

MICROFILM DIVIDER

OMB/RECORDS MANAGEMENT DIVISION

SFN 2053 (2/85) 5M



ROLL NUMBER

DESCRIPTION

3046

2001 HOUSE AGRICULTURE

HCR 3046

2001 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HCR 3046

House Agriculture Committee

Conference Committee

Hearing Date 2--16--01

Tape Number	Side A	Side B	Meter #
TWO	A		3878 TO 4749
THREE	A		2464 TO 2731
Committee Clerk Signature <i>Edward D. Ely</i>			

Minutes:

IA: VICE CHAIRMAN: We will open the hearing on 3046:

REPRESENTATIVE MUELLER: I have not prepared any written testimony. The reason for HB 3046. It is a companion to HB 1338. You folks have had a chance to think about that Bill. There are a lot of issues as to genetically modified wheat. The primary issue is to study genetically modified wheat. There is an economic impact. Economic impact is all important here. The markets are what it is all about. The customer is always right. There are other issues with GMO wheat. I stand by to be part of that effort when it dose come. I do think we need to look at the economic issue. How do we keep the wheat separate. How do we do this in our augers, how do we do this in our combines. How do the grain handlers themselves keep them separate. That's what this resolution ask for. A study has how to accomplish this. The issue of liability. The fallen drift. Who is responsible. These are good questions. There is the issue of patent rights. These bills speak to that issue. The Bill is self explanatory

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House Agriculture Committee
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VICE CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Any questions committee members.

REPRESENTATIVE PIETSCH: This Bill recommends that they study the situation, is that right.

REPRESENTATIVE MUELLER: Yes. There are all kinds of folks looking at this. Within the next couple of years there will be some answers. That is the reason for this resolution.

REPRESENTATIVE JOHNSON: Any others to offer testimony as to support of this HCR Opposition?

CLOSED ON HCR3046 1A:4749

1A:1464 VICE CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: We will reopen the hearing on HCR 3046

Representative Renner makes a motion for a DO PASSRepresentative Brandenburg seconded. Is there any discussion? Representative Lemieux.

REPRESENTATIVE LEMIEUX; Mr. Vice Chairman. After being overwhelmed with genetically modified. It really seem that we have left one stone unturned. Just for this committee. One of the things that we have never talked about in the legislatively assembly during this session has been the cross pollination.

VICE CHAIRMAN JOHNSON: Representative Froelich made a motion for a DO PASS and Representative Lloyd seconded. We will take a ROLL CALL ON 3046

THERE WERE ""13 YES....0 NO.....2 ABSENT.

REPRESENTATIVE MUELLER WILL CARRY HCR 3046

WE WILL CLOSE ON HCR 3046

2-16-01

Date:
Roll Call Vote #:

2001 HOUSE STANDING COMMITTEE ROLL CALL VOTES
BILL/RESOLUTION NO.

HCR 3046

House AGRICULTURE Committee

Subcommittee on _____
or
 Conference Committee

Legislative Council Amendment Number _____

Action Taken DO PASS

Motion Made By J. Pietsch Seconded By W. Onstad

Representatives	Yes	No	Representatives	Yes	No
Eugene Nicholas, Chairman			Rod Froelich	✓	
Dennis E. Johnson - Vice Chairman	✓		Doug Lemieux	✓	
Rick Berg	✓		Philip Mueller	✓	
Michael Brandenburg	✓		Kenton Onstad	✓	
Joyce Kingsbury	✓		Sally M. Slandvig	✓	
Myron Koppang	✓		Dennis J. Renner	✓	
Edward H. Lloyd	✓		Dwight Wrangham		
Bill Pietsch	✓				

Total (Yes) 13 No 0

Absent 2

Floor Assignment _____

If the vote is on an amendment, briefly indicate intent: MAINTAIN

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE (410)
February 16, 2001 2:38 p.m.

Module No: HR-29-3726
Carrier: Mueller
Insert LC: . Title: .

