



# Statement of the American Farm Bureau Federation

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**TO THE HOUSE AGRICULTURE COMMITTEE**

**REGARDING THE PENDING FREE TRADE AGREEMENTS WITH  
COLOMBIA, PANAMA AND SOUTH KOREA**

**May 12, 2011**

**Presented By:  
Bob Stallman  
President**

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*AFBF is the unified national voice of agriculture  
working through our grassroots organizations to enhance  
and strengthen the lives of rural Americans and to build strong,  
prosperous agricultural communities.*

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**Farm Bureau** represents more than 6,000,000 member families across the nation and Puerto Rico with organizations in approximately 2,500 counties.

**Farm Bureau** is an independent, non-governmental, voluntary organization of families united for the purpose of analyzing their problems and formulating action to achieve educational improvement, economic opportunity and social advancement and, thereby, to promote the national well-being.

**Farm Bureau** is local, county, state, national and international in its scope and influence and works with both major political parties to achieve the policy objectives outlined by its members.

**Farm Bureau** is people in action. Its activities are based on policies decided by voting delegates at the county, state and national levels. The American Farm Bureau Federation policies are decided each year by voting delegates at an annual meeting in January.

My name is Bob Stallman. I am president of the American Farm Bureau Federation (AFBF) and a rice and cattle producer from Columbus, Texas. I appreciate the invitation to share Farm Bureau's views on the three pending Free Trade Agreements (FTA) and their benefits for U.S. agriculture. Farm Bureau is the nation's largest general farm organization, with more than 6 million member families, representing producers of nearly every commodity grown or raised commercially in all 50 states and Puerto Rico.

The American Farm Bureau Federation supports passage of the Korea, Colombia and Panama trade agreements with the United States. Below is a detailed description of each agreement. Combined, these agreements represent almost \$2.5 billion in additional trade for U.S. agricultural producers, but that is only if they are implemented. The U.S. is facing a proliferation of FTAs increasing the export potential of our competitors, while putting U.S. agriculture at a disadvantage. Due to the administration and Congress' inaction on these agreements, the debate is no longer about generating potential export gains but about how to prevent the loss of existing export markets.

These trade agreements are not only important to the bottom line of America's farmers and ranchers, but also to the economic health of our rural communities and the overall U.S. economy. The Agriculture Department estimates that every \$1 billion in agricultural exports supports 9,000 U.S. jobs. There is a long supply chain made up of American workers who get products from the farm gate to our foreign consumers. They are transportation workers, processors, packers, longshoreman, sales and marketing employees and administrative and clerical staff. A decline in our exports means a decline in work for those who are a part of that supply chain. Given the state of our economy, we must do whatever we can to assure we are creating opportunities for work, not taking them away.

#### U.S.-KOREA FREE TRADE AGREEMENT (KORUS)

KORUS provides a significant opportunity for the U.S. agriculture sector. When the agreement is fully implemented, increased exports of the major grain, oilseed, fiber, fruit, vegetable and livestock products are likely to exceed \$1.9 billion annually. KORUS allows the United States to become a competitive supplier of agricultural products to South Korea by providing duty-free and reduced tariff access. Agricultural tariff rates in South Korea range from just over 1 percent to nearly 500 percent, depending on the commodity. Eliminating these tariff rates through KORUS would be extremely beneficial to the United States' agricultural sector. The United States currently has less than one-third of the market share and faces considerable pressure from other suppliers. Lower tariff rates on U.S. products will make the United States more competitive with the European Union, Australia, China, Japan and other agricultural suppliers to South Korea.

## Benefits for U.S. Agriculture

Under KORUS, almost two-thirds of current U.S. agricultural exports to South Korea will become duty-free immediately. Items that receive immediate duty-free treatment include wheat, corn, soybeans for crushing, hides and skins, cotton and a broad range of high-value and processed products including almonds, pistachios, bourbon whisky, wine, raisins, grape juice, fresh cherries, frozen French fries and frozen orange juice concentrate.

