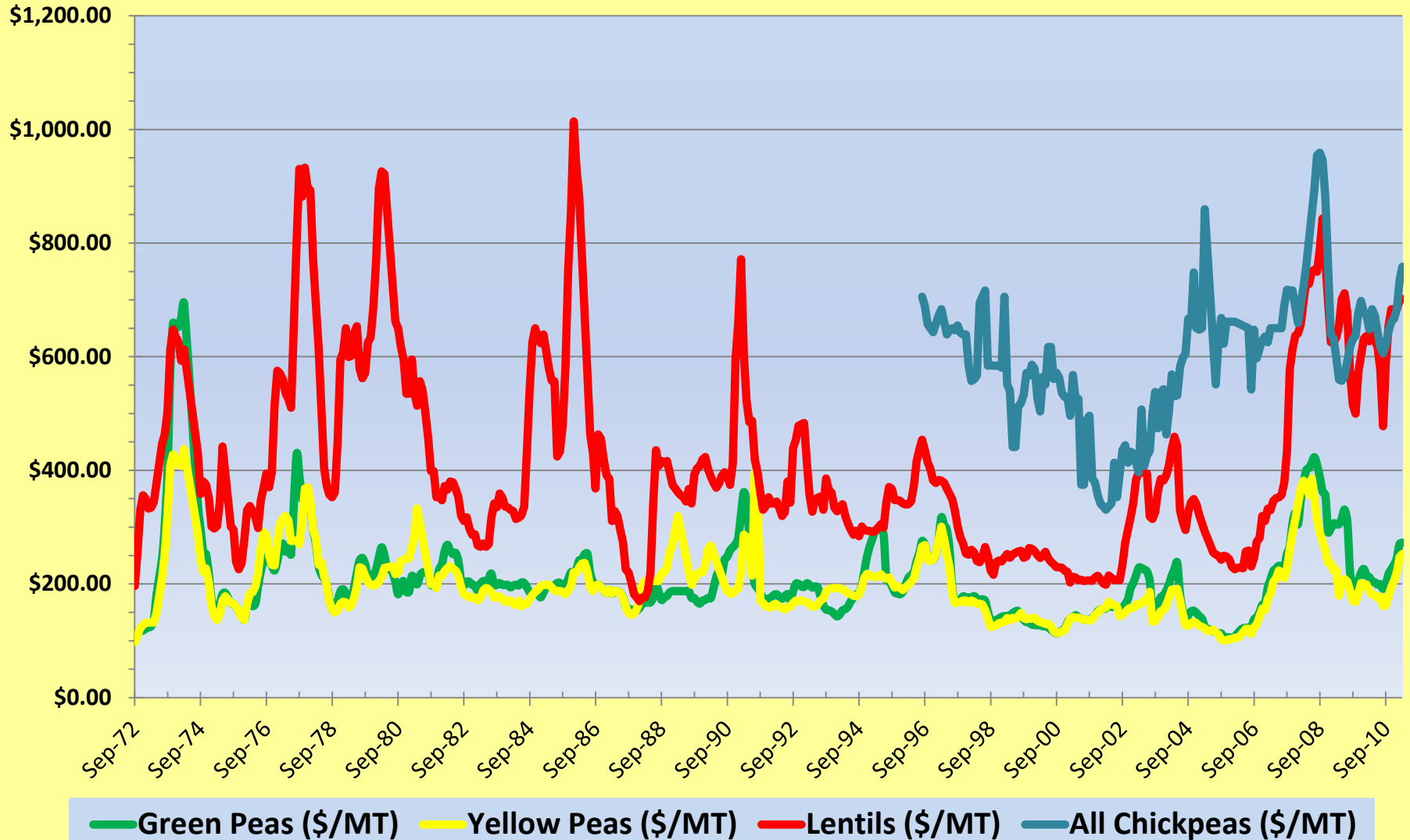
# USA Dry Pea & Lentil Avg. Grower Prices US\$/MT

## Green Peas, Yellow Peas, Lentils & Chickpeas

### 1972 - Present

Section 2, Page 28

Source: USDA/NASS



JUN-NOV 2012 supply/demand (metric tons)	PEAS		
	USDA 6 month data		Section 2, Page 29 USADPLC estimate
supply	JUN-NOV 2011	JUN-NOV 2012	JUN 2012-MAY 2013
acres harvested	349,800	621,000	621,000
yield	1,542	1,751	1,751
US Production	255,148	493,143	493,143
Carry In 1 JUN	167,469	85,320	85,320
Imports	23,579	22,599	45,000
Total US Supply	446,196	601,062	623,463
disappearance			
Exports	144,716	213,824	300,000
domestic food	25,000	35,000	50,000
domestic feed/waste	43,911	56,961	99,463
Total Domestic, ex seed reserve	68,911	91,961	149,463
seed reserve	52,989	60,000	60,000
Total usage	266,616	365,785	509,463
SOH	179,580	235,277	114,000
SOH as % of US Supply	40.2%	39.1%	18.3%
NOTES			
Production figures are from USDA/NASS			
Export values and volumes are from USDA/FAS			

JUN-NOV 2012 supply/demand (metric tons)	LENTILS		
	USDA 6 month data		USADPLC estimate
supply	JUN-NOV 2011	JUN-NOV 2012	JUN 2012-MAY 2013
acres harvested	434,000	450,000	450,000
yield	1,086	1,178	1,178
US Production	214,642	240,493	240,493
Carry In 1 JUN	78,971	79,423	79,423
Imports	9,434	12,172	25,000
Total US Supply	303,047	332,088	344,916
disappearance			
Exports	72,693	81,380	120,000
Total Domestic, ex seed reserve	37,803	76,458	87,416
seed reserve	13,651	12,500	12,500
Total usage	124,147	170,338	219,916
SOH	178,900	161,750	125,000
SOH as % of US Supply	59.0%	48.7%	36.2%
NOTES			
Production figures are from USDA/NASS			
Export values and volumes are from USDA/FAS			

JUN-NOV 2012 supply/demand (metric tons)	CHICKPEAS		
	USDA 6 month data		USADPLC estimate
supply	JUN-NOV 2011	JUN-NOV 2012	JUN 2012-MAY 2013
acres harvested	125,600	206,300	206,300
yield	1,617	1,610	1,610
2011 US Production	97,206	150,637	150,637
Carry In 1 JUN	14,923	16,011	16,011
Imports	9,915	7,685	15,000
Total US Supply	122,044	174,333	181,648
disappearance			
Exports	20,000	35,438	60,000
Total Domestic, ex seed reserve	42,601	51,096	77,648
seed reserve	11,316	14,000	14,000
Total usage	73,917	100,534	151,648
SOH	48,127	73,799	30,000
SOH as % of US Supply	39.4%	42.3%	16.5%
NOTES			
Production figures are from USDA/NASS			
Export values and volumes are from USDA/FAS			
Exceptions: 2011 Chickpea export volumes are from USADPLC			





U★S★A  
Dry Peas,  
Lentils, &  
Chickpeas  
*The Standard for Quality*

DIRECTORY OF U.S. SUPPLIERS  
and INDUSTRY INFORMATION



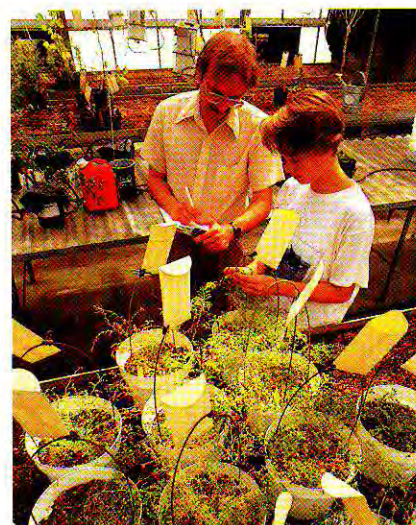
# USA Dry Peas, Lentils, and Chickpeas

## Small Seeds with a Global Reach

USA peas, lentils and chickpeas —also known as pulse crops— are grown mostly on farmlands that lie north of 45° latitude. From North Dakota into Washington State, pulses are planted in annual rotation with other crops, generally alternating with cereal grains like wheat and barley. Pulses are well suited for this climate because they flourish in the relatively cool spring weather, relying only on snowmelt and rainfall to provide moisture in the soil.

Traditional spring varieties are planted in April or May, depending on weather. Planting for newly developed 'winter' varieties of peas and lentils

occurs in the fall, right after summer crops are harvested, providing a head start on a new growing season. These winter varieties begin to grow during warm fall days, and absorb snowmelt and rain during winter and early spring. Regardless of planting time, pulse seeds



are allowed to dry on the vine during the hot days of summer. Harvest begins with peas from mid-July through mid-August. Lentils are harvested next and chickpeas come last, generally in late August or September.

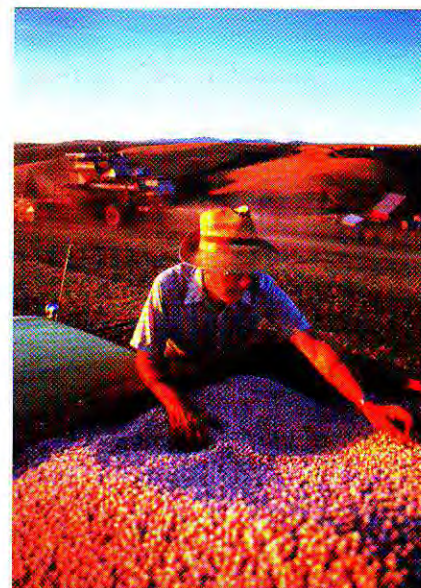
Harvested pulses are placed in storage elevators throughout the region, where fans circulate the air to keep them dry and mold



free. Processors run the pulses over screens to rid them of pebbles and dirt, removing broken seeds and other foreign matter. Screens are also used to separate the product by size to meet buyers' specifications. Electronic color sorters may be used to ensure uniform coloration. Once the peas, lentils and chickpeas are cleaned and sorted, they are bagged for shipment. Bags are loaded into shipping containers that hold about twenty metric tons each and can travel by truck, rail, barge, or oceangoing cargo ship. The containers are sent throughout the US and around the world. Most of the international pulse shipments depart from US ports in the Pacific Northwest or the Gulf of Mexico, along with shipment via the Canadian ports of Vancouver and Montreal.

USA peas, lentils and chickpeas are sold in domestic supermarkets, generally in dry form and packaged in one pound bags. Most of the exported pulses are sold in dry form in other countries—either packaged in bags bearing local brands or sold by the kilo in traditional markets still prevalent in many parts of the world. Some of the peas are

processed in canneries, and processors also offer lentils and chickpeas that are canned or jarred. Of course, some USA peas, lentils and chickpeas are used as ingredients in prepackaged soups and other processed foods in the USA and abroad, generally in canned or dehydrated form. They may even be ground into flour for use in noodles in China or dumplings in India. And, some USA pulses are donated by the US Government to help fight hunger around the world, because they are cost-effective sources of protein, folate and iron. USA peas, lentils, and chickpeas – small seeds with a global reach!

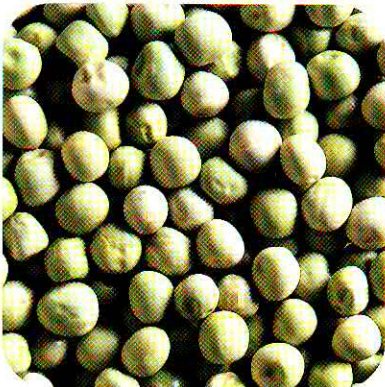




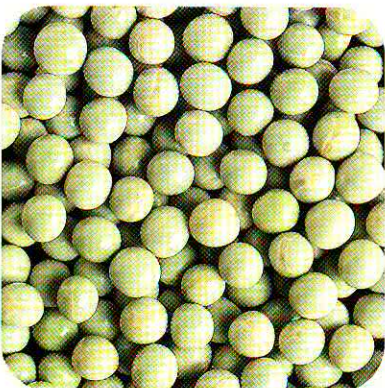
# USA Product Varieties



**Green Split Peas:** light green seed coat; dark green cotyledon



**Dry Green Peas 'Columbia':** light green seed coat; dark green cotyledon



**Dry Green Peas 'Cruiser' :** light green seed coat; dark green cotyledon



**Marrowfat Peas:** light green seed coat; dark green cotyledon

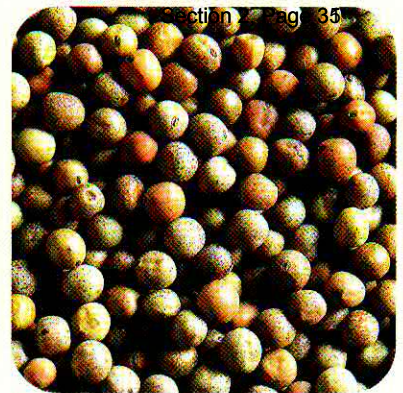


**Yellow Split Peas:** light yellow seed coat; deep yellow cotyledon



**Dry Yellow Peas:** light yellow seed coat; deep yellow cotyledon

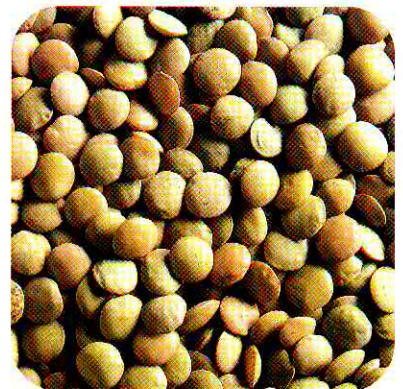
**Lentils 'Eston':** tan to green seed coat; yellow cotyledon



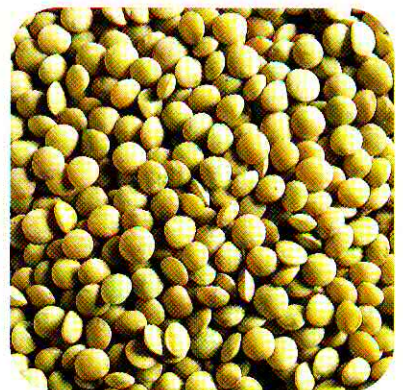
**Austrian Winter Peas:** mottled dark green/brown seed coat; yellow cotyledon



**Winter Peas:** light green seed coat; dark green cotyledon



**Lentils 'Regular':** light brown, mottled seed coat; yellow cotyledon







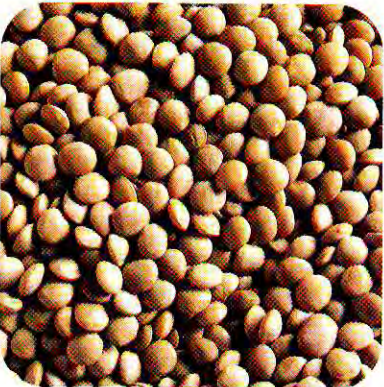
**Lentils 'Large Green':** bright green seed coat; yellow cotyledon



**Winter Lentils:** light to dark brown seed coat; red cotyledon



**Chickpeas 'Kabuli type':** creamy-white seed coat; golden yellow cotyledon



**Lentils 'Crimson':** reddish-brown seed coat; red cotyledon



**Lentils 'Red Chief':** light tan seed coat; red cotyledon



**Chickpeas 'Desi type':** dark brown seed coat; yellow cotyledon



**Lentils 'Crimson':** decorticated; red cotyledon



**Lentils 'Pardina':** speckled grey/brown seed coat; yellow cotyledon



**Chickpeas 'Kabuli type':** small caliber; creamy-white seed coat; yellow cotyledon



# U.S.D.A. Grading Standards

Grading standards are established by the Federal Grain Inspection Service of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The goal is to insure buyers a clean, wholesome product that conforms exactly to the grade ordered. These consistent, industry-wide grading standards allow accurate communication among all parties in a trading transaction.

## Requirements for Dockage-Free Peas and Lentils

### Maximum Limits of Defective Peas .....

Whole Peas	Weevil-Damaged %	Heat-Damaged %	Damaged Peas <sup>2</sup> %	Other Classes <sup>3</sup> %	Bleached Peas <sup>4</sup> %	Split Peas %	Shriveled Peas %	Cracked Seedcoats %	Foreign Material %	Minimum for Color
U.S. No. 1 (1)	0.3	0.2	1.0	0.3	1.5	0.5	2.0	5.0	0.1	Good
U.S. No. 2 (1)	0.8	0.5	1.5	0.8	3.0	1.0	4.0	7.0	0.2	Good
U.S. No. 3 (1)	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.5	5.0	1.5	8.0	9.0	0.5	Poor

### Maximum Limits of Split Peas Passing Through .....

Split Green & Yellow Peas	10/64 Round-Hole Sieve %	8/64 Round-Hole Sieve %	6/64 Round-Hole Sieve %
U.S. No. 1	3.0	0.5	0.1
U.S. No. 2	15.0	3.0	0.2
U.S. No. 3	25.0	5.0	0.3

(1) Uniformity of size requirements: Sized such that not more than 3.0 percent shall pass through the appropriate oblong-hole sieve as follows:

Winter dry peas	9/64 x 3/4
Special grade "Small" peas	10/64 x 3/4
All other peas	11/64 x 3/4

(2) Damaged peas do not include weevil-damaged or heat-damaged peas.

(3) These limits do not apply to the class mixed dry peas.

(4) These limits do not apply to winter field peas and wrinkled peas.

### Maximum Limits of Defective Peas .....

Split Green & Yellow Peas	Weevil-Damaged Split Peas %	Heat-Damaged Split Peas %	Damaged Split Peas <sup>1</sup> %	Contrasting Split Peas %	Whole Peas %	White Caps %	Bleached Peas %	Foreign Material %	Minimum For Color %
U.S. No. 1	0.5	0.2	1.0	0.3	0.5	1.0	1.5	0.1	Good
U.S. No. 2	1.0	0.5	1.5	0.8	1.0	2.0	3.0	0.2	Fair
U.S. No. 3	1.5	1.0	2.0	1.5	2.0	3.0	5.0	0.5	Poor

(1) Damaged peas do not include weevil-damaged or heat-damaged peas.

### Maximum Limits Of .....

Lentils	Defective Lentils .....			Foreign Material		Inconspicuous		Minimum
	Total %	Weevil-Damaged %	Heat-Damaged %	Total %	Stones %	add mixture %	Skinned %	For Color
U.S. No. 1	2.0	0.3	0.2	0.2	0.1	0.5	4.0	Good
U.S. No. 2	3.5	0.8	0.5	0.5	0.2	0.8	7.0	Fair
U.S. No. 3	5.0	0.8	1.0	0.5	0.2	1.0	10.0	Fair

### Maximum Limits Of .....

Chickpeas	Moisture <sup>1</sup> %	Total Defects %	Total Damaged %	Foreign Material...		Contrasting Classes <sup>2</sup> %	Classes that Blend <sup>3</sup> %
				Total %	Stones %		
U.S. No. 1	18.0	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	5.0
U.S. No. 2	18.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	0.4	1.0	10.0
U.S. No. 3	18.0	6.0	6.0	1.5	0.6	2.0	15.0

(1) Beans with more than 18.0 percent moisture are graded High moisture.

(2) Beans with more than 2.0 percent contrasting classes are graded Mixed beans.

(3) Beans with more than 15.0 percent classes that blend are graded Mixed beans.



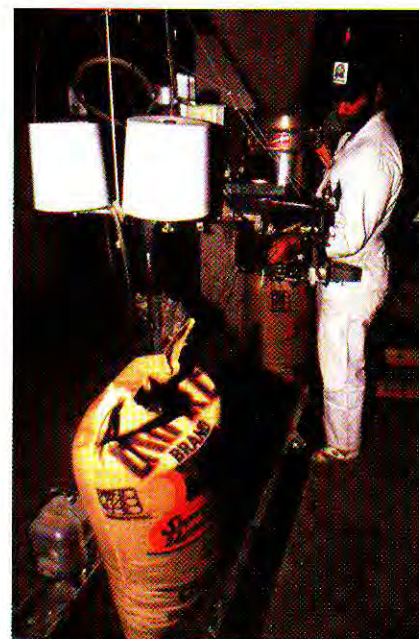
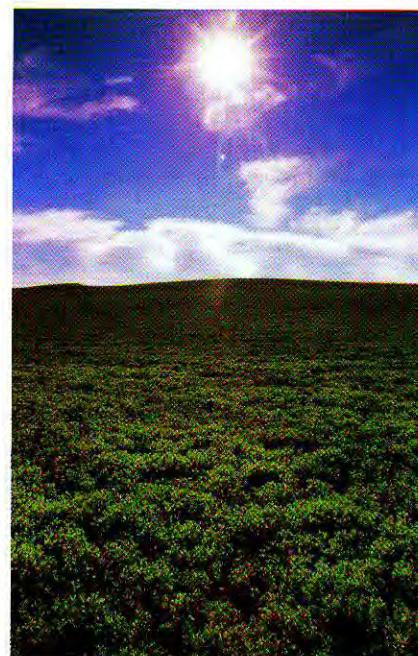
# The USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council

The USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council represents everyone involved in the production and marketing of USA peas, lentils and chickpeas. Our members are engaged in growing, processing, exporting, brokering, warehousing, and related activities. The Council began in 1965, when the Pea and Lentil Commissions for the States of Washington and Idaho realized they had a common interest in working to promote pulse crops for both domestic consumption and export. The Council address is in Moscow, Idaho, but the Council office actually straddles the state-line between Washington and Idaho, reflecting the role played by both states in its creation. In addition to the Washington and Idaho Commissions, the North Dakota Pea and Lentil Commission is a Council member, as well as processors, exporters, and other industry members from throughout the USA.

The Council undertakes a number of activities, all aimed at the protection and advancement of the common interests of its membership. Those activities include:

- Compiling accurate statistics on acreage, production and stocks-on-hand for use by our members.
- Providing timely technical data and reports to members regarding crop protection updates, food aid tenders, grading standards, and relevant legislation.
- Coordinating research into new varieties of peas, lentils, and chickpeas to improve yields, increase disease resistance, and provide taste, appearance, and cooking characteristics to meet market demand.
- Ensuring that legislators and government officials at the federal and state levels receive Council input with respect to laws and regulations that may affect our membership.
- Undertaking domestic promotions, including participation in trade shows, running the annual National Split Pea Soup Week promotion, and acting as a major sponsor of the National Lentil Festival.
- Providing worldwide promotion of USA peas, lentils, and chickpeas through a number of activities:
- Maintaining regional offices overseas to coordinate promotional efforts and stay in touch with importers;
- Sponsoring overseas trade missions in order to familiarize US industry members with key markets;
- Hosting trade missions from other countries in order to give visiting pulse buyers a chance to become familiar with many facets of the USA pulse industry, including growing regions, processing methods, transportation facilities, grading, and research;
- Exhibiting at the largest international trade shows in the world, including ANUGA, SIAL, and Alimentaria.

Learn more about the USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council at  
[www.pea-lentil.com](http://www.pea-lentil.com)







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## 1. Pulse Health Initiative

**The USDBC, USADPLC and APA request that the Pulse Health Initiative be included in the Research Title of the 2012 Farm Bill with a \$125 million authorization over five years.**

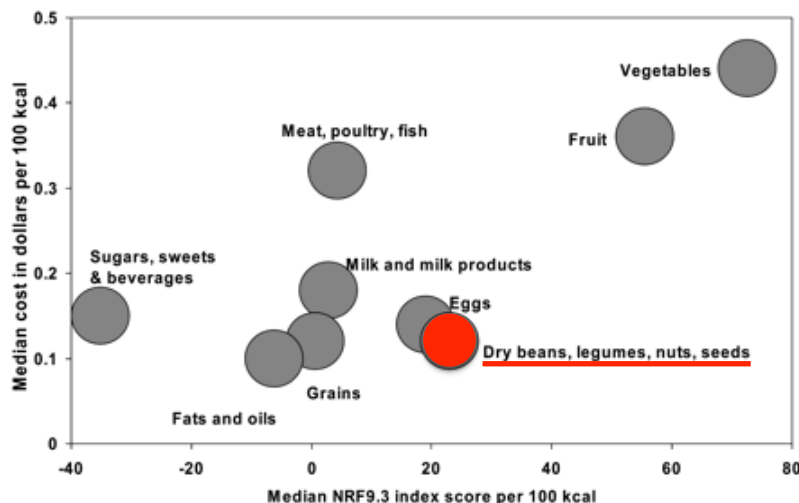
*We support the establishment of a Pulse Health Initiative under the Research Title of the Farm Bill.* The Pulse Health Initiative aims to find solutions, through research on pulse crops, to the critical health and sustainability challenges facing the US and the world. The initiative will focus on three major goals: 1) Reducing Obesity and Chronic Diseases; 2) Reducing Global Hunger; and 3) Improving Sustainability. Pulse crops are nutrient-dense foods that are high in dietary fiber, potassium, protein and other critical nutrients. They are also one of the few crops that fix nitrogen in the soil. The federal government has spent decades building a successful research infrastructure to support cereal grains and animal agriculture. Unfortunately, the lack of research on these crops has become an impediment to unlocking the potential health and sustainability benefits pulse crops have to offer.

## 2. School Pulse Foods Pilot Program

**The USDBC, USADPLC and APA support the inclusion of a Pulse School Foods Pilot Program in the Nutrition Title of the 2012 Farm Bill with an authorization of \$10 million over five years.**

*We support the establishment of a Pulse Foods Pilot Program under the Nutrition Title of the Farm Bill.* Childhood obesity has reached epidemic proportion in school age children. The USDA has identified fiber and potassium as nutrients of concern that need to be increased in the diets of school age children. Pulse crops provide a cost effective way to significantly increase fiber and potassium in the diet. The Pilot aims to:

- **Promote increased interest and awareness in the number and variety of pulses and pulse-based foods among school-aged children**
- **Substantially increase the healthfulness of school meals with a focus on districts with large proportions of free/reduced-eligible students**
- **Evaluate the acceptability of pulses and pulse-based foods among schoolchildren**
- **Evaluate changes in availability and consumption of pulses and pulse-based foods in school meals**



Drewnowski, A. (2010) *Am J Clin Nutr.* 91(S):1095S-1101S

**Pulses are the *least expensive* dietary sources of:**

- **FIBER**
- **POTASSIUM**

**Mature legumes (dry or canned) are not currently authorized in other Farm Bill**

**Nutrition programs:**

- **Fresh Fruit & Vegetable**
- **Healthy Incentives**
- **Whole Grain Pilot**



# Pulses by the numbers: How do they compare?

*Data from the USDA National Nutrient Database*

Highlighted Text  $\geq 20\%$  Daily Value    Bold text  $\geq 10\%$  Daily Value

<b>1 serving = 1/2 cup</b>	<b>Pinto Beans</b>	<b>Lentils</b>	<b>White Rice</b>	<b>Brown Rice</b>	<b>Potato</b>	<b>Broccoli</b>
<b>Kcals</b>	116	115	103	109	124	22
<b>Fat (g)</b>	< 0.5	< 0.5	< 0.5	0.8	0.1	0.3
<b>Protein (g)</b>	<b>7.0</b>	<b>8.9</b>	2.1	2.6	2.6	2.3
<b>Carbohydrates (g)</b>	22	20	22	22	29	4
<b>Fiber (g)</b>	<b>7.3</b>	<b>7.8</b>	0.3	1.8	2.7	2.2
<b>Potassium (mg)</b>	<b>398</b>	<b>365</b>	28	42	<b>474</b>	278
<b>Iron (mg)</b>	<b>2.2</b>	<b>3.3</b>	1.0	0.4	1.6	0.6
<b>Magnesium (mg)</b>	<b>43</b>	36	9	<b>42</b>	<b>43</b>	16



## American Pulse Association—Pulse Health Initiative

### Overview

The American Pulse Association (APA), a partnership between the US Dry Bean Council and the USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council, represents the nation's dry pea, dry beans, lentil and chickpea industry. More than 35 states are involved with the production and processing of these particular crops, also known as pulse crops or 'pulses'

Pulse crops are uniquely positioned to help address three critical challenges for our nation and the global community:

- **Obesity and Chronic Disease:** 72 Million Americans were categorized as obese in 2009. The United States currently spends over \$160 billion on obesity-related medical costs. Obesity has also been recognized as a gate-way disease to other burdensome chronic disease, like heart disease and cancer.
- **Global Hunger and Functionality:** With the global population expected to reach 9 billion by 2050, the need to create dependable, low-cost food sources to enhance food security has never been greater.
- **Environmental sustainability:** Today's agriculture systems are being increasingly impacted by both environmental and economic factors. As a result, farmers around the world must find new ways to create more food, feed, fiber and fuel on fewer acres and with increasingly limited resources.