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HCR 3046: Agriculture Committee (Rep. Nicholas, Chairman) recommends DO PASS
(13 YEAS, 0 NAYS, 2 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HCR 3046 was placed on the
Eleventh order on the calendar.

2001 SENATE AGRICULTURE

HCR 3046

2001 SENATE STANDING COMMITTEE MINUTES

BILL/RESOLUTION NO. HCR 3046

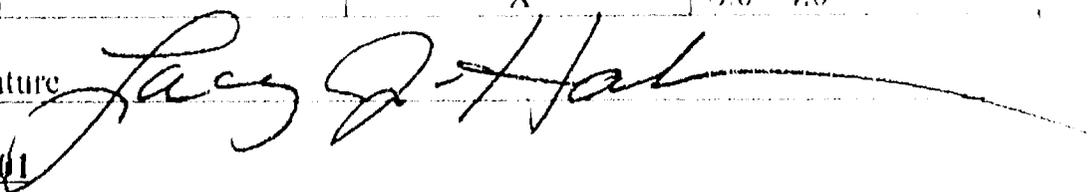
Senate Agriculture Committee

Conference Committee

Hearing Date March 22, 2001

Tape Number	Side A	Side B	Meter #
March 22 1	X		26.4 - End
		X	0.0 - 12.3
March 30 1		X	0.0 - 4.0

Committee Clerk Signature



Minutes: March 22, 2001

REP. MUELLER: Sponsor, introduced the resolution to the committee. There are four specific areas that we would asked be looked at by the interim agriculture committee. The market issue must be looked at. We have to make sure that our customers are ready to take genetically modified wheat. There is also a concern with liability. The segregation will continue and we want to be allowed to have GMO wheat and non GMO wheat. We need to define it and work threw the system. The agronomic effects and economics impact also need to be looked at.

SENATOR KLEIN: Who did the study of the canola and soybeans and its effect on the neighbors and the market? How did you do this without doing all the studying that should have been done.

REP. MUELLER: I think when this resolution was set together the issue was wheat and would have not objection to this committee expanding this and look at soybeans, canola and the of these other issues. That study wasn't accomplished.

REP. LEMIEUX; Cosponsor, testified in support of this resolution. I think it is important that we bring forward and we study the impact on the wheat market. This resolution asks Legislative Council to study all of the thing that have to do with bringing forward genetically modified wheat, particularly.

SENATOR WANZEK; Cosponsor, testified in support of this resolution. I view this issue as an opportunity to inform us, to provide concrete evidence and understanding of this issue.

ROGER JOHNSON; Agriculture Commissioner, testified in support of this resolution.

NEAL FISCHER; North Dakota Wheat Commission, testified in support of this resolution. This is a great opportunity to educate.

SENATOR KLEIN; Are the U S Wheat Associates moving forward with their own type of study?

NEAL FISCHER; U S Wheat Associates has no study in mind at this time. What they have been doing is working to bring the various segments of the industry and help create the advisory committee.

BRIAN KRAMER; N D Farm Bureau, testified in support of this resolution. This is proper approach to take, we do need to go slow with the development and usage of bioengineered crops.

JOHN OLSON; representing Monsanto, testified in support of this resolution by concerned with some of the language. See attached testimony.

CAL ROLFSON; ACPA, testified in support of this resolution but echo Monsanto's statement regarding the language. See attached information.

JOAN JIRIK; testified in support of this resolution. See attached information.

The hearing was closed.

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Senate Agriculture Committee
Bill/Resolution Number HCR 3046
Hearing Date March 22, 2001

March 30, 2001

Discussion was held.

SENATOR KLEIN moved the amendments 13087.0101.

SENATOR ERBELE seconded the motion.

Roll call vote: 4 Yeas, 2 No, 0 Absent and Not voting.

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 3046

Page 1, line 1, after "resolution" replace the remainder of the resolution with "directing the Legislative Council to study issues relating to genetic modification, including impacts on health, the food supply, and the future, and actions by other jurisdictions relating to experimental medicine, product labeling, and promulgation of accurate information regarding genetic modification efforts that exist or are expected to exist in the near future.