KORUS will provide an opportunity for the United States to expand exports of grains, oilseeds, fiber, fruits, vegetables and livestock products. Unlike previous free trade agreements where trade gains have been focused in bulk agricultural commodities, the largest gains from KORUS are focused in the processed and semi-processed products. In addition to the usual products, livestock products, fish, fruits, vegetables and nuts all benefit substantially from the agreement. The table below shows the value of these increased exports.

**Summary of KORUS Benefits to U.S. Agriculture**

Agricultural Product	Current Imports from U.S.		Estimated Gains
	2006-2008 Avg	2009-2010 Avg	
<i>(Values in U.S. Dollars)</i>			
Rice	44,056,800	78,818,200	-1,000,000
Wheat	433,854,000	343,148,400	30,000,000
Corn	1,493,024,100	1,501,800,300	-11,880,000
Other Grains	8,811,800	8,503,800	-120,000
Fruits, Vegetables and Nuts	372,601,800	429,645,000	133,000,000
Soybeans & Products	292,431,500	439,650,100	71,064,000
Other Oilseeds & Products	97,639,800	102,223,200	12,936,000
Cotton	123,756,800	122,167,100	14,000,000
Beef	97,042,000	353,556,200	563,000,000
Poultry	57,544,900	76,493,800	52,440,000
Pork	239,426,500	207,482,700	223,560,000
Other Livestock Products	457,839,200	430,943,000	49,000,000
Dairy	97,716,800	114,372,100	93,000,000
Processed Food and Fish Products	320,656,100	416,961,500	404,000,000
Other Agriculture	378,847,300	436,685,300	301,000,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>4,515,249,400</b>	<b>5,062,450,700</b>	<b>1,934,000,000</b>

Source: USDA ERS, American Farm Bureau Federation Economic Analysis

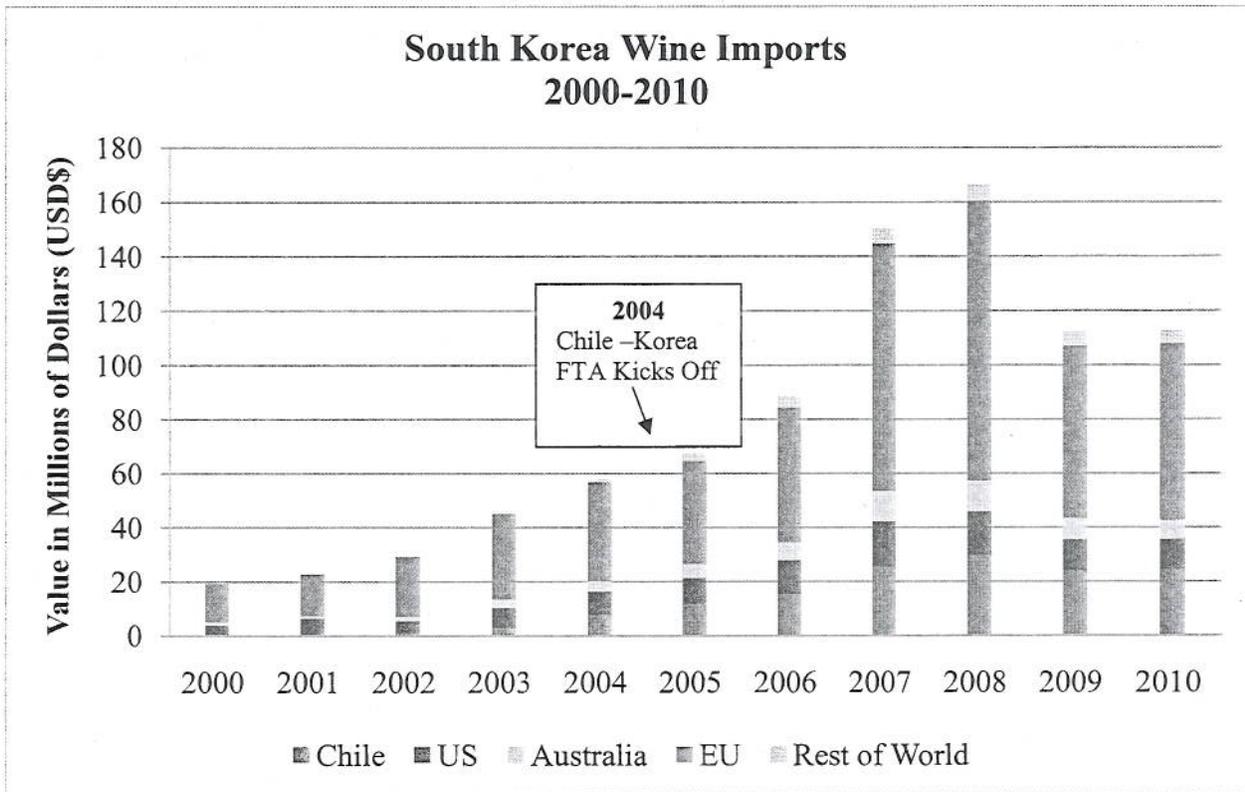
Looking at some of the specific commodities of export interest to the United States, the agreement would put the United States in a strong position to capitalize on the following commodity opportunities in what will be a fast-growing market:

