Statement of the
American Honey Producers Association, Inc.
for the
Subcommittee on Horticulture and Organic Agriculture
Committee on Agriculture
United States House of Representatives
Washington, D.C.

March 29, 2007

Chairman Cardoza and Members of the Subcommittee, my name is Richard Adee and I am a third-generation beekeeper from Bruce, South Dakota. My daughter and two sons are also actively involved in the honey business. I am a Past President and the current Chairman of the Legislative Committee of the American Honey Producers Association ("AHPA"). The AHPA is a national organization of commercial beekeepers actively engaged in honey production and agricultural pollination throughout the country.

We appreciate this opportunity to report to the Subcommittee on the serious damage that our members and others in the industry are suffering from Colony Collapse Disorder ("CCD"), a new, highly destructive and still mysterious condition. We also wish to highlight the very serious implications of CCD and other threats for critical segments of the larger agricultural economy. Finally, we offer a number of suggestions for addressing CCD and other threats to modern beekeepers and those who rely on bees for critical pollination.

Despite the tremendous work being done by the researchers here today and many other dedicated scientists, there is much we still do not know about CCD and its causes. However, based on reports from beekeepers throughout the country, it is becoming increasingly apparent that CCD poses a serious and, perhaps, unprecedented threat to America's bee colonies. For beekeepers, bee losses are a harsh fact of life. Beekeepers often face serious bee losses from a variety of causes. However, the losses apparently related to CCD are much more widespread and severe, with some beekeepers reporting the disappearance or destruction of 90 percent of their bees. Given the importance of commercial bee pollination to wide segments of U.S. agriculture, it is imperative that beekeepers, producers, researchers and the government continue to work together on an urgent basis to develop measures to combat CCD. CCD and other serious threats to U.S. bee colonies should also be a wake-up call to all of us – one that leads to longer-term programs, strategies and solutions to assure the continued health of both our bees and our vital beekeeping sector.

I. The Importance of Honey Bees to U.S. Agriculture

The severe threat posed by CCD extends far beyond the production of honey itself. The destruction of bee populations has the potential to impact production of the more than 90 food, fiber, and seed crops that depend on honey bees for pollination. In particular, the fruits, vegetables and nuts that are cornerstones of a balanced and healthy diet are especially dependent on continued access to honey bee pollination. Honey bee pollination is vital for the production of such diverse crops as almonds, apples, oranges, melons, broccoli, tangerines, cranberries, strawberries, vegetables, alfalfa, soybeans, sunflower, and cotton, among others. In fact, honey bees pollinate about one-third of the food in the human diet. USDA has estimated that improved crop yields and crop quality attributable to honey bee pollination alone are valued at some $20 billion annually.

The importance of this pollination to contemporary agriculture cannot be understated – the value of pollinated crops is vastly greater than the total value of honey and wax produced by honey bees. The scale of commercial pollination is also vast. Each year more than 140 billion honey bees representing 2 million colonies are employed by U.S. beekeepers across and around the country to pollinate a wide range of important crops.

The critical role of honey bees —and of the U.S. honey producers who supply honey bees for pollination—is illustrated by the pollination of California's almond crop, which is that state's largest agricultural export. California grows 100 percent of the nation's almond crop and supplies 80 percent of the world's almonds. Each year, honey bees are transported from all over the nation to pollinate California almonds, which is the largest single crop requiring honey bees for pollination. Currently, more than one million honey bee hives are needed to pollinate the 600,000 acres of almond groves that line California's Central Valley. That means nearly half of all the managed honey-producing colonies in the U.S. are involved in pollinating almonds in California during February and early March. As with other agricultural products, having enough bees to pollinate the almond crop can mean the difference between a good crop and disaster. As *OnEarth* magazine noted recently, the fate and continued success of California's almond crop rests "on the slender back of the embattled honey bee."

Many other U.S. agriculture producers rely on extensive honey bee pollination. A Maine blueberry grower recently put it quite succinctly—"without bees in May, there are no blueberries in August." Additionally, avocados — a $363 million crop in California — receive more than 90 percent of their pollination from the honey bee. Studies on the effect of pollination of cotton by honey bees show an increase of 17 to 19 percent in the yield of seed cotton, as compared to a cotton crop that is not pollinated by honey bees. The cattle and farm-raised catfish industries also benefit from honey bee pollination, as pollination is important for growing alfalfa, which is fodder for cattle and farm-raised fish.