*\*Green states represent where pulse crops are grown and processed; orange states represent where they are processed (canned, packaged, etc.).*

One possible solution to both sustainability and domestic health problems is increased pulse crop consumption and production.

They are excellent sources of fiber, protein and folate that require minimal land and water resources.



### Key Priorities and Goals

To help raise awareness of the vital role pulse crops can play in meeting these challenges, APA has developed the Pulse Health Initiative—a focused effort to increase and leverage scientific research on the advantages of dry beans, dry peas, chickpeas and lentils and spur increased consumption and production of these important crops.

Four long-term goals for research have been established:

- Determine the consumption level of pulses that will reduce the risk of obesity and other chronic diseases.
- Increase pulse crop yield by 30 percent over the next 20 years.
- Quantify how an increase in utilization of pulse crops in crop rotations can help reduce agriculture's carbon footprint around the world.
- Identify new uses for pulse crops that would result in increased consumption and thus have a direct impact on alleviating national health issues such as obesity and other chronic disease.

For more information on the Pulse Health Initiative visit: <http://www.pea-lentil.com/pulse-health-initiative-phi>



## American Pulse Association—Pulse Health Initiative/Obesity and Chronic Disease

### The Challenge

Obesity remains one of our country's most significant health issues, and has been identified as a contributing factor to several leading causes of death.

**The indirect economic costs of obesity to the U.S. are at least \$450 billion annually – almost three times the direct medical costs of \$160 billion.**

Pulse crops can play a significant role in maintaining a healthy diet, and emerging research indicates that incorporating pulse crops into diets can reduce the risk of chronic diseases.

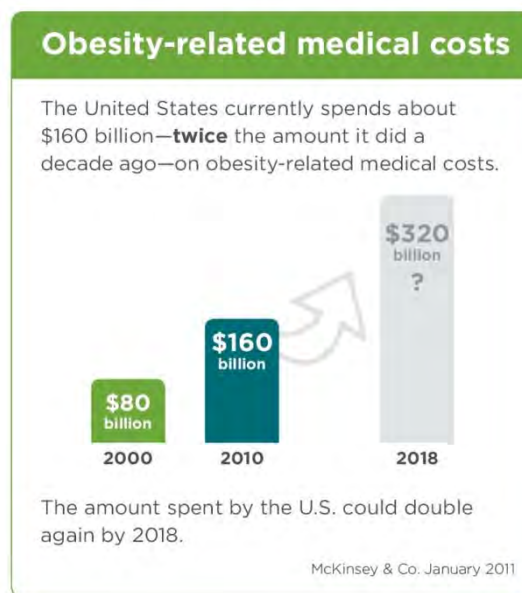
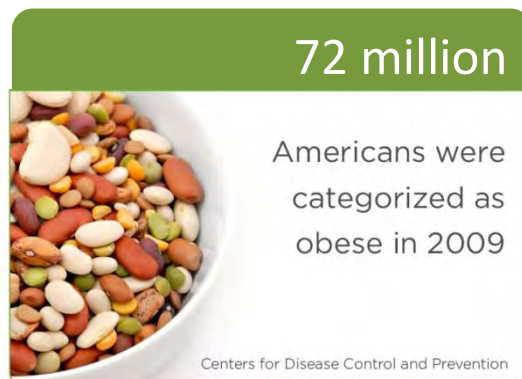
### The Promise of Pulse Crops

- Pulse crops, or dry beans, dry peas, lentils and chickpeas, are low in fat and an excellent source of fiber, protein and folate.
- Emerging research indicates that foods high in protein and fiber can aid in weight management.
- Pulse crops contain both soluble and insoluble fiber which aids in digestion, and helps to reduce cholesterol.
- Just one-half cup of cooked peas or lentils provides more than 10 grams of dietary fiber, compared with the average 5 grams that vegetables provide.
- Each half-cup serving of dry beans provides six to seven grams of protein and meets at least 10 percent of the Recommended Dietary Allowance (RDA) for protein, yet only costs about 20 cents per serving.
- Pulses contain complex carbohydrates and are characterized by a low glycemic index. Consuming foods with a low glycemic index has been identified as a way to maintain a consistent energy level and help keep blood sugar in normal ranges.

### Necessary Next Steps

While pulse crops have many nutritional benefits, much more needs to be learned about their role in reducing the risk of obesity and chronic disease. The American Pulse Association recommends the following additional research:

- Quantifiably substantiate the role pulse crops can play in reducing obesity and providing increased health benefits.
- Determine consumption levels that will result in reducing the risk of obesity and chronic disease.





## American Pulse Association—Pulse Health Initiative/Sustainability Initiatives

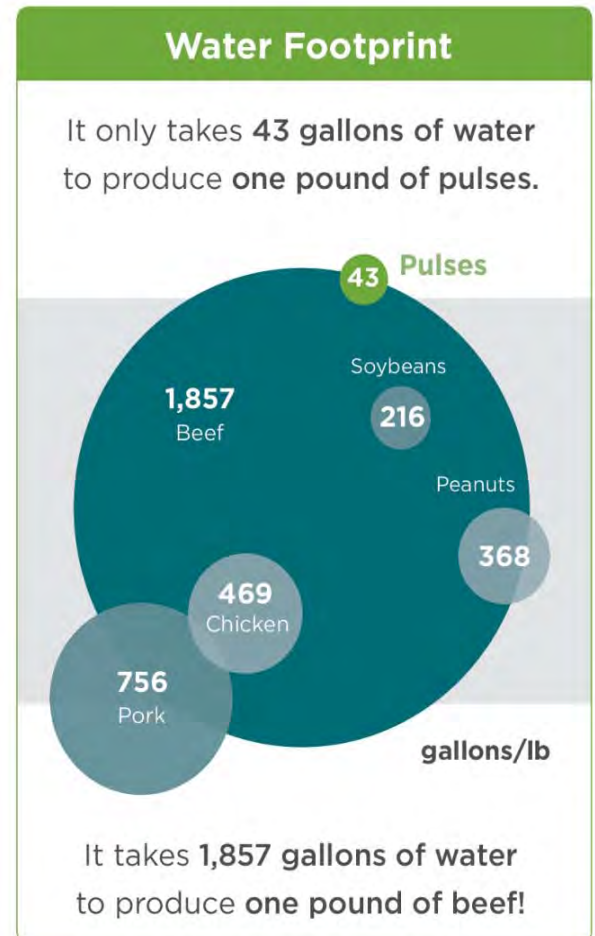
### The Challenge

Today's agriculture systems are being increasingly impacted by both environmental and economic factors. As a result, farmers around the world must find new ways to create more food, feed, fiber and fuel on fewer acres and with increasingly limited resources.

### The Promise of Pulse Crops

Pulse crops already contain numerous characteristics that make them environmentally-friendly. Enhancing these characteristics, and greater inclusion of pulse crops in the global farming system, can help improve global agriculture sustainability.

- Pulse crops—or dry beans, dry peas, lentils and chickpeas—produce high yields per acre in areas with limited rainfall,
- Producing pulse crops requires far less water per pound than other meat and grain protein sources.
- Pulse crops supply their own nitrogen, using sunlight to power the conversion of this atmospheric gas into a form available to plants.
- Pulses require half the total energy inputs of other crops, leaving a reduced environmental footprint for cropping systems that include pulses in the rotation.
- By adjusting crop rotations and land use to include more pulse crops, farming productivity could increase while reducing damage to environmentally-sensitive regions.



Source: Arjen Y. Hoekstra and Ashok Chapagain, *Globalization of Water*, U. of Twente, [Waterfootprint.org](http://Waterfootprint.org). National Geographic, April 2010

### Necessary Next Steps

Productivity advancements in pulse crops can help to significantly improve sustainable agricultural production, however, understanding the long-term impacts will require additional research to:

- Quantify how an increase in utilization of pulse crops in crop rotations can help reduce agriculture's carbon footprint around the world.
- Demonstrate the water savings that can be achieved globally by greater inclusion of pulse crops in the farming system.
- Enhance crop characteristics and production techniques to improve sustainability.



## Details of the Pulse Health Initiative—\$25 Million Research Request

### Importance of Funding Greater Research for Pulse Crops

We have enough research to know of the great promise of pulse crops. We need additional research to more fully understand the tremendous role pulse crops can play and to better quantify that role. Additional research can also help to boost production yields of pulse crops in the U.S. and around the world. Specifically, the American Pulse Association seeks research funding in the following areas:

#### Obesity and Chronic Disease

##### Research Request—\$10 million

- Understand dietary consumption in the U.S. and globally
- Develop much deeper knowledge of the underlying mechanisms of the health benefits of pulse crops
- Identify bioactive components and relevant plant genetic components
- Establish optimal recommended consumption levels of consumption for weight loss and disease prevention

#### Global Hunger and Functionality

##### Research Request—\$7 million

- Improved breeding to increase yield and nutritional traits
- Research to identify other functional uses of pulse crops, such as milled flour and ingredients
- Developing convenient, healthy products from pulse crops
- Research to improve the protein qualities of pulse crops

#### Sustainability

##### Research Request—\$8 million

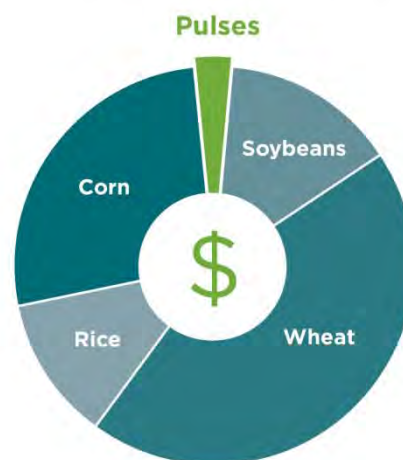
- Research strategies to make pulse crops more disease and pest resistant
- Research to improve water-use efficiency of pulse crop production
- Optimize natural biological nitrogen fixation in pulse crops.
- Research to reduce the carbon footprint of pulse crop production

### Comparison to Research Funding for other Crops

The nutritional value, production yields and functionality of major crops such as corn, rice, wheat and soybean have been the focus of tremendous research. Given the great, but not yet fully realized, promise of pulse crops—it makes sense to provide additional research funding in this area to unlock that potential.

#### Federal Research Dollars

From 2000-2009, grain crops (corn, rice, wheat) and soybeans received **more than \$1 billion** in federal research dollars.



In that same time period—dried beans, dried peas and lentils received **less than \$29 million**.



## American Pulse Association—Pulse Health Initiative/Global Hunger & Functionality

### The Challenge

Today's agriculture systems are under tremendous pressure to provide a rapidly growing global population with food, feed, fiber and fuel on a shrinking agricultural land base with finite water resources.

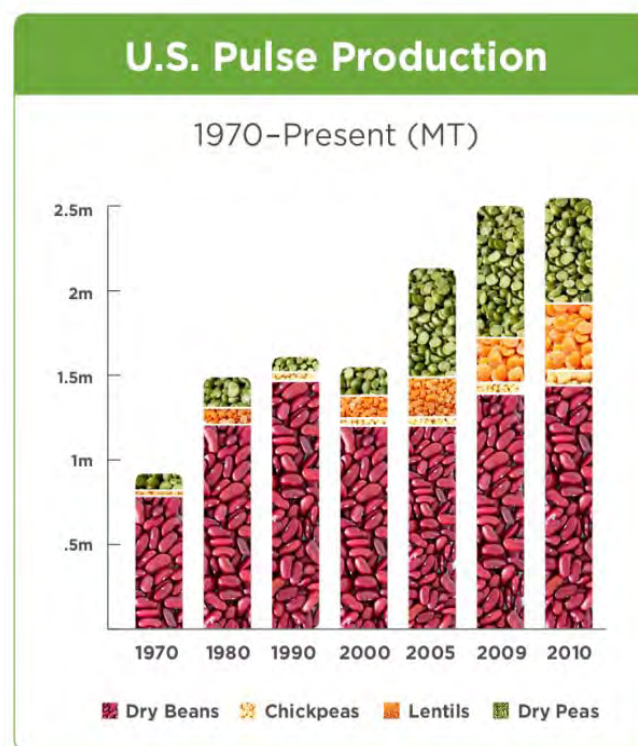
As a result, there is now, more than ever, a critical need to produce dependable, low-cost, nutritionally dense food sources on fewer acres.

### The Promise of Pulse Crops

Pulse crops—or dry beans, dry peas, lentils and chickpeas—are uniquely positioned to help reduce global hunger and thus

enhance food security. Some of their benefits include:

- Non-perishable food item
- Low-cost
- Easy to produce
- Nutritionally dense: excellent source of fiber, protein and folate
- Low in fat
- Are an acceptable part of diets in almost every culture around the world



### Necessary Next Steps

With their many benefits, pulse crops can play a critical role in reducing global hunger and improving global food security. While domestic pulse crop production has increased over the past few decades, agronomic research could help achieve the American Pulse Association's **goal of increasing pulse crop yield by 30% over the next 20 years.**

Recommended research includes:

- Identifying new uses for pulse crops, taking them from a food staple to a nutrition-packed ingredient, through the study of milling, extrusion, and extraction.
- Productivity research that will result in increasing the yield of pulse crops by 30% over the next 20 years.

For more information on the Pulse Health Initiative visit: <http://www.pea-lentil.com/pulse-health-initiative-phi>

# Pulse Health Initiative

dry beans, dry peas, lentils & chickpeas: *the heart of healthy food*

	Reduce Obesity \$10 million/4 research projects	Reduce Global Hunger \$7 million/4 research projects	Enhance Sustainability \$8 million/3 research projects
Priority One	<b>Roles of Pulse Foods in Preventing Chronic Disease</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Clinical trials with human volunteers</li> <li>Body composition analysis</li> <li>Community nutrition</li> </ul>	<b>Nutritional Quality of Pulse Crops</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Field trials and gene discovery</li> <li>Soil mineral and seed composition analyses</li> <li>Greenhouse studies</li> </ul>	<b>Factors Impacting Pulse Production</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Disease and pest resistance screening</li> <li>Cropping system studies</li> <li>Field trials</li> </ul>
Priority Two	<b>Consumer Needs for Pulse Foods</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consumer surveys</li> <li>Focus groups</li> <li>Analysis of existing data</li> </ul>	<b>Develop “super food” products</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Functional, nutritional and flavor analyses</li> <li>Tests for allergens</li> <li>Sensory and scale-up studies</li> </ul>	<b>Roles of Pulse Crops in Sustainable Ag Systems</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Remote sensing</li> <li>Chemical and microbial analysis of plants and soil</li> </ul>
Priority Three	<b>Bioactive Components of Pulse Foods</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Studies with cultured cells and rodent models</li> <li>Short-term feeding studies with human volunteers</li> <li>Biochemical analyses</li> </ul>	<b>Evaluate functional properties of pulses and their fractions for use as food</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Milling and sensory studies</li> <li>Cooking tests</li> <li>Physical and chemical analyses</li> </ul>	<b>Biological Nitrogen Fixation (BNF) in Pulse Crops</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Biochemical analysis of plants</li> <li>Gene discovery, isolation and characterization</li> <li>Greenhouse and field studies</li> </ul>
Priority Four	<b>Epidemiology of Pulse-Health Relationships</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Epidemiological (cross-sectional and cohort) studies</li> <li>Analyses of target genes in human sub-groups</li> </ul>	<b>Utilization of healthy components of pulses (i.e. protein, fiber) in new foods</b> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Consumer acceptability surveys</li> <li>Functional/nutritional analyses</li> <li>In vitro/rodent model studies</li> </ul>	
<b>Expected Outcomes of the Pulse Health Initiative</b>			
Expected Outcomes	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>Sustainable programs to prevent childhood obesity that utilize pulses</li> <li>Understanding consumer behavior with regards to barriers and facilitators of pulse consumption</li> <li>Understanding of consumption levels that will reduce the risk of obesity and other chronic diseases</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New pulse varieties that increase satiety, further enhance their nutritional and glycemic profiles, and reduce barriers to consumption (cooking time, flavors, etc)</li> <li>New uses for pulse crops that will increase consumer consumption</li> <li>Increases in pulse crop yield by 30% in the next 20 years</li> </ul>	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>New pulse varieties which further enhance their efficient water usage and superior nitrogen fixing capabilities</li> <li>Reductions in pulse crop losses from disease, pests, and weeds</li> <li>Expanded range for pulse production</li> </ul>



## **USDA-ARS Agronomist/Breeding Program Manager Sidney, MT FY 2014-\$500,000**

**Goal.** The goal of the Northern Plains Legume Agronomist/Breeding Program Manager would be to work with the Grain Legume Genetics and Physiology (GLGP) Research Unit in Pullman, WA, to provide growers in the Northern Plains with varieties of dry peas, lentils, chickpeas and other cool season grain legumes which are adapted specifically to the growing regions in Montana, North and South Dakota, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and Wyoming. A further research objective is to investigate nitrogen fixation of legumes and work to select for improvements in the N production of grain legumes.

**Background.** Planted acreage of cool season grain legume crops called pulses—particularly field peas, lentils and chickpeas—are rapidly expanding. In the US, over 950,000 acres of pulses were harvested in 2012 compared to about 350,000 acres 10 years ago. Pulse crops show good adaptability for the northern tier states and grow well in direct seed or “no-till” systems. Pulses are grown in rotation with small grains and oilseeds. The crops produce nitrogen, reducing the demand for energy utilized in commercial fertilizer production and application. Proper selection for good nitrogen production could be a desired improvement to the pulse crops.

Variety selection trials are needed across the Northern Plains region to ensure suitable varieties are developed which provide the grower with resistance to disease, good agronomic traits and good competition against weeds. Continued work needs to be done to develop marketable legumes that are desirable by US customers in markets overseas and in North America.

**What is needed?** The industry needs improved information about nitrogen fixation to improve the marketability of the crops. The industry also needs a manager to help select and manage the breeding trials in MT and ND. The position would be attached to the USDA-ARS Grain Legume Genetics and Physiology Research (GLGPR) Unit located in Pullman, WA. Close collaboration with that program would be established to provide the genetic materials for evaluation in the northern plains. Evaluations will be conducted for disease resistance considered important for survival in the northern plains. Included would be resistance to foliar diseases like powdery mildew, Sclerotinia white mold, Ascochyta blight and Anthracnose and root diseases like rhizoctonia, fusarium and aphanomyces. All of these diseases restrict productivity of pulse crops and reduce crop quality. The agronomist position would establish the experiments, collect the data, make appropriate selection of genetic material and summarize the results. Data obtained would be used for variety release recommendations.

**Specific objectives are to:**

- Determine adaptation of breeding lines of peas, lentils and chickpeas to the northern plains states.
- Acquire data to support variety release recommendations.
- Determine agronomic practices for grain legumes in the northern plains that will improve crop quality and profitability.

**Expected milestones:** The new position will be expected to define the parameters for breeding and selection of grain legume varieties for the northern plains. Within three years, germplasm will be identified with specific adaptation and recommended for release to producers in the target areas. Varieties in the major market classes will be available to producers by the fourth year of the project. Germplasm with specific adaptation will be available for further breeding and selection.

**FY 2014 Funding Request – USADPLC requests a \$500,000 appropriation in FY 2013 to fund a new USDA/ARS Plant Agronomist/ Breeding Program Manager to be stationed in Sidney, MT, and assigned to the GLGPR Unit.**



**USDA-ARS Cool Season Grain Legume (Pulse) Quality Lab/End-Use Scientist  
FY 2014 - \$500,000**

**Background:**

**Potential for pulse crops is fantastic.** Pulse crops are an outstanding source of nutrition in a world concerned with growing obesity and chronic diseases like diabetes. They are high in protein, fiber and nutrients like folate. Preliminary work developed by the USADPLC show that pulses can be incorporated into food products as side dishes, as flours and as components like protein fractions. These products are tasty, versatile and nutritious. Product development teams from major food companies have shown interest but they need more extensive information.

**Pulse crops expanding, making significant reductions in greenhouse gases.** Pulse crop acreage is rapidly expanding across the United States, primarily in Washington, Idaho, Montana, North Dakota and South Dakota. Over 1,200,000 acres were harvested in the northern tier states in 2012, compared to only 650,000 acres 10 years ago. Pulse crops are legumes which produce their own nitrogen and significantly reduce the need for commercial fertilizers. Producers save energy consumed in applying the fertilizer. Since commercial fertilizer is produced using natural gas, pulse crops in rotations reduce the need for fossil fuels by curbing the need for fertilizer, reducing the fuel consumption in application and significantly reducing the transportation of fertilizer.

**Pulse Markets demand quality.** Globalization has changed the marketplace for producers of commodities. Users demand the highest quality product at the lowest price. To maintain market share, producers must be able to show the customer, from importer to consumer, the quality profile of their product. With today's health conscious consumer, dry peas, lentils and chickpeas provide high levels of protein without the fat or cholesterol associated with meat. Pulse crops provide a good source of fiber along with many important nutrients. Along with human nutrition, pulse crops can be a great source of plant protein to provide a good feeding source without the risk of BSE or other diseases. However, the pulse industry, unlike the wheat, barley, corn or soybean industry do not have a quality research lab or scientists devoted to developing multiple end uses for our commodities.

**Quality characteristics are important in other crops.** NDSU has hired Dr. Dil Thavarasha as the lead researcher for the NDSU Pulse Quality Lab. This lab is providing end use investigations and quality information for small grains, including pulses. With globalization and the sophisticated needs of today's consumer, it is critical that the pulse industry gathers data and develops new uses. Similar information available to the wheat industry through an extensive network of quality labs is used with great success.

**Proposal:**

**USDA/ARS Pulse Quality Lab/End Use Research Scientist \$500,000.** USADPLC proposes the establishment of a USDA-ARS Pulse Quality Scientist collocated with the pulse quality lab at NDSU. The research scientists would be tasked to develop new products and provide quality characteristic information for growers, processors and customers.

The Pulse Quality Lab/End-Use Research Scientist would include the following research objectives:

- Research nutritional and industrial properties and end-use characteristics of dry peas, lentils and chickpeas.
- Identify potential food uses for pulses and evaluate varieties, both current and experimental, for market suitability and nutritional benefits to consumers.
- Identify potential non-food and energy uses for pulses and evaluate varieties, both current and experimental for market suitability into the non-food market.
- Develop new processes and identify commercially available processes, which will add value to dry peas, lentils and chickpeas.
- Work cooperatively with USDA-ARS pulse breeders to develop high quality varieties of dry peas, lentils and chickpeas that domestic and foreign end users demand.
- Provide a center to evaluate quality characteristics of all peas, lentils and chickpeas in the US.
- Provide marketing information for potential customers about the quality of our products and production characteristics of particular varieties or crops.

The scope of this project would be national. The scientist would work with the NDSU pulse quality lab investigating pulse crops. There is no other center for pulse quality and end use development in the US. By combining with the NDSU state and industry investment, USDA-ARS would be able to significantly leverage the funding invested.

Dry peas, lentils and chickpeas are high in protein, complex carbohydrates, essential amino acids (folate) and have more dietary fiber than any other major food group.

Considering the health and nutritional benefits these low fat, cholesterol-free grain legumes, research from the USDA-ARS Grain Legume End-Use Research Programs will benefit consumers and producers for years to come.

**The USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council is requesting an appropriation of \$500,000 in FY 2014 to fund this needed End-Use Research Program and develop a USDA/ARS pulse quality scientist at Fargo, ND.**



**Increase to USDA-ARS CRIS Funding for Pulse Crop Pathologist focused on Root Diseases  
Prosser, WA  
FY 2014-\$300,000**

Agency/Account: USDA ARS

Priority: USADPLC Priority

1. **Background:** Dry peas, lentils and chickpeas or pulse crops are extremely vulnerable to root diseases. To focus on discovering solutions and sources of resistance for this historic drag on production, an ARS Pathologist position was established in Prosser, WA to study the root diseases of pulse crops in the late 1970's. This position is the sole scientist in the USDA-ARS system devoted to the root diseases of dry peas, lentils and chickpeas.
2. **Growth of US Pulse Crops:** The planted acreage of dry peas, lentils and chickpeas has rapidly expanded over the last ten years, climbing from 500,000 total acres to over 1.2 million acres. In contrast to the industry expansion, the USDA-ARS investment in disease pathology of pulses and in particular, the support for this disease pathologist has not changed since the position was established in the late 1970's. In fact, the efforts of this position are divided between pulses and potatoes. USADPLC sees this disease pathologist as a national research leader in pulse crop root disease management but that is not possible at current funding levels.
3. **Vulnerability to Root Diseases:** The growing regions of pulse crops have moved from the relatively arid regions of the Palouse and central Washington to the more moist and more intense rotations of the Northern Plains of ND and MT. Root disease are continuing to impact the industry with significant impacts from *Aphanomyces*, *Pythium*, *Fusarium*, and *Rhizoctonium* Root Rots. Economic impacts are significant and will continue to increase. Without significant scientific investigation, producers will not be able to make crop improvements, find integrated pest management solutions or find other management solutions.
4. **Current Contributions of the Position:** This is a national program with cooperators in ND, MT, NE, WA and ID. The cooperative efforts of this position have provided extremely valuable genetic analysis of disease impacts and sources of resistance. Fungicide evaluations and alternative treatments evaluated by the lab have provided invaluable data for pulse producers. With the assistance of this research position, a line of germplasm has been released with resistance to *aphanomyces*, one of the most significant root diseases in dry peas. *Aphanomyces* was also discovered in lentils and nematodes were identified with the help of this research lab. All of these contributions are being provided with less than \$10,000 of actual programming available.
5. **Request increase to CRIS by \$300,000: USADPLC requests USDA-ARS increase funding for this position by \$300,000** to bring the total level to an accepted viable level for the next 10 years. With the continued expansion of the Pulse Industry, an additional investment is necessary for pulse root disease. This position and the research focus of this project are critical to the USADPLC Research Priorities.



## USDA-ARS Autumn Sown Grain Legume Plant Geneticist Position FY 2014-\$300,000

**Background:** Most commercial grain legumes in the US are planted in the spring. Spring sown legumes are vulnerable to loss of yield due to planting delays in wet, cool springs. To counter this restriction, breeders began to develop autumn sown grain legumes which are cultivars of dry peas, lentils or chickpeas selected for a tolerance to cold winter temperatures which enables planting them in the Autumn. These cultivars grow to rosette in the late fall, winter in this stage, and then burst forth in the spring when temperatures warm up. Current nurseries of autumn sown legumes show 2.5 to 3.5 times the yields of conventional spring sown varieties. In addition to a yield increase, seeding in the fall when the fields are more accessible coupled with earlier harvest dates make autumn sown legumes much more desirable.

Based on this preliminary research and the needs of the producers to increase the productivity of these grain legumes, the Industry presented the case for a grain legume breeder focused on autumn sown pulse crop breeding. The industry request was for a USDA-ARS scientist based in Pullman at the Grain Legume Genetics and Physiology (GLGP) Research Unit.

**Current status:** In FY 2006, Congress approved the addition of an Autumn Sown (Winter ) Legume Geneticist for the GLGP Research Unit at WSU in Pullman, WA. However, the funding was established at \$120,000 which does not support a research scientist. This additional funding allows the GLGP Research Unit to focus a part of their breeding effort to development of winter hardy materials for further development. To properly focus the efforts of the breeding team, the Research Unit needs a autumn sown grain legume geneticist.