- Growing import demand for **livestock products** related to growth in population and per capita incomes, combined with limited domestic production potential, and a 2011 outbreak of foot-and-mouth disease will drive considerable expansion of U.S. exports. KORUS would allow the United States to use its cost advantages and its wide variety of beef, pork and poultry products to fill a growing share of this market. Prior to the agreement, all U.S. beef had been shut out of the Korean market. U.S. exports of beef to South Korea are rebounding dramatically since the market was reopened in 2006. In 2010 alone, U.S. beef exports to Korea increased more than 140 percent from the previous year to total \$518 million in sales. Reduction of import tariffs will further boost the United States' efforts to re-gain supplier of choice status in this important market. The U.S. and Korean beef industries have agreed that the United States will export to the Korean market only beef less than 30 months of age. This is a worthy first step in allowing U.S. beef into the market and achieving consistency with the World Organization for Animal Health standards. While we urge the U.S. and Korean governments to continue to discuss further opening of the market, Congress should move ahead and pass the trade agreement.
- Related to growing import demand for livestock products, indirect exports of **grains and oilseed products** are likely to be substantial. For U.S. corn and soybean producers, exports of meat products will have a large and important impact. The livestock products produced for export will be grown domestically utilizing domestic feed, thereby indirectly increasing exports of corn and soybeans. Indirect exports of corn as a result of KORUS are estimated to exceed \$212 million per year. Indirect exports of soybeans are estimated to exceed \$66 million per year. With no wheat and oilseed production capacity, South Korea's dependence on imports is likely to grow steadily. South Korea has already made a transition to fed livestock (producing some livestock and importing the feedstuffs). The trade agreement puts the United States in a strong supplier position to compete on a level playing field with other trade partners.
- Gains in **fruit and vegetable** import demand are expected to be substantial. South Korea imports a wide variety of fruits, processed fruits and vegetables, and tree nuts. Exporters of oranges, cherries, grapes, processed potatoes, sweet corn, shelled walnuts and shelled almonds will benefit greatly. KORUS will put the United States in a position to capture the remaining market share.
- Gains in **other agricultural products and processed food and fish products** will also be substantial. The United States exports a broad range of farm products to South Korea. Other commodities or commodity groupings of importance include dairy products, snack foods, horticultural products, food ingredients and other animal products, such as hides. KORUS will allow the United States to capture a larger share of these expanding markets as well.

Lost opportunities

Korea has completed an agreement with the European Union (EU), which is expected to be implemented by July 2011. The Korea-EU FTA will immediately eliminate 82 percent of Korea's tariffs; in five years, the agreement will eliminate 94 percent of Korea's tariffs. In contrast, KORUS will eliminate 94.5 percent of Korea's tariffs within three years of implementation; virtually all tariffs will be eliminated in 10 years. If the Korea-EU FTA agreement enters into effect before KORUS, European exporters will gain a significant competitive advantage over the United States in the Korean market.