In short, the bee pollination is vital to important crops nationwide, including California almonds, New York apples, Florida oranges, Georgia peaches, North Carolina melons, Tennessee soybeans and Texas cotton, cucumbers and cantaloupe.

The ability of U.S. beekeepers to provide these essential pollination services at reasonable cost depends directly on their ability to produce honey and beeswax and sell these important products at fair prices. U.S. beekeepers produce an average of 200 million pounds of honey annually in the United States, the sales of which are essential to assure the continued survival of many beekeeping operations. Without strong sales and good prices for honey, many beekeepers will simply be unable to continue in business. This, in turn, will reduce the supply and increase the price of honey bee pollination. Additionally, the production of honey is necessary to assure the good health of bees that pollinate other crops, such as almonds, that are not good sources of honey.

II. Trends and Threats in the Beekeeping Sector

In evaluating the perils posed by CCD, it is also important for Congress to recognize other continuing trends and threats facing the U.S. beekeeping sector.

Over the past 40 years, the number of U.S. bee colonies has fallen by almost 50 percent – from 4.6 million colonies in 1966 to 2.392 million in 2006. Under current conditions, it is anticipated that the number of bee colonies will, at best, remain stagnant. At the same time, the demand for commercial pollination services has been increasing exponentially. For example, in the early 1990s, only a relatively limited number of out-of-state beekeepers traveled to California to pollinate the almond crop. Today, well over 1 million of the nation's 2 million commercial bee colonies are used for almond pollination. The California Almond Board estimates that, by 2012, substantial increases in almond acreage will require over 2 million hives for pollination – *an amount equivalent to the number of all current commercial bee colonies*. In short, fewer and fewer bees are available to pollinate ever increasing crop volumes.

Since 1984, the health of U.S. bee colonies has also been under continued attack from mites and pests for which appropriate controls must constantly be developed. For example, the pinhead-sized Varroa "Vampire" mite is systematically destroying bee colonies and, in recent years, has been considered the most serious threat to honey bees. In addition, tracheal mites destroy bee colonies by clogging the bees' breathing tubes, blocking the flow of oxygen and eventually killing the infested bees. Additional losses are caused by a honey bee bacterial disease and a honey bee fungal disease. These pests and diseases, especially Varroa mites and the bacterium causing American foulbrood, are now resistant to chemical controls in many regions of the country. Further, pests are building resistance to newly-developed chemicals more quickly than in the past, thereby limiting the longevity of new chemical controls.

In 2006, losses caused by these pests and mites and other recent problems required U.S. beekeepers to import honey bees from other countries (namely, New Zealand and Australia) for pollination services. This marked the first time since 1922 that honey bees were imported into the U.S. for pollination, underscoring the fragile state of the U.S. honey industry.

Beekeepers must also operate in an increasingly complex ecological and agricultural environment. The improper use of agricultural pesticides has long been responsible for bee kills nationwide. These bee kills have been increasing in frequency and damage in recent years. Beekeepers also worry about the effects on bees of new genetically modified crops and new and more complex agricultural chemicals, which must be studied thoroughly to make sure that they do not pose the risk of further compounding existing man-made threats to bee colonies.

These developments and trends are placing increasing demands on commercial bee colonies and the beekeepers who manage them. Many commercial bee colonies are in almost constant motion, crisscrossing the country to pollinate a vast array of crops. While this mobility is a boon to agricultural producers who need pollination, it places increased stresses on the bees and exposes them to additional threats and increasingly subjects beekeepers to the vagaries of such factors as energy costs and crop cycles. Additionally, commercial bee colonies must be managed much more intensively than in the past, requiring greater effort and vigilance

throughout the year in the monitoring, treatment and feeding of bees. These efforts are time-consuming and expensive, but are absolutely essential if U.S. agriculture is to have the pollination that it increasingly requires.

III. Beekeeper Experience with CCD

Within the past year, CCD has emerged as a new, additional and potentially grave threat to America's beekeepers.

As chronicled in several recent news accounts, including reports from the New York Times, CNN, ABC News and AP, the sudden and unexplained death of bees in colonies has been reported in 22 states. Often, most of the adult bees in a colony mysteriously disappear, and soon the colony completely collapses.