**Proposal and Descriptions:** The Autumn Sown (Winter) Grain Legume Plant Geneticist would be assigned to the USDA-ARS GLGP Research Unit in Pullman, WA. This geneticist would focus on developing breeding lines and varieties of dry peas, lentils and chickpeas (pulses) adapted to winter weather conditions and suitable for planting in the fall. This position would complement work being done by researchers breeding spring varieties of dry peas, lentils and chickpeas.

**Research Objectives:** The Autumn Sown Grain Legume Plant Geneticist would dedicate his or her time to developing varieties of grain legumes for autumn sown production in the Pacific Northwest and Northern Plains growing regions of the US. Research objectives include:

- Develop high-yielding autumn sown varieties of dry peas, lentils and chickpeas for production systems in the Pacific Northwest and Northern Plains growing regions.
- Adapt autumn sown varieties through breeding to zero- and low-tillage production systems.
- Identify disease resistant traits in adapted varieties of dry peas, lentils and chickpeas and incorporate them into new production lines.
- Work cooperatively with other USDA-ARS grain legume plant geneticists and end-use researchers to develop autumn sown varieties of pulses that are high in quality and suitable for domestic and export markets.

**Where would it fit?** Autumn sown pulses have shown great promise in low rainfall areas where storage of water is critical. The pulse crop in the rotation significantly changes the activities on farm. As farmers and agriculturalists search for crops to make the farming systems of North America more sustainable, autumn sown pulses are a crop that can provide solutions. Current cultivars show potential in eastern Montana, South Dakota, Colorado, Nebraska, Kansas and central Washington state. Without a breeder focused on developing better winter hardiness and improved quality, the potential cannot be realized.

To ensure continuous progress with the winter breeding program, **the USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council is requesting an increase of \$300,000 to the appropriation for the Grain Legume Genetics and Physiologic Research Unit at Pullman, WA for an Autumn Sown Legume Plant Geneticist and research program in FY 2014 and beyond to complete the funding of this important position.**





**USDA-ARS Increase to CRIS Funding for Grain Legume Genetics and Physiology (GLGP)  
Research Unit, Pullman, WA  
FY 2014-\$400,000**

Agency/Account: USDA ARS

Priority: USADPLC Priority

1. **Background:** The Grain Legume Genetics and Physiology (GLGP) Research Unit located at Washington State University in Pullman, WA includes three research scientists, two plant geneticists and one pathologist. This unit was established in 1970 with additions in 1998 and 2002. It is the sole ARS research lab devoted to dry peas, lentils and chickpeas. As an ARS facility, the GLGP research unit provides national leadership for the US breeding program for grain legumes.
2. **Growth of US Pulse Crops:** The planted acreage of dry peas, lentils and chickpeas has rapidly expanded over the last ten years, climbing from 500,000 total acres to over 1 million acres. At the establishment of the GLGP Research Unit, there was one variety of dry peas, one variety of lentils and chickpeas were not supported. Presently, there are two classes of peas, six classes of lentils, two classes of chickpeas and the unit is developing autumn sown cultivars with cold tolerance. In contrast to this expansion in both acres and the complexity of the breeding program, ARS investment in grain legume genetic research has remained equal to what it was prior to 2002. An increase in investment by USDA-ARS is required to continue to maintain its leadership in grain legume genetics.
3. **Growers support national breeding program.** USADPLC, representing the check off organizations from WA, ID, MT and ND, contributes grower funds directly to the USDA-ARS GLGP Research Unit each year. In addition to financial support, the National Research Committee provides strategic guidance and priorities for the breeding efforts. The GLGP Research Unit provides critical technical support for the industry.
4. **Funding for US breeding program must increase.** Canada invests over \$4 Million in breeding programs alone each year and Australia's national breeding program costs over \$10 million per year. Even India, a developing country, invests more in breeding programs for pulses than the US. US national investments amount to a little over \$600,000 and must increase to remain competitive in international markets.
5. **Request for \$400,000 for three scientists.** The USADPLC requests a funding increase to the CRIS grants for the USDA ARS GLGP Research Unit at WSU to be divided equally between the three scientists assigned to this unit. This funding increase would bring the Pulse Breeding Research Unit into the 21<sup>st</sup> century.



**FY2012 Funding Request** – Stakeholders request **\$2.211 million** in ARS funding to continue and build on the accomplishments made possible by past appropriations to the National Sclerotinia Initiative. Thirty proposed projects totaling \$1,899,500 are competing for the \$1,711,000 appropriated in FY2011. Additional projects would have been submitted had more funding been available.

**Goal:** The goal of the National Sclerotinia Initiative is to employ a coordinated research strategy to minimize the devastating effects of *Sclerotinia* (white mold) on soybeans, canola, sunflowers, dry edible beans, and the pulse crop group consisting of dry peas, lentils, and chickpeas.

**Disease Background:** *Sclerotinia* is a serious fungal disease that affects most broad-leaf plants, including canola, dry edible beans, soybeans, sunflowers, peas, lentils, and chickpeas. It has proven very difficult to control or minimize. The fungus generates hard, black bodies called sclerotia that can remain in the soil for many years. Under the right weather conditions, the sclerotia produce spores that spread for miles and can infect a susceptible crop.

**Economic Impacts:** *Sclerotinia* causes serious economic loss by negatively impacting crop quality and yields. The collective annual losses for the five crops participating in the Initiative have been as high as \$252 million. Specifically, annual losses for each of the crops have been as high as \$100 million for sunflowers; \$70 million for soybeans; \$46 million for dry edible beans; \$24 million for canola; and \$12 million for pulse crops. The disease is a serious threat to the future of the confection sunflower. The disease not only reduces yields, but quality. Diseased seeds cannot always be separated in cleaning and processing resulting in bitter tasting seeds which are rejected by consumers. Historically, crop disease experts advised farmers not to plant a *Sclerotinia* vulnerable crop for up to seven years in a field with a history of this disease. This is not possible today since a rotation to small grain crops does not provide reasonable economic returns, and these crops are also having disease issues themselves with *Fusarium*.

**Initiative Background:** Because of the breadth of the issue and the difficulty in resolving it with an individual crop focus, scientists have been unwilling to dedicate their careers to this challenging disease and historically administrators have been unwilling to allocate limited research dollars to *Sclerotinia*. This prompted the United States Dry Bean Council, American Soybean Association, U.S. Canola Association, National Sunflower Association, and the USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council to support the establishment of a National Sclerotinia Research Initiative administered by USDA/ARS. This has already provided new commitments from scientists to address the disease through a multi-state and multi-crop national research effort.

The Initiative began when Congress awarded \$960,000 in fiscal year FY2002, and \$1.45 million in FY2003. Scientists from 16 states have competed for funding during the life of the program. Review and funding decisions have been and continue to be established via committees. Twenty projects were funded in FY2002, 23 in FY2003, 34 in FY2004, 29 in FY2005, 30 in FY2006, 29 in both FY2007 and FY2008, and 24 in both FY2009 and FY2010. The committees have once again initiated the process of awarding projects in FY2011 according to funding received and priorities listed in the National Sclerotinia Initiative Strategic Plan.

**Initiative Accomplishments:** The science community continues to show interest in the National Sclerotinia Initiative; each successive year the Initiative has attracted a large number of competitive projects. To date, research and technology transfer activities conducted through the Initiative have resulted in numerous achievements in the areas of genetics and breeding, disease epidemiology, and crop management practices, all which are of importance to growers, the scientific community, and agribusiness. These include:

- Development of a *Sclerotinia* risk map for **dry bean** producers and continued validation and expansion of risk maps for **canola**.

- Identification and characterization of QTLs (genes) that condition partial resistance to white mold in **canola, common bean and soybean**.
- Verification of high levels of white mold resistance in >20 known and 2 new **bean** accessions.
- Determination of the biochemical basis of white mold resistance and identification of oxalate sensitivity as a means to distinguish white mold susceptibility in **bean lines**.
- Identification of **canola** cultivars with improved tolerance to white mold.
- Establishment of a comprehensive **National Sclerotinia Initiative website** to serve the needs of the agricultural community and provide educational information to the general public.
- Identification of six **lentil** cultivars and a breeding line with improved resistance to white mold.
- Identification and evaluation of a biological control agent, *Coniothyrium minitans*, that shows promise in managing white mold in various crops.
- Identification of wild **sunflower** accessions with genetic resistance to *Sclerotinia*.
- Verification of transgenic expression of a broad-spectrum antifungal peptide in **soybean** that confers resistance to *Sclerotinia*.
- Identified and released *Sclerotinia* resistant **sunflower** germplasm to commercial breeders for integration into new hybrids.
- Development of three experimental **soybean** breeding lines that express high and stable resistance to *Sclerotinia*.
- Development of improved disease screening methods for **canola, pea, lentil, dry bean, soybean, and sunflower** to identify *Sclerotinia* resistance in greenhouse and field settings.
- Development of transformation systems to introduce anti-fungal genes into crop germplasm.
- Release of a **soybean** variety and soybean germplasm with partial resistance to *Sclerotinia* stem rot.
- **Cooperation in the *Sclerotinia sclerotiorum* whole genome sequencing project.**

To learn more about the Initiative and the work being done, visit the National Sclerotinia Initiative website at <http://www.whitemoldresearch.com/>.

**Funding Request:** To continue and build on the accomplishments made possible by past appropriations listed below, stakeholders recommend additional ARS funding as follows:

- **FY2002** – \$960,000 appropriated to ARS;
- **FY2003** – \$1,450,510 appropriated to ARS;
- **FY2004** – \$1,441,952 appropriated to ARS. (Funding remained at FY2003 level, less 0.59% rescission); \$2.8 million requested;
- **FY2005** – \$1,429,983 appropriated to ARS. (Funding remained at FY2004 level, less 0.83% rescission); \$2.8 million requested;
- **FY2006** – \$1,723,000 appropriated to ARS. (Funding increased by \$300,000, less 1.0% rescission); \$2.8 million requested;
- **FY2007** – \$1,723,000 appropriated to ARS; (Funding remained at FY2006 level); \$2.8 million requested;
- **FY2008** – \$1,711,000 appropriated to ARS. (Funding at FY2007 level, less 0.70% rescission); \$2.8 million requested;
- **FY2009** – \$1,711,000 appropriation to ARS. (Funding at FY2007 level, less 0.70% rescission); \$2.8 million requested;
- **FY2010** – \$1,711,000 appropriation to ARS. (Funding at FY2007 level, less 0.70% rescission); \$2.2 million requested;
- **FY2011** – \$1,711,000 appropriation to ARS. (Funding at FY2007 level, less 0.70% rescission); \$2.2 million requested;
- **FY2012** – \$2.211 million in ARS funding; \$1,711,000 in ARS base funding to be continued plus \$500,000 in new appropriations to use genomic information to expand the development of resistance to *Sclerotinia* in canola, dry edible beans, soybeans, sunflowers, peas, lentils, and chickpeas.





February 4, 2013

Edward Knippling, Administrator  
Agricultural Research Service  
Jamie Whitten Building  
14th and Independence Ave., SW  
Washington, DC 20250

**Reference: USADPLC USDA-ARS Policy Update**

Dear Dr. Knippling,

When the US Pulse Industry organized in 1965, close behind was the formation of the USDA-ARS Grain Legume Research Unit. The industry partnership with ARS is a key element of our research strategy. Over the years, ARS scientists have provided critical scientific support to keep the pulse industry in the US alive. Scientists like Drs. Fred Muehlbauer and Walt Kaiser were critical to the establishment of the Chickpea industry in the US, one of the most successful pulse crops in North America.

We are writing to request your help with the following issues:

**1. PHI Research Initiative (language in 2012 Appropriations Bill):**

*Pulse Health Initiative.*—The Committee continues to recognize the need to investigate the ability of pulse crops—dry beans, dry peas, lentils, and chickpeas—to provide solutions to critical health issues including but not limited to obesity, diabetes, cardiovascular disease, and cancer; and to increase the consumption of pulse crops by improving their functionality in baked goods and end use as a food and food ingredient through the study of milling, extrusion, extraction, and cooking properties. The Committee also recognizes the potential to improve the sustainability of agricultural rotations and reduce green house gas emissions by improving the nitrogen fixing abilities of pulse crops. The Committee recommends ARS provide adequate funding to establish the Pulse Health Initiative.

As you know, the last appropriations bill included language directing the establishment of the Pulse Health Initiative. The USADPLC proposes that USDA-ARS allocate \$5 million in FY 2014 to support this effort. We are working extremely hard to add further authorization for the PHI in the 2013 Farm Bill. This will provide an exceptional opportunity for ARS to lead the country in a significant research effort over the next five years. As a willing participant in helping to organize this effort, we would like to provide the following observations.

2. **Acreage for pulse crops have steadily increased.** Pulse acres over the last five years have increased every year from 650,000 acres to over 1.2 million acres. The acreage in Montana has expanded at a remarkable rate over the last three years making it the largest lentil producing state in the US. Interest in pulse crops is beginning to appear in Colorado, Kansas, and Nebraska. Chickpea acres in Oregon have also grown. The acreage is expanding and with this expansion is an increasing need for research in breeding and genetics, weed management, disease procedures and especially nutrition research.

ARS Legume Pathologist Research Position at Prosser, WA

3. **USDA-ARS response in the face of this expansion.** Over the same period, virus disease pathologists Dr. Steven Clement and Dr. Richard Larsen have left the ARS and have not been replaced. Viral diseases have reduced yields by 20-40% in the past. These scientists have worked for many years studying these diseases and laid the foundation for management of these devastating diseases. In addition to these two vacancies, the only pathologist focused on root diseases of peas, lentils, and chickpeas, Dr. Lyndon Porter, is assigned to half time for pulse diseases. He has been tasked to support potatoes half time.
4. **Expectation of the Industry.** The industry understands that the budget environment for everyone has been extremely unkind. However, we do not expect the environment to improve and there must be a way for ARS to at least maintain the research personnel devoted to an expanding crop. Pulses are an expanding crop with guidance from Congress to expand the research effort. Instead, it appears ARS has actually reduced the effort devoted to pulses.
5. **Organization of USDA-ARS Research Effort.** Each year the USADPL presents ARS with the following requests to expand the research personnel devoted to pulse research. This year, we are also making an appeal not to reduce the effort and to restore Dr. Porter to a full time pulse crop research scientist.
  - **USDA Pulse Research needs to keep pace.** The industry has expanded almost three fold since the first scientist was established at Pullman in 1970. With the help of the GLGP Research Unit, production areas include the states of MT and ND and other northern plains states. There are nearly 1.2 million acres of pulses planted and USDA-ARS needs to consider reconfiguring the research unit at Pullman to provide leadership and better support the US pulse industry.
  - **Consolidation at Pullman would focus effort.** USADPLC Research Positions address the Industry recommendations for focusing the USDA-ARS research efforts. First, we recommend increases in funding to support the CRIS levels for the three scientists currently at the GLGP Research Unit. In addition, we recommend moving the Pathologist located at Prosser to the GLGP Research Unit at Pullman. We also recommend increasing the funding for the Autumn Sown Legume Scientist to authorize an additional Geneticist focused on developing Autumn sown legumes. Finally, we recommend an additional Agonomist Technician stationed at the ARS station at Sydney, MT to support the breeding trials across MT and ND.
  - **USDA-ARS would provide leadership.** This would configure the Research Unit at Pullman as the premier research unit for the US providing breeding support for spring and winter legumes, disease research for foliar and root diseases, and provide on the ground technical support for the genetic improvements across the northern tier. The increase in funding would support all the scientists into the next decade and provide the basis for increase contribution from industry and other sources.
  - **ARS Quality Lab to Complement NDSU.** As you know, the USADPLC is also focused on improving nutrition research and developing improved knowledge of functionality. The Pulse Health Initiative will require a center to focus the efforts and provide technical outreach. The research policy positions include an ARS research scientist to support this effort. The USADPLC vision is to establish this program at NDSU to complement the

ARS Legume Pathologist Research Position at Prosser, WA

NDSU Pulse Quality Program housed at NDSU. We expect that this position would support a national program to develop nutrition information in support of USDA Dietary Guidelines, increasing knowledge about functionality and new products, and improving crop quality through genetic markers associated with certain quality traits.

We look forward to discussing the feasibility and possibility of reorganizing the USDA-ARS research efforts into crop improvement, disease research and quality improvements to insure its position as the leader for the industry and for the nation.  
Thank you for your time and consideration of this effort.

Sincerely,

Tim McGreevy  
CEO

cc: Dr. Kaye Simmons, Deputy Administrator, Crop Production and Protection  
Dr. Andrew Hammond, Area Director, Pacific West Area  
Dr. Ashok Alva, Research Ldr, Vegetable and Forage Crop Research Unit  
Dr. George Vandemark, Research Ldr, Grain Legume Genetics & Physiology Research Unit

Current USDA-ARS Grain Legume Research						USADPLC
	Grain Legume Genetics and Physiology Research Unit				Pullman, WA	2014 Requests
	Research Leader	Pulse Breeder/Geneticist	All Crops	\$	133,000	\$400,000
	Research Scientist	Pulse Breeder/Geneticist	Dry Peas	\$	133,000	
	Research Scientist	Plant Disease Pathologist	Foliar Diseases	\$	134,000	
	Partial Funding	Pulse Breeder/Geneticist	Winter Legumes			\$300,000
	New Request	Crop Agronomist	All Crops		Sydney, MT	\$500,000
	Pulse Crops/ Forage Legume Research					
	Research Scientist	Plant Disease Pathologist	Root Diseases		Prosser, WA	\$300,000
					move to WSU	
	Pulse Quality Lab-NDSU (New Request)					
	Research Scientist	Nutrition and New Product Development	Quality/New Products		Fargo, ND	\$450,000
<b>Total Requests</b>						<b>\$1,950,000</b>



## USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council 2012-13 Trade Issues

### 1. India Phytosanitary Import Restriction – Methyl Bromide Fumigation:

**Background.** In 2004, India imposed a non-tariff barrier requiring all imported pulses to be fumigated with methyl bromide and certified free of stem and bulb nematodes, pea cyst nematodes, and bruchids. The U.S. and Canada have been granted a series of waivers allowing pulse shipments to be fumigated in India, rather than in the exporting country. The fumigation waiver was requested because methyl bromide must be applied at or above the ambient temperatures required on the label (5 degrees C/42 degrees F). Processing plants and warehouses across the northern tier of the USA are below 42 degrees F for 6 months of the year or longer.

**Fumigation Waiver Status:** The current fumigation waiver expires March 31, 2013.

**Policy Position.** The USADPLC is working closely with USDA/APHIS on a long-term solution to this issue. The specified pests are insignificant in the processed pulses being exported to India. Fumigation is not warranted. We believe the USDA/APHIS phytosanitary certificate provides the Indian government with adequate assurances that the shipments are free of the specified pests.

### 2. India Phytosanitary Import Restriction – Additional Declarations:

**Background.** In 2010, India announced that it would require Additional Declarations to be added to Phytosanitary Certificates for all imported pulses; these Declarations would address the absence of quarantine weed seeds and the absence of soil contamination. India planned on instituting these Additional Declaration requirements effective 31 March 2011. Since that time, they have granted postponements to allow more time for discussions with trading partners, but as of January 2013, the Additional Declarations are once again being required in some Indian ports. It is likely that all Indian ports will be enforcing this requirement in the near future.

Given that there is no possibility of certifying that a shipment is absolutely free of weed seeds or soil based on standard sampling procedures, there must be some agreement between the Indian authorities and APHIS on sampling protocols and allowances in order for APHIS to be able to issue Additional Declarations. Without agreement, we will lose access to our largest export market for peas and lentils.

**Policy Position.** The USADPLC is working closely with USDA/APHIS on a solution to this issue. We believe that these Additional Declarations are not warranted. We believe the USDA/APHIS phytosanitary certificate provides the Indian government with adequate assurances that the shipments are free of quarantine weed seeds and soil contamination.

### 3. India Pulse Quality Import Restriction – minimum quality standards:

**Background.** Effective February 2013, India will enforce certain quality standards on all imported pulses. These standards include 14% maximum moisture content, 1% maximum foreign material, and limits on weevil damage and overall damage. These are factors concerning the quality of the pulses rather than food safety. As such, they should be considered by buyer and seller in setting a price, but should not represent a bar to importation. Under the standards as proposed, there will be an affect on US exports to India, given that US dry peas (for which India is our leading export market) may exceed 14% moisture content, and that US shipments of

‘thresher-run’ dry peas (which will be further cleaned in India) may exceed the limit on foreign material.

**Policy Position.** USADPLC believes that these regulations are unnecessary from a food safety standpoint, and interject arbitrary government standards in matters that are traditionally left to the buyer and seller to negotiate as issues of product value.

#### **4. Canada Phytosanitary Import Restriction – Additional Declaration:**

**Background.** Canada has proposed new requirements for imported pulses. Under the proposed regulations, pulses that have been cleaned and processed can be imported into Canada only when accompanied by a Phytosanitary Certificate that includes an Additional Declaration confirming the absence of specific quarantine weed seeds. A Phytosanitary Certificate with the Additional Declaration on weed seeds would be required for each shipment.

The new regulations are unclear on how this would be applied to shipments of cleaned, processed pulses sent from American processing plants to Canadian ports to be shipped overseas – shipped either bagged in container, bulk in container, or in covered hopper cars for transloading.

**Policy Position.** USADPLC believes that Additional Declarations on the absence of weed seed are unnecessary for pulses that are being trans-shipped to foreign destinations through Canadian ports, since the risk of release of quarantine weed seeds during trans-shipment is negligible.

#### **5. Canada Phytosanitary Import Restriction – Additional Declaration:**

**Background.** Canada has proposed new requirements for the importation of thresher-run pulses (‘thresher-run’ refers to pulses delivered without any cleaning or processing prior to shipment). Under the proposed rules, thresher run pulses can be imported only to a Canadian facility that has been granted an import permit by the Canadian Food Inspection Agency (CFIA). Import permits will be granted to Canadian processing facilities that have safeguards in place to ensure that any pests that may be present in the imported pulses will not be released into Canadian fields.

Many US farmers in Montana and North Dakota deliver thresher-run pulses straight from their farms to Canadian processing facilities. It is unclear how US farmers making deliveries to Canadian processors can prove to Canadian border officials that delivery will in fact be made to a Canadian facility holding a valid import permit.

**Policy Position.** USADPLC believes that these requirements should not be implemented until there is a system in place to allow US farmers to make deliveries to Canadian processing plants holding import permits without undue delays or documentation requirements.



### **Cuba Trade Policy**

**Background.** Prior to 1960, Cuba was one of the largest markets for US dry peas and lentils. Cuba has imported over 200,000 MT of dry peas, lentils, chickpeas and dry beans in prior years, and imports of dry peas alone have exceeded 100,000 MT in some years. Cuba is the largest dry pea export market in the Western Hemisphere.

**Current Status.** In the year 2000, Congress passed legislation allowing food and medicine to be exported to Cuba, subject to certain restrictions. Cuba then grew to be the 2nd largest market for the US dry pea industry with a total purchase of 42,924 MT or \$9.38 million worth of dry peas and 7,676 MT or \$2.25 million worth of lentils in 2006 despite restrictions on travel and trade finance. Policy changes implemented by the administration in 2006 made trade even more difficult and had the effect of eliminating US sales of dry peas, lentils and chickpeas to Cuba, and we have not exported pulses to Cuba in the last three years. We believe that Cuba could become a key market for our products if the following changes were made to US policy on Cuba:

- **Direct Banking should be allowed.** At present, all financial transactions with Cuba are handled by third party banks outside the United States, which creates unnecessary costs and delays.
- **Eliminate Payment in Advance Rule.** Under the Payment in Advance Rule, payment is received by the seller to ship goods once the seller or the seller's agent receives payment. Prior to 2005, the law allowed payment in advance of the physical delivery of the goods, as is common trade practice.
- **Allow Unrestricted Travel to Cuba.** Currently, farmers and companies selling goods to Cuba must apply for a license before traveling. However, there is no guarantee that these licenses will be granted and the time and resources used to apply for the license are a burden to smaller businesses and farmers.

**The time has come for changes to the current system. Congress should take steps to ensure that U.S. policies do not hamper the legal sales of food and medicine to Cuba.**



## Food Aid Procurement Position Paper

### 1. Local Purchases

In recent years, there have been consistent calls for U.S. food aid programs to use portions of their funding for local purchases. In the 2008 Farm Bill, a pilot program was included that would use \$60 million to study the impact of local food procurements in different food aid situations. In-kind food aid remains the most sustainable tool in the food aid toolbox. It is strongly supported by both the American people and their elected Members of Congress and is critical to our ability to maintain strong political support for global food security efforts. U.S. food is safe and nutritious. When items are purchased locally, there can be safety, stability and reliability questions. Many food aid recipients do not have the infrastructure or value chains in place to handle large-scale production and sales.

The USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council believes that local and regional purchases can be a useful tool for addressing global food insecurity, but they should work in coordination with current food aid programs. **In-kind donations should remain intact and funding for local purchases should come from the appropriate foreign assistance budget.** In a time of food shortages, it is imperative that U.S. resources remain viable and the procurement of local food not cause further harm to the local economies they are expected to serve.



## The Pulse Advantage

We know that cultural acceptability is a key factor in any successful food distribution program, and in the many locations where pulses (also known as legumes) are accepted, peas and lentils represent excellent value. Our comparison table looks at the current prices for various pulses, and also provides a comparison of the cost of delivering dietary protein using these pulses. One significant advantage of using lentils and split peas is the reduction in cooking time vs. beans and whole peas (see additional information on pg 2). Shorter cooking times can be an important consideration in areas where fuel resources are scarce.

PRICING COMPARISON – US Pulse Crops										
		Whole yellow peas	Whole green peas	Yellow split peas	Lentils	Black beans	Pea beans	Great northern beans	Red kidney beans	Pinto beans
Price per MT * 12/11/12 FOB plant #1 grade, bid price, cleaned/bagged	US\$	\$485.01	\$518.08	\$617.29	\$573.20	\$859.79	\$837.75	\$1,080.25	\$1,300.71	\$903.89
How many one cup (dry) servings will \$1000 buy at these prices?	cups	10,466	9,798	8,223	9,086	5,995	5,739	5,059	4,178	5,732
How many cups (dry) to provide 100% of the protein RDA (55g) for an adult (154 lbs/70 kg), as a cooked product?	cups	1.56	1.56	1.56	1.23	1.20	1.22	1.24	1.19	1.19
What is the cost to deliver 100% of the minimum protein RDA (55g) for an adult at these prices?	US\$	\$0.1491	\$0.1592	\$0.1897	\$0.1356	\$0.2007	\$0.2133	\$0.2459	\$0.2858	\$0.2075
What is the cost of 365 servings providing 100% of the protein RDA for an adult?	US\$	\$54.40	\$58.11	\$69.24	\$49.48	\$73.24	\$77.84	\$89.75	\$104.33	\$75.75
Nutritional Content		peas, whole and split			lentils	black beans	pea beans	great northern beans	red kidney beans	pinto beans
source: USDA Statistical Database (mature seeds, raw)	Units	1 cup			1 cup	1 cup	1 cup	1 cup	1 cup	1 cup
		-----			-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----
		197 g			192 g	194 g	208 g	183 g	184 g	193 g
Water	g	22.2			21.5	21.4	25.2	19.6	21.6	21.1
Energy	kcal	671.8			648.9	661.5	701.0	620.4	620.1	656.2
Energy	kJ	2,811.2			2,714.9	2,768.4	2,935.0	2,594.9	2,594.4	2,746.4
Protein	g	48.4			53.9	41.9	46.5	40.0	41.5	40.3
Total lipid (fat)	g	2.3			1.8	2.8	3.1	2.1	2.0	2.2
Carbohydrate, by diff.	g	118.9			109.6	121.0	126.4	114.1	112.8	122.4
Fiber, total dietary	g	50.2			58.6	29.5	50.8	37.0	28.0	47.1
Ash	g	5.2			5.2	7.0	6.9	7.2	6.2	7.0

Note: prices do not include freight costs to US ports, which is included in the bid price on PL 480 tenders. Freight costs depend on the port, and would be roughly the same for all pulses.