Loss of market share in Korea because of U.S. competitors' preferential access has become a reality for some segments of U.S. agriculture. Korean wine imports were increasing sharply and peaked at about \$167 million in 2008. During the 2000-2009 period, Chile's Korean market share (by value) rose from 2.4 percent to 21.7 percent, while the U.S. share fell from 17.1 percent to 9.8 percent. This is believed to be the direct result of the 15 percent import duty which was eliminated on Chilean wine under the Korea-Chile trade agreement implemented in April 2004. There is a real potential for the U.S. position to be further eroded if South Korea's FTA with the EU, which currently enjoys a market share in excess of 50 percent, enters into force before KORUS. In addition to the EU, other U.S. competitors – Australia, Canada and the members of MERCOSUR – are currently negotiating deals with Korea, any of which could further erode the U.S. competitive position.



Source: American Farm Bureau Federation Economic Analysis

## **U.S.-COLOMBIA TRADE PROMOTION AGREEMENT (CTPA)**

The CTPA eliminates Colombian tariffs on U.S. agricultural products, correcting the current imbalance in agricultural trade between our countries created in part by congressional passage and extension of the Andean Trade Preference Act (ATPA). It is important to understand that the CTPA allows the United States to become a competitive supplier of agricultural products to Colombia. The United States will be able to land product duty-free and compete with Colombia's Latin American trading partners who currently supply a large percent of the Colombian food and fiber market through preferential trade agreements. This also levels the playing field by providing U.S. products exported to Colombia the same duty-free access already enjoyed by Colombian products imported to the United States.

Colombia has one of the highest tariff structures in South America. This is the major impediment to market access in many sectors, including agriculture. Colombian import duties on agricultural and processed food products are currently high, and the average tariff rate is roughly 30 percent. Elimination of Colombia's duties in the agricultural sector would create new opportunities for American farmers and ranchers in this market, particularly relative to other suppliers that already have trade agreements with Colombia.

### *Benefits for U.S. Agriculture*

Under the CTPA, more than 80 percent of current U.S. exports to Colombia will become duty-free immediately. Agricultural items that receive immediate duty-free treatment include high-quality beef, cotton, wheat, soybeans, soybean meal, apples, pears, peaches, cherries and some processed food products. In addition, the United States and Colombia have worked to resolve sanitary and phytosanitary (SPS) barriers to agricultural trade, including food safety inspection procedures for beef, pork and poultry.

### Summary of CTPA Benefits to U.S. Agriculture

Agricultural Product	Current Imports from U.S.		Estimated Gains
	2006-2008 Avg	2009-2010 Avg	
<i>(Values in U.S. Dollars)</i>			
Rice	584,900	13,193,500	28,600,000
Wheat	234,443,400	159,251,800	90,100,000
Corn	588,056,800	195,707,100	68,537,700
Other Grains	4,398,100	6,300,300	762,300
Fruits, Vegetables and Nuts	31,445,700	46,315,200	2,500,000
Soybeans & Products	320,609,300	199,432,900	62,969,400
Other Oilseeds & Products	21,518,800	26,176,900	7,230,600
Cotton	64,127,200	91,393,400	9,600,000
Beef	440,600	649,400	17,500,000
Poultry	14,840,000	21,518,900	12,670,000
Pork	8,534,500	12,372,500	5,430,000
Other Livestock Products	22,136,300	16,658,000	2,400,000
Dairy	8,340,400	5,001,700	2,300,000
Processed Food and Fish Products	50,001,200	98,131,900	55,900,000
Other Agriculture	134,230,700	143,761,500	4,100,000
<b>Total</b>	<b>1,503,707,900</b>	<b>1,035,865,000</b>	<b>370,600,000</b>

*Source: USDA ERS, American Farm Bureau Federation Economic Analysis*

As shown in the table, our analysis of the agreement suggests CTPA-related gains in exports of \$370 million.