The AHPA has been receiving many reports of collapsing colonies and staggering bee losses from beekeepers throughout the country. There does not appear to be a discernible pattern to these losses. Loss reports have come to us from both large-scale and smaller beekeepers, and from beekeepers who transport their colonies extensively as well as those who keep their colonies at one location. One beekeeper may experience pervasive colony collapse, while neighboring beekeepers report no such losses. Additionally, CCD-related losses have been experienced by beekeepers with colonies under stress from pests and other factors, as well as by those who have strong colonies and vigilantly employ state-of-the-art management practices, including syrup and protein feeding and mite controls.

The experiences of a number of individual beekeepers demonstrate the extent to which CCD is decimating beekeeping operations and poses a threat to the U.S. beekeeping sector as a whole. These are a few of many examples:

- A highly respected beekeeping operation in Ohio that usually provides excellent bees to larger operations for pollination has reported that all but 100 of its 800 colonies have been decimated, and that the remaining colonies are not strong enough for pollination in California.

- A Missouri beekeeper has reported that only 104 of its 700 colonies were still alive. Of the remaining colonies, only 71 were strong enough for pollination.

- A shipment of 1900 bee colonies from South Dakota was inspected in California on February 1st and found to be very strong. A mere two weeks later, almost one-quarter of these bees were below pollination strength.

- The Mississippi State apiarist reports that one migratory beekeeper based in Mississippi has only 220 of 1200 colonies remaining.

- A sixth-generation Colorado beekeeper reports that he has lost 2800 of his 4000 colonies.

- A Texas beekeeper who normally sends 3000 colonies to pollinate in Stanislaus County, California could send only 1000 this season, and some of those colonies were too weak to pollinate at expected levels.

- A Kansas beekeeper who pollinates in the same area had only 1650 hives remaining from a June 2006 peak of 4400, and has had serious problems in obtaining healthy bees from other beekeepers.

We anticipate that these distressing reports will continue, as beekeepers in the Northeastern states begin to evaluate their colonies after the Winter months.

When I was invited to testify before the Subcommittee a few weeks ago, I anticipated that I would be reporting on the devastating losses that many of our *other* members have been experiencing. At that point, my own bee colonies, which have been in the California Central Valley for almond pollination, appeared to be strong and healthy. However, within the past two to three weeks, evaluation of our California bee colonies has revealed that they are not maintaining their bee populations at anywhere near historic levels. In each of our 15 previous years in California, colonies transported from California to Mississippi for breeding purposes yielded approximately 2.7 new bee colonies, known as nucs. This season, the yield appears to be only 2 nucs per colony. Rather than growing substantially, as they always have done, our colonies in California seem to be declining. This is unprecedented and very troubling to me. For one group of 1400 colonies, for example, our hives are at only three-quarters of their usual strength. For these colonies, we have had to discount our usual pollination fee from $140 to $100 per colony, to reflect the fact that the almond growers whom we service are not obtaining expected pollination levels. All this has occurred despite the fact that we paid great attention to the proper feeding and treatment of these bee colonies.

Modern beekeepers are highly attentive to the condition of their bees and can usually pinpoint the causes for colony losses. However, beekeepers are baffled by these latest serious bee losses. A great many theories have been offered. Some have suggested that the stress from this almost constant movement of bee colonies for pollination, combined with the additional stress of pollinating crops, such as almonds, that provide little honey to the bees, may be a contributing factor to CCD. Many others believe that continuing infestations of the highly destructive Varroa mite, combined with other pathogens and viruses carried by these mites, may be the primary cause of CCD. Still others suggest that CCD may result from an unknown fungal pathogen. Additionally, other beekeepers suspect that new classes of pesticides, possibly in combination with increasing and serious misuse of other commonly used agricultural chemicals, may be a cause of CCD. Research has shown that some new chemicals can impair the memory and brain metabolism of bees and that the chemicals can be present in the pollen of certain crops at levels high enough to threaten bees. It has also been suggested that CCD may be related to the introduction of foreign bees for pollination for the first time in 85 years. Finally, many beekeepers believe that recent unprecedented losses are caused by some combination of these and possibly other factors.

In short, the unexplained and severe losses apparently caused by CCD represent a new and serious challenge to the American beekeeping sector. It is imperative that this threat be

addressed before it begins to thin even further the already dwindling ranks of US. beekeepers and creates potentially serious problems for U.S. agriculture.