\*source: Bean Market News, 11 DEC 2012 edition.

### Food with a familiar face

Peas and lentils are two of the world's oldest foods. These pulses have spread from ancient Middle East origins to become staples in many cultures, on the African continent, in Asia, and in Latin America.

### Short (and shorter) cooking periods

One of the great advantages of lentils and split peas is their short cooking period **without** overnight soaking, about 25 minutes depending on the mineral content of the water and geographical elevation. When cooking fuel is scarce, as is the case in many emergency relief situations and drought-stricken areas, cooking time can be cut in half by overnight soaking.

#### Cooking Time with Soaking

Lentils	10 - 13 minutes
Split Peas	13 - 15 minutes

### The superb nutritional profile of pulses

One particular food cannot satisfy all our nutritional requirements. However, pulses pack a great deal of macro- and micronutrient benefits. Many of these nutrients are in short supply in the diets of malnourished peoples both in developing and developed/industrialized countries.

- Pulses are high in **protein**, an essential nutrient for growth, development and disease resistance.

1/2 cup cooked pulses contains the amount of protein equivalent to in 1 ounce of meat, fish, or poultry, about 8 grams. By combining a pulse and a cereal in a meal (lentils and rice, for instance), one ensures that all essential amino acids are available. Amino acids are the building blocks of a complete protein. Pulses and cereals create a complete protein that is readily absorbed.

- Pulses provide a considerable amount of **energy**.

One cup cooked lentils, chickpeas, or split peas provide about 240 calories.

- Pulses are high in **iron and zinc**.

Diets in developing countries often lack animal products (meat, poultry, fish, and eggs) which are also excellent sources of iron and zinc. Pulses provide a good alternative source for these nutrients. The average amounts of zinc in red and white meat and pulses are comparable. In addition, 1/2 cup cooked pulses has about four times more iron than an average one ounce serving of red or white meat. Iron present in plant foods may not be as efficiently absorbed as the iron from animal foods, however, the absorption can be enhanced by foods containing vitamin C. Chili pepper, sweet potato, mango, banana, cabbage, and leafy greens like bitter leaf, are among the familiar foods in much of Africa that are good sources of vitamin C.

- Lentils are rich sources of **folate**, a B vitamin.

One-half cup of cooked lentils provides 178 micrograms of folate, or almost 45% of the amount recommended by the US Public Health Service for women of child bearing age. Folate has gained much attention for its preventive role vs. neural tube defects, including spina bifida (severe spinal defect) and anencephaly (severe brain defect). Folate also reduces blood concentrations of homocysteine, which is associated with a higher risk of strokes and heart disease. Current research also shows a protective role for folate against colon cancer.

### Special products

The 'pulse advantage' has been incorporated into high-nutrition products aimed at school lunch programs:

**Fortified snack noodles** using pea flour

**Fortified biscuits** made with pea flour

**Beverages** made with peas, rice, and nfdm

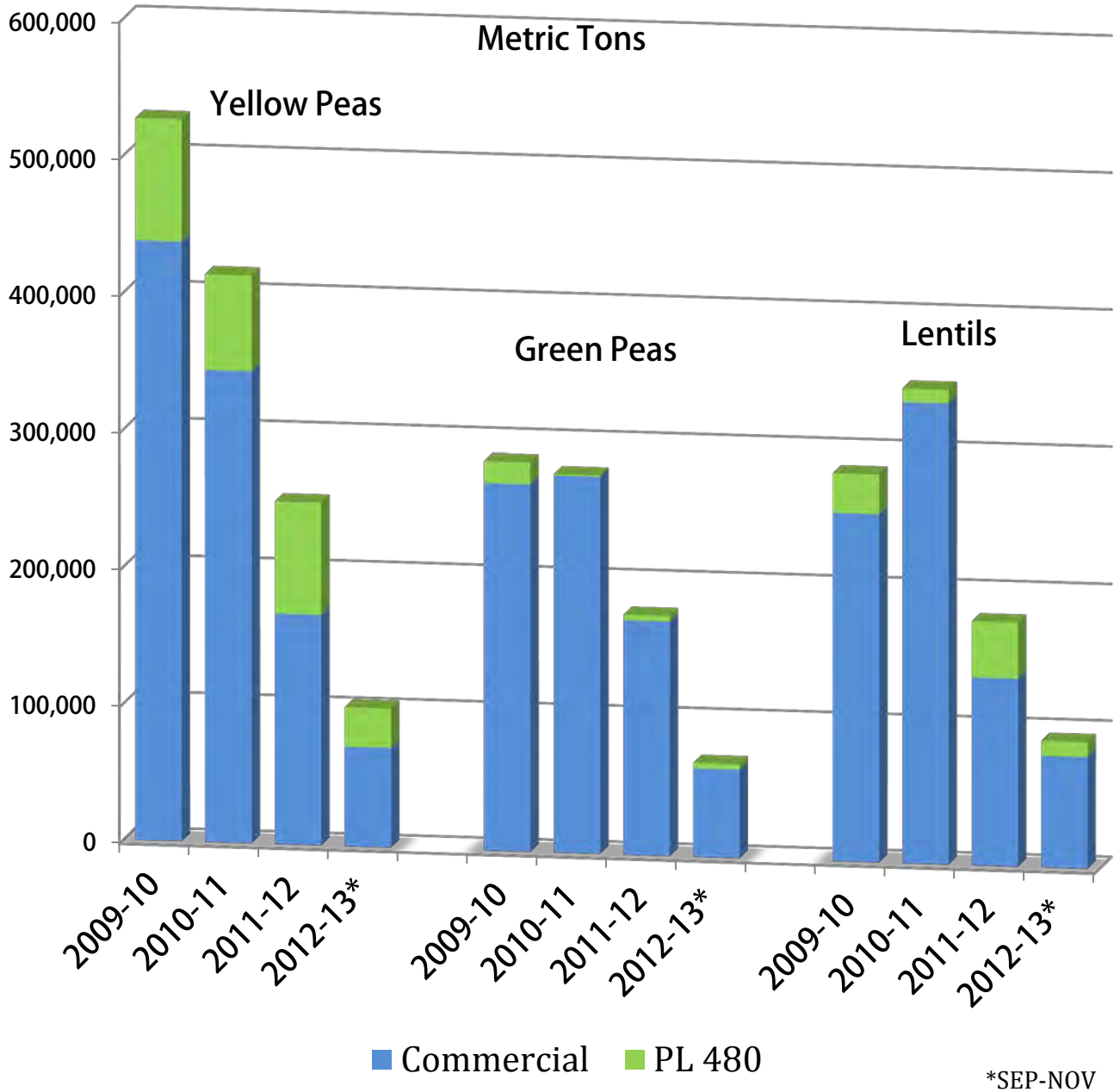
None of these products require cooking, mixing with water, or utensils

### Shelf life for peas and lentils

<i>Storage Temp:</i>	<i>Best if Used By:</i>
• 40° F / 4°C	24 months
• 70° F / 21°C	12 months
• 90° F / 32°C	9 months

**Peas and lentils are real value – you can feed more people and you can feed people more**

# Commercial vs. PL 480 Sales





**USADPLC Meeting with EPA  
February 2013  
MRL Priorities and Registration Priorities**

**1. MRL Harmonization:**

- a. Glyphosate in Lentils**—USADPLC continues to support the close coordination between industry and EPA officials that accomplished establishment of an MRL for lentils harmonized between US, Canada, EU and Codex in less than 15 months.
- b. Saflufenacil MRL in Lentils**—USADPLC supports the efforts of the registrant and the Pulse Industry of Canada in prioritizing the harmonization of Saflufenacil across the EU, Codex and our trading partners to allow the labeled use of the product in the US.
- c. USADPLC MRL Priority Listing**—MRL harmonization has become a major priority of the industry. We continue to support the work of EPA to establish or update the MRLs on our priority listing with CODEX. Any assistance to expedite harmonization of older chemistries and integrate newer chemicals will be appreciated.
- d. CODEX Capacity**—USADPLC supports increasing the capacity of CODEX to review and establish MRLs. We are working with other national pulse organizations including CICILS to raise awareness with governments of the need to increase the support for the JMPR and the CODEX CPR. We support increasing the number of meetings from one per year to two per year.
- e. Crop Groupings**—The USADPLC encourages the adoption of Crop Groups for Pulses similar to the USA and Canada in the CODEX standards at the first possible opportunity. We will work with international pulse organizations to raise awareness and express support for crop groupings as a way to improve registration process, reduce duplication of efforts and make newer and safer technologies available to pulse growers worldwide.
- f. International Crop Zones**—USADPLC supports wider use of international crop zones and work sharing across international borders. This would reduce the cost of registering crop protection materials and give wider access to pesticide materials by producers of specialty crops like pulse crops.

**2. NAFTA Technical Working Group and the Regulatory Coordination Council**

- a.** USADPLC continues to work with the NAFTA TWG and the newly formed USA-Canada RCC. The strides made in harmonizing MRLs and working on sharing information and work are models for international agencies like the CODEX.
- b.** The industry still believes that the most efficient way to harmonize MRLs is to provide a NAFTA label honored in both countries. This would make equal products used in the same manner equal and allow free trade of inputs, the same as the finished crop.

**3. Registration of Linuron (Lorox®)**

- a. Background:** USADPLC has successfully requested a Section 18 Emergency Registration for Lorox® in Lentils in WA and ID for the last 6 years. We are pleased with the accelerated Emergency Registration which has allowed us responsive

support against weeds resistant to the current choices. The Section 18 for 2013 is already approved. The Registrant estimates that 50-60% of the Lentil acres in WA and ID are treated with Lorox®. Lorox® would be an effective tool for dry peas and chickpeas, but there is no label.

- b. **Section 3 Label:** The original PRIA date for full label of this product was January of 2011. The current completion date appears to be fourth quarter, 2013. We appreciate any effort to accelerate this process and insure a section 3 label for the next growing season.
- c. **Request for Label Completion:** The USADPLC requests this Section 3 label be completed prior to the 2014 crop year. The data package was submitted by IR-4 with support of the Registrants, prior and present. The package has been reviewed by EPA and the new Registrant has improved its responsiveness to data requests.

#### 4. Other Products for Registration

- a. **Beeleaf®-(Flufanacet)** Approved for residue analysis by IR-4 last fall. This product is a possible alternative to Dimethoate. It is effective against sucking insects like aphid and lygus and is very selective. Much safer technology to pollinators and friendly insects. It is very expensive. May be difficult to compete against Dimethoate in some areas but might be good fit in the northern plains. Efficacy work will continue while the residue trials are conducted.
- b. **Butyrac® (2,4-DB) for Lentils.** Residue information submitted by IR-4 to EPA. Registrant is new. Since some weed scientists report crop injury, the registrant is sponsoring additional efficacy trials to evaluate crop injury this summer and last summer. Results will be evaluated in the fall, 2012.

# USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council

## US EPA Approved Maximum Residue Limits



**USA DRY PEA  
& Lentil Council**

**Dry Peas  
2012**

Chemical Information					Maximum Residue Limit (ppm)	
Timing	Common Name	Chemical Name	Formulation		US MRL	Comments
<b>Herbicides</b>						
<b>Preplant</b>						
	Fargo	triallate	10%, Granular	Wild Oats	0.05	
<b>Preplant, Pre Emerge</b>						
	Round up Ultra Max RT, Glyphos	glyphosate	50.2% Glyphosate	Non Selective Weed Control	8	
	Pursuit Herbicide	imazethapyr	70%, eco pak	Broadleaf, Grassy Weeds	0.1	
	Sonolan 10G	ethalfluralin	10%, Granular	Broadleaf, Grassy Weeds	0.05	
	Prowl 3.3 EC	pendimethalin	37.4%, 3.3 lbs ai/gal		N/A	
	Spartan 4F	sulfentrazone	39.6%, flowable	Broadleaf, Grassy Weeds	0.15	Codex=0.1
	Treflan,	trifluralin	43%, Liquid	Broadleaf, Grassy Weeds	0.05	
	Buckle	trifluralin + triallate	10% Triallate, 3% trifluralin, granular	Wild Oats	N/A	Combination Product
<b>PreEmerge</b>						
	Dual Magnum	s-metolachlor	83.7%, 7.62 lbs/gal	Broadleaf, Grassy Weeds	0.1	
	Sencor, Lexone	metribuzin	41%, Flowable	Broadleaf, Grassy Weeds	0.05	
	Turbo 8 EC	metolochlor + metribuzin			0.3	Combi w/ Metribuzin
<b>Post Emerge</b>						
	Assure II	quizalafop P-ethyl	10.3%, .88 lbs/gal	Grassy Weeds	0.25	Legume Crop Gp=0.25
	Poast	sethoxydim	18%, 1.5 lbs/gal	Grassy Weeds	40	Legume Crop Gp=30
	Basagran	bentazon	44%, 4 lbs/gal	Broadleaf weeds	0.05	
	Thistrol	MCPB	23.5%, 2 lbs/gal	Canada Thistle	0.1	Spot Spray
	MCPA Amine	MCPA	48.58%, 3.7 lbs/gal	Broadleaves	0.1	Fresh peas in PNW
<b>Harvest Aid</b>						
	Sharpen	Saflufenacil		Pre Harvest Burn Down	0.5	No Codex MRL
	Round up Ultra Max RT, Glyphos	glyphosate	50.2% Glyphosate	Pre Harvest Burn Down	8	NLT 14 days PreHarvest
	Gramoxone Inteon	paraquat	30.1%, 2.0 lbs/gal	Broad Spectrum Herbicide	0.3	




**USA DRY PEA  
& Lentil Council**
**Dry Peas  
2012**

Chemical Information					Maximum Residue Limit (ppm)	
Timing	Common Name	Chemical Name	Formulation		US MRL	Comments
<b>Insecticides</b>						
	Dimethoate 267	dimethoate	30.5%, 2.67 lbs/gal	Aphids, Lygus, others	2	
	Imidan	phosmet	70.0%, Water Soluble Bags	Pea Weevil, Pea Leaf Weevil	0.5	PNW only
	Mustang MAX	zeta-cypermethrin	9.6%, .8 lb/gal	Pea Weevil, Pea Leaf Weevil	0.05	Legume Crop Grp=0.5
	Warrior	Lambda-cyhalothrin	11.4%, 1 lb/gal	Aphid, Weevils	0.1	
	Lannate	Methomyl	90%, Water Soluble Bags	Aphid, Lygus bugs, Army worms,	N/A	
	Capture 2EC	bifenthrin	25.1%, 2 lbs/gal	aphid	0.05	Succulent peas only
<b>Fungicides</b>						
	Quadris, Dynasty,	azoxystrobin	22.9%, 2.08 lbs/gal	Ascochyta Blight	0.5	Legume Crop Grp-0.5
	Bravo Weatherstik	chlorothalonil	54%, 6 lb/gal	Ascochyta Blight	N/A	.1 for Dry Beans
	Headline	pyraclostrobin	23.6%, 2.09 lbs/gal	Ascochyta Blight	0.3	
<b>Seed Treatments</b>						
	Ridomil Gold EC	meghoxycetyl amino	47.6%, 4 lbs/gal	Oomycete fungi	N/A	
	Apron Maxx RTA	Mefenoxam + Fludioxinil	1.07% M + .73% F	Pythium, Phytophthora, Fusarium, Rhizoctonia and others	.01 for Fludioxinil	Combi product
	LSP	Thiabendazole		Ascochyta Blight	N/A	.1 for Dry Beans
	Cruiser	Thiamethoxam	47.6%, 5 lb/gal	Pea Leaf Weevil, wireworm	0.02	Systemic Insecticide

**Sources:** The above information was gathered from a variety of sources including Pesticides Labels, University Extension Crop Management Guides, and FAS MRL Website-<http://www.mrldatabase.com/>

**Contact Information:** For any questions about this information, please contact USADPLC Director of Research & Information, Todd Scholz via email [scholz@pea-lentil.com](mailto:scholz@pea-lentil.com) or phone 208-882-3023

## USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council

### US EPA Approved Maximum Residue Limits



**USA DRY PEA  
& Lentil Council**

**Lentils  
2012**

Chemical Information					Maximum Residue Limit (ppm)	
Timing	Common Name	Chemical Name	Formulation		US MRL	Comments
<b>Herbicides</b>						
<b>Preplant</b>						
	Fargo	triallate	10%, Granular	Wild Oats	0.05	
<b>Preplant, Pre Emerge</b>						
	Round up Ultra Max RT, Glyphos	glyphosate	50.2% Glyphosate	Non Selective Weed Control	8	
	Lorox	Linuron		Broadleaf Weed Control		Section 18 for Lentils
	Pursuit Herbicide	imazethapyr	70%, eco pak	Broadleaf, Grassy Weeds	0.1	
	Sonolan 10G	ethalfluralin	10%, Granular	Broadleaf, Grassy Weeds	0.05	24c Special Local Needs Use in ND, MT
	Prowl 3.3 EC	pendimethalin	37.4%, 3.3 lbs ai/gal		N/A	
	Trilin 10G	trifluralin	10% ai, Granular	Broadleaf, Grassy Weeds	N/A	
<b>PreEmerge</b>						
	Dual Magnum	s-metolachlor	83.7%, 7.62 lbs/gal	Broadleaf, Grassy Weeds	0.1	
	Sencor, Lexone	metribuzin	41%, Flowable	Broadleaf, Grassy Weeds	0.05	
	Turbo 8 EC	metolochlor + metribuzin			0.3 for peas	Combo product with Metribuzin
<b>Post Emerge</b>						
	Sencor, Lexone	metribuzin	41%, Flowable	Broadleaf, Grassy Weeds	0.05	
	Assure II	quizalafop P-ethyl	10.3%, .88 lbs/gal	Grassy Weeds	0.05	Legume Crop Gp=0.25
	Poast	sethoxydim	18%, 1.5 lbs/gal	Grassy Weeds	30	Legume Crop Gp=30
<b>Harvest Aid</b>						
	Sharpen	Saflufenacil	29.74%	Pre Harvest Burn Down	0.3	Not est for EU or Codex
	Round up Ultra Max RT, Glyphos	glyphosate	50.2% Glyphosate	Pre Harvest Burn Down	8	NLT 14 days PreHarvest
	Gramoxone Inteon	paraquat	30.1%, 2.0 lbs/gal	Broad Spectrum Herbicide	0.3	



**USA DRY PEA  
& Lentil Council**


## Lentils 2012


Chemical Information					Maximum Residue Limit (ppm)	
Timing	Common Name	Chemical Name	Formulation		US MRL	Comments
<b>Insecticides</b>						
	Dimethoate 267	dimethoate	30.5%, 2.67 lbs/gal	Aphids, Lygus, others	2	
	Imidan	phosmet	70.0%, Water Soluble Bags	Pea Weevil, Pea Leaf Weevil	N/A	PNW only, 0.5 for peas
	Mustang MAX	zeta-cypermethrin	9.6%, .8 lb/gal	Pea Weevil, Pea Leaf Weevil	0.05	Legume Crop Grp=0.5
	Warrior	Lambda-cyhalothrin	11.4%, 1 lb/gal	Aphid, Weevils	0.1	
	Lannate	Methomyl	90%, Water Soluble Bags	Aphid, Lygus bugs, Army worms,	0.1	
<b>Fungicides</b>						
	Quadris	azoxystrobin	22.9%, 2.08 lbs/gal	Ascochyta Blight	0.5	Legume Crop Grp-0.5
	Headline	pyraclostrobin	23.6%, 2.09 lbs/gal	Ascochyta Blight	0.3	
<b>Seed Treatments</b>						
	Ridomil Gold EC	meghoxycetyl amino	47.6%, 4 lbs/gal	Oomycete fungi	N/A	
	Apron Maxx RTA	Mefenoxam + Fludioxinil	1.07% M + .73% F	Pythium, Phytophthora, Fusarium, Rhizoctonia and others	.01 for Fludioxinil	Combi product
	Mertect	Thiabendazole		Ascochyta Blight	0.1	
	Cruiser	Thiamethoxam	47.6%, 5 lb/gal	Pea Leaf Weevil, wireworm	0.02	Systemic Insecticide

**Sources:** The above information was gathered from a variety of sources including Pesticides Labels, University Extension Crop Management Guides, and FAS MRL Website-<http://www.mrldatabase.com/>

**Contact Information:** For any questions about this information, please contact USADPLC Director of Research & Information, Todd Scholz via email [scholz@pea-lentil.com](mailto:scholz@pea-lentil.com) or phone 208-882-3023

**USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council**  
**US EPA Approved Maximum Residue Limits**

 <b>USA DRY PEA &amp; Lentil Council</b> <b>Chickpeas 2012</b>						
Chemical Information					Maximum Residue Limit (ppm)	
Timing	Common Name	Chemical Name	Formulation		US MRL	Comments
<b>Herbicides</b>						
<b>Preplant</b>						
	Fargo	triallate	10%, Granular	Wild Oats	0.05	
<b>Preplant, Pre Emerge</b>						
	Round up Ultra Max RT, Glyphos	glyphosate	50.2% Glyphosate	Non Selective Weed Control	8	
	Pursuit Herbicide	imazethapyr	70%, eco pak	Broadleaf, Grassy Weeds	0.1	
	Sonolan 10G	ethalfluralin	10%, Granular	Broadleaf, Grassy Weeds	0.05	
	Prowl 3.3 EC	pendimethalin	37.4%, 3.3 lbs ai/gal		N/A	
	Spartan 4F	sulfentrazone	39.6%, flowable	Broadleaf, Grassy Weeds	0.15	Codex=0.1
	Treflan,	trifluralin	43%, Liquid	Broadleaf, Grassy Weeds	0.05	
<b>PreEmerge</b>						
	Dual Magnum	s-metolachlor	83.7%, 7.62 lbs/gal	Broadleaf, Grassy Weeds	0.1	
	Sencor, Lexone	metribuzin	41%, Flowable	Broadleaf, Grassy Weeds	0.05	
	Frontier 6.0	dimethanamid,	63.14%, 6 lbs ai/gal	Broadleaf, Grassy Weeds	0.01	Dry Beans for Seed
	Outlook	dimethanamid-P	63.9%, 6 lbs/gal	Broadleaf, Grassy Weeds	N/A	
<b>Post Emerge</b>						
	Assure II	quizalafop P-ethyl	10.3%, .88 lbs/gal	Grassy Weeds	0.25	Legume Crop Gp=0.25
	Poast	sethoxydim	18%, 1.5 lbs/gal	Grassy Weeds	20	Legume Crop Gp=30
	Basagran	bentazon	44%, 4 lbs/gal	Broadleaf weeds	0.05	Labeled for Dry Beans, Not Used
	Select 2EC	clethodim	26.4%, 2 lbs/gal	Grassy Weeds	2.5	
<b>Harvest Aid</b>						
	Round up Ultra Max RT, Glyphos	glyphosate	50.2% Glyphosate	Pre Harvest Burn Down	8	NLT 14 days PreHarvest
	Gramoxone Inteon	paraquat	30.1%, 2.0 lbs/gal	Broad Spectrum Herbicide	0.3	

 <b>USA DRY PEA &amp; Lentil Council</b> <b>Chickpeas 2012</b>						
Chemical Information					Maximum Residue Limit (ppm)	
Timing	Common Name	Chemical Name	Formulation		US MRL	Comments
<b>Insecticides</b>						
	Dimethoate 267	dimethoate	30.5%, 2.67 lbs/gal	Aphids, Lygus, others	2	
	Mustang MAX	zeta-cypermethrin	9.6%, .8 lb/gal	Pea Weevil, Pea Leaf Weevil	0.05	Legume Crop Grp=0.5
	Warrior	Lambda-cyhalothrin	11.4%, 1 lb/gal	Aphid, Weevils	0.1	
	Lannate	Methomyl	90%, Water Soluble Bags	Aphid, Lygus bugs, Army worms,	0.1	
<b>Fungicides</b>						
	Quadris	azoxystrobin	22.9%, 2.08 lbs/gal	Ascochyta Blight	0.5	Legume Crop Grp-0.5
	Quadris Opti	azoxystrobin + chlorothalonil	4.6% + 46%, .5 lbs azoxystrobin, 5 lbs of chlorothalonil	Ascochyta Blight		Combi product
	Endura	boscalid	70%, .7 oz/1 oz	Ascochyta Blight, Sclerotinia	2.5	
	Headline	pyraclostrobin	23.6%, 2.09 lbs/gal	Ascochyta Blight	0.3	
	Bravo Weatherstik	chlorothalonil	54%, 6 lb/gal	Ascochyta Blight	0.1	
<b>Seed Treatments</b>						
	Ridomil Gold EC	meghoxycetyl amino	47.6%, 4 lbs/gal	Oomycete fungi	N/A	
	Apron Maxx RTA	Mefenoxam + Fludioxinil	1.07% M + .73% F	Pythium, Phytophthora, Fusarium, Rhizoctonia and others	.4 for Fludioxinil	Combi product
	Gaucho 480	Imidacloprid	4 lbs	Wireworm, Aphid	N/A	
	Mertect	Thiabendazole	30%	Ascochyta Blight	.1 for Dry Beans	
	Cruiser	Thiamethoxam	47.6%, 5 lb/gal	wireworm	0.02	Systemic Insecticide

**Sources:** The above information was gathered from a variety of sources including Pesticides Labels, University Extension Crop Management Guides, the WSU/IR-4 PICOL Database and FAS MRL Website- <http://www.mrlidatabase.com/>

**Contact Information:** For any questions about this information, please contact USADPLC Director of Research & Information, Todd Scholz via email [scholz@pea-lentil.com](mailto:scholz@pea-lentil.com) or phone 208-882-3023





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UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY  
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460-0001

Section 5, Page 11

OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION

Idaho State Department of Agriculture  
2270 Old Penitentiary Road  
P.O. Box 790  
Boise, Idaho 83701-9898

**DATE:** DEC 10 2012

**EFFECTIVE DATE:** February 20, 2013

**EXPIRATION DATE:** June 30, 2013

**FINAL REPORT DUE:** December 31, 2013

**FILE SYMBOL:** 13ID01

**Attn:** Ben Miller


The Environmental Protection Agency hereby re-issues a specific exemption under the provisions of section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, to the Idaho State Department of Agriculture (ISDA) for use of linuron on lentils to control Mayweed Chamomile or Dog Fennel (*Anthemis cotula*) and Prickly Lettuce (*Lactuca serriola* L.).

In correspondence dated November 19, 2012, the ISDA re-certified that the emergency condition still existed and that there were no changes to the use directions as approved in last season's authorization dated March 2, 2012, including but not limited to, the use rate, type of application, number of units to be treated, etc.