Looking at some of the specific commodities of export interest to the United States, the agreement would put the United States in a strong position to capitalize on the following commodity opportunities in what will be a fast-growing market overall:

- Colombia's growth in imports of **grains and oilseed products**, related both to growing food demand for wheat and vegetable oils and to growing domestic livestock demand for feed grains and protein meals, is likely to be substantial. The trade agreement puts the United States in a strong supplier position to compete on a level playing field with other preferential trade partners.
- Gains in **cotton** imports are key, due to increased domestic demand for cotton and import demand from the U.S. for finished textiles and apparel. The CTPA would put the United States in a position to price competitively and boost market share.

- Gains in **other agricultural products** could also be substantial. The United States exports a diverse basket of farm products to Colombia. The commodities noted specifically above account for two-thirds of the United States total exports. Other commodities or commodity groupings of importance include fruits, vegetables, tallow and other processed products.

### Lost opportunities

In addition to detailing the potential gains to U.S. agriculture, a review of the CPTA would be incomplete without discussing the potential losses of continued inaction on the CPTA. In 2009, AFBF's Economic Analysis Department estimated that the increased total U.S. agricultural exports likely with the CTPA in place could exceed \$815 million. AFBF models used at that time accurately reflected the potential gains from trade that would have been experienced given the agricultural trade situation of the 2005 to 2008 base period.

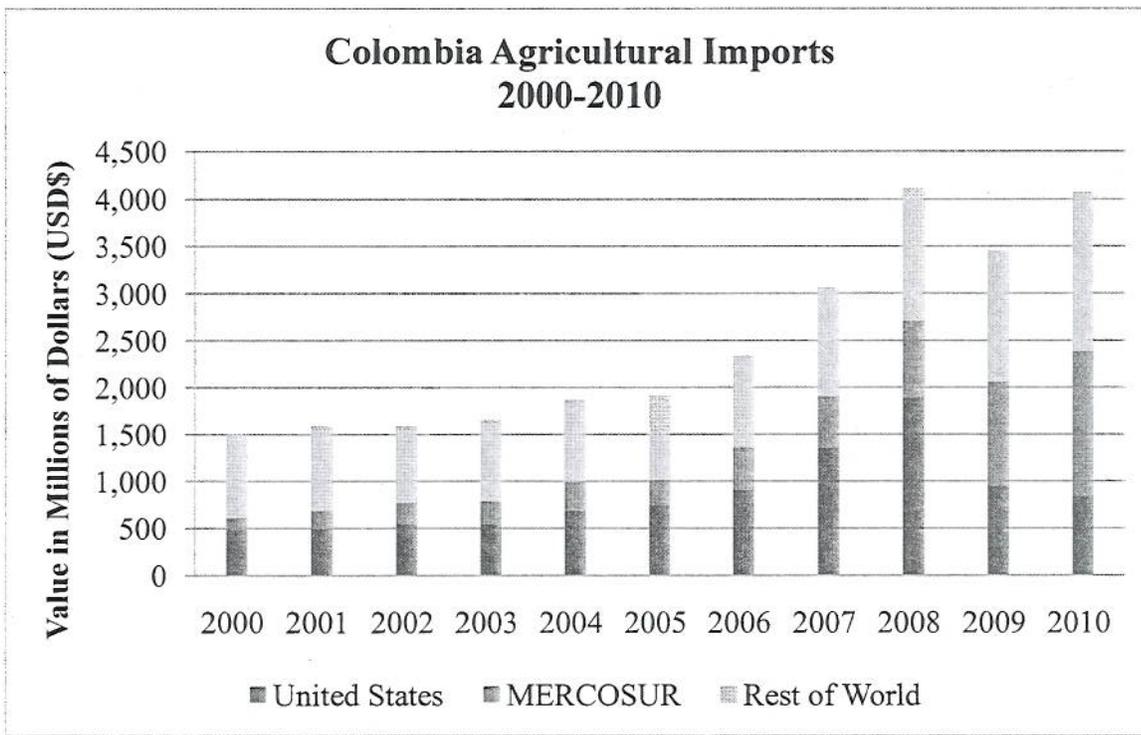
However, since that time, there have been several significant global economic changes affecting trade, including increased energy and agricultural commodity prices, a worldwide financial crisis, newly enacted SPS and technical barriers to trade (TBT) measures, and considerably shifted global trade patterns. These changes, and the continued inaction on the CTPA, led to continuing and considerable losses for U.S. agricultural exports to the Colombian market.