IV Proposals

The AHPA urges Congress to work closely with beekeepers, agricultural producers, researchers and others on an urgent basis to find the causes of CCD and to develop effective measures to address this new and serious threat. At the same time, we also believe that it is critical that these sectors also work together over the long term on a broader range of issues to assure the continued health of our honey bees and our beekeeping sector. Because bee pollination adds some $20 billion to U.S. agricultural output each year, these efforts are vital for both U.S. agriculture and U.S. consumers.

We offer a number of proposals to address these long- and short-term needs.

A. Federal Support for Additional and Sustained Research

Strong Federal support for honey bee research is necessary to unravel the mysteries of CCD and to assure that there are strong and sufficient bee colonies to address the growing pollination demands of U.S. agriculture. The honey bee industry itself is too small to support the cost of the needed research, particularly given the depressed state of honey prices. Further, there are no funds, facilities, or personnel elsewhere available in the private sector for this purpose. Accordingly, the beekeeping industry is dependent on research from public sources for the scientific answers to these threats.

Since the honey bee industry is comprised of small family-owned businesses, it relies heavily on USDA's Agricultural Research Service ("ARS") for needed research and development. The four ARS Honey Bee Research Laboratories provide the first line of defense against exotic parasite mites, Africanized bees, and brood diseases. Equally, the laboratories are prepared to respond to new pests, pathogens and other conditions as they arise, such as CCD, that pose very serious and growing threats to the viability and productivity of honey bees and the many crops they pollinate.

To address the near-term challenges of CCD, the AHPA has requested that Congress provide dedicated funding of at least $1 million for additional ARS research. Such funding could be allocated to the ARS laboratories at Beltsville, Maryland, and Tucson, Arizona, both of which are well situated for this additional and important work. Additionally, the Federal Government should seek ways to support the important work of bee researchers in the academic and private sectors. We recommend, for example, that funding be considered for the University of California at Davis, because it has particular expertise in honey bee research and is in close proximity to the almond groves of the California Central Valley. Such cooperative efforts could better analyze the relationship between CCD, pollination and other stress factors. A joint effort involving UC Davis would also take advantage of the fact that, in February of each year, almost the entire honey bee industry has its bees in California for pollination purposes. Additionally, innovative research on CCD by small business enterprises and U.S. Army labs might also be worthy of support.

To assure the long-term survival of a healthy honey bee sector, Congress should also assure sustained funding for honey bee research at adequate levels. As in past years, the Administration's proposed FY 2008 budget proposes to eliminate certain funding for ARS that it did not request but that the Congress has previously provided in the appropriations process. Maintaining this funding is vital to honey bee research. Consequently, the AHPA requests that, in addition to new funds for CCD research, Congress at least maintain the funding for the ARS Honey Bee Research Laboratories at Baton Rouge, Louisiana; Weslaco, Texas; Tucson, Arizona; Beltsville, Maryland; and the ARS Wild Bee Research Laboratory at Logan, Utah. We also support increased funding for honey bee genome research at the ARS laboratory in Baton Rouge, as proposed before by the Administration.

The importance of this ongoing research is illustrated by the sequencing of the honey bee genome at Baylor University. This research has opened the door to marker-assisted bee breeding, which offers targeted and highly effective solutions to the many problems facing modern beekeepers. Marker-assisted breeding would permit the rapid screening of potential breeders for specific DNA sequences that underlie specific desirable honey bee traits. Marker-facilitated selection offers the first real opportunity to transform the U.S. beekeeping industry from one that has been dependent upon a growing number of expensive pesticides and antibiotics into an industry that is largely free of chemical treatments. These breeding techniques would also be a powerful new weapon in the beekeeper's continuing fight against a wide array of threatening conditions and pests.

Finally, Congress should also encourage expanded research into the effects of existing and new agricultural chemicals and products on honey bees. Honey bees operate in a highly complex ecosystem. As noted above, they play a critical role in assuring strong yields for many important fruit, vegetable, seed and fiber crops. It is important to make sure that agricultural chemicals and products intended to promote crop yields through, among other things, the systemic control of plant pests, do not inadvertently have the opposite effect through adverse effects on pollinating bees.

The requested funding levels for these vital ARS research activities (currently amounting to less than $10 million annually) are a wise and prudent investment for both U.S. agriculture and U.S. consumers. These funds will help address the current threat posed by CCD and provide vital long-term research support for U.S. beekeepers. By helping to assure a good supply of healthy bees for pollination, this research will benefit wide segments of U.S. agriculture as well as U.S. consumers of fruits, vegetables and other food products.