Conditions of this exemption are given below:

1. The ISDA is responsible for ensuring that all provisions of this specific exemption are met. ISDA is also responsible for providing information set forth in 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §166.32 (b). Accordingly, a report summarizing the results of this program must be submitted to EPA headquarters and the EPA regional office within six months following the expiration date of this exemption, or prior to requesting a subsequent exemption for this use. In accordance with 40 CFR §166.32(a) these offices shall also be immediately informed of any adverse effects resulting from the use of this pesticide in connection with this exemption. Any future correspondence regarding this exemption should refer to emergency exemption number 13ID01.
2. The product, Lorox<sup>®</sup> DF Herbicide (containing 50% linuron), EPA Reg. No. 61842-23, manufactured by Tessenderlo Kerley, Inc. may be applied. All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the federally registered label must be followed, in addition to the section 18 use directions for your state, submitted with your November 19, 2012 request. **However, please revise the title of these directions from "Section 18 – Supplemental Label" to "Section 18 – Use Directions."**

3. One application per season may be made by ground equipment only, after planting (before crop emerges) at a rate of 1.0 to 1.5 lb. Lorox<sup>®</sup> DF (0.5 – 0.75 lb. a.i.) per acre.
4. A maximum of 31,000 acres of lentils may be treated in the following Idaho counties: *Ada, Bannock, Benewah, Bingham, Bonner, Bonneville, Boundary, Canyon, Cassia, Clark, Clearwater, Franklin, Fremont, Gem, Gooding, Idaho, Jerome, Kootenai, Latah, Lewis, Lincoln, Madison, Minidoka, Nez Perce, Owyhee, Payette, Power, Shoshone, Twin Falls, and Washington.*
5. This exemption expires June 30, 2013.
6. A final report summarizing the results of this program is due by December 31, 2013, or prior to submitting another request for this use.
7. The use of linuron on lentils is not expected to result in adverse affects to human health. A time-limited tolerance for residues of linuron in/on lentil established in connection with past exemptions, with an expiration date of December 31, 2013, will be adequate to cover any residues that might occur from this use, and will be extended if needed.
8. This is the sixth year that this use of linuron on lentils has been requested by ISDA under FIFRA section 18. IR-4 submitted a tolerance petition to EPA in 2009, which was withdrawn when EPA found the analytical enforcement method inadequate. IR-4 resubmitted the petition in 2012, which is currently under review and has a target decision date under PRIA during the fourth quarter of fiscal year 2013. Therefore, there is adequate progress toward registration.
9. In the event that the ISDA requests this use under an emergency exemption next year, EPA is making a preliminary determination that this use may be eligible for the streamlined re-certification program (40 CFR 166.20(b)(5)), provided the use has not been registered by that time.
10. For any questions regarding this exemption, please contact Andrea Conrath at [conrath.andrea@epa.gov](mailto:conrath.andrea@epa.gov) or 703-308-9356.

  
\_\_\_\_\_  
Lois Rossi, Director  
Registration Division  
Office of Pesticide Programs

Date: December 10, 2012

cc: EPA Region 10  
Chad Schulze





**UNITED STATES ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION AGENCY**  
**WASHINGTON, D.C. 20460-0001**

**OFFICE OF CHEMICAL SAFETY  
AND POLLUTION PREVENTION**

Washington State Department of Agriculture  
Pesticide Management Division  
P.O. Box 42560  
Olympia, Washington 98504-2560

**DATE: MAR 02 2012**

**EXPIRATION DATE:** June 30, 2012

**FINAL REPORT DUE:** December 31, 2012

**FILE SYMBOL:** 12WA02

**Attn:** Steve L. Foss

The Environmental Protection Agency hereby re-issues a specific exemption under the provisions of section 18 of the Federal Insecticide, Fungicide, and Rodenticide Act, as amended, to Washington State Department of Agriculture for use of linuron on lentils to control Mayweed Chamomile or Dog Fennel (*Anthemis cotula*) and Prickly Lettuce (*Lactuca serriola* L.)

In correspondence dated January 12, 2012, the Washington State Department of Agriculture re-certified that the emergency condition still existed and that there were no changes to the use directions as approved in last season's authorization dated March 8, 2011, including but not limited to the use rate, type of application, number of units to be treated, etc.

Conditions of this exemption are given below:

1. The Washington State Department of Agriculture is responsible for ensuring that all provisions of this specific exemption are met. It is also responsible for providing information in accordance with 40 Code of Federal Regulations (CFR) §166.32 (b). This information must be submitted to EPA headquarters and the EPA regional office within six months of the expiration date of this exemption. In accordance with 40 CFR §166.32(a) these offices shall also be immediately informed of any adverse effects resulting from the use of this pesticide in connection with this exemption.
2. The product, Lorox<sup>®</sup> DF Herbicide, under EPA Reg. No. 352-686 (remaining existing stocks, manufactured by DuPont Crop Protection), and under EPA Reg. No. 61842-23, manufactured by Tessengerlo Kerley, Inc. may be applied. All applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the federally registered labels must be followed. In addition, all directions, restrictions, and precautions on the section 18 supplemental use directions for your state, submitted with your request, must be followed.

3. One application per season may be made by ground equipment after planting (before crop emerges) at a rate of 1.0 to 1.5 lb. Lorox<sup>®</sup> DF (0.5 – 0.75 lb. a.i.) per acre.
4. A maximum of 50,000 acres of lentils may be treated in the following counties: *Adams, Asotin, Benton, Columbia, Franklin, Garfield, Grant, Kittitas, Klickitat, Lincoln, Okanogan, Pend Oreille, Spokane, Stevens, Walla Walla and Whitman.*
5. This exemption expires June 30, 2012.
6. A final report summarizing the results of this program is due by December 31, 2012, or prior to submitting another request for this use.
7. The use of linuron on lentils is not expected to result in adverse affects to human health. A time-limited tolerance for residues of linuron in/on lentil was established in connection with past exemptions, with an expiration date of December 31, 2013. This will be adequate to cover any residues that might occur from this use.
8. This is the fifth year that this use of linuron on lentils has been requested under FIFRA section 18. Although IR-4 submitted a tolerance petition to EPA in 2009, EPA review concluded that the current enforcement method is inadequate and the action was subsequently withdrawn. However, the Registrant has indicated they will submit a revised enforcement method, and IR-4 then plans to re-submit the petition. IR-4 recently confirmed that they are completing work to submit the tolerance petition in the very near future. Therefore, progress toward registration may be considered adequate.
9. In the event that the Washington Department of Agriculture requests this use under an emergency exemption next year, EPA is making a preliminary determination that this use will be eligible for the re-certification program (40 CFR 166.20(b)(5)), provided the use has not been registered by that time.



Lois Rossi, Director  
Registration Division  
Office of Pesticide Programs

Date:

March 2, 2012

cc: EPA Region 10  
Chad Schulz

## **SECTION 18 – USE DIRECTIONS**

### **LOROX® DF HERBICIDE - FOR USE ON LENTILS**

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES OF IDAHO: ADA, BANNOCK, BENEWAH, BINGHAM, BONNER, BONNEVILLE, BOUNDARY, CANYON, CASSIA, CLARK, CLEARWATER, FRANKLIN, FREMONT, GEM, GOODING, IDAHO, JEROME, KOOTENAI, LATAH, LEWIS, LINCOLN, MADISON, MINIDOKA, NEZPERCE, OWYHEE, PAYETTE, POWER, SHOSHONE, TWIN FALLS AND WASHINGTON. EMERGENCY EXEMPTION PURSUANT TO SECTION 18 OF FIFRA, AS AMENDED

## **LOROX® DF HERBICIDE**

EPA Reg. No. 61842-23

EPA File Symbol: 13-ID-01

## **FOR USE ON LENTILS**

### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on the registered product label for LOROX® DF Herbicide (EPA Registration Number 61842-23). This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

LOROX® DF may be used to control mayweed chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*) in lentils. Apply LOROX® DF at the rate of 1.0 to 1.5 pounds per acre post planting but preemergence to the crop. Sufficient rainfall to move the herbicide into the root zone of germinating weeds is needed for best performance.

### **PRECAUTIONS**

Applications of LOROX® DF made to pulse crops under stress from disease, insect damage, shallow root penetration (such as on shallow hard pans), alkali spots, heavy rainfall after application and to flooded fields may result in crop injury.

### **TANK MIXES**

LOROX® DF Herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in these crops. When tank mixing, use the most restrictive label limitations for each of the products being used in the tank mix.

### **RESTRICTIONS:**

- Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.
- Do not apply more than one (1) application per acre per season.
- Do not apply by air.
- Do not apply to sand or loamy sand.
- Do not use on soils with less than 1% organic matter.
- Do not apply more than 1.25 pounds per acre of LOROX® DF (0.625 pounds of active ingredient) per acre per year, if the treated lentil field will be rotated into winter wheat in the fall or winter and where annual rainfall average is less than 16 inches.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 pounds per acre of LOROX® DF (0.75 pounds of active ingredient) per acre per year.
- The following crops may be replanted immediately after the last application of LOROX® DF: asparagus, carrot, celery, parsnip, sorghum.
- Do not plant spring wheat, barley, canola or any other crops not registered for the rate of linuron that was applied until 12 months after the last application of LOROX® DF. In order to protect the following federally listed plant species: Spalding's Catchfly in Idaho, Lewis and Nez Perce Counties; Macfarlane's Four-o'clock in Idaho County; and Water Howellia in Kootenai and Latah Counties; applicators must use one of the following options:
  1. Apply only when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities, or



2. Leave a 25 foot untreated buffer between treatment area and native plant communities, or
3. Use low-pressure nozzles according to manufacturer's specifications that produce only coarse or very coarse droplets.

**IMPORTANT**

Before using LOROX® DF read and follow all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA registered label or on other supplemental labels. This labeling contains additional precautionary language, which may not appear on the package label. Follow instructions carefully. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. Any adverse effects resulting from the use of LOROX® DF Herbicide under this emergency exemption must be immediately reported to the Idaho Department of Agriculture. Read the Limitation of Warranty and Liability on the Section 3 Federal product label before buying or using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened package at once to Seller for full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by Buyer or any other User constitutes acceptance of the terms of the Limitation of Warranty and Liability on the Section 3 Federal product label.

This labeling:

Effective Date: February 20, 2013

Expiration Date: June 30, 2013

## **SECTION 18 – USE DIRECTIONS**

### **LOROX® DF HERBICIDE - FOR USE ON LENTILS**

FOR DISTRIBUTION AND USE ONLY WITHIN THE FOLLOWING COUNTIES OF WASHINGTON: WHITMAN, SPOKANE, ADAMS, ASOTIN, BENTON, COLUMBIA, FRANKLIN, GARFIELD, GRANT, KITTITAS, KLOCKITAT, LINCOLN, OKANOGAN, PEND OREILLE, STEVENS, AND WALLA WALLA. EMERGENCY EXEMPTION PURSUANT TO SECTION 18 OF FIFRA, AS AMENDED

## **LOROX® DF HERBICIDE**

EPA Reg. No. 61842-23

EPA File Symbol: 13-WA-01

## **FOR USE ON LENTILS**

### **DIRECTIONS FOR USE**

It is a violation of Federal law to use this product in a manner inconsistent with its labeling. Follow all applicable directions, restrictions, Worker Protection Standard requirements, and precautions on the registered product label for LOROX® DF Herbicide (EPA Registration Number 61842-23). This label must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application.

### **GENERAL INFORMATION**

LOROX® DF may be used to control mayweed chamomile (*Anthemis cotula*) and prickly lettuce (*Lactuca serriola*) in lentils. Apply LOROX® DF at the rate of 1.0 to 1.5 pounds per acre post planting but preemergence to the crop. Sufficient rainfall to move the herbicide into the root zone of germinating weeds is needed for best performance.

### **PRECAUTIONS**

Applications of LOROX® DF made to pulse crops under stress from disease, insect damage, shallow root penetration (such as on shallow hard pans), alkali spots, heavy rainfall after application and to flooded fields may result in crop injury.

### **TANK MIXES**

LOROX® DF Herbicide may be tank mixed with other herbicides registered for use in these crops. When tank mixing, use the most restrictive label limitations for each of the products being used in the tank mix.

### **RESTRICTIONS:**

- Do not apply this product in a way that will contact workers or other persons, either directly or through drift. Only protected handlers may be in the area during application.
- Do not apply more than one (1) application per acre per season.
- Do not apply by air.
- Do not apply to sand or loamy sand.
- Do not use on soils with less than 1% organic matter.
- Do not apply more than 1.25 pounds per acre of LOROX® DF (0.625 pounds of active ingredient) per acre per year, if the treated lentil field will be rotated into winter wheat in the fall or winter and where annual rainfall average is less than 16 inches.
- Do not apply more than 1.5 pounds per acre of LOROX® DF (0.75 pounds of active ingredient) per acre per year.
- The following crops may be replanted immediately after the last application of LOROX® DF: asparagus, carrot, celery, parsnip, sorghum.
- Do not plant spring wheat, barley, canola or any other crops not registered for the rate of linuron that was applied until 12 months after the last application of LOROX® DF.
- In order to protect the following federally listed plant species: Spalding's catchfly, in Spokane and Whitman Counties; and water howellia in Spokane County; applicators must use one of the following options:
  1. Apply only when there is sustained wind away from native plant communities, or

2. Leave a 25 foot untreated buffer between treatment area and native plant communities, or
  3. Use low-pressure nozzles according to manufacturer's specifications that produce only coarse or very coarse droplets.
3. Use low-pressure nozzles according to manufacturer's specifications that produce only coarse or very coarse droplets.

**IMPORTANT**

Before using LOROX® DF read and follow all applicable directions, restrictions and precautions on the EPA registered label or on other supplemental labels. This labeling contains additional precautionary language, which may not appear on the package label. Follow instructions carefully. This labeling must be in the possession of the user at the time of pesticide application. Any adverse effects resulting from the use of LOROX® DF Herbicide under this emergency exemption must be immediately reported to the Washington Department of Agriculture. Read the Limitation of Warranty and Liability on the Section 3 Federal product label before buying or using this product. If terms are not acceptable, return the unopened package at once to Seller for full refund of purchase price paid. Otherwise, use by Buyer or any other User constitutes acceptance of the terms of the Limitation of Warranty and Liability on the Section 3 Federal product label.

This labeling:

Effective Date: February 20, 2013

Expiration Date: June 30, 2013

**USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council  
Policy Positions 2012  
2013 Farm Program White Paper**

***Summary:** Title I—Commodity Programs: The USADPLC seeks to be included and treated equally with other farm program commodities in the area of farm and conservation program support.*

*Title II—Conservation: USADPLC represents pulse crop—dry peas, lentils and chickpeas—which are legumes. Legumes, which fix nitrogen in the soil, play a critical role in conservation.*

*Title III—Trade: The US pea, lentil and chickpea industry consists primarily of small, family-owned businesses that provide value-added jobs in rural and export communities. Over 60% of these legumes are exported overseas. In order to keep our rural economies strong, we need the Federal Government to join with our industry to aggressively promote our product. Congress and the Administration need to increase funding for market promotion for US farm commodities. Last year the pea, lentil and chickpea industry contributed over \$475,000 to MAP and FMD market promotion activities.*

*Title IV—Nutrition: Pulse crops, including peas, lentils, and chickpeas are nutrient dense crops which can play a role in solving many of the nutrition issues of the US.*

*Title VII—Research is the backbone of any successful farm commodity. USADPLC supports the efforts of Congress and the Administration to help farmers and America's economy by increasing the investment in agricultural research. The public is asking for help understanding the health benefits of their food and discovering the sustainability of their food system. USADPLC is working to increase the pulse crop research dollars in health information, functionality and sustainability.*

*Title XII—Crop Insurance: The USADPLC supports equitable Federal Crop Insurance programs for all dry peas, lentils and chickpeas at an affordable price.*

## **Title I-Commodity Programs**

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- 1. Deficit Reduction:** USADPLC supports efforts by Congress and the Administration to reduce budget deficits. Ag Budgets have been reduced over the last two decades through reductions to the Farm Bill Authorization. USADPLC believes that future budget deficit reduction should be fairly distributed across all US Government agencies.
- 2. Farm Bill Safety Net:** USADPLC supports farm bill programs that include pulse crops equally with other program crops. Risk management tools should include programs like ACRE, a revenue based crop insurance program, the Marketing Loan Program, and SURE. ACRE provides protection against dramatic market swings, crop insurance provides protection against weather based losses and at a level selected by the producer, the marketing loan provides producers with a way to pay creditors while market conditions improve, and SURE provides protection for unpredictable losses due to disasters like drought or flood.
- 3. Planting Flexibility:** Farm programs must allow and encourage planting flexibility, so producers will respond to market signals rather than government payments tied to artificially fixed support levels. USADPLC supports using indexes based on the most recent 5 year Olympic average for price or revenue support.

## Attachment 1, USADPLC Farm Program Policy, Farm Bill Titles (Highlights have USADPLC Interest)

- a. **Revenue Option-** The USADPLC believes the Average Revenue Coverage (ARC) Program introduced in the Senate Ag Committee in 2012 to be the fairest revenue option proposed to date. This revenue option would put every program crop on equal footing based on recent pricing history and a farm level trigger.
- b. **Target Price Option-** The USADPLC supports a target price option that is market driven and would not distort planting decisions. The target price option needs to be equitable between all program crops with target prices based on actual market prices established using a rolling Olympic average from the previous 5 years.

### Title II-Conservation

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**1. Conservation Reserve Program Policy (CRP).** The current CRP policy does have a detrimental effect on the pulse industry and the rural communities that support our industry. We oppose the expansion of the CRP and the acceptance of whole farm bids on historically productive farm ground.

**2. Pulse Energy Conservation Incentive Payment.** The USADPLC supports a Pulse Energy Conservation Incentive Payment (PECIP) to producers of dry peas, lentils and chickpeas that require no nitrogen fertilizer

### Title III-Trade

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**1. Market Access Program (MAP) \$200 million.** MAP is an effective program for the US pea, lentil and chickpea industry. Strong market promotion programs are critical to increasing the demand for our commodities around the world. MAP promotional efforts also resulted in increased sales to India, Latin America, Asia and Europe. The USADPLC fully supports the continuation of MAP. Effective market promotion programs are critical to the long-term financial health of US farmers. *The USADPLC requests an appropriation of \$200 million (authorized at \$200 mil.) in FY 2014 to fully fund the Market Access Program (MAP).*

**2. Foreign Market Development (FMD) Program \$34.5 million.** The USADPLC has been a USDA Foreign Ag Service (FAS) Cooperator since the late 1960s. This market development program is jointly funded between the industry and the Federal Government to provide technical and trade service assistance to our overseas customers. FMD funds have been used effectively to develop new markets for dry peas, lentils and chickpeas in Asia Pacific, Europe, the Indian Sub-continent and Latin America. *The USADPLC requests an appropriation of \$34.5 million (authorized at \$34.5 mil.) in FY 2014 to fully fund the Foreign Market Development (FMD) program.*

**3. Food Aid Funding \$1.9 billion.** P.L. 480 is a food aid program designed to assist those in need around the world. The American people have a long history of sharing their wealth with those facing natural disasters and economic hardship. The program builds goodwill and strengthens the relationship between the US and developing countries. Peas, lentils and chickpeas provide a cheap source of protein, vitamins and minerals to those P.L. 480 recipients facing food shortages. The USADPLC strongly supports the P.L. 480 program for humanitarian purposes and as a tool for developing future markets for US commodities. We should not forget that India, Brazil, Colombia, South Korea, Taiwan and Greece were P.L. 480 countries not so many years ago. Today, each of these countries is a regular commercial buyer of US peas, lentils and chickpeas. In 2010, Congress appropriated \$1.69 billion for P.L. 480 Title II and \$199.5 million for McGovern-Dole for a total of \$1.89 billion. *The USADPLC requests an*

Attachment 1, USADPLC Farm Program Policy, Farm Bill Titles (Highlights have USADPLC Interest)

*appropriation of \$1.9 billion in FY 2014 to fund P.L. 480 Title II & McGovern-Dole food aid programs.*

#### **Title IV-Nutrition**

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**1. School Pulse Foods Pilot Program.** Childhood obesity has reached epidemic proportion in school age children. USDA has identified fiber and potassium as nutrients of concern that need to be increased in the diets of school age children. Pulse crops provide a cost effective way to significantly increase fiber and potassium in the diet. **The USADPLC supports the inclusion of a Pulse Foods Pilot Program in the nutrition title of the 2012 Farm bill with an authorization of \$5.0 million over five years.**

#### **Title VII-Research**

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**1. Pulse Health Initiative.** (See Attachment 2) USADPLC supports the establishment of a Pulse Health Initiative under the research title of the Farm Bill. The purpose of the Pulse Health Initiative is to find solutions, through research on pulse crops, to the critical health and sustainability challenges facing the US and the world. The initiative will focus on three major goals—Reducing Obesity, Increasing Food Security, and Improving Sustainability. It is well known that pulses - dry peas, lentils, chickpeas and dry beans - are significant dietary sources of fiber, protein and micronutrients, and increasing their consumption holds the promise to substantially impact public health, yet research specifically linking pulses to reductions in obesity and biomarkers for chronic disease remains sparse. Small studies have shown pulse flours and other derivative ingredients are nutritious, versatile and can be incorporated into food products with high consumer appeal, and other research has shown these legumes reduce nitrogen use and improve soil health in rotation with other crops, although large-scale studies quantifying sustainability improvements have not yet been conducted. Data from research required to provide definitive information in these areas remains sparse and is currently an impediment to improvements for the producer, the industry and the U.S. consumer. **USADPLC requests \$25 million for the Pulse Health Initiative in FY 2014 to find solutions to the Health, Nutrition and Sustainability issues facing our country through research on pulse crops.**

**2. Specialty Crop Agricultural Research.** Pulse crops including dry peas, lentils, chickpeas and dry beans should not be excluded from research focused on “specialty crops”. Research efforts are an important part of Farm Bill Policy and pulse crops should be given a fair chance to compete for research funding provided for specialty crops.

#### **Title XII-Crop Insurance**

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**1. Farm Bill Funding of Crop Insurance.** USADPLC strongly supports continued funding of Federal Crop Insurance to provide risk management tools for pulse producers. Farm bill funding should not decrease base level of funding for this critical program.

**a. Non Futures Pulse Crop Revenue Program Insurance.** USADPLC supports the full implementation of a crop revenue insurance policy for dry peas, lentils and chickpeas similar to CRC insurance for wheat. Producers are not allowed to use Enterprise Units under the 2013 Pulse Crop Revenue pilot program. We ask USDA/RMA to allow producers the option to choose Enterprise Units when signing up for the 2014 Pulse Crop Revenue policy. The current pulse revenue pilot is set at 75% coverage. The USADPLC supports allowing producers a buy up option up to 85%.



Attachment 1, USADPLC Farm Program Policy, Farm Bill Titles (Highlights have USADPLC Interest)

- b. Shorten Time for Yield Establishment.** In new production areas, pulse crops planted in rotation with other crops take many years to develop the needed level of production history. USADPLC supports expansion of the use of “master yields” or personal “T” yields to reduce that time period.
- c. Credit for Small Grains Premiums.** Request RMA do a study to show how policy premiums are discounted when a pulse crop is included in a cropping system. University research shows that pulse crops reduce production risk when included in a cropping system.
- d. Autumn-sown “Pea” Coverage in Non-Traditional Counties.** Current autumn-sown legume coverage is only available in traditional counties with existing spring pea coverage. USADPLC supports expanding coverage in other counties which do not have spring pea coverage.

Attachment 1, USADPLC Farm Program Policy, Farm Bill Titles (Highlights have USADPLC Interest)

**Title I Commodity Programs:**

- A. Direct Payments & Counter Cyclical Payments:
- B. Marketing Assistance Loans & LDPs
- C. Peanuts
- D. Sugar
- E. Dairy
- F. Administration

**Title II Conservation**

- A. Definitions
- B. Conservation Reserve Program
- C. Wetlands Reserve
- D. Conservation Stewardship
- E. Environmental Quality Incentives Program
- G. Other Conservation Programs

**Title III Trade**

- A. Food for Peace
- B. Ag Trade Act of 1978 (ECG, MAP, EEP, FMD, FfP, McGovern/Dole
- C. Miscellaneous
- D. Softwood Lumber

**Title IV Nutrition**

- A. Food Stamp Program (SNAP)
- B. Food Distribution Programs
- C. Child Nutrition and Related Programs
- D. Miscellaneous

**Title V Credit—N/A**

- A. Farm Ownership Loans
- B. Operating Loans
- C. Emergency Loans
- D. Administrative Provisions
- E. Farm Credit
- G. Miscellaneous

**Title VI Rural Development—N/A**

- A. Consolidated Farm and Rural Development Act

- B. Rural Electrification Act of 1936
- C. Miscellaneous
- D. Housing Assistance Council

**Title VII Research & Related Matters**

- A. National Ag Research, Extension and Teaching Act of 1977
- B. Food, Ag, Conservation and Trade Act of 1990
- C. Ag Research Extension and Ed Reform Act 1998
- D. Other Laws
- E. Miscellaneous

**Title VIII Forestry—N/A**

**Title IX Energy—N/A**

**Title X Horticulture and Organic Agriculture**

- A. Horticulture Marketing Information
  - Specialty Crops in Census of Ag
  - Specialty crops market news allocation
  - Specialty crop block grants
- B. Pest and Disease Management
- C. Organic Agriculture
- D. Miscellaneous
  - Grant program to improve movement of specialty crops

**Title XI Livestock—N/A**

**Title XII Crop Insurance and Disaster Assistance Programs**

- A. Crop Insurance and Disaster Assistance
- B. Small Business Disaster Loan Program

**Title XIII Commodity Futures—N/A**

**Title XIV Miscellaneous—N/A**

**Title XV Trade and Tax Provisions—N/A**

## TITLE XXXX

## SEC. XXXX. PULSE HEALTH INITIATIVE

## (a) DEFINITIONS. – In this section;

- (1) INITIATIVE. – The term “Initiative” means the Pulse Health Initiative established by subsection (b).
- (2) PULSE. – The term “Pulse” is defined as dry beans, dry peas, lentils and chickpeas/garbanzos.

(b) Establishment. – Notwithstanding any other provision of law, during the period (*the term of the farm bill authorization*), there is established within the Department a pulse crop health and extension initiative to address the critical needs of the pulse crop industry by developing and disseminating science-based tools including -

- (1) Research in health and nutrition, such as
  - a. identifying global dietary patterns of pulse crops in relation to population health
  - b. researching pulse crop diets and their ability to reduce obesity and associated chronic disease (CVD, Type 2 Diabetes and Cancer)
  - c. identifying the underlying mechanisms of the health benefits of pulse crop consumption (disease biomarkers, bioactive components and relevant plant genetic components to enhance the health promoting value of pulse crops)
- (2) Research in functionality, such as
  - a. Improving the functional properties of pulse crops and pulse fractions
  - b. Developing new and innovative technologies to improve pulse crops as an ingredient in food products.
  - c. Developing nutrient dense food product solutions to ameliorate chronic disease and enhance food security worldwide.
- (3) Research in sustainability to enhance global food security , such as
  - a. Plant breeding, genetics and genomics to improve productivity, nutrient density and phytonutrient content for a growing world population
  - b. Pest and disease management, including resistance to pests and diseases resulting in reduced application management strategies
  - c. Improving nitrogen fixation to reduce agriculture’s carbon and energy footprint.
  - d. Optimizing pulse cropping systems to reduce water usage.
- (4) Education and Technical Service, such as

## Attachment 2, USADPLC Farm Program Policy, Proposed PHI Language, Research Title

- a. Providing technical expertise to help food companies include nutrient dense pulse crops in innovative and healthy foods.
  - b. Establishing an educational program (domestic and international) to encourage the consumption and production of pulse crops.
- (c) Eligible Entities- The Secretary may carry out the Initiative through –
  - (1) Federal agencies (ARS, NIFA, etc.)
  - (2) National laboratories
  - (3) Colleges and universities
  - (4) Research institutions and organizations
  - (5) Private organizations or corporations
  - (6) State agriculture experiment stations
  - (7) Individuals; or
  - (8) Groups consisting of 2 or more entities described in paragraphs (1) through (7).
- (d) Research Projects.- In carrying out this section, the Secretary shall award grants on a competitive basis.
- (e) Administration
  - (1) In General.- With respect to grants awarded under subsection (d), the Secretary shall-
    - a. Seek and accept proposals for grants;
    - b. Determine the relevance and merit of proposals through a system of peer review and pulse crop industry input.
    - c. Award grants on the basis of merit, quality and relevance.
- (f) Priorities.- In making grants under this section , the Secretary shall provide a higher priority to projects that-
  - (1) are multistate, multi institutional, multi disciplinary; and
  - (2) include explicit mechanisms to communicate results to the pulse crop industry and the public.
- (g) Funding.-
  - (1) In General.- Of the funds of the Commodity Credit Corporation, the Secretary shall make available to carry out the section \$5,000,000 for fiscal year 2013 and \$5,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2014 through 2017.
  - (2) Authorization of Appropriations.- In addition to funds made available under paragraph (1), there is authorized to be appropriated to carry out this section \$25,000,000 for each of the fiscal years 2013-2017.