While passage of the CPTA has languished in the United States, our competitors such as Brazil, Argentina, Uruguay and Paraguay (MERCOSUR) have passed agreements with Colombia, granting preferential access to this growing market, at the expense of U.S. exporters. Colombia continues to negotiate and sign free trade agreements with additional U.S. competitors, such as the EU and Canada. This, combined with further implementation of the MERCOSUR agreement, will continue to erode the U.S. competitive position, likely closing the U.S. out of the Colombian market if the CPTA is not enacted. As a result, potential trade losses grow larger with each day the CPTA is not passed. This inaction could lead to U.S. agricultural export losses in excess of \$1.1 billion annually. The annual losses for the United States are detailed in the table below.

**Estimated Losses from Non-Passage of the Pending Colombia FTA  
United States**

Agricultural Product	2006-2008 Average			2009-2010 Average			Potential U.S. Loss
	Imports from World	Imports from United States	U.S. Market Share	Imports from World	Imports from United States	U.S. Market Share	
	Million \$US Dollars						
Rice	43.9	0.6	1%	31.4	13.2	42%	-10.1
Wheat	417.5	234.4	56%	353.8	159.3	45%	-166.4
Corn	677.7	588.1	87%	729.8	195.7	27%	-115.5
Other Grains	115.7	4.4	4%	110.1	6.3	6%	-1.3
Fruits, Vegetables, and Nuts	246.9	31.4	13%	340.2	46.3	14%	-85.6
Soybeans & Products	629.1	320.6	51%	831.4	199.4	24%	-98.4
Other Oilseeds & Products	155.7	21.5	14%	240.3	26.2	11%	-11.3
Cotton	76.7	64.1	84%	94.8	91.4	96%	-347.2
Beef	7.3	0.4	6%	11.4	0.6	6%	-0.4
Poultry	21.4	14.8	69%	32.4	21.5	66%	-14.5
Pork	23.3	8.5	37%	31.9	12.4	39%	-13.1
Other Livestock Products	55.6	22.1	40%	60.1	16.7	28%	-8.0
Dairy	75.4	8.3	11%	73.0	5.0	7%	-14.6
Processed Food and Fish	281.0	50.0	18%	384.9	98.1	25%	-207.7
Other Ag	416.1	134.2	32%	486.4	143.8	30%	-60.0
<b>Total</b>	<b>3,243.2</b>	<b>1,503.7</b>	<b>46%</b>	<b>3,812.0</b>	<b>1,035.9</b>	<b>27%</b>	<b>-1,154.0</b>

*Source: USDA ERS, American Farm Bureau Federation Economic Analysis*



*Source: American Farm Bureau Federation Economic Analysis*

## **U.S.-PANAMA TRADE PROMOTION AGREEMENT (PTPA)**

The United States already has a very large share of the Panamanian agricultural market. In fact, averaged across all agricultural products, the United States already supplies 47 percent of Panamanian agricultural imports. For the commodities that the United States has the most interest in, the share is more than 80 percent. However, the agreement will prevent other countries, specifically other Latin American suppliers, from taking some of the current U.S. share of the Panamanian market. The agreement also levels the playing field by providing U.S. products exported to Panama with the same duty-free access already enjoyed by Panamanian products exported to the United States through the Caribbean Basin Initiative (CBI).

While Panama's agricultural sector is very small, there are some segments that are protected from imports. For the most part, Panama's tariffs on bulk and intermediate commodities are low. However, high-value and consumer-ready products, which tend to compete directly with local Panamanian producers, generally face higher tariffs. Agricultural tariff rates in Panama range from just 3 percent to nearly 160 percent, depending on the commodity. Eliminating, or even significantly reducing, these tariff rates through free trade agreement negotiations could be beneficial to the U.S. agricultural sector.