B. Greater Consideration of Bees in Environmental Enforcement and Regulation

U.S. beekeepers support a balanced approach to the environment and environmental regulation. We depend on chemical and antibiotic treatments to control mites and diseases that can rapidly decimate hives. We also understand that farmers similarly may need to employ pesticides and other treatments to protect crops. As concerned citizens who make our living in the outdoors, we particularly appreciate the critical importance of protecting the overall

environment. In balancing these and other environmental considerations, we urge the government at all levels to give full and proper consideration to the essential role of bees in both the ecosystem and the farm economy.

Many of our members report that bee kills caused by the misuse of existing agricultural chemicals are increasing in frequency and severity. There is widespread concern that the EPA and state departments of agriculture are giving bees the short shrift in their regulatory and enforcement activities. In view of the importance of bees to the environment and agriculture, Congress should seek to assure that bees are properly protected through better information and education for farmers, crop sprayers and others and, if necessary, through the strong enforcement of existing law and regulation. Similarly, potential harm to bees should be a paramount concern in the regulatory approval of new agricultural chemicals and products.

As noted above, bee pests are building resistance to new hive treatments more quickly than in the past. As a result, it is also vital for beekeepers that new treatments be developed and approved for use by the Environmental Protection Agency and other regulators at both the State and Federal levels as quickly as possible, consistent with protection of the environment and the public health. Given the central role of bee pollination in U.S. agriculture, Congress should explore whether there are avenues to hasten the approval of safe and effective new treatments that are currently under development. In particular, once the cause or causes of CCD are determined, any new treatments for that disorder should be given priority consideration.

C. Additional Technical Support for Beekeepers

As noted previously, modern beekeeping requires much more intensive management than in earlier times. Only a decade ago, it was common for beekeepers to have considerable downtime after the conclusion of the August pollination season and to arrive in California the following January after having done only limited work with their colonies. Today, things are much more intensive. Maintaining healthy colonies requires almost constant monitoring and close attention to feeding and treatment throughout the year. Most larger commercial beekeepers understand this new reality and are adept at these methods. However, many smaller beekeepers do not have the resources or experience needed to manage their colonies so intensively. To address this gap in information and resources, Congress should consider devoting further resources to assist smaller beekeepers in this regard. For example, it might be very helpful to some beekeepers to establish teams of expert consultants that could advise beekeepers on new management methods and help them prepare – particularly in September, October and November – for the long pollination season. Dedicated support for such outreach by the extension services of the various State universities might be one approach to providing this help.

D. Crop Insurance for Honey Producers

As detailed above, beekeepers throughout the country have suffered devastating losses, apparently from CCD, over the past year. Many of these are highly skilled beekeepers whose families have been beekeepers for generations. If these producers stop beekeeping operations, it is unlikely that they will be replaced. At a time of ever-growing demand for commercial pollination, U.S. agriculture can ill afford a further contraction of the beekeeping sector.

To help U.S. beekeepers survive these devastating losses, Congress may wish to consider, on a one-time basis, some form of loss payment for beekeepers whose operations have been seriously impacted by CCD and other recent conditions, including recent droughts. These payments could be limited in scope and duration, but, if made, should be sufficient to permit beekeepers who have suffered significant losses to reestablish their beekeeping operations. Such payments could be a prudent investment by Congress in a sector that is vital to U.S. agricultural production.

Over the longer term, Congress must assure that honey producers can protect themselves against losses of various kinds on a shared-risk basis through a program of Federal crop insurance. Congress recognized the importance of crop insurance for honey producers when it included in the Agricultural Risk Protection Act of 2000 (P.L. 106-224) specific language regarding the development of pilot coverage to protect honey producers against destruction of bees by use of pesticides. (Section 523(a)(3)(B)). We also understand that, in 2005, the USDA's Risk Management Agency funded a contract for developing a pilot program for insuring honey producers from losses of various kinds. However, no such program has yet been submitted for approval by the Federal Crop Insurance Corporation Board.

Congress should strongly urge the USDA to establish a crop insurance program for beekeepers on an expedited basis. Such a program would provide a sustained and stable safety net for the beekeeping sector and would be a far preferable and less expensive alternative to seeking to compensate beekeepers on a crisis-by-crisis basis. USDA already provides crop insurance to over 100 crops, including many crops pollinated by bees. It makes no sense to insure these crops, while not implementing authorized coverage for the beekeepers on whom so many of these crops depend.