## **The Farm Bill Is Really Jobs Bill**

### **Why we need a five-year farm bill now**

Calling the farm bill the “farm bill” suggests its impact is limited only to farms and to the rural areas to which they are so closely tied. It’s really a jobs bill. A food bill. A conservation bill. A research bill. An energy bill. A trade bill. In other words, it’s a bill that affects every American.

The farm bill affects our nation’s ability to provide the necessities of life for a global population projected to pass 9 billion by 2050. Here at home, it affects an industry that provides 23 million—or 1 in every 12—American jobs.

The farm bill has broad impact on our citizens and our economy. It provides healthy foods to millions of schoolchildren and nutritious options to families in need. It develops and expands trade with valuable foreign markets. By reducing spending significantly compared to prior farm bills, the proposals Congress considered in the 112<sup>th</sup> Congress addressed the need to get our nation’s fiscal house in order.

And yes, it benefits American farms—98 percent of which are owned and operated by families. It helps big farms and small farms, major crops and specialty crops, organic farmers and conventional farmers, cattle ranchers and cotton ginneries, farmers markets and national suppliers, and the vast range of other pursuits that make up American agriculture.

December 2012



## USADPLC 2013-14 Policy Position Crop Insurance

**Policy Summary:** The USADPLC supports the use of crop insurance to give producers protection against both yield loss and revenue loss due to large market price fluctuation. Federal crop insurance should be available for all pulse growers, be reasonably priced, have a wide variety of products, and provide equitable coverage among all crops.

**Pilot Insurance Program for Northern Tier.** As we move forward to a new Farm Bill for 2013, the USADPLC believes that Crop Insurance is the most logical way to provide producers with risk management tools. The USADPLC has worked for the past 13 years with USDA Risk Management Agency (RMA) to develop a revenue based insurance program. This spring, RMA will be offering a revenue based insurance product for pulse growers in WA, ID, MT and ND in a pilot program over the next three years. This will be an opportunity to see if the pilot program is practical for producers and for RMA.

Generally, USADPLC supports strong supports for federal crop insurance and continued support for crop insurance programs in the next Farm Bill. Crop insurance is a core risk management tool for all northern tier producers including pulse producers. Additionally, the industry supports the following measures to improve current products:

### 1. Revenue Insurance– Non-Futures Pulse Crop Revenue Option Insurance Program:

**Background.** Traditional crop insurance programs guarantee a level of production based on yield. This is called Multi-Peril Crop Insurance (MPCI). MPCI coverage is based solely on yield and fails to provide coverage against losses due to large market price changes. Over the last few years, RMA has offered producers of selected crops a revenue based product to guarantee a base level of revenue per acres for the crop. Revenue insurance reduces the risk of planting such covered crops. Revenue insurance is a popular option for other grain crops produced across the northern tier. USADPLC has been working over the last 13 years to gain revenue insurance for pulse crops.

**Current Status.** RMA has approved a pilot program non-futures pulse crop revenue option for the next four years in WA, ID, MT and ND.

- April of 2010, USDA/RMA contracted with Watts and Associates for the third time over the last ten years to develop a revenue policy for pulse crops.
- Called “Non-Futures Pulse Crop Revenue Option”, USADPLC joined with Northharvest Bean Association of ND to use Watts and Associates to develop a revenue policy that would fit with pulse crops, i.e. peas, lentils, chickpeas and dry beans.
- This option uses assessment information collected by State Commissions and contract information provided by the Trade to establish the levels of income coverage for producers.
- August of 2010, the RMA Board reviewed the presentation of a prototype program by Watts et al and approved development of a full proposal for a pilot program at the recommendation of the internal Expert Review.



USADPLC Federal Crop Insurance Reform – Page 2  
2013-14 Policy Paper

- In July, 2011, Watts and Associates and USADPLC presented the formal proposal to the RMA Board. The RMA Board recommended a full Expert Review for approval.
- In March 2012, RMA approved a pilot region of WA, ID, MT and ND for the Non-Futures Pulse Crop Revenue Insurance Option.
- Autumn sown pea coverage products have been announced with spring revenue coverage, spring price discovery is in process. Formal sign up will be in February.
- Results of this Pilot Program are due to be complete in three years.

**Policy Position.** USADPLC supports the full implementation of a crop revenue insurance policy for dry peas, lentils and chickpeas similar to CRC insurance for wheat. Producers are not allowed to use Enterprise Units under the 2013 Pulse Crop Revenue pilot program. We ask USDA/RMA to allow producers the option to choose Enterprise Units when signing up for the 2014 Pulse Crop Revenue policy. The current pulse revenue pilot is set at 75% coverage. The USADPLC supports allowing producers a buy up option up to 85%.

## 2. Shorten Time for Yield Establishment.

**Background.** Most insurance products require 3-5 years of cropping history to establish coverage levels. This is a problem with both new farmers and new producers of pulse crops. Pulse crops are used in rotation with other crops and establishing yield histories can take a decade in some cases.

Pulse crops planted in rotation with other crops take many years to develop the needed level of production history. USADPLC supports expansion of the use of “master yields” or personal “T” yields to reduce that time period.

## 3. Premium Credit for Small Grains following Pulses.

**Background.** Pulse producers are all small grains producers and use pulse crops in a rotation with small grains. Production risks are significantly reduced when small grains are planted following pulse crops. Small grain producers should receive a premium credit for planting cereal grains following pulse crops.

**Policy Position.** Request RMA do a study to show how policy premiums are discounted when a pulse crop is included in a cropping system. University research shows that pulse crops reduce production risk when included in a cropping system.

## 4. Autumn-sown Pea Coverage in Non-Traditional Counties.

**Background.** Autumn-sown legumes are being developed with good winter hardiness that result in increased yields over spring planted pulse crops. These autumn-sown legumes can be planted in non-traditional pulse growing regions. Current winter pea insurance coverage provided by RMA has expanded the program to meet the likely expansion of this crop. The USADPLC strongly supports this expansion. However, the coverage is only available in those counties with traditional spring pea cropping history. autumn-sown legumes will be planted to some extent in those counties, but these varieties will also provide non-traditional producers an opportunity to use legumes to improve their production methods. Many of these potential producers are in counties without any dry pea, lentil or chickpea production history.

**Policy Position.** The USADPLC supports the expansion of autumn-sown pea coverage to counties which do not have spring pea coverage.

## **5. Study of Hail Damage Adjustments in Chickpeas.**

**Background:** Hail damage in chickpeas seems to break stems or damage the stem at the time of the storm. Seed pods are still connected until harvest, when the seed pods drop to the ground or fail to produce seed. Immediately following the storm, the normal time for an adjuster evaluation, the damage has not yet manifested itself. This characteristic may make it necessary to change adjuster procedures for hail damage in chickpeas.

**Policy Request.** USADPLC requests RMA conduct a study to evaluate the results at several different time points after a hailstorm.



**USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council**  
**2013-14 Policy Position**  
**Transportation Issues**

**Transportation-** The USADPLC supports fair, efficient and cost effective movement of dry peas, lentils and chickpeas in the U.S. transportation system. Specifically, the USADPLC endorses:

**1. Rail Transportation**

**a. Support of Rail Shipper Reform Legislation**

**Background.** USADPLC shippers of pulse crops have found both the rail companies serving their transportation needs are non-responsive and the Surface Transportation Board (STB) which was established to hear those grievances ineffective. For these reasons, USADPLC supports legislation strengthening the procedures of the STB. Provisions proposed include adding representation for shippers on the STB, reducing fees to the same as district court, providing binding arbitration provisions, separating the STB from the DOT, placing the burden of supporting captive shipper rates on the railroads, and reducing the time period for completing a challenge to the rates to 1.5 years. USADPLC supports additional reforms to improve the STB.

**Policy:** *USADPLC supports passage of legislation to reform the STB and provide recourse to shippers, especially captive shippers, who face inefficient, non-responsive and unfair practices.*

**b. Quoted Rates**

**Background.** Railroads were deregulated in 1980 by the Staggers Rail Act with the intent to give the customer competitive pricing and thus more efficiently distribute limited services. Since the time of the Act, through consolidation due to mergers and acquisition, there has been a significant reduction in the number of providers of rail service. This has significantly reduced the competition and the choices a customer can make. However, with tariff rates which are published in advance and guarantee realistic service expectations, customers can compare prices and select the most competitive rates for their service. In addition, rail companies have consistently raised tariffs and provided less reliable service, especially to the small scale customer serviced by short line rail operators. Delays in expected service along with undependable delivery of equipment cost the shipper, the short line operator providing connection to the major rail company and ultimately, the farmer who pays the transportation bill.

**Policy:** *USADPLC requests that railroad companies honor published and/or quoted rates for rail service without unexpected changes or delays in service.*

**c. Railcar Supply**

**Background.** Shipment requirements in agriculture are cyclical due to planting cycles and corresponding demand cycles. Each year, the USADPLC processing industry faces increasing difficulty in meeting shipping requirements due to a shortage of rail cars. The Industry anticipates the needs by increasing their requests, but with out increases in equipment, shortages will be created as harvest comes to a close. Railroad companies need to help anticipate cyclical demand with excess equipment.

Many of our processors are small shippers, requiring less than 10 cars per month. In many cases, the short term nature of the market requires a variable number of cars. The small scale of member requirements along with the cyclical nature of their requests reduce the priority of this service. This creates artificial shortages and non-competitive rates. Achieving economic advantage for large scale shipments is made more difficult by arbitrarily increasing the cutoff level without giving the transportation manager time to react to the decision. It takes investment and time to build facilities to service longer trains which meet market needs. By arbitrarily changing the size breaks, investments in rail shipment facilities quickly are

lost due to arbitrary increases in train size requirements for the same pricing advantage. Railroads need to build a pricing structure which consistently considers the small scale shipper.

**Policy:** *USADPLC supports measures which increase railcar supply and service to all shipment sizes.*

#### **d. Short line railroads**

**Background.** With the consolidation of the rail industry into four major lines, the short line operators have begun to be critical for rail service. Our processors are usually located in small rural communities relying on rail access to port facilities and domestic customers via short line operators. Many of these country elevators and processing firms are the largest employer in a wide area. Short line service is the critical link in providing access to world wide markets, maintaining jobs in rural America, and for our farmers to be able to support our nation's food requirements.

Short line operators became responsible for aging rail lines abandoned by the major rail companies with the advent of consolidations and mergers over the last 20 years. Much of this network requires upgrades to continue to provide safety to the operator and public, economic incentives for the customer to utilize the service, and a viable profit for the short line railroad. The cost of this maintenance and repairs far exceed the economic return received by the short line operator. To continue to maintain this infrastructure will require a federal, state and private partnership.

**Policy:** *USADPLC supports an increase in State and Federal funding of short line railroads.*

#### **e. Northern Tier Double Track**

**Background.** The rail network was designed and built with the purpose of moving goods from the interior of the country to the ports for export. Management of railroads, equipment and transport needs was basically one way. The demand for imported goods in the US has stressed the structure of this system. Train companies are struggling to keep up with a demand for two-way travel on a one-way system. Pricing structures, allocation decisions, and level of service provided by the companies are not able to efficiently meet transportation demands because of the restrictions created by design. To properly meet the transportation needs of the future, the country needs to invest in a major improvement to the heavy transportation network and create a two-way track from Chicago to Seattle. This would provide additional capacity in the system and improve the level of service provided by all rail providers.

**Policy:** *The USADPLC supports the construction of a double track across the northern tier of the United States (Chicago to Seattle) to assist our industry in moving its product to market.*

## **2. River Transportation**

#### **a. Dredging**

**Background.** The US invested in a public waterway network to complement the transportation infrastructure provided by rail and highways. Without proper maintenance, the river channels become filled with silt. In many cases, the operators and the public is seriously endangered by this lack of maintenance. Commercially, the lack of clearance creates economic inefficiencies due to half loading of barges and lack of access to ocean going freighters. The Port of Portland lost several ocean going steamboat operators due to the lack of ample clearance in the Columbia River Channel. Dredging of river channels is a necessary part of doing commerce and should be continued.

**Policy.** *Increase funding for maintenance and dredging of water transportation channels.*

#### **b. Dam Removal.**

**Background.** Environmental concerns for river health have posed the possibility of removing dams to restore river habitat and protect endangered species like Snake River salmonids. Dams provide for transportation of commodities like dry peas, lentils and chickpeas, provide renewable power for our population and provide recreation areas for our rural communities. In addition, technology is being added to current dams to enhance wildlife survival and reduce the impact on the environment. Removal of any dam is expensive in the impact to the community which depends on it and to the environment established by the dam.

**Policy:** *The USADPLC supports maintaining the current Pacific Northwest (PNW) river transportation system and opposes the removal of (PNW) dams.*



**USADPLC White Paper**  
**USDA/National Ag Statistics Service (NASS)**  
**Dry Pea, Lentil and Chickpea Statistical Reports**  
**January 23, 2013**

The USDA/NASS reports play a critical role in the strategic planning of the dry pea, lentil and chickpea industry in the United States. The current reports were developed when the industry was much smaller. Over the last five years, pulse acres have expanded and the industry needs more complete information to properly develop marketing strategy. USDA/NASS, ERS and AMS currently provides the following reports for pulse crops:

**Current Dry Pea, Lentil and Chickpea Reports**

<b>Publish Date</b>	<b>As of Date</b>	<b>Report</b>	<b>Crops</b>
Jan 11,	Dec 31	Annual Production	All Crops
Jan 11,	Dec 1	Stocks on Hand	All Crops
Mar 28,	March 1	Prospective Planting Projection	Dry Peas, Lentils, AWP
May 15	Annual	Ag Chemical Usage	Not Pulses
June 12, second Thursday	May 30	Prospective Planting Projection	Chickpeas (Dry Beans)
June 28	June 1	Stock Report	Dry Peas, Lentils, AWP, Chickpeas (Dry Beans)
June 28	June 1	ERS Outlook	Vegetables & Pulses
July 12	June 15	Acreage Report	Dry Peas, Lentils, AWP
August 12	July 31	Acreage Report-Crop Production	Chickpeas (Dry Beans by Class)
Nov 8	October 1	Production Report	Includes Dry Peas, Lentils
Dec 10	November 1	Production Report	Includes Dry Beans by Class
January 13	December 1	Annual Production Report	Dry Peas, Lentils, AWP, Chickpeas (Dry Beans by class)
January 12	December 1	Stock Report	Dry Peas, Lentils, Chickpeas
February 14	January 1	AMS Annual Market Summary	Dry Beans, Dry Peas, Lentils, Chickpeas
December 18	Dec 1	ERS Outlook for Pulses	Vegetables & Pulses
Weekly every Monday after Apr 1	Previous Friday	Crop Progress Report published by each state	Depends on state—
Weekly every Tuesday	Previous Friday	Bean Market News	Pulse Prices

USA Dry Pea & Lentil Council requests the following additions or changes to the schedule to the current statistical reports for pulses including dry peas, AWP, lentils and chickpeas published by USDA/NASS:

## USDA/NASS Reports Request

1. **Acreage, Production & Yield report-** USADPLC requests that the USDA/NASS acreage, production and yield reports be expanded to include the following classes within each crop.

Dry Peas	Lentils	Chickpeas
<b>Smooth Dry Green Peas</b> (Includes all smooth green varieties & marrowfat dry peas. Dry wrinkled seed peas excluded)	<b>Large Lentils- 6.5 mm+</b> (Variety Names: Laird, Pennell, Palouse, VanGard, Mason)	<b>Large Kabuli-</b> Stay above a 20/64ths round hole sieve
<b>Smooth Dry Yellow Peas-</b> All varieties	<b>Medium Lentils- 5 – 6.4 mm</b> (Variety Names: Brewers, Richlea Merit, Red Chief	<b>Small Kabuli-</b> Fall through a 20/64ths round hole sieve
<b>Austrian Winter Peas</b>	<b>Small Lentils- 3 – 5 mm</b> (Variety Names: Crimson, Pardina, Morton, Eston, Red Wing, etc)	<b>Desi Chickpeas</b>

Our website has a picture of these varieties: <http://www.pea-lentil.com/photo-gallery>

2. **Stock Reports-** USADPLC requests four (4) stock reports a year on the dry pea, lentil and chickpea classes listed above. We would like the reports to be published in the following months: June published in July, September published in October, December published in January, and March published in April.
3. **Timing of Chickpea Report-**USADPLC requests the report for Chickpeas be combined with the reports for Dry Peas, Lentils and AWP. This class is currently reported as a Dry Bean. Chickpeas are a cool season legume, planted at similar times and in similar climates to dry peas and lentils. For this reason, strategic information is required at similar times to dry peas and lentils. USADPLC proposes to combine the cool season legumes and report the data at the same time. Reports for Projected Acreage, Planted Acreage, Production and Annual Production would be published on the same dates as the dates for Dry Peas, Lentils, and AWP.
4. **ERS Report Pricing in Outlook-** ERS updated its archives and replaced monthly price records for dry green peas, yellow peas, lentils and chickpeas with indexed reports. The USADPLC requests that a file with actual monthly prices be posted to the website.

The USADPLC would like to thank USDA/NASS for considering our request. Our industry stands ready to assist you in achieving our goal of improving the statistical reports of dry peas, lentils and chickpeas.

## GIPSA-FGIS Policies

**1. Additional Pulse Grading Office.** Grading of pulse crops-dry peas, lentils and chickpeas—have been conducted by the FGIS offices in Moscow, ID, and Grand Forks, ND. The expansion of acres across the Northern Plains over the last five years has seriously strained the ability of these offices to provide timely response to the industry. In an informal survey of the industry, two locations were selected as equal in improving the response of FGIS providing a better service. The industry recognizes the progress being made by establishing one grading office in Williston, ND. *However, the USADPLC requests the establishment of an additional grading facility in Minot, ND to provide more immediate services for the pulse industry.*

**2. Mildew in Chickpeas.** With the help of the Chief, Board of Appeals, Mr. James Whalen, the industry was able to establish a standard for mildew on chickpeas with a smooth transition and minimal market disruption. The standard was approved at the Annual Meeting of the USPLTA.

**3. Establishing a Color Standard for Yellow Peas.** The industry is working with GIPSA/FGIS to establish a definition for Fair color in Yellow Whole Peas and a Visual Image Reference, (VIR) for the color line. The Grades Committee selected images to assist with grading yellow peas. It is being circulated through the industry.

**4. Establishing a Separate Grading Standard for Chickpeas.** Chickpea acres have expanded rapidly in the US over the last seven years. Markets are frequently confused by the US Grading standard which is based on Miscellaneous Dry Beans. The USPLTA voted to establish a separate grading standard for Chickpeas (also known as Garbanzo Beans). The proposed standard will be circulated through the USADPLC and then proposed to the US Dry Bean Council for final industry approval.

## BEAN-9.2 SURFACE MOLD/MILDEW (CHICKPEAS)

Section 6, Page 17



Portion for Analysis: Approximately 500 grams (large seeded) or  
Approximately 250 grams (small seeded)

Chickpeas that contain surface mold/mildew equal to or greater than shown are damage.

**NOTE:** Any amount of mold/mildew on the cotyledon (meat) of the bean is damage.  
Mold occurs in many colors.

**APPLICABLE CLASSES:** Chickpeas (Garbanzo beans)



## Split Peas

(i) *Good color split peas.* Split peas that in mass are practically free from discoloration and have the natural color and appearance characteristic of the predominating class.

(g) *Fair color split peas.* Split peas that in mass are off color from the characteristic color of the predominating class as a result of age or any other cause.

(k) *Poor color split peas.* Split peas that in mass are distinctly off color from the characteristic color of the predominating class as a result of age or any other cause.

## Lentils

(j) *Good color lentils.* Lentils that are practically free from discoloration and have the uniform natural color and appearance characteristics of the predominating lentil type.

(g) *Fair color lentils.* Lentils that are lightly to moderately discolored from storage or other causes to the extent they cannot be considered of good color.

(w) *Poor color lentils.* Lentils that are severally discolored from storage or other causes to the extent they cannot be considered of fair color.

## Peas

(j) *Good color peas.* Dry peas that in mass are practically free from discoloration and have the natural color and appearance characteristics of the predominating class.

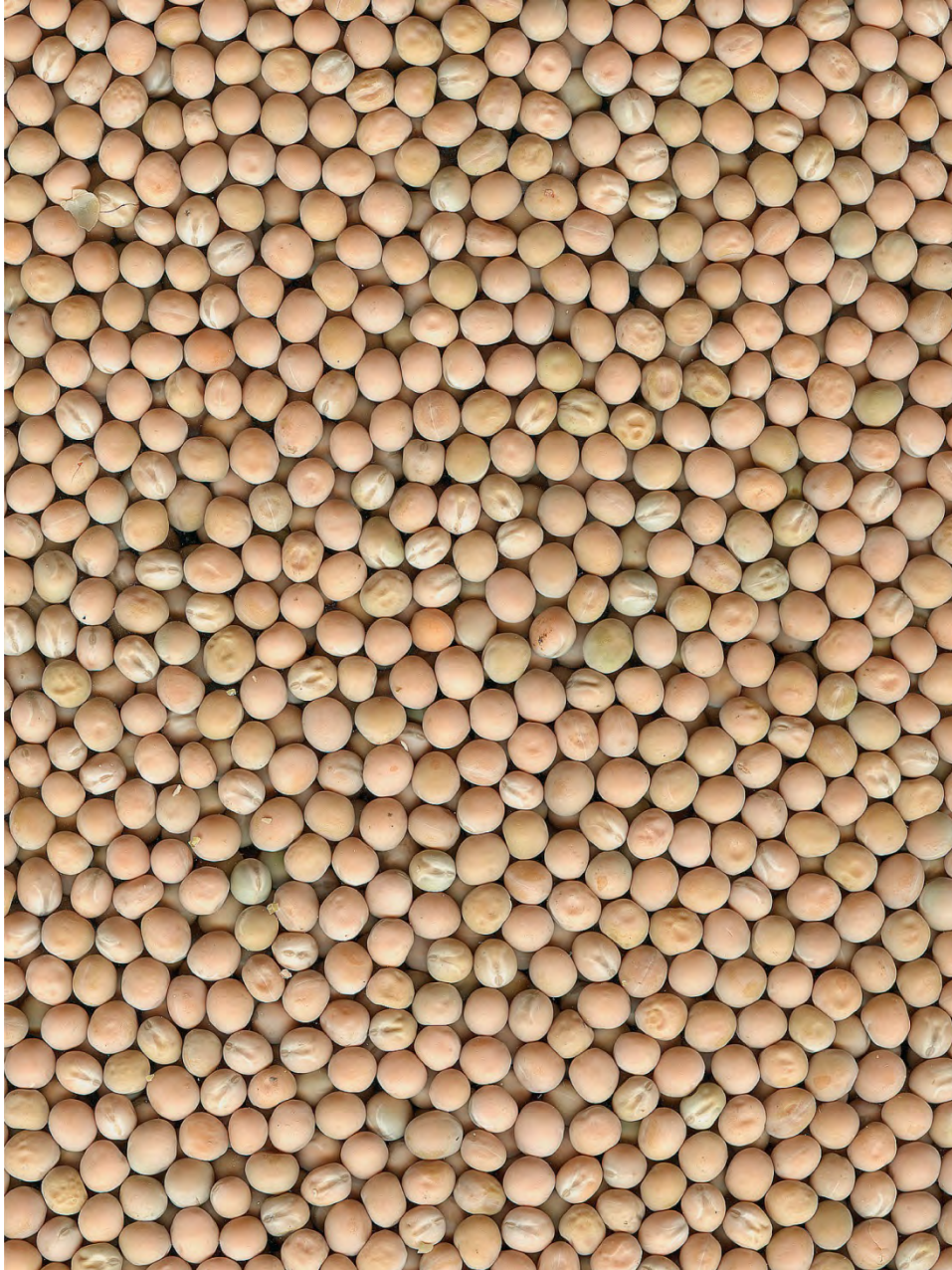
(o) *Poor color peas.* Dry peas that in mass are distinctly off-color from the characteristic color of the predominating class as a result of age or any other cause.

Grading Factors	Grades US Nos		
	1	2	3
Minimum Requirements for Color	Good	Good	Poor

## Proposed Yellow Pea Color Standard

(xx) *Fair color yellow peas.* Dry yellow peas that in mass are lightly to moderately discolored as a result of storage or any other cause to the extent they cannot be considered of good color.

Grading Factors	Grades US Nos		
	1	2	3
Minimum Requirements for Color for yellow peas	Good	Fair	Poor



**Proposed**  
**Bottom Line Good**





**Proposed**  
**Bottom Line Fair**

United States  
**Department of**  
**Agriculture**

Grain Inspection, Packers and Stockyards Administration

Federal Grain  
Inspection Service

Effective  
December 2008

# **United States**

# **Standards for**

# **Beans**

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# UNITED STATES STANDARDS FOR BEANS

*Source: 34 FR 7863, May 17, 1969, unless otherwise noted.*

Effective December 19, 2008

## Terms Defined

### 101 Beans.

Beans shall be dry threshed field and garden beans, whole, broken, and split, commonly used for edible purposes.

### 102 Classes.<sup>1</sup>

Beans shall be divided into classes as follows, each of which, except Mixed beans, may contain not more than 2.0 percent of beans of contrasting classes and not more than 15.0 percent of beans of other classes that blend:

Pea beans (the type as grown in the Great Lakes region known also as Navy beans).

Blackeye beans (cowpeas of the Blackeye variety).

Cranberry beans (known also as Speckled Cranberry and Horticultural Pole).

Yellow beans.

Pinto beans (including the Mexican Pinto type but not the type known as Spotted Red Mexican).

Marrow beans (not including Red Marrow).

Great Northern beans.

Small White beans (the type as grown on the Pacific coast, not including Tepary beans).

Flat Small White beans (the type as grown in northern Idaho).

White Kidney beans.

Light Red Kidney beans.

Dark Red Kidney beans.

Small Red beans (known also as Red Mexican, California Red, and Idaho Red).

Pink beans.

Black beans.

Mung beans.

**Chickpeas, Kabuli (known also as Garbanzo Beans) and Desi**

Miscellaneous beans: Beans that are not otherwise classified in these standards shall be classified and designated according to the commonly accepted commercial name of such beans.

Large Lima beans (characteristic of the Large White Pole and Burpee Bush Lima type).

Baby Lima beans (characteristic of Small White Lima beans of the Henderson Bush and similar types).

Miscellaneous Lima beans: Lima beans that do not come within the classes Large Lima or Baby Lima shall be classified and designated according to their commonly accepted commercial name.

Mixed beans: Mixed beans shall be any mixture of beans not provided for in the classes listed above.

[62 FR 52967, Oct. 10, 1997]

<sup>1</sup> *The use of a variety name in the designation of the class of beans does not imply any guarantee of varietal purity.*

**103 Grades.**

Grades shall be the numerical grades, substandard grades, sample grades, and special grades provided for in 125 through 135. *[47 FR 19310, May 5, 1982][62 FR 52967, Oct. 10, 1997]*

**104 Sound beans.**

Sound beans shall be beans that are free from defects.

**105 Defects.**

Defects for the classes Baby Lima and Miscellaneous Lima beans shall be damaged beans, contrasting classes, and foreign material. Defects for all other classes of beans shall be splits, damaged beans, contrasting classes, and foreign material.