### *Benefits for U.S. Agriculture*

Under the PTPA, more than half of current U.S. agricultural exports to Panama will become duty-free immediately. Items that receive immediate duty-free treatment include high-quality beef, mechanically de-boned chicken, frozen whole turkeys and turkey breast, pork variety meats, whey, soybeans and soybean meal, cotton, wheat, barley, most fresh fruits, almonds, walnuts and many processed products.

The PTPA will provide an opportunity for the U.S. to expand exports of grains, oilseeds, fiber and livestock products. The PTPA allows the United States to maintain its competitive supplier position for agricultural products to Panama. Passing the PTPA will put the United States in a position to take full advantage of Panama's expected economic growth when the Panama Canal's expansion is completed in 2014. While the PTPA does not guarantee the United States expanded exports, the United States will be able to land product duty-free, along with Panama's other regional suppliers. The increased total U.S. agricultural exports likely with a PTPA in place could exceed \$45 million if other agricultural and processed products grow at the same pace.

### Summary of PTPA Benefits to U.S. Agriculture

Agricultural Product	Current Imports from U.S.		Estimated Gains
	2006-2008 Avg	2009-2010 Avg	
	<i>(Value in U.S. Dollars)</i>		
Rice	22,947,500	25,326,600	13,810,300
Wheat	35,268,700	36,633,200	1,999,500
Corn	64,321,200	75,949,700	6,776,000
Other Grains	1,614,400	789,900	124,200
Fruits, Vegetables and Nuts	46,745,000	60,730,300	8,190,000
Soybeans & Products	52,418,100	66,164,300	5,100,000
Other Oilseeds & Products	12,001,400	14,613,300	893,000
Cotton	2,400	4,500	3,800
Beef	662,700	2,651,700	1,200,800
Poultry	13,290,800	18,662,100	2,035,300
Pork	5,550,900	9,334,200	1,301,200
Other Livestock Products	6,945,500	11,063,400	39,900
Dairy	16,814,600	19,236,900	737,600
Processed Food and Fish Products	60,153,100	88,478,300	3,497,200
Other Agriculture	19,829,300	23,482,700	0
<b>Total</b>	<b>358,565,600</b>	<b>453,121,100</b>	<b>45,708,800</b>

*Source: USDA ERS, American Farm Bureau Federation Economic Analysis*

#### Lost opportunities

In addition to detailing the potential gains to U.S. agriculture, a review of the PTPA would be incomplete without discussing the potential losses of continued inaction on the PTPA. In 2009, AFBF's Economic Analysis Department estimated that the increased total U.S. agricultural exports likely with the PTPA in place could exceed \$195 million. AFBF models used at that time accurately reflected the potential gains from trade that would have been experienced given the agricultural trade situation of the 2005 to 2008 base period.

However, since that time, there have been several significant global economic changes affecting trade, including increased energy and agricultural commodity prices, a worldwide financial crisis, newly enacted SPS and TBT measures, and considerably shifted global trade patterns. These changes, and the continued inaction on the PTPA, led to continuing and considerable losses for U.S. agricultural exports to the Panamanian market.

While passage of the PTPA has languished in the United States, our competitors – Chile, Costa Rica, El Salvador and Honduras, among others – have secured agreements with Panama, granting preferential access to this growing market, at the expense of U.S. exporters. Additionally, Panama has completed trade agreement negotiations with Canada and the EU. If these agreements enter into effect before the U.S. agreement, the United States will lose an important competitive advantage in the market for products such as beef, frozen potato products, beans, lentils, pork, malt and other processed foods.

**Bob Stallman**  
**President**  
**American Farm Bureau Federation**

Bob Stallman, a rice and cattle producer from Columbus, Texas, is president of the American Farm Bureau Federation, the nation's largest and most influential general farm organization. The 11th president in the organization's history, Mr. Stallman was first elected president on Jan. 13, 2000.



Prior to becoming AFBF President, Mr. Stallman was president of the Texas Farm Bureau. He became a member of AFBF's board of directors in 1994.

A 1974 honors graduate of the University of Texas, Mr. Stallman joined the family farm operation in 1975.