E. Other Measures to Support the Nation's Beekeepers

In the context of the upcoming 2007 Farm Bill and elsewhere, Congress will have the opportunity to take other important steps to ensure the long-term health of America's bees and the beekeeping industry.

One essential step will be to continue the current marketing loan program for honey. This important program has helped ensure the survival of many beekeeping operations, at minimal cost to the Federal Government. Congress should also consider appropriate changes in the applicable loan rate, extension of the loan term (from nine to twelve months), and a possible reseal provision, all to improve the effectiveness of this program.

In addition, Congress should look at ways to ensure that American consumers can choose to support the domestic beekeeping sector by purchasing real U.S. honey. Current country-of origin labeling requirements for honey are subject to considerable abuse and make it difficult for consumers to know when they are purchasing American honey. Congress should consider common-sense modifications to these origin labeling rules. Similarly, there ought to be a clear standard of identity for honey, so that consumers can know when they are buying real honey, as opposed to sugar-laden blends of "pretender" honey. A proposed standard of identity for honey

has been before the Food and Drug Administration for over a year, and Congress should encourage the FDA to issue the standard.

Finally, Congress can take various steps to recognize and support the irreplaceable role that honey bees play in the larger ecosystem. It has been suggested, for example, that a program of non-trade-distorting "Green Payments" might be an effective means of encouraging further environmentally beneficial practices by our beekeepers. Additionally, Congress must assure that the EPA and other regulators fully recognize, in all their regulatory and enforcement activities, the paramount importance of bees to both the environment and large segments of the agricultural economy.

IV. Conclusion

On behalf of the AHPA and our 750 beekeeper members nationwide, I would like to thank the Subcommittee for your committed efforts to find the causes of and solutions for CCD. We look forward to working with Congress, agricultural producers and the research community to address this serious threat to America's bee colonies. We also strongly urge the Subcommittee and the Congress to take continuing and sustained steps over the longer term to help assure that our nation's beekeeping sector is on a strong footing.

CCD should be a loud wake-up call to all of us. Just as beekeepers must continually be vigilant against pests and other threats, all of us must continue to be on guard against threats to the vital beekeeping industry. By beginning this renewed effort now, we can prevent further serious damage of our beekeepers, to the producers of fruits, vegetables and other important crops, and to U.S. consumers who rely on these crops for sustenance and good health.

Thank you very much for your interest in these important issues and for your consideration of our industry's views. I would be pleased to answer any questions that the members of the Subcommittee may have.

Committee on Agriculture
U.S. House of Representatives
Information Required From Non-governmental Witnesses

House rules require non-governmental witnesses to provide their resume or biographical sketch prior to testifying. If you do not have a resume or biographical sketch available, please complete this form.

1. **Name:** Richard L. Adee

2. **BusinessAddress:** Box 368
517 Jay Street
Bruce, S.D. 57220

3. **Business Phone Number:** (605) 627-5621

4. **Organization you represent:** American Honey Producers Association

5. **Please list any occupational, employment, or work-related experience you have which add to your qualification to provide testimony before the Committee:**

Own and operate 75,000 colonies of bees for honey production and pollination of crops, including almonds, apples, blueberries, cherries. Operations in South Dakota, Nebraska, California, Texas and Mississippi.

6. **Please list any special training, education, or professional experience you have which add to your qualifications to provide testimony before the Committee:**

In addition to the above, I have a close working relationship with all the U.S.D.A - ARS Bee Labs and their leaders and support scientists.

7. **If you are appearing on behalf of an organization, please list the capacity in which you are representing that organization, including any offices or elected positions you hold:**

Chairman - AHPA Legislative Committee
Member AHPA Executive Board
Past President AHPA - Service 15 years

PLEASE ATTACH THIS FORM OR YOUR BIOGRAPHY TO EACH COPY OF TESTIMONY.

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, 2004.

Name: Richard L. Adee

Address: Box 368, Bruce, S.D. 57220

Telephone: (605) 627-5621

Organization you represent (if any): American Honey Producers Association

1. **Please list any federal grants or contracts (including subgrants and subcontracts) you have received since October 1, 2004, 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: None **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, 2004, as well as the source and the amount of each grant or contract:**

Source: None **Amount:** _____

Source: _____ **Amount:** _____

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

Signature: Richard L. Adee

Richard L. Adee

* 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.