**106 Splits.**

Splits shall be pieces of beans that are not damaged, each of which consists of three-fourths or less of the whole bean, and shall include any sound bean the halves of which are held together loosely.

**107 Damaged beans.**

Damaged beans shall be beans and pieces of beans that are damaged by frost, weather, disease, weevils or other insects, or other causes.

**108 Badly damaged beans.**

Badly damaged beans shall be beans and pieces of beans that are materially damaged or discolored by frost, weather, disease, weevils or other insects, or other causes so as to materially affect the appearance and quality of the beans.

**109 Foreign material.**

Foreign material shall be stones, dirt, weed seeds, cereal grains, lentils, peas, and all matter other than beans.

*[44 FR 73007, Dec. 17, 1979]*

**110 Stones.**

Stones shall be concreted earthy or mineral matter, and other substances of similar hardness that do not disintegrate readily in water.

**111 Contrasting classes.**

Contrasting classes shall be beans of other classes that are of a different color, size, or shape from the beans of the class designated.

**112 Classes that blend.**

Classes that blend shall be sound beans of other classes that are similar in color, size, and shape to the beans of the class designated, and shall include white beans in the class Yelloweye which are similar in size and shape to the Yelloweye beans.

**113 Broken beans.**

Broken beans shall be sound beans with some but less than one-fourth of each bean broken off or with one-fourth or more of the seedcoat removed.

**114 Blistered beans.**

Blistered beans shall be sound beans with badly blistered or burst seedcoats.

**115 Wrinkled beans.**

Wrinkled beans shall be sound beans that have deeply wrinkled seedcoats and/or are badly warped or misshapen.

**116 Weevily beans.**

Weevily beans shall be beans that are infested with live weevils or other insects injurious to stored beans or that contain weevil-bored beans.

**117 Clean-cut weevil-bored beans.**

Clean-cut weevil-bored beans shall be beans from which weevils have emerged, leaving a clean-cut open cavity free from larvae, webbing, refuse, mold, or stain.

**118 Well screened.**

Well screened, as applied to the general appearance of beans, shall mean that the beans are uniform in size and are practically free from such small, shriveled, underdeveloped beans, splits, broken beans, large beans, and foreign material that can be removed readily by the ordinary process of milling or screening through the proper use of sieves.

**119 30/64 sieve.**

A 30/64 sieve shall be a metal sieve 0.0319-inch thick perforated with round holes 0.4687 (30/64) inch in diameter which are 11/16 inch from center to center. The perforations of each row shall be staggered in relation to the adjacent rows.

**120 28/64 sieve.**

A 28/64 sieve shall be a metal sieve 0.0319-inch thick perforated with round holes 0.4375 (28/64) inch in diameter which are 19/32 inch from center to center. The perforations of each row shall be staggered in relation to the adjacent rows.

*[34 FR 7863, May 17, 1969, as amended at 54 FR 51344, Dec. 14, 1989]*

**121 24/64 sieve.**

A 24/64 sieve shall be a metal sieve 0.0319-inch thick perforated with round holes 0.3750 (24/64) inch in diameter which are 17/32 inch from center to center. The perforations of each row shall be staggered in relation to the adjacent rows.

**xxx 12/64 round-hole sieve.**

A metal sieve 0.0319 inch thick, perforated with round holes 0.1875 (12/64) inch in diameter, which are 0.250 (1/4) inch from center to center. (The perforations of each row shall be staggered in relation to the adjacent rows.)

**xxx 13/64 x 3/4 slotted-hole sieve.**

A metal sieve 0.032 inch thick with slotted perforations 0.2031 inch by 0.750 inch.

**xxx 16/64 round hole sieve.**



A 16/64 round-hole sieve shall be a metal sieve 0.0319 inch thick, perforated with round holes 0.250 (16/64) inch in diameter which are 0.250 ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) inch from center to center. (The perforations of each row shall be staggered in relation to the adjacent rows.)

***xxx 18/64 round-hole sieve.***

An 18/64 round-hole sieve shall be a metal sieve 0.0319 inch thick, perforated with round holes 0.2813 (18/64) inch in diameter which are 0.250 ( $\frac{1}{4}$ ) inch from center to center. (The perforations of each row shall be staggered in relation to the adjacent rows.)

## **PRINCIPLES GOVERNING APPLICATION OF STANDARDS**

### **122 Basis of determination.**

All determinations shall be upon the basis of the beans as a whole.

*[62 FR 52967, Oct. 10, 1997] [69 FR 75504, Dec. 17, 2004]*

### **123 Percentages.**

All percentages shall be determined upon the basis of weight, and shall be stated in terms of whole, tenths, and hundredths of a percent as required for individual factors.

*[62 FR 52967, Oct. 10, 1997]*

### **124 Moisture.**

Water content in beans as determined by an approved device according to procedures prescribed in FGIS instructions.

**GRADES, GRADE REQUIREMENTS, GRADE DESIGNATIONS, SPECIAL GRADES AND SPECIAL GRADE REQUIREMENTS**

**XXX Grades and grade requirements for the classes Chickpea, (Garbanzo Beans) and Desi Chickpeas.**

Grade	Percent Maximum Limits of ---						
	Moisture <sup>1</sup>	Total Defects (Total damaged, Total foreign material, Contrasting classes, & Splits)	Total Damaged	Foreign Material		Contrasting Classes <sup>2</sup>	Classes that Blend <sup>3</sup>
				Total (including stones)	Stones		
U.S. No. 1	18.0	2.0	2.0	0.5	0.2	0.5	5.0
U.S. No.2	18.0	4.0	4.0	1.0	0.4	1.0	10.0
U.S. No. 3	18.0	6.0	6.0	1.5	0.6	2.0	15.0
<p><b>U.S. Substandard</b> shall be beans which do not meet the requirements for the grades U.S. No. 1 through U. S. Sample grade. Beans which are not well screened shall also be U.S. Substandard, except for beans which meet the requirements for U.S. Sample grade.</p> <p><b>U.S. Sample grade</b> shall be beans which are musty, sour, heating, materially weathered, or weevily; which have any commercially objectionable odor; which contain insect webbing or filth, animal filth, any unknown foreign substance, broken glass, or metal fragments; or which are otherwise of distinctly low quality.</p> <p><b>There are two classes of Chickpeas, Chickpeas and Desi Chickpeas. The class will form a part of the name.</b></p> <p>Beans with more than 18.0 percent moisture are graded High moisture.</p> <p><sup>2</sup>Beans with more than 2.0 percent contrasting classes are graded Mixed beans.</p> <p><sup>3</sup>Beans with more than 15.0 percent classes that blend are graded Mixed beans.</p> <p>[47 FR 19311, May 5, 1982] [47 FR 20547, May 13, 1982] [60 FR 36030, July 13, 1995] [62 FR 52967, Oct. 10, 1997] [69 FR 75504, Dec. 17, 2004]</p>							

### 134 Grade designations

The grade designation for all classes of beans shall include, in the following order: (1) the letters "U.S."; (2) the number of the grade, or the words Substandard or Sample Grade, as warranted, or the name of any applicable special grade designation as appears in 135 (a) and (b); (3) the words "or better" when applicable and requested by the applicant prior to inspection; (4) the class; (5) the special grade designation, if applicable, as appears in 135 (c).

In addition, the designation for the grade "U.S. Substandard" shall include the percentage of sound beans.

Mixed beans shall be graded according to the grade requirements of the class of beans which predominates in the mixture. The factors of contrasting classes, classes that blend and sieve size requirements in the class Large Lima beans shall be disregarded in Mixed beans.

### 135 Special grade designations

(a) *Choice handpicked*. The special grade designation "Choice handpicked" shall be applicable only to the class Pea beans. The "Choice handpicked" designation shall include in the following order: (1) The letters "U.S."; (2) the words "Choice handpicked"; and (3) "Pea beans".

(b) *Prime handpicked*. The special grade designation "Prime handpicked" is applicable only to the class Pea beans. The "Prime handpicked" designation shall include in the following order: (1) The letters "U.S."; (2) the words "Prime handpicked"; and (3) "Pea beans".

(c) *High moisture*. The special grade designation "High moisture" is applicable to all classes of beans containing over 18.0 percent moisture. The words "high moisture" shall follow the class name.

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***State Main Office:***

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St. Paul, Minnesota 55107  
(651) 221-1016*



***Senator Amy Klobuchar — MN (D)***

*302 Hart  
202.224.3244*

*Ag Aide: Adam Durand  
Website: klobuchar.senate.gov*

***Committees-***

- *Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry*
- *Commerce, Science and Transportation*
- *Joint Economic Committee*
- *Judiciary*
- *Rules and Administration*

***State Main Office:***

*1200 Washington Avenue South, Suite 250  
Minneapolis, Minnesota 55415*



***Congresswoman Betty McCollum — MN (D)***

*1714 Longworth  
202.225.6631*

*Ag Aide: Anthony Jones  
Website: mccollum.house.gov*

***Committees-***

- *Appropriations*

***State Main Office:***

*165 Western Avenue North, Suite 17  
St. Paul, Minnesota 55102  
(651) 224-3056*



***Congressman Tim Walz — MN (D)***

*1034 Longworth  
202.225.2472*

*Ag Aide: Carlina Marquez  
Website: walz.house.gov*

***Committees-***

- *Agriculture*
- *Transportation and Infrastructure*

***State Main Office:***

*227 East Main Street, Suite 220  
Mankato, Minnesota 56001  
(507) 388-6181*



***Congressman Collin Peterson — MN (D)***

*2109 Rayburn  
202.225.2165*

*Ag Aide: Rebekah Solem  
Website: collinpeter-  
son.house.gov*

***Committees-***

- *Agriculture, Ranking Member*

***State Main Office:***

*714 Lake Ave. #107  
Detroit Lakes, Minnesota 56501  
(218) 847-5109*



***Senator Max Baucus — MT (D)***

*511 Hart  
202.224.2651*

*Ag Aide: Alexis Taylor  
Website: baucus.senate.gov*

***Committees-***

- *Agriculture, Nutrition & Forestry Budget*
- *Environment and Public Works*
- *Finance, Chair*

***State Main Office:***

*30 West 14th Street, Suite 206  
Helena, Montana 59601  
(406) 499-5484*





**Senator Jon Tester —  
MT (D)**

724 Hart  
202.224.2644

*Ag Aide: Nathan Taylor*  
*Website: tester.senate.gov*

**Committees-**

- Appropriations
- Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
- Homeland Security and Governmental Affairs
- Indian Affairs
- Veterans' Affairs

**State Main Office:**

208 North Montana Avenue, Suite 202  
Helena, Montana 59601  
(406) 449-5401



**Congressman Steve  
Daines— MT (R)**

206 Cannon  
202.225.3211

*Ag Aide: Sam Sweeney*  
*Website: daines.house.gov*

**Committees-**

- Homeland Security
- Natural Resources
- Transportation and Infrastructure

**State Main Office:**

222 North 32nd Street, Suite 900  
Billings, Montana 59101



**Senator Heidi Heitkamp  
— ND (D)**

G55 Dirksen  
202.224.2043

*Ag Aide: Tracee Sutton*  
*Website: heitkamp.senate.gov*

**Committees-**

- Agriculture, Nutrition & Forestry
- Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
- Homeland Security and Government Affairs
- Indian Affairs
- Small Business and Entrepreneurship

**State Main Office:**



**Senator John Hoeven —  
ND (R)**

120 Russell  
202.224.2551

*Ag Aide: Tony Eberhard*  
*Website: hoeven.senate.gov*

**Committees-**

- Agriculture
- Appropriations
- Energy and Natural Resources
- Indian Affairs

**State Main Office:**

220 East Rosser Ave. 312 Federal Building  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501  
(701) 250-4618



**Congressman Kevin  
Cramer— ND (R)**

1032 Longworth  
202.225.2611

*Leg. Aide: Mark Gruman*  
*Website: cramer.house.gov*

**Committees-**

- Natural Resources
- Science, Space and Technology

**State Main Office:**

220 East Rosser Ave. 328 Federal Building  
Bismarck, North Dakota 58501  
(701) 224-0355



**Senator Deb Fischer —  
NE (R)**

825 Hart  
202.224.6551

*Ag Aide: Michelle Weber*  
*Website: fischer.senate.gov*

**Committees-**

- Armed Services
- Commerce, Science and Transportation
- Environment and Public Works
- Indian Affairs
- Small Business and Entrepreneurship

**State Main Office:**



**Senator Mike Johanns  
—NE (R)**

404 Russell  
202.224.4224

*Ag Aide: James Glueck*  
*Website: johanns.senate.gov*

**Committees-**

- Agriculture, Nutrition and Forestry
- Appropriations
- Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
- Veterans' Affairs

**State Main Office:**

115 Railway Street, Suite C 102  
Scottsbluff, Nebraska 69361  
(308) 632-6032



**Congressman Adrian  
Smith —NE (R)**

2241 Rayburn  
202.225.6435

*Ag Aide: Ansley Mick*  
*Website: adriansmith.house.gov*

**Committees-**

- Ways and Means

**State Main Office:**

416 Valley View Drive, Suite 600  
Scottsbluff, Nebraska 69361  
(308) 633-6333



**Congressman Jeff  
Fortenberry — NE (R)**

1514 Longworth  
202.225.4806

*Ag Aide: Alan Feyerherm*  
*Website: fortenberry.house.gov*

**Committees-**

- Appropriations

**State Main Office:**

301 South 13th Street, Suite 100  
Lincoln, Nebraska 68508  
(402) 438-1604



**Congressman Frank  
Lucas — OK (R)**

2311 Rayburn  
202.225.5565

*Ag Aide: Chelsea Barnett*  
*Website: lucas.house.gov*

**Committees-**

- Agriculture, Chair
- Financial Services
- Science, Space, and Technology

**State Main Office:**

10952 Northwest Expressway, Suite B  
Yukon, Oklahoma 73099  
(405) 373-2046



**Senator Ron Wyden —  
OR (D)**

221 Dirksen  
202.225.5244

*Ag Aide: Michele Miranda*  
*Website: wyden.senate.gov*

**Committees-**

- Budget
- Energy & Natural Resources
- Finance
- Select Committee on Intelligence
- Special Committee on Aging
- 

**State Main Office:**

911 NE 11th Ave. Suite 630  
Portland, Oregon 97232  
(503) 326-7525



**Senator Jeff Merkley —  
OR (D)**

313 Hart  
202.224.3753

*Ag Aide: Adrian Deveny*  
*Website: merkley.senate.gov*

**Committees-**

- Appropriations
- Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs
- Budget
- Environment & Public Works

**State Main Office:**

121 SW Salmon St. #1400  
Portland, Oregon 97204  
(503) 326-3386





***Congressman Greg Walden — OR (R)***

2182 Rayburn  
202.225.6730

*Ag Aide: Nathan Rea*  
*Website: walden.house.gov*

***Committees-***

- *Energy & Commerce*

***State Main Office:***

14 North Central Avenue, Suite 112  
Medford, Oregon 975041  
(541) 779-4646



***Congressman Kurt Schrader — OR (D)***

108 Cannon  
202.225.5711

*Leg. Aide: Adam Daniel*  
*Website: schrader.senate.gov*

***Committees-***

- *Agriculture*
- *Small Business*

***State Main Office:***

494 State Street, Suite 210  
Salem, Oregon 97301  
(503) 588-9100



***Senator John Thune — SD (R)***

511 Dirksen  
202.225.2321

*Leg. Aide: Lynn Tjeerdsma*  
*Website: thune.senate.gov*

***Committees-***

- *Agriculture, Nutrition & Forestry*
- *Commerce, Science & Transportation*
- *Finance*

***State Main Office:***

320 North Main Ave. Suite B  
Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57104  
(605) 334-9596



***Senator Tim Johnson — SD (D)***

136 Hart  
202.224.5842

*Ag Aide: Joshua Tonsager*  
*Website: johnson.senate.gov*

***Committees-***

- *Appropriations*
- *Banking, Housing, and Urban Affairs, Chair*
- *Energy & Natural Resources*
- *Indian Affairs*

***State Main Office:***

5015 South Bur Oak Place  
Sioux Falls, South Dakota 57108  
(605) 332-2824



***Congressman Kristi Noem — SD (R)***

1323 Longworth  
202.225.2801

*Ag Aide: Renee Latterell*  
*Website: noem.house.gov*

***Committees-***

- *Agriculture*
- *Armed Services*

***State Main Office:***

343 Quincy Street  
Rapid City, South Dakota 57701  
(605) 791-4679



***Senator Ted Cruz — TX (R)***

B40B Dirksen  
202.224.5922

*Ag Aide: Brooke Bacak*  
*Website: cruz.senate.gov*

***Committees-***

- *Armed Services*
- *Commerce, Science and Transportation*
- *Judiciary*
- *Rules and Administration*
- *Special Committee on Aging*



***Senator John Cornyn—  
TX (R)***

*517 Hart  
202.224.2934*

*Ag Aide: Andrew Siracuse  
Website: cornyn.senate.gov*

***Committees-***

- Finance*
- Judiciary*

***State Main Office:***

*221 West 6th Street, Suite 1530  
Austin, Texas 78701  
(512) 468-6020*



***Congressman John  
Culberson—TX (R)***

*2352 Rayburn  
202.225.2571*

*Leg. Aide: Catherine Knowles  
Website: culberson.house.gov*

***Committees-***

- Appropriations*

***State Main Office:***

*10000 Memorial Drive, #620  
Houston, Texas 77024  
(713) 680-8070*



***Congresswoman Kay  
Granger — TX(R)***

*1026 Longworth  
202.225.5071*

*Leg. Aide: David Tully  
Website:  
kaygranger.house.gov*

***Committees-***

- Appropriations*

***State Main Office:***

*1701 River Run Road, Suite 407  
Ft. Worth, Texas 76107  
(817) 338-0909*



***Congressman Henry  
Cuellar—TX (D)***

*2431 Rayburn  
202.225.1640*

*Ag Aide: Claudia Urrabazo  
Website: cuellar.senate.gov*

***Committees-***

- Appropriations*

***State Main Office:***

*615 East Houston Street, Suite 563  
San Antonio, Texas 78205  
(210) 271-2851*



***Congressman Pete  
Gallego—TX (D)***

*431 Cannon  
202.225.4511*

*Ag Aide: Cesar Blanco  
Website: gallego.house.gov*

***Committees-***

- Agriculture*
- Armed Services*



***Congressmen Randy  
Neugebauer—TX (R)***

*1424 Longworth  
202.225.4005*

*Ag Aide: Andrew Brandt  
Website: randy.house.gov*

***Committees-***

- Agriculture*
- Financial Services*
- Science, Space, and Technology*

***State Main Office:***

*611 University Avenue, #220  
Lubbock, Texas 79401  
(806) 763-1611*



***Congressman K. Michael  
Conaway—TX (R)***

2430 Rayburn  
202.225.3605

*Ag Aide: Paul Balzano*  
*Website: conaway.house.gov*

***Committees-***

- *Agriculture*
- *Armed Services*
- *Ethics, Chair*

***State Main Office:***

6 Desta Drive, Suite 2000  
Midland, Texas 79705  
(432) 687-2390



***Congressman Filemon  
Vela—TX (D)***

437 Cannon  
202.225.9901

*Leg. Aide: Erin Georges*  
*Website: vela.house.gov*

***Committees-***

- *Agriculture*
- *Homeland Security*

***State Main Office:***

500 East Main  
Alice, Texas 78332



***Congressman John  
Carter—TX (R)***

409 Cannon  
202.225.3864

*Leg. Aide: Steven Gilleland*  
*Website: carter.house.gov*

***Committees-***

- *Appropriations*

***State Main Office:***

One Financial Centre  
1717 North IH 35, Suite 303  
Round Rock, Texas 78664  
(512) 246-1600



***Congressman Robert  
Goodlatte—VA (R)***

2309 Rayburn  
202.225.5431

*Leg. Aide: Nick Chadkewicz*  
*Website: goodlatte.house.gov*

***Committees-***

- *Agriculture*
- *Judiciary, Chair*

***State Main Office:***

10 Franklin Road SE, Suite 540  
Roanoke, Virginia 24011  
(540) 857-2675



***Senator Patty Murray —  
WA (D)***

448 Russell  
202.224.2621

*Ag Aide: Jaime Shimek*  
*Website: murray.senate.gov*

***Committees-***

- *Appropriations*
- *Budget, Chair*
- *Health, Education, Labor, and Pensions*
- *Rules and Administration*
- *Veterans' Affairs, Chair*

***State Main Office:***

915 2nd Ave. 2988 Jackson Fed. Building  
Seattle, Washington 98174  
(206) 553-5545



***Senator Maria Cantwell —  
WA (D)***

311 Hart  
202.224.3441

*Ag Aide: Paul Wolfe*  
*Website: cantwell.senate.gov*

***Committees-***

- *Commerce, Science & Transportation*
- *Energy & Natural Resources*
- *Finance*
- *Indian Affairs, Chair*
- *Small Business & Entrepreneurship*

***State Main Office:***

915 Second Ave., Suite 3206  
Seattle, Washington 98174  
(206) 220-6400



***Congressman Doc Hastings — WA (R)***

*1203 Longworth  
202.225.5816*

*Ag Aide: Kate Woods*

*Website: [hastings.house.gov](http://hastings.house.gov)*

***Committees-***

- *Natural Resources, Chair*
- *Oversight and Government Reform*

***State Main Office:***

*2715 St. Andrew's Loop Suite D  
Pasco, Washington 99301  
(509) 543-9396*



***Congressman Cathy McMorris-Rodgers — WA (R)***

*203 Cannon  
202.225.2006*

*Leg. Aide: Kimberly Betz*

*Website: [mcmorrisrodgers.house.gov](http://mcmorrisrodgers.house.gov)*

***Committees-***

- *Energy and Commerce*

***State Main Office:***

*10 North Post, Suite 625  
Spokane, Washington 99201  
(509) 353-2374*



***Congresswoman Jaime Herrera Beutler—WA (R)***

*1130 Longworth  
202.225.3536*

*Leg. Aide: Chad Ramey*

*Website: [herrerabeutler.house.gov](http://herrerabeutler.house.gov)*

***Committees-***

- *Appropriations*
- *Small Business*

***State Main Office:***

*750 Anderson Street, Suite B  
Vancouver, Washington 98661  
(360) 695-6292*



***Congresswoman Suzan DelBene—WA (D)***

*318 Cannon  
202.225.6311*

*Ag Aide: Aaron Schmidt*

*Website: [delbene.house.gov](http://delbene.house.gov)*

***Committees-***

- *Agriculture*
- *Judiciary*

***State Main Office:***

*22121 17th Avenue SE, Bldg. E, Ste. 220  
Bothell, Washington 98021  
(425) 485-0083*



# Washington DC

## Mission

### February 4-8, 2013





## **Dear DC Mission Travelers:**

On behalf of the USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council, we would like to thank you for your personal time and willingness to travel to our Nation's Capitol. We know that it will be a long week, but hope that you will enjoy yourself.

This packet contains general information regarding your trip and accommodations. Please take a minute to review the following information.

- 1. Airline Tickets~** Most of you are traveling by way of e-tickets. Kim or Anna have e-mailed you your confirmation and itinerary too. Your confirmation and check-in numbers are at the top of your ticket.
- 2. Hotel Confirmation~** Kim Monk has made your hotel reservation for you. Here is a list of the confirmation numbers and days of stay. Please check the dates over. If you have any questions regarding your hotel, please call Kim at the office.
- 3. Airports and transportation~** Most of you are flying into DCA (Reagan). For those of you who are flying back out of IAD (Dulles), give yourself plenty of time to get out to the airport. It will take a good hour to arrive at the Dulles airport. Most of you are flying in with other members, and can possibly share a cab. Have the address of the hotel handy for the driver. Road and Metro maps have been provided so that you may familiarize yourself with different travel routes. The hotel will also have brochures that may provide better information. Maps and directions for each airport are also included in this packet.
- 4. Emergency Numbers and Addresses~** Two sheets of numbers and addresses have been provided, one for you and another copy for your family at home. Emergency numbers are also included. You may want to take this sheet with you during the day.

5. **Meals and Per diem**~ Several meals are prearranged and Tim will be paying the bill. Monday night dinner is scheduled and will be followed by a working meeting. The PVO luncheon is on Wednesday, and dinner that night is booked at the Founding Farmers. All of these meals will be covered for you. The Per diem rate for DC is \$71/day, and \$53.25 for the 2 days of travel. We will deduct the meals from your per diem that Tim picks up at the end of the trip. **SPECIAL NOTE:** If you purchase meals for others in the group at various times, we will **NOT** adjust reimbursement between team members; you should settle accounts between yourselves. We will pay each of you according to the allowed per diem and your days of travel, as outlined above, and as Todd previously sent in the introduction letter.
6. **Misc. Expenses**~ Please keep all taxi receipts, metro ticket amounts, and all other out-of-pocket expenses that you may acquire. A daily log is provided and may be helpful to you as a reminder of daily expenses.
7. Again, the hotel has wonderful information on tours, the metro and other forms of transportation. Do not hesitate to use the concierge services provided at the Embassy Suites.

Safe travels, and please do not hesitate to call or e-mail with questions or concerns.

Kim Monk  
[kmonk@pea-lentil.com](mailto:kmonk@pea-lentil.com)  
208-596-7755

## Numbers, Addresses And Schedule for Family Members:

### **Motel:**

Embassy Suites Washington DC  
1250 22<sup>nd</sup> Street, NW  
Washington, DC 20037  
1-(202)-449-4027  
Free wireless internet access code- **USADPLC2013**

### **Monday Evening Dinner and Training Session-**

Dinner at Embassy Suites- Nicola Restaurant @ 5:30 pm  
Training meeting room to follow-(McGreevy TBA)

### **Tuesday Evening Dinner-**

This night is open (However, Tim may have a plan)

### **Wednesday PVO Luncheon- 12:00 noon**

The Monocle  
107 D Street Northeast-Washington, DC

### **Wednesday Night-**

Founding Farmers @ 6:00 pm  
1924 Pennsylvania Ave. NW  
Washington, DC 20006  
Phone: 202-822-8783

### **Thursday Night-**

Ford's Theatre @ 7:30 pm (get your ticket from Tim)  
Performance- "Our Town"  
511 10<sup>th</sup> St. NW-Washington, DC

**Anna at Neely's Travel:** 208-301-2905

**Anna's cell phone:** 208-413-1862

**USA Dry Pea and Lentil Council Office:** 208-882-3023

**Tim McGreevy:** Cell- 509-595-3206

**Kim Monk:** Cell- 509-596-7755

# Metrorail

Each passenger needs a farecard to enter and exit. Up to two children under age five may travel free with a paying customer.

Fares are based on when and how far you ride. Station-to-station fares are located on station manager kiosks and farecard machines. Bring small bills because there are no change machines in the stations and farecard machines only provide up to \$5 in change (in coins). FARECARDS & PASSES machines accept credit and debit cards.

Save money by using a SmarTrip® card instead of a paper farecard. See the SmarTrip® cards section for information on buying a card.

Get one day of unlimited Metrorail rides with a One Day Pass. Buy it from a Farecards and Passes machine in Metro stations.

## Hours of service

Open: 5 a.m. Mon.-Fri. 7 a.m. Sat.-Sun.  
Close: midnight Sun.-Thurs. 3 a.m. Fri.-Sat. nights

Last train times vary. To avoid missing the last train, please check the last train times posted in stations.

## Fares for senior/disabled customers

Senior citizens 65 and older, people with disabilities and customers with a Medicare card may ride for half the regular fare. On Metrorail, use a senior/disabled farecard or SmarTrip® card. On Metrobus, use a senior/disabled SmarTrip® card or a senior/disabled bus pass (loaded on your SmarTrip® card) or show your Metro Disability ID or valid Medicare card and a photo ID and pay the senior/disabled fare. For details about qualifying for a Metro ID and buying senior/disabled farecards, SmarTrip® cards and passes, visit [wmata.com](http://wmata.com) or call 202-637-7000 (TTY 202-638-3780).