WHEREAS, through genetic modification, scientists are exploring the possibility of eliminating genetic diseases such as Alzheimer's, diabetes, and cancer; and

WHEREAS, through genetic modification, scientists are exploring the possibility of removing undesirable traits such as alcoholism, schizophrenia, and drug abuse; and

WHEREAS, through genetic modification, scientists are exploring the possibility of producing artificial hormones and producing substances such as vitamins, antibiotics, and other drugs; and

WHEREAS, through genetic modification, food can be produced with less need for chemicals such as insecticides; and

WHEREAS, with respect to genetically modified food and with respect to genetic modification in medicine, monitoring and proactive research is needed to determine the short-term and long-term benefits and detriments of such efforts; and

WHEREAS, the issue of genetic modification must be viewed with a willingness to explore the gamut of opportunities that modern science has made available;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF NORTH DAKOTA, THE SENATE CONCURRING THEREIN:

That the Legislative Council study issues relating to genetic modification, including impacts on health, the food supply, and the future, and actions by other jurisdictions relating to experimental medicine, product labeling, and promulgation of accurate information regarding genetic modification efforts that exist or are expected to exist in the near future; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Legislative Council report its findings and recommendations, together with any legislation required to implement the recommendations, to the Fifty-eighth Legislative Assembly."

Renumber accordingly

REPORT OF STANDING COMMITTEE

HCR 3046: Agriculture Committee (Sen. Wanzek, Chairman) recommends **AMENDMENTS AS FOLLOWS** and when so amended, recommends **DO PASS** (4 YEAS, 2 NAYS, 0 ABSENT AND NOT VOTING). HCR 3046 was placed on the Sixth order on the calendar.

Page 1, line 1, after "resolution" replace the remainder of the resolution with "directing the Legislative Council to study issues relating to genetic modification, including impacts on health, the food supply, and the future, and actions by other jurisdictions relating to experimental medicine, product labeling, and promulgation of accurate information regarding genetic modification efforts that exist or are expected to exist in the near future.

WHEREAS, through genetic modification, scientists are exploring the possibility of eliminating genetic diseases such as Alzheimer's, diabetes, and cancer; and

WHEREAS, through genetic modification, scientists are exploring the possibility of removing undesirable traits such as alcoholism, schizophrenia, and drug abuse; and

WHEREAS, through genetic modification, scientists are exploring the possibility of producing artificial hormones and producing substances such as vitamins, antibiotics, and other drugs; and

WHEREAS, through genetic modification, food can be produced with less need for chemicals such as insecticides; and

WHEREAS, with respect to genetically modified food and with respect to genetic modification in medicine, monitoring and proactive research is needed to determine the short-term and long-term benefits and detriments of such efforts; and

WHEREAS, the issue of genetic modification must be viewed with a willingness to explore the gamut of opportunities that modern science has made available;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF NORTH DAKOTA, THE SENATE CONCURRING THEREIN:

That the Legislative Council study issues relating to genetic modification, including impacts on health, the food supply, and the future, and actions by other jurisdictions relating to experimental medicine, product labeling, and promulgation of accurate information regarding genetic modification efforts that exist or are expected to exist in the near future; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that the Legislative Council report its findings and recommendations, together with any legislation required to implement the recommendations, to the Fifty-eighth Legislative Assembly."

Renumber accordingly

2001 TESTIMONY

HCR 3046

HCR 3046
Testimony of Monsanto
North Dakota Senate Agriculture Committee
March 22, 2001

Chairman Wanzek and members of the Senate Agriculture committee. My name is John Olson and I appear on behalf of Monsanto. With appropriate amendments, we support HCR3046. In its current form, however, the resolution is unnecessarily negative and inflammatory and, therefore, we respectfully request that the resolution be amended to conform to a positive approach to the issue of genetically modified wheat. Monsanto specifically represents its position as follows:

- Monsanto is committed to finding the answers to all questions, concerns, and challenges raised during an ongoing discussion of genetically modified wheat;
- Monsanto is committed to a collaborative process, and in fact, the company has repeatedly sought to establish a stakeholders dialogue for all interested parties;
- Monsanto appreciates the critical importance of the North Dakota wheat industry, and renews its commitment with its available resources to the growers, stakeholders and the state legislature;
- Monsanto welcomes an opportunity to begin a positive, objective dialogue concerning this important issue;
- A positive dialogue, however, would be enhanced by a resolution that is not unnecessarily negative and inflammatory, therefore, Monsanto respectfully asks that

this language be amended so that a study can be offered and conducted in a neutral objective setting without the preconceived negative connotations that are suggested by the current language of HCR3046.