In addition to Farm Bureau involvement, Mr. Stallman has been selected to serve on various state and federal committees. In 2007, the President appointed Mr. Stallman to serve as a member of the White House Advisory Committee for Trade Policy and Negotiations (ACTPN).

In June 2001, Mr. Stallman began serving on the Advisory Committee on International Economic Policy (ACIEP), the State Department's principal advisory panel regarding international economic issues.

Also in 2001, Mr. Stallman began serving on the board of trustees for the Farm Foundation, a nonprofit organization (that improves the well-being of U.S. agriculture and rural people).

In 1996, the Texas Governor appointed Mr. Stallman to the Citizen's Committee on Property Tax Relief. That same year, Mr. Stallman was appointed by then-House Agriculture Committee Chairman Pat Roberts to the Commission on 21st Century Production Agriculture, a panel that proposed recommendations on farm policy for Congress and the administration.

Mr. Stallman served on the board of directors for the American Council for Capital Formation (ACCF), an organization highly regarded for the role it plays in the debate on tax and environmental policy issues, from 2002-2007.

In 2010, Mr. Stallman was elected chairman of the newly formed U.S. Farmers and Ranchers Alliance (USFRA). The USFRA is an effort specifically targeted at increasing consumers' trust in modern food production.

Mr. Stallman also began serving on the board of trustees for the Council for Agricultural Science and Technology (CAST) in 2010. CAST is a nonprofit organization composed of scientific societies and many individual, student, company, nonprofit, and associate society members.

The Texas Senate and House have passed resolutions recognizing him as a farmer, leader and "champion of agriculture." He was also honored by the Texas A&M University as the school's 2008 Distinguished Texan in Agriculture.

A member of St. Paul's Lutheran Church in Columbus, Texas, Mr. Stallman is married to Stacey Lynne Bryan. He has two daughters: Kimberly Willingham and son-in-law Daniel; and Angela Kulhanek and son-in-law Devin. He has seven grandchildren: Ashley, Brooke, Blake, Aaron Kulhanek; Kinley, Cole and Danna Willingham.

Committee on Agriculture  
U.S. House of Representatives  
Required Witness Disclosure Form

House Rules\* require nongovernmental witnesses to disclose the amount and source of Federal grants received since October 1, 2008.

Name: Bob Stallman

Organization you represent (if any): American Farm Bureau Federation

1. Please list any federal grants or contracts (including subgrants and subcontracts) you have received since October 1, 2008, as well as the source and the amount of each grant or contract. House Rules do NOT require disclosure of federal payments to individuals, such as Social Security or Medicare benefits, farm program payments, or assistance to agricultural producers:

Source: \_\_\_\_\_ Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

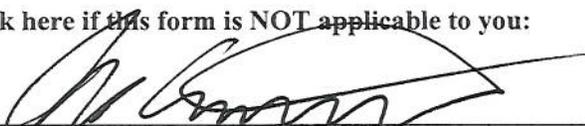
Source: \_\_\_\_\_ Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

2. If you are appearing on behalf of an organization, please list any federal grants or contracts (including subgrants and subcontracts) the organization has received since October 1, 2008, as well as the source and the amount of each grant or contract:

Source: \_\_\_\_\_ Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

Source: \_\_\_\_\_ Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

Please check here if this form is NOT applicable to you: \_\_\_\_\_  \_\_\_\_\_

Signature:  \_\_\_\_\_

\* Rule XI, clause 2(g)(4) of the U.S. House of Representatives provides: *Each committee shall, to the greatest extent practicable, require witnesses who appear before it to submit in advance written statements of proposed testimony and to limit their initial presentations to the committee to brief summaries thereof. In the case of a witness appearing in a nongovernmental capacity, a written statement of proposed testimony shall include a curriculum vitae and a disclosure of the amount and source (by agency and program) of each Federal grant (or subgrant thereof) or contract (or subcontract thereof) received during the current fiscal year or either of the two previous fiscal years by the witness or by any entity represented by the witness.*

PLEASE ATTACH DISCLOSURE FORM TO EACH COPY OF TESTIMONY.