Free orientations on how to use accessible Metrobus and Metrorail services are available to senior citizens and people with disabilities by calling 202-962-1100 (TTY 202-962-2033).

# SmarTrip® cards

SmarTrip® is a plastic farecard that can be reloaded with value and reused to pay Metrorail and Metrobus fares and parking fees at Metro-operated lots.

SmarTrip® cards are sold from dispensing machines at Metrorail stations. You can also buy a SmarTrip® card at over 200 retail locations, or online with a credit card. The price at dispensing machines is \$10 (\$5 for the card with \$5 in value already on it). The price online is \$30 (\$5 for the card with \$25 in value already on it). You can add value to your SmarTrip® card at FARECARDS & PASSES machines in Metrorail stations, at select retail locations and on our Web site. You can also check your registered card's value, see where and when you used it last or report it lost or stolen on our Web site.

## Parking at Metro stations

During the week (through 3 a.m. Friday nights) there is a daily parking fee at Metro lots and garages. There is no parking fee on weekends and federal holidays. Cash is not accepted, except at metered spaces. All Metro lots and garages accept payment with a SmarTrip® card and most accept major credit cards. Daily parking fees vary by station and are posted at the parking entrance/exit and on our Web site.

## Travel tips

To avoid long lines at farecard machines after a major event, make sure you have roundtrip fare on your SmarTrip® card (or buy a roundtrip farecard) at the start of your trip.

The weekday rush-hour periods — before 9:30 a.m. and between 3 and 7 p.m. — are the most crowded. If possible, plan your trip to avoid those times.

If you lose an item on a bus or train or in a station, please call Lost & Found at 202-962-1195 or visit our Web site.

Sign up for MetroAlerts at [wmata.com](http://wmata.com) and get timely, targeted Metro information sent right to your desktop or mobile device.

# Metro Pocket Guide

- Rider information
- NEW Metro system map (effective 6-18-12)
- Points of interest



POINTS OF INTEREST

- African Art Museum..... Smithsonian
- Air and Space Museum..... L'Enfant Plaza
- American History Museum..... Smithsonian
- American Art Museum..... Gallery Place
- Arlington Cemetery/Lee Mansion..... Arlington Cemetery
- Arlington County Visitors' Center..... Pentagon City
- Bethune Museum Archives..... McPherson Sq
- Botanic Gardens..... Federal Center SW
- Bureau of Engraving & Printing..... Smithsonian
- Capitol Building..... Capitol South
- Chinatown..... Gallery Place
- Constitution Hall..... Farragut West
- Convention Center..... Mt Vernon Sq
- Corcoran Gallery..... Farragut West
- D.C. Armory..... Stadium-Armory
- Federal Bureau of Investigation..... Metro Center
- Folger Shakespeare Library..... Capitol South
- Freer Gallery..... Smithsonian
- Hirshhorn Museum..... L'Enfant Plaza
- Holocaust Museum..... Smithsonian
- House Where Lincoln Died..... Metro Center
- Iwo Jima Memorial..... Rosslyn
- Library of Congress..... Capitol South
- Lincoln Memorial..... Foggy Bottom-GWU
- Liner Auditorium..... Foggy Bottom-GWU
- Martin Luther King Jr. Library..... Gallery Place
- Martin Luther King Jr. Mem'l..... Foggy Bottom-GWU
- Masonic Temple..... King Street-Old Town
- Nat'l Academy of Sciences..... Foggy Bottom-GWU
- National Aquarium..... Federal Triangle
- National Archives..... Archives
- National Building Museum..... Judiciary Sq
- National Gallery of Art..... Archives
- National Geographic Society..... Farragut North
- National Institutes of Health..... Medical Center
- National Museum of the American Indian..... L'Enfant Plaza
- National Museum of Women in the Arts..... Metro Center
- National Portrait Gallery..... Gallery Place
- National Postal Museum..... Union Station
- National Presbyterian Center..... Tenleytown-AU
- National Shrine of the Immaculate Conception..... Brookland-CUA
- National WWII Memorial..... Smithsonian
- National Zoo..... Woodley Park
- Natural History Museum..... Smithsonian
- Phillips Collection..... Dupont Circle
- Renwick Gallery..... Farragut West
- RFK Stadium..... Stadium-Armory
- Sackler Gallery..... Smithsonian
- Smithsonian Castle..... Smithsonian
- Spy Museum..... Gallery Place
- State Department..... Foggy Bottom-GWU
- Supreme Court..... Capitol South
- Verizon Center..... Gallery Place
- Vietnam Veterans Memorials..... Foggy Bottom-GWU

- Washington Monument..... Smithsonian
- Washington National Cathedral<sup>1</sup>..... Tenleytown-AU
- White House and Visitor Center..... Federal Triangle
- Woodrow Wilson House..... Dupont Circle

COLLEGES AND UNIVERSITIES

- American Univ.<sup>2</sup>..... Tenleytown-AU
- Catholic Univ. of America..... Brookland-CUA
- Columbia Union Coll..... Takoma
- Gallaudet Univ..... NoMa-Gallaudet U
- George Mason Univ..... Vienna
- and Virginia Sq-GMU
- George Washington Univ..... Foggy Bottom-GWU
- Howard Univ..... Shaw-Howard U
- Johns Hopkins Univ..... Dupont Circle
- Marymount Univ..... Ballston-MU
- Southeastern Univ..... Waterfront
- Univ. of the District of Columbia..... Van Ness-UDC
- Univ. of Maryland<sup>2</sup>..... College Park-U of Md
- Va. Tech./UVA No. Virginia Center..... West Falls Church

SHOPPING

- Ballston Common..... Ballston-MU
- Congressional Plaza..... Twinbrook
- Connecticut Avenue..... Farragut North
- City Place..... Silver Spring
- Crystal City Underground..... Crystal City
- Downtown..... Metro Center
- Fashion Centre..... Pentagon City
- Georgetown<sup>3</sup>..... Foggy Bottom-GWU
- Mazza Gallerie/Chevy Chase..... Friendship Heights
- Pavilion/Chevy Chase..... Federal Triangle
- Old Post Office Pavilion..... Federal Triangle
- Shops at National Place..... Metro Center
- Waterside Mall..... Waterfront
- Wheaton Plaza..... Wheaton

THEATERS

- American Theatre Project..... Anacostia
- Arena Stage..... Waterfront
- Discovery Theatre..... Smithsonian
- Folger Theatre..... Capitol South
- Ford's Theatre..... Metro Center
- Kennedy Center<sup>4</sup>..... Foggy Bottom-GWU
- Lincoln Theatre..... U Street
- National Theatre..... Metro Center
- Shakespeare Theater..... Archives
- Source Theatre..... U Street
- Strathmore..... Grosvenor-Strathmore
- Studio Theatre..... Dupont Circle
- Warner Theatre..... Metro Center
- Wolf Trap<sup>5</sup>..... West Falls Church
- Woolly Mammoth Theatre Co..... Archives

<sup>1</sup> From this station, transfer to any southbound 30-series Metrosbus.  
<sup>2</sup> University-operated shuttle between station and campus.  
<sup>3</sup> Georgetown Metro Connection shuttle runs through Georgetown from Foggy Bottom-GWU station (also Rosslyn and Dupont Circle stations).  
<sup>4</sup> Kennedy Center shuttle between station and Center.  
<sup>5</sup> Wolf Trap shuttle between station and park during season.

System Map

wmata.com  
Customer Information Service: 202-637-7000  
TTY Phone: 202-638-7380

Legend

- RD Red Line • Glenmont to Shady Grove
- OR Orange Line • New Carrollton to Vienna
- BL Blue Line • Franconia-Springfield to Largo Town Center
- GR Green Line • Branch Ave to Greenbelt
- YL Yellow Line • Huntington to Fort Totten
- SV Silver Line • Future Dulles Corridor Line

- Station Features
- Bus to Airport
  - Parking
  - Hospital
  - Airport
- Connecting Rail Systems
- AMTRAK
  - CRD
  - MARC

- Under Construction
- Full-Time Service
- Rush-Only Service:  
Monday-Friday  
6:30am - 9:00am  
3:30pm - 6:00pm
- Station in Service
- Planned Station

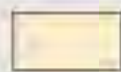


- MetroRail Operating Times
- Mon-Thu 5am-midnight
  - Fri 5am-3am
  - Sat 7am-3am
  - Sun 7am-midnight
- Times are approximate. Check station kiosks or online for exact times.

Metro is accessible.

- No Smoking
- No Eating or Drinking
- No Animals (except service animals)
- No Audio (without earphones)
- No Littering or Spitting
- No Dangerous or Flammable Items





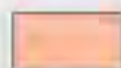
Hourly/Valet  
Parking



Daily Garages 1 & 2



Economy Parking



Cell Phone Waiting Area



Parking  
Entrance Routes



Parking  
Exit Routes



Covered Pedestrian  
Bridge to Main Terminal  
(accessible from the Ticketing Level  
connecting to the 3rd Level  
of Daily Garage 2)



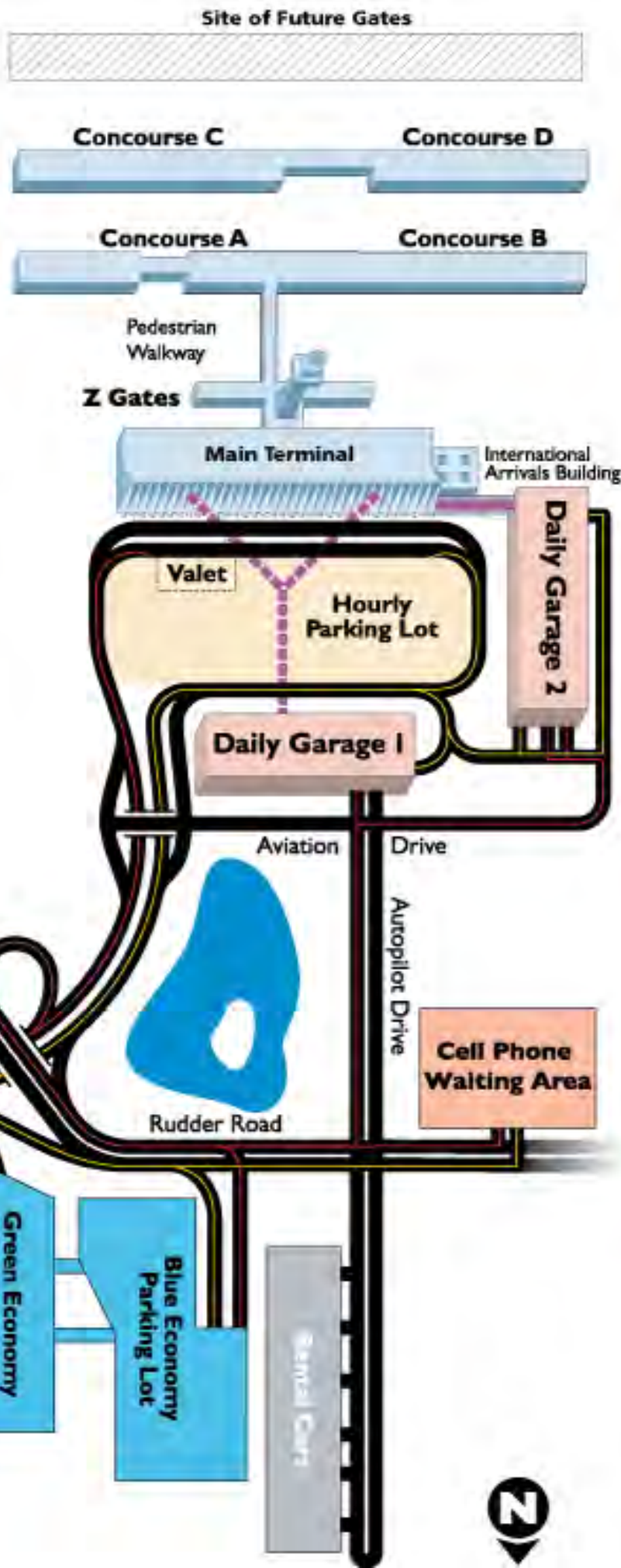
Enclosed Walkway with  
Moving Sidewalks  
to Main Terminal  
(accessible from Lower Level  
of Daily Garage 1)



Pay & Go machines located  
in Main Terminal and  
Daily Garages 1 and 2



Site of Future Gates



# Reagan Airport Directions

## **From Virginia:**

### **Richmond and Points South:**

I-95 North to I-395 North. Take exit 10 (GW Parkway South);  
Take Airport Exit

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### **Manassas and Points West:**

I-66 East; Route 110 South to Route 1 South; Take Airport Exit

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## **From Maryland:**

### **Baltimore and Prince George's County:**

I-95 South over Woodrow Wilson Bridge; Route 1 North; Take  
Airport Exit

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### **Frederick & Montgomery Counties:**

I-270 South/  
Washington, DC to I-495 South/  
Northern Virginia; GW Parkway South; Take Airport Exit

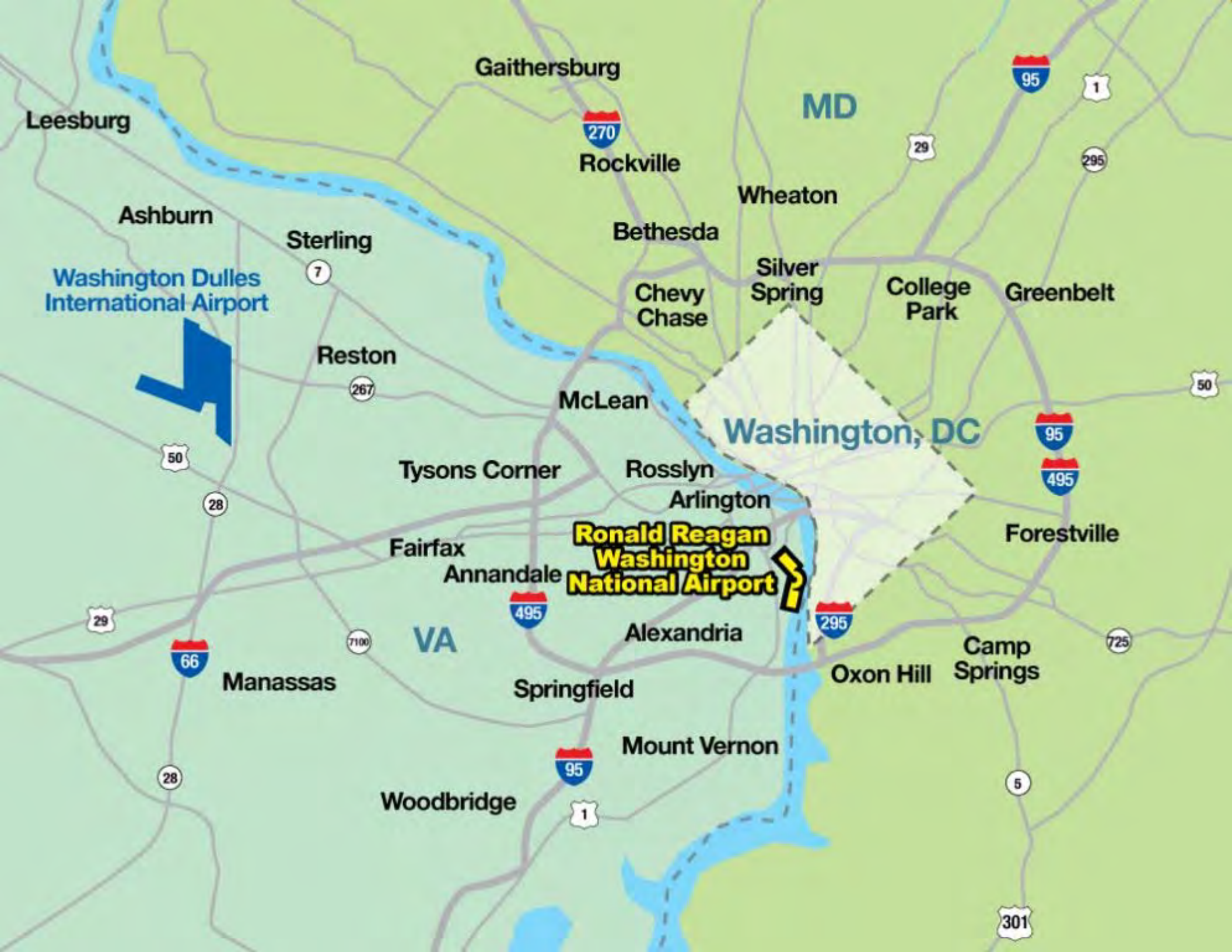
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## **From Washington, DC:**

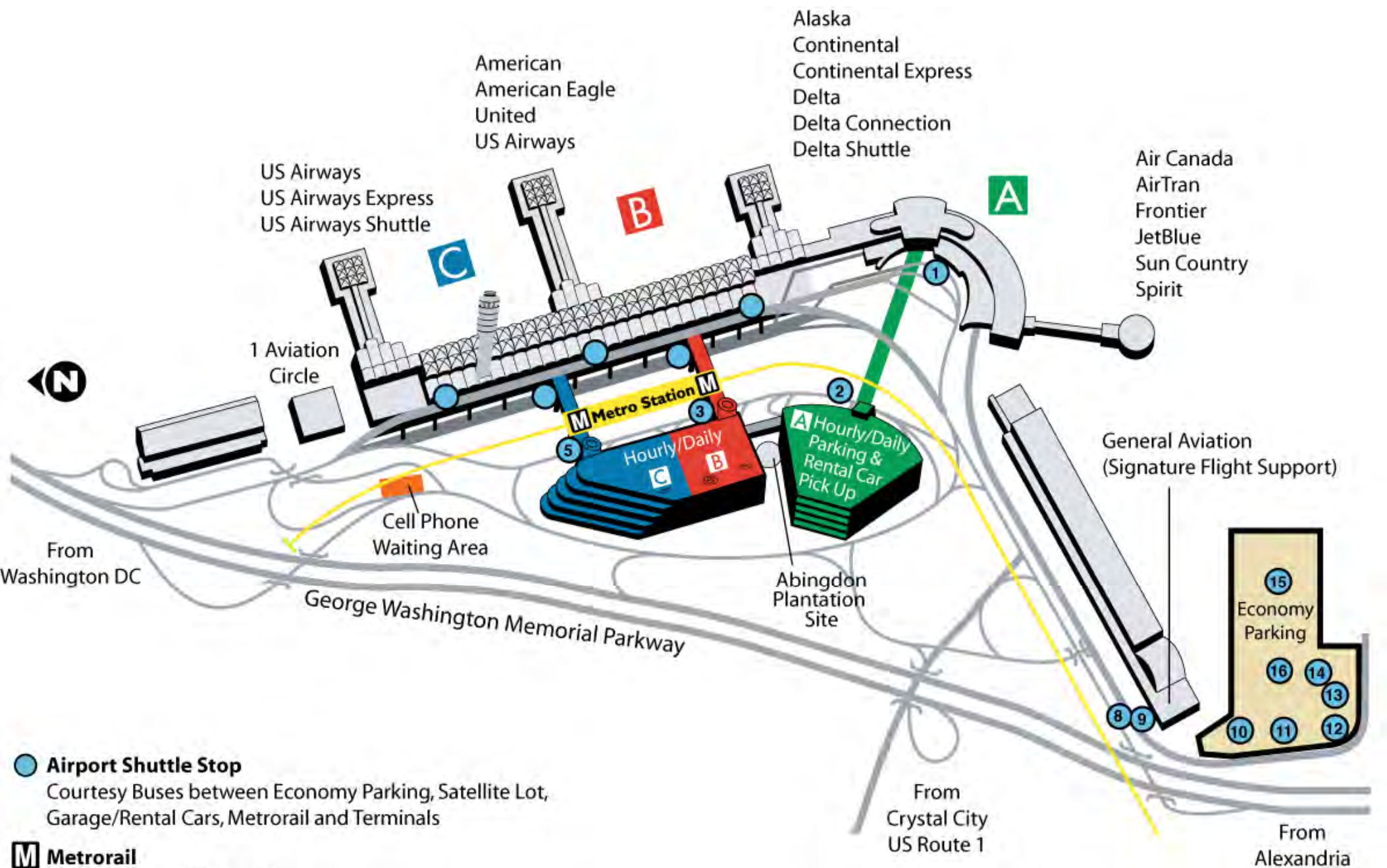
I-395 South; GW Parkway South; Take Airport Exit

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Information is subject to change without prior notice.  
Map is current as of 12/11

## Dulles International Airport Directions

### **From Downtown Washington DC:**

Go west on I-66 to exit 67. Follow signs to the airport, approximately 16 miles from exit 67.

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### **From Baltimore:**

Go south on I-95 to exit 27 (I 495 West - "Capital Beltway") to exit 45A. Follow signs to the airport, approximately 13 miles from exit 45A.

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### **From Richmond:**

Go north on I-95 to exit 170B (I 495 North - "Capital Beltway" in the direction of Tysons Corner) to exit 45. Follow signs to the airport, approximately 13 miles from exit 45.

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### **From West Virginia:**

Go south on I-81 to I-66 East. I-66 East to exit 53 (Rt. 28 North). Follow Route 28 to airport.

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### **From Roanoke, Southwest Virginia:**

Go north on I-81 to I-66 East. Follow I-66 East to exit 53 (Rt. 28 North). Follow Route 28 to airport.

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For exact door-to-door directions, go to [maps.yahoo.com](https://maps.yahoo.com) and enter "IAD" in either the Destination or Starting Address boxes.

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The Dulles Access Highway is restricted to airport use only. All vehicles on the Access Highway must be going to or coming from Dulles Airport on airport business.

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Visitors to the Smithsonian Air and Space Museum at Dulles should use Route 50 West to Route 28 North or the Dulles Toll Road to route 28 South.



Team Member	Representing	From	Home Phone	Cell Phone	Email		Flight
Tim McGreevy	Staff	Moscow, ID	882-3023	509-595-3206	<a href="mailto:mcgreevy@pea-lentil.com">mcgreevy@pea-lentil.com</a>		yes
Joe Bloms	USADPLC Officers	Ray, ND	701-568-3315	701-770-0931	<a href="mailto:joe.bloms@viterra.ca">joe.bloms@viterra.ca</a>		yes
Kim Murray	USADPLC Officers	Froid, MT	406-963-2363	406-787-7063	<a href="mailto:cat65e@yahoo.com">cat65e@yahoo.com</a>		yes
Pat Smith	USADPLC Officers	Kendrick, ID	208-289-3444	208-874-3310	<a href="mailto:annettesmith@hotmail.com">annettesmith@hotmail.com</a>		yes
Leta Cambell	MPAC, USPLTA	Wolf Point, MT	406-390-0211	406-390-0211	<a href="mailto:lcampbell@columbiagrains.com">lcampbell@columbiagrains.com</a>		yes
Kevin Marcus	USPLTA	Grand Forks, ND	701-746-7493	701-215-0069	<a href="mailto:kmarcus@dakotadrybean.com">kmarcus@dakotadrybean.com</a>		yes
Ron Renfrow	WPLGA - ID	Kendrick, ID	208-289-4681	509-338-2896	<a href="mailto:rlrenfrow@cpccinternet.com">rlrenfrow@cpccinternet.com</a>		yes
Chris Wetstergard	NPGA	Dagmar, MT	406-483-5316	406-390-6477	<a href="mailto:chwestergard@yahoo.com">chwestergard@yahoo.com</a>		yes
David Carlton	WPLGA - WA	Dayton, WA	509-382-3002	509-520-1610	<a href="mailto:davidc@bmi.net">davidc@bmi.net</a>		yes
Jim Hermann	WPLGA - ID	Genesee, ID	208-285-1427	208-669-1020	<a href="mailto:rimrockranches@genesee-id.com">rimrockranches@genesee-id.com</a>		yes
John Lightcap	USPLTA	Gering, NE	308-436-2186	719-339-0410	<a href="mailto:john@statelinebean.com">john@statelinebean.com</a>		yes
Blake Murray	MPAC	Froid, MT	406-766-2345	406-769-7091	<a href="mailto:blakeclimb@gmail.com">blakeclimb@gmail.com</a>		yes
Jim McPherson, Jr.	USPLTA	Houston, TX	713-824-8805		<a href="mailto:portpackaging@gmail.com">portpackaging@gmail.com</a>		yes
Paul Bernston	NPGA	Adams, ND	701-944-2449	701-331-1614	<a href="mailto:berntson@polarcomm.com">berntson@polarcomm.com</a>		yes
Kevin Mader	WPLGA - WA	Pullman, WA	509-332-1535	509-592-0437	<a href="mailto:kevin@skmader.com">kevin@skmader.com</a>		yes

Team Member	Representing	From	Days	Spouse	Hotel Confirmation	Theatre
Tim McGreevy	Staff	Moscow, ID	in 2/4 out 2/8	no	84856980	Yes
Joe Bloms	USADPLC Officers	Ray, ND	in 2/4 out 2/8	no	81181172	Yes
Kim Murray	USADPLC Officers	Froid, MT	in 2/4 out 2/8	no	85113940	Yes
Pat Smith	USADPLC Officers	Kendrick, ID	in 2/4 out 2/8	no	85638324	Yes
Leta Cambell	MPAC, USPLTA	Wolf Point, MT	in 2/4 out 2/8	no	80657684	Yes
Kevin Marcus	USPLTA	Grand Forks, ND	in 2/4 out 2/8	no	88259956	No
Ron Renfrow	WPLGA - ID	Kendrick, ID	in 2/4 out 2/8	no	83541780	Yes
Chris Wetstergard	NPGA	Dagmar, MT	in 2/4 out 2/13	no	86165236	Yes
David Carlton	WPLGA - WA	Dayton, WA	in 2/4 out 2/8	no	84330388	No
Jim Hermann	WPLGA - ID	Genesee, ID	in 2/3 out 2/11	Rita	88262740	Yes x 2
John Lightcap		Gering, NE	in 2/2 out 2/8	no	85117236	Yes
Blake Murray	MPAC	Froid, MT	in 2/4 out 2/8	no	80398868	Yes
Jim McPherson, Jr.	USPLTA	Houston, TX	in 2/3 out 2/8	no	80137268	No
Paul Bernston	NPGA	Adams, ND	in 2/4 out 2/8	no	81186036	Yes
Kevin Mader	WPLGA - WA	Pullman, WA	in 2/4 out 2/8	no	86954516	Yes

# TRAVEL EXPENSE VOUCHER

NAME: \_\_\_\_\_

SIGNATURE: \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS: \_\_\_\_\_

PURPOSE OF TRIP: WASHINGTON DC MISSION 2012

ADMIN APPROVAL \_\_\_\_\_

- ☐ WA Commission
 ☐ ID Commission
 ☐ A.P.A.
- ☐ Western Pea & Lentil Grower's Assn.
 ☐ U.S. Pea & Lentil Trade Assn.
 ☐ U.S.A Dry Pea & Lentil Council

Date	Miles Traveled	Mileage Allow	Breakfast	Lunch	Dinner	Hotel	Misc Expenses	Grand Total
<b>TOTAL DUE TRAVELER</b>								

\*For DC travel, \$53.25 is your per diem allowance for the first and last day of travel. (.75 x \$71.00)

\*Mileage is \$.555/mi. Please list round trip mileage.

\*Per Diem for meals is as follows (Receipts are not necessary):

Breakfast	\$12.00
Lunch	\$18.00
Dinner	\$36.00
Incidentals	<u>\$5.00</u>
<b><i>Total Per Diem</i></b>	<b><i>\$71.00</i></b>

***\*Hotel receipts are required for reimbursement.*** Phone calls within reason will be reimbursed. Anything from the honor bar will NOT be reimbursed.

\*Miscellaneous expenses – taxis, supplies, tips. ***Receipts are necessary for reimbursement*** with the exception of tips.