On behalf of Monsanto, we appreciate the opportunity to appear and express our comments on HCR3046.

HAWAII BILL TEXT

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES
NO. 37 H.D. 1

H.C.R.

TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE, 2000

STATE OF HAWAII

VERSION: Adopted

April 20, 2000
Abinsay

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION

REQUESTING THE SUPPORT OF THE TWENTIETH LEGISLATURE OF THE
STATE OF HAWAII FOR
THE RESPONSIBLE USE OF AGRICULTURAL BIOTECHNOLOGY FOR THE
BENEFIT OF HAWAII'S
PEOPLE.

TEXT:

WHEREAS, biotechnology refers to any technique that uses
living organisms
or parts thereof to make or modify a product or plants,
animals, or
microorganisms for specific uses; and

WHEREAS, traditional biotechnology, primarily breeding
and selection, has
been used by humankind for thousands of years for the
improvement of plants,
animals, and microorganisms; and

WHEREAS, in the last three decades scientific advances
in molecular
biology have resulted in what is known as recombinant DNA
technology or
"genetic engineering" with the ability to readily move
genetic material
between more distantly related organisms; and

WHEREAS, the key components of modern biotechnology are
genomics, the
molecular characterization of all genes and gene products of

a species;
bioinformatics, the assembly of data from genomic analysis into accessible and usable forms; transformation, the introduction of single genes conferring useful traits into plants, livestock, fish, tree species, etc.; the identification and evaluation of useful traits in breeding by the use of marker-assisted selection; diagnostics, the more accurate and quicker identification of disease-causing agents, or pathogens, by using new diagnostic techniques based on the molecular characterization of pathogens; and vaccine technology, the use of modern immunology to develop recombinant DNA vaccines for improved control against lethal diseases; and

WHEREAS, the papaya industry in Hawaii survived the risks of disease and pest infestations with transgenic seeds made possible from advances in biotechnology; and

WHEREAS, organisms improved, or "transformed," through modern biotechnology are commonly referred to as "genetically-modified" or "bioengineered organisms"; and

WHEREAS, modern biotechnology has several advantages over traditional biotechnology including the ability to transfer a single, specific gene providing a useful trait to a target organism, the more rapid development of varieties containing new and desirable traits, the knowledge that a specific gene or set of genes produce a desired trait, and the availability of the entire span of genetic capabilities among all organisms; and

WHEREAS, modern biotechnology is being used to increase the productivity of crops and livestock, to improve the quality of life by developing new high-yielding crops that require fewer inputs and conserve natural resources,

to increase the food supply for a rapidly increasing human population, to produce more nutritious foods with longer shelf lives, and to continue to provide consumers with high-quality, low-cost food products; and

WHEREAS, it is estimated that in 1999 about 100 million acres worldwide were planted with transgenic varieties of more than 20 crop species and the value of transgenic crops grew from \$75 million in 1995 to \$1.64 billion in 1998; and

WHEREAS, the National Research Council has stated that bioengineered crops should provide no greater risk to the environment than those crops using traditional biotechnology; and

WHEREAS, further advances in modern biotechnology may result in crops, for example, that combat vitamin and mineral deficiencies that afflict hundreds of millions of people worldwide or that can be used to produce life-saving vaccines and biodegradable plastics; and

WHEREAS, a 1999 report of the Nuffield Council on Bioethics concluded that there is compelling moral imperative to enable emerging economies to evaluate the use of modern biotechnology to combat hunger and poverty; and

WHEREAS, a September 1999 Gallup Poll found that Americans most familiar with modern biotechnology are also the most supportive of its use to improve our food supply and that more than three-fourths of Americans are confident in the federal government to ensure the safety of the nation's food supply; and

WHEREAS, federal law requires that all foods and food ingredients, whether produced by traditional or modern biotechnology, must be extensively reviewed

for safety by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and meet the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act before they can be sold to consumers; now, therefore,

BE IT RESOLVED by the House of Representatives of the Twentieth Legislature of the State of Hawaii, Regular Session of 2000, the Senate concurring, supports the responsible use of modern biotechnology to benefit the people of Hawaii, the nation, and the world, and the global environment through high-yield agricultural production requiring the reduced used of farm inputs and acreage; and

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED that a certified copy of this Concurrent Resolution be transmitted to the President of the United States, the Vice President of the United States, the President of the United States Senate, the Speaker of the United States House of Representatives, the members of the Hawaii U.S. Congressional Delegation, the Secretary of the United States Department of Agriculture, the Director of the United States Food and Drug Administration, the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, the Governor of the State of Hawaii, the Chairperson of the University of Hawaii College of Tropical Agriculture and Human Resources, the American Farm Bureau Federation, the American Crop Protection Association, the Western Crop Protection Association, the Responsible Industry for a Sound Environment, the Grocery Manufacturers of America, the Hawaii Food Industry Association, the Hawaii Food Manufacturers Association, the Hawaii Farm Bureau Federation, the Hawaii Crop Improvement Association, and the Hawaii Agriculture Research Center.

1999 HI H.C.R. 37 (SN)

END OF DOCUMENT

KANSAS BILL TEXT

Session of 2001

SENATE RESOLUTION No. 1804

By Committee on Agriculture

1-16

VERSION: Introduced

January 16, 2001
Committee on Agriculture

A RESOLUTION supporting agricultural biotechnology.

TEXT:

WHEREAS, Advances in molecular biology have resulted in what is known as recombinant DNA technology or "genetic engineering" with the ability to more quickly move genetic material between organisms than we could in the past. Biotechnology refers to this technique that uses living organisms or parts thereof to make or modify a product or plants, animals, or microorganisms for specific uses; and

WHEREAS, Traditional biotechnology, breeding and selection, has been used by human kind for thousands of years for the improvement of plants, animals and microorganisms. Now, biotechnology research is being used to increase the productivity of crops and livestock, to improve the quality of life by developing new high-yielding crops that require fewer inputs and conserve natural resources in order to increase the food supply for the increasing human population, to produce more nutritious foods with longer shelf lives, and to continue to provide consumers with high-quality, low-cost food products; and

WHEREAS, Federal law requires that all foods and food ingredients, including those produced by biotechnology, be extensively reviewed for safety by the U.S. Food and Drug Administration and meet the provisions of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act before they can be sold to consumers. In addition, any changes to a food product that alters the chemical, nutritional or allergenicity of that product must be disclosed to the consumer of the product; and

WHEREAS, A September 1999 Gallup Poll found that Americans most familiar with modern biotechnology are also the most supportive of its use to improve our food supply and that more than three-fourths of Americans are confident in the federal government to ensure the safety of the nation's food supply; and

WHEREAS, A multitude of eminent scientists and universities across the world have pledged their support for current and future applications from biotechnology for the protection of and improvements to human and environmental health; and

WHEREAS, The Western Governors' Association membership, last month at its Annual Meeting in Honolulu, Hawaii, unanimously adopted a policy position similarly worded to this resolution, to support biotech- SR 1804 2 nology research and applications: Now, therefore,

Be it resolved by the Senate of the State of Kansas: That the Senate believes that further advances in modern biotechnology may result in improved crops, for example, that combat vitamin and mineral deficiencies that afflict hundreds of millions of people worldwide or that can be used to produce life-saving vaccines and biodegradable plastics; and

Be it further resolved: That the Senate also supports the responsible use of biotechnology to benefit people in their states, the nation, and the world, and the global environment through high-yield agricultural production; and

Be it further resolved: That the Senate believes that discoveries made in biotechnology can significantly enhance our quality of life, from the medicines we use, to the food we eat, to the environment in which we live; and

Be it further resolved: That the Senate acknowledges and recognizes that federal oversight by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, United States Department of Agriculture, and the Food and Drug Administration over foods and food ingredients, whether produced by biotechnology or conventional means, is necessary and effective in ensuring and maintaining a safe and stable food supply; and

Be it further resolved: That the Senate recognizes that biotechnology is a rapidly developing field and that it will be appropriate to periodically review federal regulatory activities; and

Be it further resolved: That the Senate supports public dialogue on the concerns surrounding biotechnology; and

Be it further resolved: That the Secretary of the Senate be directed to send enrolled copies of this resolution to the President of the United States, the Vice-President of the United States, the Secretary of Agriculture, the Director of the United States Food and Drug Administration, the Administrator of the United States Environmental Protection Agency, and the Kansas Congressional delegation.

2001 KS S.R. 1804 (SN)

SOUTH DAKOTA BILL TEXT

HOUSE CONCURRENT RESOLUTION NO. 1003

VERSION: Adopted

February 12, 2001
Jaspers

A CONCURRENT RESOLUTION, Expressing support for
agricultural
biotechnology.

TEXT:

WHEREAS, advances in molecular biology have resulted in
what is known as
recombinant DNA technology or "genetic engineering" with the
ability to more
quickly move genetic material between organisms than we
could in the past;
and

WHEREAS, biotechnology refers to this technique that
uses living organisms
or parts thereof to make or modify a product or plants,
animals, or
microorganisms for specific uses; and

WHEREAS, traditional biotechnology, breeding and
selection, has been used
by humankind for thousands of years for the improvement of
plants, animals,
and microorganisms; and

WHEREAS, biotechnology research is now being used to
increase the
productivity of crops and livestock, to improve the quality
of life by
developing new high-yielding crops that require fewer inputs
and conserve
natural resources in order to increase the food supply for
the increasing
human population, to produce more nutritious foods with
longer shelf lives,
and to continue to provide consumers with high-quality, low-
cost food

products; and

WHEREAS, federal law requires that all foods and food ingredients, including those produced by biotechnology, be extensively reviewed for safety by the United States Food and Drug Administration and meet the provision of the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetics Act before they can be sold to consumers and any changes to a food product that alters the chemical, nutritional, or allergenicity of that product should be disclosed to the consumer of the product; and

WHEREAS, a September 1999 Gallup Poll found that Americans most familiar with modern biotechnology are also the most supportive of its use to improve our food supply and that more than three-fourths of Americans are confident in the federal government to ensure the safety of the nation's food supply; and

WHEREAS, a multitude of eminent scientists and universities across the world have pledged their support for current and future applications from biotechnology for the protection of and improvements to human and environmental health:

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, by the House of Representatives of the Seventy-sixth Legislature of the State of South Dakota, the Senate concurring therein, that the South Dakota Legislature:

(1) Believes that further advances in modern biotechnology may result in improved crops, for example, that combat vitamin and mineral deficiencies that afflict hundreds of millions of people worldwide or that can be used to produce life-saving vaccines and biodegradable plastics;

(2) Supports the responsible use of biotechnology to

benefit people in the state, the nation, and the world, and the global environment through high-yield agricultural production;

(3) Believes that discoveries made in biotechnology can significantly enhance our quality of life, from the medicines we use, to the food we eat, to the environment in which we live;

(4) Acknowledges and recognizes that federal oversight by the United States Environmental Protection Agency, United States Department of Agriculture, and the Food and Drug Administration over foods and food ingredients, whether produced by biotechnology or conventional means is necessary to ensure and maintain a safe and stable food supply;

(5) Recognizes that biotechnology is a rapidly developing field and that it will be appropriate to continually review federal regulatory activities; and

(6) Supports public dialogue on the concerns surrounding biotechnology.

2001 SD H.C.R. 1003 (SN)

END OF DOCUMENT